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DISASTROUS FIRE AT THE SOVIET EMBASSY NANKING

DARK PLOTS OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY NOW COME TO LIGHT

They sent the fire themselves to destroy documentary evidences of the anti-Japanese movement.

The Nanking Embassy of the Soviets suddenly took fire at eleven on the morning of January 1st. this year. The smoke and flames continued to four in the afternoon. The entire Embassy building was completely consumed; and also the residence of the Embassy officers, which caught fire for the second time on the afternoon of the 2nd., was all burned. As to the cause, according to residents nearby and people along the road, it was not clearly known. But our agency's representative thoroughly inquired on all sides. The wall of the Embassy is unusually high, and it is not easy for outsiders to get into the enclosure. From the time the Japanese troops entered Nanking, they promptly announced that they would vigorously protect the said Embassy. But this was absolutely refused by the staff of the Embassy, with the pretext that they themselves would care for it. For several days before the fire broke out, Chinese were continually passing in and out, and during the night there were bright lights, of a sort resembling some extraordinary means of sending messages. Among the burned ruins were found ammunition boxes. When all the facts were brought together, there was no doubt that it had been established that all the materials and persons leaving and entering the Embassy were for the purpose of plotting secret enterprises. Under these actual conditions, they feared it was not a proper place to remain in, and therefore they set fire to it and burned up all the evidences. This explanation is particularly effective, because of the recent plan of the Chinese Communist Party for aiding a war of long-time resistance against Japan, in which they continually adapt their methods. Examples are very numerous such as "The destruction by the Japanese of houses through the use of fire (burning up of houses by the Japanese) causes the guiltless mass of the people to wander up and down the streets and alleys in the midst of hunger". This kind of base and mean idea is their sort of crafty game. Also they send out slogans and handbills in opposition to Japan, with the idea of creating dissension between other countries and Japan. Thus in the middle of November a few days after the Japanese troops occupied Nantao, the members of the Communist Party set fires. That is their real principle. Moreover, in Sungkiang, Kiahsing, and various other places this principle can be regularly seen. Now this case of the burning of the Soviet Embassy in Nanking, combines to show that there is no other aim for this conduct and treachery of Party members than to scheme for the disadvantage of the Japanese Army.

Hastily translated by M. S. B. New title: "Tripe of Tripe".

Two days after arrival of Allison and associates. Please send
by safe means to N.Y., 122. Board, Chr. Coll., in China, 150
Fifth Ave. Make local copies of you wish.

8 January, 1938.

American Embassy,

Nanking.

Dear Mr. Allison:-

Herewith please find the statement you requested regarding the
immediate situation as affecting "me and mine", in this case the
University of Nanking; with brief recommendations as to desired
improvements.

The statement is written without regard to the general war
situation, and is concerned primarily with our present program of
bare maintenance of plant and skeleton staff in Nanking; now with
thought of return of the major part of our staff and resumption of
something like our usual program. I hope that a member of the
Hospital staff will report separately to you, for that unit of our
institution has its special services and problems at this time though
it would share in most of what I say for the University as a whole.

Yours faithfully,

~~H. S. Bates~~

Chairman Emergency Committee,

University of Nanking.

~~Myron Riggs~~ asked to sign this rather than to write separate
statements.

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NOTES ON THE IMMEDIATE SITUATION AS AFFECTING THE UNIVERSITY
OF NANKING (8 January, 1938)

I. Direct losses from Japanese military:

- A. Institutional. Valuable breeding animals. Large number of doors and windows, gates and locks smashed by soldiers plundering and seeking women. Tools and secondary equipment from several buildings. Total roughly estimated in local currency at nearly \$10,000.
- B. Personal property of American staff. Most of their residences worked over many times. Disorder of the remains and absence of many persons concerned makes accurate estimate difficult, but present knowledge would put a low figure: about \$5,000 and two cars.
- C. Personal property of Chinese staff. Many residences plundered; no figure possible. Japanese are not interested in losses of Chinese. But we hold that manifold forcible entry in irregular fashion of property flying American flag and bearing American proclamations, plus armed robbery of our Chinese staff, deserves consideration apart from monetary claims.

II. Personal security:

- A. American staff. We stayed here in time of war at our own risk, and therefore have little to say. However, wanton acts apart from normal risks of war are indications of disregard of Americans and of ordinary decency. Our members experienced several cases of blows from soldiers and officers, of cocked firearms pointed at us, of shots recklessly fired near us, and of general rough handling.
- B. Chinese staff. Many instances of beating and threatening while working for our institution and under the American flag. Many cases of rape upon our property (more than one hundred fully reported, and others withheld), including some among our own staff families; also some in houses now occupied by American members of the staff. One man slightly wounded in the neck with a bayonet.

III. Flags:

Aside from the abundant disrespect already indicated above, American flags were torn down, lowered under armed compulsion, and in at least one instance carried away by soldiers. Total of cases six.

IV. Guards:

Former policemen were disarmed, disorganized, and intimidated by the murder of many of their own number, plus frequent beating and threatening. One compound of the University has received irregular, tardy, inefficient, and very troublesome guard service. Just this morning they suddenly seized and beat two of our own watchmen without reason or warning.

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V. Refugees:

Our religious and humanitarian interests commit us to a program of service to persons suffering and dislodged in the present calamity. Continued casual damage to building alone by refugees will cost us nearly \$20,000 to say nothing of serious additional costs and risks. We are intensely interested as an institution and as individual Americans in seeing order restored among this population, and opportunities for some beginning of normal life for most of them. Now we face grave problems of disease and crime among the 30,000 on our property; and there is no sign of a police force, little of public water supply, none of fire protection, little hope for electric light and its diminution of fire risk. This whole problem is only suggested here.

VI. Interference with staff and work:

Already we are suffering from troubles that seem likely to grow; denunciation and malicious misrepresentation of us and our staff members to the military police, either for the self-interest of characterless Chinese or in collusion with the Japanese; efforts by the Japanese to get certain of our people into their employ by intimidation and purchase combined. These difficulties are greatly increased because of the confusion of our own personnel with the ad hoc volunteers hastily gathered together by the International Committee in emergency conditions for service in refugee camps. Also we have been injured by Japanese propaganda against universities in China, and especially by one or two false reports naming us individually in Domei, plus the frequent attribution to us of the crimes of the National Central University (carelessly called "Nanking University" by the Japanese).

BRIEF RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. Anything to improve discipline in the army, including that of guards and military police. We do not feel safe about one plane or one hour, nor see a chance of relief from the pressing problem of refugees, so long as any private soldier is free to go ahead with arbitrary violence. Recent improvement lies in the reduction of numbers, and little else.
2. Revival of normal utilities and communications, with a chance for economic life. A separate memorandum on this subject is in preparation for submission to a Japanese friend, and will be supplied to you soon. But order is first requisite.
3. Education of army officers and soldiers as to foreign flags and proclamations. This might help other cities later.
4. Taking advantage of apparent "favorable" turn in international considerations, get prompt payment for losses as deterrent and as stimulus to numbers (1) and (3). Immediate assessment is needed, or Japanese will blame everything on to ordinary Chinese, who are now beginning to loot open buildings.

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JAPANESE TROOPS CENTLY SOOTHE THE REFUGEES

THE HARMONIOUS ATMOSPHERE OF NANKING CITY DEVELOPS ENJOYABLY

The municipality of Nanking is still as the streets of the dead. The sun's mereiful rays spread forth with partiality for the refugee district in the northwest. The herds of refugees who fled for their lives from the midst of death, have met with the gentle soothing of the Japanese army. They respectfully kneel by the side of the rood in joyful thanks. Before the Japanese troops entered the city, they suffered from the oppression of the anti-Japanese armies of the Chinese. Indeed, not a grain of rice or millet could reach their hands; the sick could not get medical aid; the hungry could not get food. The sufferings of plain good citizens were infinitely miserable. Fortunately the imperial army entered the city, put their bayonets into their sheaths, and stretched forth merciful hands in order to examine and to heal, diffusing grace and favor to the excellent true citizens. In the region west of the Japanese Embassy, many thousands of herded refugees cast off their former absurd attitudes of opposing Japan, and clasped their hands in congratulation for receiving assurance of life. Men and women, old and young, bent down to kneel in salutation to the Imperial army, expressing their respectful intention. This for Chinese has an especial ceremonial significance, and it certainly could not have appeared except from a sincere heart and a genuine purpose. Within the refugee zone they gave out military bread, cakes, and cigarettes, to the refugees of both sexes and all ages, all of whom were greatly pleased and spoke their thanks. Also around the wells and barracks were distributed gifts of good will, politely given to the poor and the refugees.

Likewise health squads began to carry on medical and remedial work. Those who had serious eye diseases and had fallen into a condition approaching blindness were completely cured by the Japanese doctors. Children with the whooping cough were carried in by their mothers for medical attention, and old women with diseased feet and great swellings received treatment. As soon as they tasted the flavor of the medicine, as soon as they enjoyed the beautiful taste of food, the crowds of refugees, their countenances beaming with joy, could not cease their thanksgiving. After the medical inspection and healing was over, the vast herds gathered around the soldiers beneath the sun flag and the red cross flag, shouting "Banzai" in order to express their gratitude. Along the road opposite, where a merchant was busy preparing to open his shop, a hsien ping smiled and passed a little chat. From the Drum Tower beside the Japanese Embassy, there is an elevation for a view around. Over against the Embassy is hoisted the American flag, to the north and west the British flag; to the north the French; to the east the red flag of the soviets is reflected in the jade waters of the Lotus Lake. Amid them all, high on the iron tower above the Japanese Embassy, is the sun flag streaning forth straight and true in the breeze. Looking down, one sees a playground for Nanking children, with soldiers and Chinese children happy together, playing joyfully on the slides. Nanking is now the best place for all countries to watch, for here one breathes the atmosphere of peaceful residence and happy work.

(translated
by MMB)

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Nanking, 10 Jan., 1938

Recd N.Y.
4/4/38

Dear Friends:-

A few hasty jottings amid rape and bayonet stabs and reckless shooting, to be sent on the first foreign boat available since the situation developed after the Japanese entry -- a U.S. Navy tug engaged in salvage work on the "Pansey". Friends in Shanghai will pick this up from the Consulate-General, and will get it away somehow on a foreign boat without censorship.

Things have eased a good deal since New Year's within the crowded Safety Zone, largely through the departure of the main hordes of soldiers. "Restoration of discipline" very scrappy indeed, and even the military police have raped and robbed and ignored their duties. A new turn may come at any moment, through fresh arrivals or vacillations in action. There is no policy visible. At last foreign diplomats have been allowed to re-enter (this week), which seems to indicate a desire for stabilization.

More than ten thousand unarmed persons have been killed in cold blood. Most of my trusted friends would put the figure much higher. These were Chinese soldiers who threw down their arms or surrendered after being trapped; and civilians recklessly shot and bayoneted, often without even the pretext that they were soldiers, including not a few women and children. Able German colleagues put the cases of rape at 20,000. I should say not less than 8,000, and it might be anywhere above that. On University property alone, including some of our staff families and the houses of Americans now occupied by Americans, I have details of more than 100 cases and assurance of some 300. You can scarcely imagine the anguish and terror. Girls as low as 11 and women as old as 53 have been raped on University property alone. On the Seminary Compound 17 soldiers raped one woman successively in broad daylight. In fact, about one-third of the cases are in the daytime.

Practically every building in the city has been robbed repeatedly by soldiers, including the American, British, and German Embassies or Ambassadors' residences, and a high percentage of all foreign property. Vehicles of all sorts, food, clothing, bedding, money, watches, some rugs and pictures, miscellaneous valuables, are the main things sought. This still goes on, especially outside the Zone. There is not a store in Nanking, save the International Committee's rice shop and military store. Most of the shops after free-for-all breaking and pilfering were systematically stripped by gangs of soldiers working with trucks, often under the observed direction of officers, and then burned. We still have several fires a day. Many sections of houses have also been burned deliberately. We have several samples of the chemical strips used by soldiers for this purpose, and have inspected all phases of the process.

Most of the refugees were robbed of their money and at least part of their scanty clothing and bedding and food. That was an utterly heartless performance, resulting in despair on every face for the first week or ten days. You can imagine the outlook for work and life in this city with shops and tools gone, no banks or communications as yet, some important blocks of houses burned out, everything else plundered and now open to cold and starving people. Some 250,000 are here, almost all in the Safety Zone and fully 100,000 entirely dependent on the International Committee for food and shelter. Others scraping along on tiny holdovers of rice and the proceeds of direct or indirect looting. Japanese supply departments are beginning to let out for monetary and political reasons a little of the rice confiscated from considerable Chinese government

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supplies, though the soldiers burned not small reserves. But what next? When I asked Japanese officials about post and telegraph services, they said, "There is no plan". And that seems to be the case with everything economic and most of things political.

The International Committee has been a great help, with a story little short of miraculous. Three Germans have done splendidly, (and I'd almost wear a Nazi badge to keep fellowship with them.) A Dane and three Englishmen aided a good deal in the preliminary stages, but were pulled out by their companies and governments before the Chinese retired from Nanking. So the bulk of the work has come on American missionaries, only nine of whom have been outside the confining strait of the Hospital filled with bullet and bayonet cases; and of course some of us have had varying duties and conceptions of duty. Naturally there has been considerable Chinese aid and cooperation from the beginning, and most of the details has had to be done by and through Chinese. Yet at some stages nothing could most, not even one truck of rice, without the actual presence of a foreigner willing to stand up to a gun when necessary. We have taken some big risks and some heavy wallops (literally as well as figuratively), but have been allowed to get away with far more than the situation seems to permit. We have blocked many robberies, persuaded or bluffed many contingents into releasing groups marked for death, and pulled scores of soldiers away from rape and intended rape, besides all the general work of feeding, sheltering, negotiation, protecting, and protesting after sticking our eyes and noses into everything that has gone on. It is no wonder that a Japanese Embassy officer told us the generals were angry at having to complete their occupation under the eyes of neutral observers, claiming (ignorantly of course) that never in the history of the world had that been true before.

Sometimes we have failed cold, but the percentage of success is still big enough to justify considerable effort. We must recognize that although in some points the relationship is far from satisfactory we have gained a good deal by the effort of the Japanese Embassy to put cushions between the Army and foreign interests, the relative decency of their Consular Police (few and not altogether angelic), and by the fact that the main figures of the enterprise have been Germans of the Anti-Comintern Pact and Americans to be appeased after the barbarous attacks on American ships. The Japanese refused twice to send out for us a mild request for the return of American officials, because of the great number of property cases and flag problems; and even with this week's improvement we are still in practical isolation even from the countryside and river front, except for the opportunities of American naval wireless through the Embassy for a limited scope of messages.

No mail since about Dec. 1, and that most tardy. Electric light in our house last night by special arrangement (seven Americans, among whom were personal links to the staff of the power plant.) Japan see shot 43 of the 53 technical men on the staff, falsely accusing them of being government employees. Bombing, shelling, and firing on top of that, and you can imagine that utilities are slow in resumption. But insecurity of workmen and their families was the main stumbling-block at that. Water depends on electric pumps, but we are beginning to get a trickle at low levels of the city. No dreams of telephone or bus or even rickshas. The Zone is about two square miles in area, not all built up. In this concentration we have had no accidental fire of notice, and practically no crime or violence except that of soldiers, until this present week's turning to loot outside the area in open buildings -- especially for fuel. No armed police.

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The University has 30,000 refugees on various parts of its property. Problems of administration are fearful, even on the low scale of living that can be maintained. We have very few indeed of regular University staff and servants, most of whom have done splendid work. There are many volunteer helpers hastily got together by the International Committee, who have come with considerable adulteration of motives. Now we must add delation and the intimidation and purchase of agents by the Japanese. I'm in three hot spots right now over this sort of business, and begin to wonder whether they are out to get me or the University into a corner. For instance, the two occurring in the past three days involve a contradiction of my report of losses in the University Middle School (thus putting me down for lying and cheating to the Japanese, and striking between me and a key man in that tremendous refugee camp); and a severe shove through the gate of a terrible military police office when I tried to inquire about a good-spirited interpreter whom they carried off bound as for death (after he had refused to leave the Middle School camp to accept their offers or submit to their threats). Incidentally, police from that office last night took a woman from a University house and raped her thoroughly, after putting a bayonet against our man Riggs when he happened along at the wrong time. So you get a little of the flavor of our daily diet while struggling to do something for these wretched but remarkably durable and cheerful people.

The real military police numbered 17 at the time that over 50,000 soldiers were turned loose on Nanking, and for days we never saw one. Eventually soldiers were given special armbands and called police, which means that they have special preserves for their own misdeeds, and keep out some of the ordinary run. We have seen men scolded for being caught by officers in the act of rape, and let go without a tie; others made to salute an officer following robbery. One motorized raid on the University at night was actually conducted by officers themselves, who pinned our watchman to the wall and raped three women refugees before carrying off one of them (another was a girl twelve years old).

Lilliath had every reason to think that I was finished or wounded on the "Panay", for my messages about remaining in Nanking had not got through to her and the papers in Tokyo implied that all foreigners were taken on the boats. But after 48 hours of distress she read in a Japanese paper an interview that a couple of dumb-bells got out of me shortly after the Japanese entry. The paper responded to the thanks of her friends by rushing out reporters and a photographer on the 17th. (entry on 13th: "Panay" sinking on 12th, reported slowly). One of their men brought me a picture and a letter New Year's Day, the latter of course dutifully read in the Japanese Embassy. Thus we were saved a good deal of prolonged concern. I have no other word since Nov. 8 save that letter, although she wrote and wired many times by all sorts of routes and agencies. On Dec. 17 she expected to come to Shanghai the first week of January, but I have heard nothing more. Perhaps a recent radio through the newly arrived gunboat will get some information from Shanghai.

However, I am not allowed to pass through a Nanking gate, and she would not be allowed to start west of Shanghai even if means of communication were open to her. How long this state will continue we do not know. Chinese have been greatly afraid lest Americans or all foreigners would be expelled from Nanking, but they seem more afraid to have us go than to have us stay -- so far. Meanwhile I try to keep on friendly terms with Embassy staff and a few Japanese in semi-official posts, and even with a few of the less violent and

1-10-38

treacherous of the police and soldiers. But its hard going. Four weeks today! The shells and bombs were almost comfortable, if we had only known it. And what's ahead?

P.S. The disorder of this letter corresponds to that outside. I should have said at the start that the Chinese armies in an ill-conceived military program burned many villages and blocks of houses outside the wall, and did some casual looting of shops and houses for food. Otherwise they caused little trouble, though there was great anxiety over their obvious collapse, their preparations for street fighting that never occurred, and their possible injuring of the civilian population. The Chinese failure was disgraceful in the flight of high officers and in its lack of military coordination and determination. But comparatively considered, the ordinary soldiers were very decent.

It is hardly necessary to say that this letter is not written to stir up animosity against the Japanese people. If the facts speak of needless savagery on the part of a modern army, one that covers its crimes with lying propaganda, let them speak. To me the big thing is the unmeasured misery from this war of conquest, misery multiplied by license and stupidity, and projected far into a gloomy future.

~~1-10-38~~ M. S. Bates

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(Please add to letter of 10 Jan.)

1-10-38

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Mr. D. B.

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WESTERN UNION

CL	NY
NM	NY
NE	NY
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The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination.

Received at

1938 JAN 18 PM 6 56

WA1145 86 NL COLLECT=WUX WASHINGTON DC 18
ASSOCIATED BOARD FOR CHRISTIAN COLLEGES IN CHINA=
150 FIFTH AVE NYK=

TELEGRAM FROM CONSUL GENERAL SHANGHAI JANUARY 15 TRANSMITS
FOLLOWING MESSAGE FOR YOU: QUOTE UNIVERSITY SHELTERING THIRTY
THOUSAND REFUGEES. THIS SERVICE FROM THIRTEENTH TENACIOUSLY
MAINTAINED AMID DISHONOR BY SOLDIERS MURDERING WOUNDING
WHOLESALE RAPING RESULTING IN VIOLENT TERROR THEN GRADUAL
DIMINUTION IN DEAD. CONTINUED INSTITUTIONAL LOSSES MODERATE
TO SETTLE JAPANESE SUGGEST COMPENSATION. MAJORITY RESIDENCES
PARTLY LOOTED. FLAG SIX TIMES TORN DOWN. STAFF SPLENDID

NT

OMISSION? LTRG REPORT CO. S. B. L. RUE

RELIEF NEEDS DOMINATE RUINED CITY. RELAY INDIANAPOLIS
INDIANA BATES END QUOTE=

CORDELL HULL SECRETARY OF STATE.

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Embassy, Nanking.

24 January, 1938

Dear Mr. Allison:-

It is my duty to report that during the night of the 22nd-23rd. January, a Japanese soldier climbed over the high main gate of our Hsiao T'ao Yuan Compound, and got a woman whom he returned last night with a promise that he would be back again for her with rewards for another trip in prospect. The gate bears Japanese and American proclamations, and has the American flag above it. Also, the gate is diagonally opposite the office of the military police at 32 Hsiao Fen Ch'iao, about which we continually complain.

Yesterday a soldier went through the main University gate, in company with a Chinese assistant, and found three women who were willing to go with them. This was a long trip to dormitories.

Other problems of approach for laborers and women we will need to discuss in details, likewise the results of intimidation.

25 January, 1938

Before there is time for more thorough report from the University for the happenings of yesterday and last night, I must send you information of a visit made at eleven p.m. to our Agricultural Implements Shop at 11 Hu Chia Ts'ai Yuen, by Japanese soldiers wearing light armbands.

They threatened the storekeeper with a gun and searched him. They took away a woman, raped her, and released her two hours later. She believes that she can identify the place to which she was taken, and we will attempt to secure that information as well as any other details that may be available.

This case involves forcible and irregular entry, intimidation by military weapons, abduction, rape. It was done presumably by military police (the only other possibility, judging by the armbands, would be the less likely Special Service men).

We do not have order, security, respect for American property as marked by proclamations and flag, or respect for Japanese proclamations and Japanese orders.

P.S. After this letter was finished, I was reliably informed that the soldiers tore down the Japanese proclamation from the door.

25 January, 1938

In continuation of this morning's letter, I should add that Mr. Riggs and myself cautiously took the woman who was the victim of last night's abduction from 11 Hu Chia Ts'ai Yuen, and gave her an unprejudiced opportunity to trace her route of the forced journey. She made a fully clear identification of the building in which she was raped three times. Also, she returned from one wrong road because it did not have distractive signs which were found readily on the right road. The total number of checks was five, and mistake seems impossible. The building was the familiar office of the military police for this district, at 32 Hsiao Fen Ch'iao.

Continual report of the doings of these enemies of decent people has brought no relief. It seems that it is high time for a clean sweep of the whole outfit, officers and men alike. Certainly it has been completely proved that this area will have no security so long as they are in it, likewise that the Japanese Embassy people

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have been able to do nothing by any means that may hypothetically have been employed to date.

This noon I was called to give friendly help against soldiers in No. 8 Chin Ying Chieh, a house in the same fenced area as our Sericulture Building, though not our property. Yesterday soldiers came through our property to that house and committed rape. The women were sent last night to the University for refuge. Today soldiers came again, and finding no women, angrily robbed the men and smashed windows. This case illustrates the dependence of our American welfare upon decent discipline in the city as a whole, rather than upon occasional attention of the Japanese authorities to American property as such. This particular house has been entered by soldiers five times within the past week, coming on more than one occasion through our Sericulture Compound. Only today, when their experiences seemed increasingly severe, did the occupants venture to call upon the only source of aid they have seen to exist in this part of this city. //

Quit

Relit. Wen.

24th January, 1938.

Dear Mr. Allison,

Yesterday evening Mr. Taketama and another Japanese (who was in a dark uniform, surmised to be that of a Consular Policeman) went to the University Middle School to look for Mr. Chiang Cheng-yuin (), Head of the Refugee Camp and teacher of the Middle School. I am told that the Japanese, not finding Mr. Chiang at home, said to others that they blamed him for sending to me a written report that Mr. Taketama had got five girls from the Middle School. They declared that a certain refugee named Liu told them of the alleged report. After receiving assurances that Mr. Chiang was not the kind of man to start slander, the Japanese departed with instructions that the whole matter must be cleared up in the morning upon their return. There was considerable severity in the conversations. Of course the shadow of Liu Wen-pin is heavy over all the Chinese concerned, and upon me as well.

Three notes: first, Chiang did not send me the report described. Second, the refugee Liu is a rascal already dismissed from his position in the Refugee Camp, and returning there occasionally to solicit women for the Japanese. Third, evening and morning I was at the School for a total of hours, though I did not meet the Japanese. The information here given was received through several men in whom I have confidence, usually with mutual corroboration and always very close to the event.

This morning the Japanese returned in easier mood. Chiang was eventually asked to go to the Japanese Embassy to write a statement that would clear Taketama from the charge in the report said to have been given through me to the American Embassy. The main line taken by Chiang at the School and later during two hours at the Embassy, was to write the statement that Taketama had asked for five or six women to wash clothes. He would declare nothing further as to motives, saying repeatedly in answer to pressure, that he could not see into people's hearts but would simply write what he had heard. The questioning at the Embassy was relatively mild and reasonable.

Meanwhile, keeping in fairly close touch with the proceedings, I went to the Embassy one hour after Chiang was taken from the school arriving near eleven. I found Mr. Fukui, and reported the case as seriously contrary to my understanding of correct procedure, which he should know about while I was on my way to the American Embassy. I

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24th January, 1938.

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UNIVERSITY
JAN 25 1938

Dear Mr. ...
Yesterday, ...
was in a ...
went to the ...
Yuin (...
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This morning the Japanese returned in easier mood. Chiang was eventually asked to go to the Japanese Embassy to write a statement that would clear Taketama from the charge in the report said to have been given through me to the American Embassy. The main line taken by Chiang at the school and later during two hours at the Embassy, was to write the statement that Taketama had asked for five or six women to wash clothes. He would declare nothing further as to motives, saying repeatedly in answer to pressure, that he could not see into people's hearts but would simply write what he had heard. The question- ing at the Embassy was relatively mild and reasonable.

Meanwhile, keeping in fairly close touch with the proceedings, I went to the Embassy one hour after Chiang was taken from the school arriving near eleven. I found Mr. Taketama, and reported the case as seriously contrary to my understanding of correct procedure, which he should know about while I was on my way to the American Embassy. I

thought that this visit might give greater chance of prompt release for Chiang, and possible draw an effort to clear things up at once. Mr. Fukui sent for a policeman, and soon said that Chiang would be released when the questioning was completed. I asked Mr. Fukui if that meant that Chiang was being detained in the Embassy; he made essentially the same reply. Finally he asked me not to be disturbed, saying that he would speak to you. I said that I should need to do the same, at once.

At one stage I tossed in the case of Liu Wen-pin as just reason for my concern for prompt information on Chiang. Fukui insisted that he knew nothing about it (though my original report on the case I put in his hands myself, and he showed readily that he knew the name before he referred me to Taketama).

They I went to call upon you, and found Taketama in your anteroom. He twice pressed me to write "the name of the Chinese", but I said I wanted to speak to you first. He then made the effort to get to you before I did. As you saw, when we later came out together, Taketama again asked repeatedly for the names. I replied that he was familiar with the case, and there was no need to ask me. When I mentioned the place and times of difficulty, he professed momentary surprise. He persisted in his request even after I wrote Chiang's and Liu's names, so I finally realized that he had some unexpressed idea. Then I asked "Whose name?", and he said, "The one who made the report to you." I said there were several who made reports, and that I could not give the names, for reasons which he understood.

At a time probably just before Taketama's visit to the American Embassy, he met Mr. Fitch while looking for me, and said to the latter that I was "a bad man", and once again "a thoroughly bad man".

This report has been delayed by many interruptions, including a long call by Taketama and a policeman who could speak better Chinese (indeed, he acted as interpreter between Japanese and Chinese for Taketama throughout). Only a phonographic record could reproduce the conversation, which shakes down to a few simple propositions: (1) Taketama was much distressed by the wanton slur on his good intentions in securing a wash-amah for himself and others for four friends. (2) They professed to see no point in any matter of procedure or irregular entry, but after tedious exposition and reiteration they decided it best to cover by telling me that Chiang and Taketama were good friends and that he often went down there for a cup of tea and a chat, such as last night and this morning. (3) A letter from the American Embassy had accused Mr. Taketama of being a bad man, and the origin of the report was Mr. Bates. I said that the only communication I knew of from the Embassy was one that declared objection to Taketama's method of searching for wash-amahs, as one that easily aroused doubts after the experiences of Nanking women in recent weeks. Further, that I took responsibility for that report, even though I did not make it to the Embassy myself. (4) Taketama spends a great deal of time in visiting various parts of the University to aid in protecting it and other parts of the Safety Zone. This morning he was therefore deeply pained that from our Middle School should come a vicious attack upon his efforts. (5) Peace and good will are greatly desired for the Safety Zone, and therefore I should be especially careful not to believe evil stories started against Japanese by bad Chinese. (6) Various courtesies and assurances that may be foregone.

0696

Mr. Allison:

25th January, 1938

In accordance with yesterday's conversation, I recall the suggestions that in preparation of claims for American losses by Japanese troops, the following matters should be referred to in a circular for those concerned: (1) designation of the currency to be used, with mention of a working rate of exchange for calculations; (2) naming of a time say a week or ten days hence, for the filing of provisional reports, in order that the situation may be thoroughly explored and difficulties regarding absent Americans may be seen clearly; (3) recommendations to the type of evidence desired; (4) possible wires to absent Americans, asking them to designate some person here to act for them, meanwhile sending any useful information by the quickest possible route.

Furthermore, that questions be raised with the Ambassador, somewhat as follows:

(1) Should claims be filed for the loss of chattels belonging to the Chinese who are the employees of individual Americans, of American corporate bodies, or of Sino-American institutions named below, when such losses have been suffered in American buildings and from American property, practically all of which was plainly bearing the American flag and proclamations posted under instructions from the American Embassy? Do the flag and proclamations cover any other goods than those of Americans or the employees referred to?

(2) Should claims be filed for the loss of movables from organizations which may loosely be termed Sino-American? I am familiar particularly with certain forms of religious, educational, and philanthropic organizations or institutions, founded by Americans and regularly aided by them, operating largely or entirely in buildings that are American property. Yet these local organizations often have a Chinese form or even a legal Chinese incorporation, as with a Board of Directors of whom a majority are Chinese. Varying fractions of the equipment and supplies lost from these Sino-American organizations were brought with American money, with local receipts from fees, with subscriptions from the public regardless of nationality. In a few cases there are certificates of equity which indicate with some definiteness a sharing of ownership rights as between an American mission board and a local society. In most cases no conceivable accounting could make such a division rational. It is ordinarily the case that the parent body in America considers the present form of organization and operation to be a means of carrying out its own purposes and of using its American personnel and funds and property to the best advantage. Perhaps we should not stress the Chinese origin of the fees, since the furniture of an American office would be none the less American because it was bought with income from goods sold to Chinese. The intermediate status of the class of property we are considering is emphasized by noticing the third case of property like that of the Y.M.C.A. which is fully and solely held as Chinese, even though there have been American contributions to it. The Sino-American organizations in no case, so far as I am aware, have a commercial relation to the American initiative behind and in them. That is, the land, buildings and usually part of the equipment with a share of personnel and current expenses, are provided for the local society by which the American organization does its work in China. All of this is not intended to brush aside the prima facie judgment that since these local societies are not definitely American, they have no status among American interests and properties, but merely to promote full consideration of the problem.

0697

25 January, 1938

Dear Mr. Allison:-

Entirely aside from rape and robbery, which seem officially to be frowned upon, there are many problems arising from the frequent entry of soldiers and policemen upon American property for purposes which they seem to consider legitimate. I refer particularly to search, intimidation, more or less forcible removal of persons from the premises, the securing of laborers, and questionable efforts to get women.

We have tried to take a fair and reasonable attitude in these matters, and wish to act in right relations with the Japanese authorities and with yourselves, while doing what we should for the people on our property and working in our institutions and our homes:

(1) We do not oppose orderly and properly authorized search, if the procedure is satisfactory to you.

(2) We do not try to protect any one from the consequences of wrongful acts, nor to interfere with the proper political and military control of the population.

(3) We ~~strongly~~ object to irregular, unauthorized, or forcible entry of our property, and point out that the entry of armed or uniformed men is under present conditions essentially a forcible entry.

(4) We object to arbitrary interference with our employees and with legitimate enterprises undertaken by us on American property including intimidation and abduction of Chinese assistants.

(5) We favor and encourage bona fide solicitation of workers from among refugees on our property, male or female. But the experiences of the past six weeks have been so severe that the procedure must guard carefully against intimidation, veiled as well as open. Our staff people will be glad to assist in this matter, but they must be protected against the continual abuse of military who demand that they supply a certain number of men and women with certain specifications. They can only pass on the request, and bring out any refugees who are willing to go. The presence of Japanese under existing conditions constitutes pressure, and they should therefore remain outside the gates. If they wish to send in their own Chinese agent, that is all right providing he goes with the understanding of a responsible staff person.

(6) If abuses continue, we shall need to ask for the writing of a list with names and time of departure and return for all persons solicited from our premises. But we hope that will not be necessary.

(7) We suggest that a clear and uniform agreement on these points should be followed on all American properties after requisite consultation with the Japanese authorities; that the latter take responsibility for notifying all their military and police offices with strict instructions in this matter; that they or you supply every considerable American property with a notice in Japanese that adequately reminds and instructs those who need such provision.

(8) We suggest that police inquiries be carried out either by notice to you or by the visit of a consular policeman, the latter in the familiar uniform unless he is a man well known to us, and thereby able to take responsibility for his acts upon our property or in relation to our staff. We do not see any need for removing a person from the premises for the sake of inquiry, unless it be a very serious case taken up with you in advance.

25th January, 1938

Mr. Allison

In accordance with yesterday's conversation, I recall the suggestions that in preparation of claims for American losses by Japanese troops, the following matters should be referred to in a circular for those concerned: (1) designation of the currency to be used, with mention of a working rate of exchange for calculations; (2) naming of a time say a week or ten days hence, for the filing of provisional reports, in order that the situation may be thoroughly explored and difficulties regarding absent Americans may be seen clearly; (3) recommendations to the type of evidence desired; (4) possible ways to get absent Americans, asking them to designate some person here to act for them, meanwhile sending any useful information by the quickest possible route.

Furthermore, that questions be raised with the Ambassador, somewhat as follows:

(1) Should claims be filed for the loss of chattels belonging to the Chinese who are the employees of institutions named of American colleges, lodges, or of Sino-American buildings and below, which have been situated in American buildings and from American property, practically all of which was plainly bearing the American flag and inscriptions posted under instructions from the American Embassy? Do the flag and inscriptions cover any other goods than those of Americans or the employees referred to?

Should claims be filed for the loss of movables from organizations which may loosely be termed Sino-American? I am familiar particularly with certain forms of religious, educational, and philanthropic organizations or institutions, founded by Americans and regularly aided by them, operating largely or entirely in buildings that are American property. Yet these local organizations often have Chinese form or even a legal Chinese incorporation, as with a Board of Directors of whom a majority are Chinese. Varying fractions of the equipment and supplies lost from these Sino-American organizations were bought with American money, with local receipts from fees, with subscriptions from the public regardless of nationality. In a few cases there are certificates of equity which indicate with some definite need a sharing of ownership rights as between an American mission board and a local society. In most cases no conceivable accounting could make such a division rational. It is ordinarily the case that the parent body in America considers the press of form of organization and operation to be means of carrying out its own purposes and of raising its American personnel and funds and property to the best advantage. Perhaps we should not stress the Chinese origin of the fees, since the furniture of an American office would be none the less American because it was bought with income from goods sold to Chinese. The intermediate status of the class of property we are considering is emphasized by noticing the third case of property like that of the Y.M.C.A. which is fully and solely held as Chinese, even though there have been American contributions to it. The Sino-American organizations in no case, so far as I am aware, have a commercial relation to the American initiative behind and in them. That is, the land, buildings and usually part of the equipment with a share of personnel and current expenses are provided for the local society by which the American organization does its work in China. All of this is not intended to break aside the prima facie judgment that since these local societies are not definitely American, they have no status among American interests and properties, but merely to promote full consideration of the problem.

9960

COPY

26 January, 1938.

American Embassy,
Nanking.

Dear Mr. Allison:-

Although reporting has become very difficult through intimidation, I ought to let you know of two more cases of military entry which I have fully authenticated and which are known to a number of reliable persons who were on the spot.

On the afternoon of the 25th., two soldiers entered the Middle School Compound and wandered about. When asked their purpose, they replied, "To amuse ourselves." When reminded that the place was American property, they said they did n't care. Eventually they decided to leave, and over protests insisted on climbing the wall -- at a point where there was already a partial break from frost. The wall collapsed, bringing down one of the soldiers with a damaged head. He showed much resentment, but was mollified when offered first-aid treatment in the improvised dispensary of the refugee camp. For these services he put forth one dollar, courteously refused with the suggestion that climbing walls is always dangerous.

On the night of the 25th.-26th., about eleven o'clock, two soldiers came over the south wall of the Middle School near the east corner. They approached the large dormitory so often visited irregularly, but were frightened away with a whistle and general hue-and-cry previously organized by the caretakers among the refugees.

It is somewhat doubtful whether details of place should be passed on to the Japanese authorities, in view of recent happenings, though I will take responsibility for such reports whenever they serve a useful purpose.

Yours respectfully,

0700

28 January, 1938.

American Embassy,

Nanking.

Dear Mr. Allison:-

Although reporting has become very difficult through

intimidation, I ought to let you know of two more cases of military entry which I have fully authenticated and which are known to a number of reliable persons who were on the spot.

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the Middle School compound and wandered about. When asked their

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the place was American property, they said they did not care. Events-

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happenings, though I will take responsibility for such reports when-

ever they serve a useful purpose.

Yours respectfully,

COPY

28 January, 1938

American Embassy,
Nanking.

Dear Mr. Allison:-

Last night at about 8:45, nearly 30 hours after she had been taken to the Japanese Embassy, the woman from the Agricultural Implements Shop was returned here by Mr. Taketama, the interpreter Sugimoto, and a third man unknown to us. My notes made this morning were checked with Riggs this noon. We found no difference in memory.

The woman is highly unprepossessing and utterly uneducated, but had plenty of raw courage and stubbornness plus rather more intelligence than her questioners -- in spots. She seemed tired, but none the worse for going without food because of her agitation during the detention. She told us privately that there was no physical pressure, and that in general the treatment was passable.

Most of the work was done by Sugimoto, who had several pages written out in a large hand of English scrawl, pencilled. The others had comparatively little to say, even in Japanese among themselves; and Taketama in particular seemed bored or uncomfortable. The basis of some 30 minutes' conversation was a report of points in which the woman under examination said things different from the communication of the American Embassy (which I accepted as being based on my statements to you) and things different from her own previous replies to them, or from facts as they saw them.

(1) The woman said that "the lamp in the room" hung from the ceiling, but in reality it was on the window-sill. (In answer to our subsequent inquiry, she said that there was an electric light hanging from the ceiling, but also the oil lamp in the window).

(2) The woman said that "the bed" was white, while in fact it is yellow.

(3) She declared that the steps were on the right of the entrance, the contrary of the truth. (Actually the staircase, as I remember and as she pointed out, is to the right of the house-entrance, which is what she says she understood from their question).

(4) She said that the steps were three in number, while actually there are eleven. (In fact, there are three concrete steps as the approach to the front door, and eleven or thereabouts in the stairway) In this matter they exactly reversed the trickery of the former item, a childishly obvious device).

(5) The woman declared that she had been to "the house" three times and only three: (a) when taken by the soldiers; (b) when taken by yourself, Riggs, and the consular policeman; (c) when taken by the consular policeman during the investigation from the Embassy. Yet I had declared that Riggs and I went with her to identify the house which thus appeared as a contradiction damaging to us or to the woman.

(6) The woman once said that from the original visit she had been escorted home by a soldier, but on another occasion said she had returned alone.

0702

Then three additional statements were made formally.

(1) The accusation from the Embassy declared that the guilty persons were "gendarmes", a false statement. Here there was some discussion. Fukui and some others use the term for the consular police; some employ it for the regular military police, with white armbands and red characters for hsien-ping; and there are, or until the past few days have been, the more numerous supplementary military police, with light armbands and appropriate characters in black ink. The last group are the ones actually in question, and we have abundant testimony to their use of this house over a considerable period, though part of all of them seem to have dropped their armbands within three days' time. The only result of discussion, of course, was that I "should never do like that again."

(2) The woman said she did not know the time of the original incident. Yet I had recklessly declared that it was at eleven o'clock. How could I know that, when the woman herself did not, and had not reported it? Here Riggs and I were cautious in protecting the two men whom you remember from the previous day, and framed our replies as the report of a large number of persons disturbed by the now at the gate, the entry of several rooms, use of lights, and so on. "You should not say that unless you bring the persons to us for questioning." To which I replied by asking if that meant 30 hours' detention, which was not inquiry but punishment. Surprised denials. Anyhow, it was written on the paper that my report of time was unsubstantiated.

(3) Finally, "This case is just the anti-Japanese propaganda of the American Embassy." We said there was no anti-Japanese idea, merely objection to wrongdoing, which would be the same for a person of any nationality. We were blamed for sending in reports against the Japanese Army, and replied that such reports were cooperation in maintaining discipline and reputation, at one time actually requested by the Japanese Embassy. But this was trying to join with the Chinese against Japanese Army, and the Chinese had no right to aid, for "Who started this war, anyway?"

At no time was there denial of the wrongful acts. Indeed, they casually said that the soldiers had been punished.

Please note that Mr. Fukui's promise (reported by Riggs) made at the Embassy, that the woman would be kept there for questioning and would not be taken elsewhere, was broken -- according to the police themselves.

The woman's later statements were very interesting. "They made trouble for me about the kinder shape of lamp, but I drew a picture of it and it was all right." "They brought out four or five soldiers and asked me to recognize the ones that took me. I said they were n't there, and they blamed me. But I told them they could not expect me to pick them out that way, for yesterday they said there were more than forth soldiers in the house." "They asked very few questions, and after each one jabbered a long time and thought what to ask next. I could answer every one they asked."

This plain record is its own comment on methods and motives.

Yours respectfully,

0703

Then three additional statements were made formally.

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This plain record is its own comment on methods and

motives.

Yours respectfully,

4070

quote

AFTERMATH OF REGISTRATION OF REFUGEES AT THE UNIVERSITY, 26 Dec. 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 two thousand from the new Library. Out of the total of about three thousand men massed together on the tennis courts below Swasey Hall, between two and three hundred 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 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 one thousand from the remaining men, the officers permitted all but one of these thousand 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 two to three hundred "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 villent 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 two or three hundred 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.

0705

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 two thousand from the new military. Out of the total of about three thousand men massed together on the tennis courts below Sweeney Hall, between two and three hundred stepped out in answer to a call-hour of haranguing to this effect: "All who have been soldiers or who have performed compulsory labor (in Japan) 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 influence of Japanese officers. They were Chinese who wished to save as many of their people as possible from the fate that others had met as former soldiers or as men accused wrongly of being former soldiers. The speeches were clearly and thoroughly heard by Mr. H. L. Stone, Mr. Charles H. Stone, 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.

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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 30-40 who had escaped the death met by most of the 200-300 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 a first room of a large house into a second room of court where there was a big fire. As each group went forward, groans and cries could be heard by the remainder, but no shots. Some twenty remaining from an original sixty 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 200-300 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 machine-gun 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 26 December. 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 30 were killed and forty to fifty 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 north). There on the road

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 300 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 Hankow, 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 30-40 who had escaped the death met by most of the 300-320 taken away the previous evening. Since the man desired help for himself and one or more companions in the region, I was surrounded by military police, and since I had to tell him that registration was not yet limited at the time, I had to tell him 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 a first room of a large house into a second room or court where there was a big fire. As each group went forward, groans and cries could be heard by the remainder, but no shots. Some twenty remaining from an original sixty 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, and heard by Mr. Riggs early in the evening of the 28th, conjecturally too soon to come from the same incident. This confusion 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 consultation if desired. One frankly declared that he had been a soldier, thus creating some propaganda in favor of his truthfulness. They declared that the 300-320 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 Hai Men, where a machine-gun was turned upon them. They fell, one of them wounded, among the dead men and smeared with their blood.

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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 daybreak 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. Kroger of the International Committee told me that he 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 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 that they escaped from a large body of several hundred who were bayoneted along the canal well to the north, near to San Chah 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

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REVIEW

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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 rightly or wrongly

of being ex-soldiers. This is not the place to discuss the dictum of international law that the lives of prisoners are to be preserved except under serious military necessities, not 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 six 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 two hundred 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 25 January, from a draft of information prepared 31 December, and notes made on 3 January.

0711

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MAR 2 1938
JOINT OFFICE

M. S. S.

Written 28 January, from a draft of information prepared 21 December, and notes made on 3 January.

WY
Nanking, 28 January, 1938.

Dear Mr. Djang and Miss Priest:-

Enclosed are copies of Mr. Su's report of Middle School finances, and my notes on his statements (part of them oral, part written), also my requests for instructions and check upon the whole business. If you will think of the situation from my point of view, made responsible for the school in general and for vague salary and wages payments, without funds designated to cover them, and finding all these "understandings", "promises", and "old customs" plus new emergency demands, you will see my difficulties. I wish to carry out Mr. Djang's ideas and provisions as nearly as possible, but I have been told about them only by Mr. Su -- and in very confused and doubtful fashion. There has been no dispute, and all words have been courteous, but the situation is not easy to manage. Not one thing has ever been reported until I make three requests or until he comes to ask for money.

All this is aside from the problem of relations with other persons. Many quarrels, chiefly concerned with drunkenness and striking people when drunk. However, after receiving a thorough fright at the hands of the Japanese police, Mr. Su has been very quiet and at least has not made much trouble.

A lot of good work has been done by the staff of the Refugee Camp, in which the Middle School teacher Chiang and Hsu have done well, though most of the staff are outside people. The property damage from the Japanese is not great, but the total deterioration from the refugees will be considerable. There are now about 7500 in the School, and at the maximum they thought they had 15000, a figure that seemed to me too high. Suffering is tremendous, and the degree of relief that we have been able to give is most precious.

We know that you must have many problems in the moving and effort to start in new and crowded locations.

With best regards to friends up-river,

msB

Dear Elsie:-

Today sent you this radio: ALL NANKING FARMS DISASTROUSLY BURNED FOUR OF THEM BEFORE TRANSITION SUGGEST CAREFUL CHECK YOUR LISTS STAFF THERE AND HERE CONSIDERING ALL DISCREPANCIES REPLYING GENERAL STATEMENT FOR MY GUIDANCE ZOOLOGY CHU CHINGTSU REPORTS INTENDED ACCOMPAN DEPARTMENT DETAINED ILLNESS MOTHER NOW FAMILY PROPERTY BURNED PERSONAL STOLEN PETITIONS CONTINUANCE SALARY OUTER RELATIONSHIPS CONTINUE ACUTE RIGGS MCCALLUM ASSAULTED THOMSON AIDING OUR STUDENTS CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY SHANGHAI UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPTS FOR PERMISSION TRAVEL NEEDED DOCTORS AND NURSES.

All men came in from the farms before the smash. Mr. Ren Hsia has just now been able to get out for a thorough inspection. A few of the smaller buildings and 30 fan of beans are the total property aside from land and part of the trees. Four farms were burned by the Chinese armies. The main Agronomy farm was burned about Jan. 1-3, after some looting; but the evidence that it was done by Japanese is not conclusive so far as we are yet able to know -- probably it was so done.

I have sent one copy of the above letter to Djang Fang with enclosures, addressed to Wanhsien. If he is elsewhere, please on your copy to him with whatever notes you want to add or to keep.

There are several teachers on our lists but not here. There may be others on your lists and not authorized to draw money here, but likely to turn up in great distress for themselves and relatives. Chu's story seems genuine; I can vouch for the personal losses here and for the relatives come upon him. Chen Yung thinks he is a good fellow. But finance and policy are up to the Dean or general administration.

msB

0713

With appreciation of Christian
friends as never before —

M. S. Bates

UNIVERSITY OF NANKING
NANKING, CHINA

Associated Boards,
New York.
Dear Friends:-

1 Feb. 1938.

Ack. Apr 6, 1937

Just as we are rushing some communications to the USS "Oahu" for transmission to Shanghai in the only possibility for mail now evident, in comes from the American Embassy a radiogram from Mr. Evans: YOUR MESSAGE 15TH. QUITE RECOVERED. BRAVE SERVICE WIDELY RECOGNIZED. FOUNDERS EXPRESS ADMIRATION AND SYMPATHY. This is marked Rec'd Nanking Jan. 28, from Dept. of State Jan. 26, and refers to message from China to Boards Jan. 15.

My original effort was sent from here Jan. 7 to Shanghai friends by a ~~naval~~ naval tug working on the "Panay", asking them to send from Shanghai if they could do so securely, or via trustworthy messenger to Hongkong or from a foreign ship. I have heard only that it went eventually through the Consulate-General in Shanghai.

Words QUITE RECOVERED are not clear, but may refer to struggles with my over-condensation, or to some fault in transmission which you retraced successfully. At that time I feared the American authorities would be too cautious to send such a message.

My wife, % American School, 10 Ave. Petain, Shanghai, ^{new} ~~old~~ will be the most satisfactory channel of written communication. Wires acceptable through State Dept. when necessary. Hope that you have received various typed materials sent to Shanghai for you in recent weeks.

Will need help especially on Hospital finance.
General outlook for city still critical. Rape and murder

transmission
slowly by.
are daily diet; loss by.

07-14

MAKING CHINA

3507 5097

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Dear Friends:-

is marked Rec'd Working Jan. 25, from Dept. of State Jan. 26, and RECOGNIZED. FOUNDER'S EXPRESS ADMIRATION AND SYMPATHY. This Even: YOUR MESSAGE 1ST. OURS RECOVERED. BRAVE SERVICE WIDELY now evident, in comes from the American Embassy a radiogram from Mr. "Opunt" for transmission to Shanghai in the only possibility for mail. Just as we are rushing some communications to the USS

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RECEIVED
UNIVERSITY
MAR 7 1938

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received various typed materials sent to Shanghai for you in recent acceptable through State Dept. when necessary. Hope that you have will be the most satisfactory channel of written communication. My wife, & American School, 10 Ave. Petaim, Shanghai.

NEW.

General outline for city will interest. Date and number will need help in making financial forecast.

RECEIVED
UNIVERSITY
MAR 2 1938
JOINT

0715

Copy to New York

4 February, 1938.

President Y. G. Chen,
Chengtu.
Dear President Chen:-

Ack 3/21/38 Ack:

Copy to Fairfield 3/2/38

In checking over some problems of payments and personnel, I have met the snag of Mr. Riggs' furlough question, about which I did not previously know. The facts appear to be these: Mr. Riggs originally signed a University contract for six years to be followed by furlough. But this contract was held in abeyance because he was taken up by the American Board, which has normally contributed a fraction of his salary. The rules of the American Board call for seven years before furlough. Mrs. Riggs is now in America with the children, because of the abnormal conditions; and it is probable that she will need to remain there with them for two or three more years because of school needs, regardless of Mr. Riggs' program.

Mr. Riggs is willing to whatever is best for service in China, both now and later. The possibilities seem to be three: (1) return to America in June or thereabouts for furlough; (2) continuance here for service to the College and farms, presumably with opportunity to aid some of the farms in the North as was earlier planned -- this with the expectation of of furlough in the summer of 1939, which would be after completion of a seven-year term; (3) effort to reach Chengtu this spring with the expectation of service in the west until the summer of 1939.

Without arguing the general case, and without suggestion from Mr. Riggs, I venture to mention one point that might not appear so clearly in Chengtu: the great usefulness of Mr. Riggs in the present situation in Nanking. His mechanical ability, his shop equipment and familiarity with workmen, his fearlessness and industry, have carried and are still carrying big burdens in the provision of rice and coal by the only civilian means of transportation in Nanking. The farm people want to call on him for aid with their problems of tools. Here he is separated from most of your staff; but he is with the shop, with our own farms, and among a very large Chinese population facing semi-starvation for the next year at least.

It seems that the initiative must come from you and Dean Chang, with whatever consultation is needed in reference to the American Board or to the Founders. I am sending a copy of this letter to New York. In the near future I hope you will wire us of your action on the matter, since not only Mr. Riggs' own affairs, but a number of other persons and enterprises should know soon whether they can count upon his presence here during the coming fiscal-academic year; or whether in your judgment it is better for him to leave for America during the irregular period, or to go soon to Chengtu.

Other items are found in a financial letter to Miss Priest. Your house will be considerably worsened by refugees, but at last inspection your personal property was untouched. We hope that there will be good opportunities for useful work in Chengtu. I asked Mr. Cressy to inform you and the Founders that the title of Vice-President will be temporary and of little consequence, though I accept it on the basis of strengthening an "American" stand against the Japanese during the emergency -- which I suppose was the Directors' idea in initiating the proposal.

With cordial greetings,
M. S. Bates

0716

Copy to Mr. [illegible]

NY

President [illegible]
Chengdu
Dear [illegible]

In checking over some problems of payments and personnel, I have not the time to write you a long letter which I did not previously know. The facts appear to be these: Mr. Riggs originally signed a University contract for six years to be followed by three years. But this contract was held in abeyance because he was taken up by the American Board, which has normally contributed a fraction of his salary. The rules of the American Board call for seven years before resignation. Mrs. Riggs is now in America with the children, and she is not a member of the Board. It is hoped that she will need to remain there with them for two or three years because of school needs, regardless of Mr. Riggs' program.

Mr. Riggs is to whatever is best for service in China, both now and later. The possibilities seem to be three: (1) return to America in time of emergency for further study; (2) continue here for service to the college and farm, presumably with opportunity to do some of the farm in the North as was earlier planned -- this with the expectation of of further in the summer of 1939, which would be after completion of a seven-year term; (3) effort to reach Chungking this spring with the expectation of service in the West until the summer of 1939.

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It seems that the initiative must come from you and Dean Chang, with whatever consultation is needed in reference to the American Board on the one hand. I am sending a copy of this letter to New York. In the near future I hope you will write us of your action on the matter, since not only Mr. Riggs' own situation but a number of other persons and enterprises should know soon whether they can count upon his presence here during the coming fiscal-academic year or whether in your judgment it is better for him to leave for America during the irregular period, or to go soon to Chengdu.

Other items are found in a financial letter to Dean Chang. Your house will be considerably worsened by refugees, but at least inspection your personal property was untouched. We hope that there will be good opportunities for useful work in Chengdu. I asked Mr. Gurney to inform you and the Board that the title of Vice-President will be temporary and of little consequence, though I accept it on the basis of strengthening an "American" stand against the Japanese during the emergency -- which I suppose was the directors' idea in initiating the proposal.

With cordial greetings,
Mr. S. [illegible]

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University of Nanking,
Nanking, 4 February, 1938.

Dear Miss Priest:-

Although the complete uncertainty of the local outlook, and the daily problems of the refugees, are prohibitive for any considerable work or planning, I've been trying to stir up Mr. Chen Yung and Mr. Ren Hsia for some preliminary thought about the farms and the plots within the city. Yesterday came the following radio from New York: PLEASE REPORT CONDITION CAMPUS AND BUILDINGS ALSO MAINTENANCE COSTS AND SOURCE OF FUNDS TRUSTEES GRATEFUL FOR YOUR SERVICES. That has been stimulus to put down on paper some results of various consultations on other problems as well, carried on during the past fortnight. Tonight there is a chance for a letter out, probably the only chance for three weeks or more to come.

The inquiry from New York does not indicate whether they want a brief reply by radio or a detailed one by mail. The time of year suggests making budgets for 1938-1939, but otherwise the message seems pointed to immediate circumstances. I will send to Cressy for the Directors, as well as to New York, a copy of this letter with perhaps a little more of explanation; and will send promptly a radio just about as follows: YOURS RECEIVED FEBRUARY 2 NO MAJOR INJURY CAMPUS OR BUILDINGS MINOR DAMAGE AND LOSS EQUIPMENT WITHIN TWENTY THOUSAND BUT ALL NANKING FARMS DISASTROUSLY BURNED LOSSES PERHAPS NINETY THOUSAND HAVE CASH BARE MAINTENANCE TILL MAY ESTIMATE PAYMENTS COMING FISCAL YEAR FOUR THOUSAND MONTHLY FOR SKELETON STAFF SERVANTS LABORERS REPAIR ONLY AGAINST ACTIVE DETRIORATION CURTAILED WORKING OF FARMS NO RESTORATION OF PROPERTY SAVE TOOLS AND IMMEDIATE NECESSITIES STOP FURTHER REQUIREMENTS IN DESPERATE PLIGHT OF THIS AREA ARE MAINTENANCE OF HOSPITAL WHICH IS FOURTEEN THOUSAND MONTHLY ON PRESENT RESTRICTED LINES WHILE LOCAL INCOME PRACTICALLY CEASES ALSO EMERGENCY AGRICULTURAL SERVICES ON THE SMALL SCALE POSSIBLE WITH SCANT PERSONNEL REFUGEES STILL NINETEEN THOUSAND SEEKING PARTIAL PROTECTION MILITARY RAPING ROBBERY VIOLENCE OTHER PARTS CITY AND COUNTRYSIDE. They received my radio sent 15 January from Shanghai, which said that institutional losses were slight to that date, and have had some papers by mail since then, which should be reaching them about now.

Now for some items of report and material for budget-making. We have paid February salaries, with the clear agreement that March salaries will be paid on the 15th. of that month, and April on the 25th. as usual. The February advance is because the two months' pay given late in November was often divided with families, and in many cases there were serious robberies by soldiers. All in all, it seemed better to do this way than to run into discriminations about loans and grants. Servants and Middle School are not drawing now, as there seems to be less need. Middle School aside, we are paying this spring about \$1350 per month according to the reports sent you, plus a small figure previously off for bonds. This would be \$2000 if all the men in your instruction list were here, and it is possible that a few of them will show up; and even one or two whom you intended to have with you but who may be stranded near or far.

We assume that all insurance will be cared for by you unless you instruct us otherwise.

Agricultural Implements Shop covered only by conversations of Dean Chang with Riggs, to amount of about \$75 monthly. Actually the caretaker Hu at \$20, fraction of Chang accountant at \$10, half-time of two carpenters at \$20, represent stable load; till transportation to Peiping is open, food for six mechanics \$30, and small extras. Is this authorized?

P.S. In Mr. Evans' telegram of 26 January, "Your message 15th. quite covered", was recorded on U.S.S. Paper to read "Your message 15th. received." W.B.B.

2-4-38

Farm outlook about as follows, for limited continuance including tools and seeds, and maintenance of trees:

Agronomy	4 farms and city plots	\$1000
Horticulture	1 farm, and gardens	300
Short Course	plots	60
Sericulture	mulberries, etc.	60
Cooperative Forest		60
Nursery		20
		<u>\$1500</u>

These figures were reached by calculation of labor needed and small figures for other items, then checked against previous scale.

Now for repairs and maintenance of a general character, in annual figures. This spring we will do the minimum with funds in hand. We calculate considerably below normal, though there are certain abnormal costs to offset part of the decline through inability to conduct the University program here.

Main Buildings Repairs	\$1500
Dormitories "	500
Sericulture "	400
Short Course "	300
Keen Hall, Meigs Hall "	200
Residences (43) "	2000
Agricultural Implements Shop "	100
Light, water, equipment	800
Campus, including all fencing repairs	1000
	<u>\$6800 (\$567 monthly)</u>

This works out at nearly \$4000 per month of cash needs. There should be some contingent for emergencies, in the kind of world we live in; and there should be a sizable fund for service to farmers. I think that careful analysis by yourself and the President and Deans will find these figures very low.

At the same time, no one can long spend what he does not have. If you are extremely hard up, and cut salaries all around, the group here must take its share of the cut. If you turn off a number of men in Chengtu, we could dismiss two or three here. If Dean Chang decides that he does not wish to operate, or feel able to operate the farms, the agricultural figure can be drastically cut. In any such case, you will be as specific as possible, and ~~make~~ make sure that general administrative instruction or counsel agrees with budgetary provision. For the entire College of Agriculture and Forestry, with all its vast staff and range of work, we now have here one professor and one farm manager -- no one else save laborers. Other units of the school, save Library and Construction (which is mostly maintenance) are equally low. Most of the servants are doing and will continue to do half or full time as watchmen in one form or another. Indeed, almost of all of us have ^{been} policemen to date.

Please check for repairs and insurance to Middle School also. Today Mr. Su has shown a different attitude, and volunteered to forego the \$3050 per month of food and miscellaneous allowance which he said was promised by Principal Djang; provided we help with repairs when necessary. At present the servants get some indirect advantages from the refugee camp system, in which they work more or less.

We make no specific provision for building work on the farms, though only a few of the small buildings are left; and practically all tools and equipment were burned beyond use. Four men have now gone out to attempt residence.

Still struggling for passes for doctors and nurses. More than 20 cases per day of rape known to us in detail, with some bayoneting or shooting every day, and plenty of robbery. Food problem dangerous, though a change in Japanese officials seems very hopeful.

With best regards, M. S. Bates

07-19

farm outlook about as follows, for limited continuance in-
 cluding tools and seeds, and maintenance of trees:
 15000
 3000
 300
 100
 50
 50
 20
 1500

These figures were reached by calculation of labor needed and
 small figures for other items, then checked against previous needs.
 Now for repairs and maintenance, a general character, in
 annual figures. This spring we had the minimum with funds in
 hand. We calculate considerably below normal, though there are
 certain abnormal costs to offset part of the decline through inability
 to conduct the University program here.

✓
 Main Building repairs 1500
 Dormitories 500
 400
 300
 200
 2000
 100
 800
 1000
 15000 (\$567 monthly)

This works out at nearly \$4000 per month of cash needs. There
 should be some contingent for emergencies, in the kind of world we live
 in; and there should be a sizable fund for service to farmers. I
 think that careful analysis by yourself and the President and Deans
 will find these figures very low.

At the same time, no one can long agree what he does not have.
 If you are extremely hard on the salaries all around, the group
 here must take the share of the loss. If you turn off a number of
 men in Chongtu, we could disagree, or feel able to operate
 decided that he should wish to operate, or feel able to operate
 the farm, the agricultural figure can be drastically cut. In any
 such case, you will be as possible as possible, and make sure that
 general administrative instruction or counsel agrees with budgetary
 provision. For the entire College of Agriculture and Forestry,
 with all its vast staff and range of work, we now have here one pro-
 fessor and one farm manager. No one else save laborers. Other
 units of the school, save Veterinary and Construction (which is mostly
 maintenance) are equally low. Most of the servants are doing and
 will continue to do half or less of what they were in one form or
 another. Indeed, most of all of us have policemen to date.
 Please check the salaries and insurance to Middle School also.
 Today Mr. Su has shown a different attitude, and volunteered to fore-
 go the \$300 per month of food and miscellaneous allowance which he
 said was promised by Principal Tjong; provided we help with repairs
 when necessary. At present the servants get some indirect advantages
 from the refugee camp system, in which they work more or less.
 We make no specific provision for building work on the farms,
 though only a few of the small buildings are left; and practically
 all tools and equipment were burned beyond use. Four men have now
 gone out to attempt residence.

Still struggling for passes for doctors and nurses. More than
 20 cases per day of type known to us in detail, with some dayneting
 or shooting every day, and plenty of robbery. Food problem dangerous,
 though a change in Japanese officials seems very hopeful.
 With best regards, Mr. J. D. Bates

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DL	DAY LETTER
NL	NIGHT LETTER
NM	NIGHT MESSAGE
LCO	DEFERRED CABLE
NLT	NIGHT CABLE LETTER
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Form
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HR

1938 FEB 7 PM 7 22

TELEGRAM FROM NANKING FEBRUARY FIFTH TRANSMITS FOLLOWING MESSAGE
FOR YOU FROM BATES QUOTE YOURS RECEIVED FEBRUARY SECOND IN TWENTY
THOUSAND BUT ALL NANKING FARMS DISASTROUSLY DESTROYED LOSSES
PERHAPS NINETY THOUSAND HAVE CASH SALE MAINTENANCE TILL MAY
ESTIMATE PAYMENT COMING FISCAL YEAR FOUR THOUSAND MONTHLY
FOR SKELETON STAFF SERVANTS LABORERS REPAIR ONLY AGAINST ACTIVE
DETERIORATION CURTAILED WORKING OF FARMS NO RESTORATION OF
PROPERTY HAVE TOOLS AND IMMEDIATE NECESSITIES FURTHER

REQUIREMENTS IN DESPERATE PLIGHT OF THIS AREA AND MAINTENANCE
OF HOSPITAL WHICH IS FOURTEEN THOUSAND MONTHLY ON PRESENT
RESTRICTED SERVICES WHILE LOCAL INCOME PRACTICALLY CEASES ALSO
EMERGENCY AGRICULTURE SERVICES ON THE SMALL SCALE POSSIBLE WITH
SCANT PERSONNEL REFUGES STILL NINETEEN THOUSAND SEEKING PARTIAL
PROTECTION UNSETTLED CONDITIONS OTHER PARTS CITY AND COUNTRY
SIDE END QUOTE=

CORDELL HULL SECRETARY OF STATE.

Telephone Your Telegrams to Postal Telegraph

0721

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1938 FEB 7 PM 7 24

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0722

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NANKING, CHINA

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ASSISTANT TREASURER

February 8, 1938

To Members of
Board of Founders
University of Nanking

Ladies and Gentlemen:

At a meeting of the Executive-Finance Committees held January 21st, the Assistant Secretary was requested to send a cable through the State Department to Professor M. Searle Bates at the University of Nanking. As a consequence, the following cable was forwarded:-

"PLEASE REPORT CONDITION CAMPUS AND BUILDINGS ALSO MAINTENANCE COST AND SOURCE OF FUNDS TRUSTEES GRATEFUL FOR YOUR DEVOTION"

In response to this, the following cablegram came to hand this morning:-

"YOURS RECEIVED FEBRUARY SECOND IN TWENTY THOUSAND BUT ALL NANKING FARMS DISASTROUSLY DESTROYED LOSSES PERHAPS NINETY THOUSAND HAVE CASH SALE MAINTENANCE TILL MAY ESTIMATE PAYMENT COMING FISCAL YEAR FOUR THOUSAND MONTHLY FOR SKELETON STAFF SERVANTS LABORERS REPAIR ONLY AGAINST ACTIVE DETERIORATION CURTAILED WORKING OF FARMS NO RESTORATION OF PROPERTY HAVE TOOLS AND IMMEDIATE NECESSITIES FURTHER REQUIREMENTS IN DESPERATE PLIGHT OF THIS AREA AND MAINTENANCE OF HOSPITAL WHICH IS FOURTEEN THOUSAND MONTHLY ON PRESENT RESTRICTED SERVICES WHILE LOCAL INCOME PRACTICALLY CEASES ALSO EMERGENCY AGRICULTURE SERVICES ON THE SMALL SCALE POSSIBLE WITH SCANT PERSONNEL REFUGEES STILL NINETEEN THOUSAND SEEKING PARTIAL PROTECTION UNSETTLED CONDITIONS OTHER PARTS CITY AND COUNTRY SIDE"

One interpretation of this cable may mean that Mr. Bates has LC\$20,000 cash on hand, and that there are supplies or goods of some salable nature which can be converted into cash to carry on until May. He estimates LC\$4,000 monthly as the cost for a small skeleton staff and keeping the buildings in fair condition. The losses on the farms are estimated at LC\$90,000, and the maintenance of the hospital is put at LC\$14,000 monthly. It is possible that others will have a different interpretation.

Very sincerely yours,

C. A. Evans

CAE:RC

0723

From Nanking Gazette (Nanking Lung) No. 2, 1938.

Third issue of the first newspaper attempted in Nanking under Japanese occupation. On the following day no paper was published, and thereafter it was resumed under a new name. It is known that Chairman Tao had much difficulty with the Japanese Special Service Organ over various matters, and that he persisted in his resignation.

SELF-GOVERNMENT COMMITTEE

CHAIRMAN TAO HSI-SAN BRINGS FOR LOST PROPERTY

Almost complete loss of his Buddhist images and scriptures

To which he had devoted his heart and soul for 16 years

If the original articles can be restored, his heart
and spirit can be reestablished in peace

The Chairman of the Self-Government Committee of this city, Tao Hsi-san, well along in years and eminent in learning, is extremely devoted to the scriptures. Recently because of the outbreak of the Incident, his family property was laid waste. Besides other things in particular the collections of many years, Buddhist images for divination (?) and all classes of scriptures were entirely looted. Indeed this was so distressing as to bring a worsening of actual physical illness from which recovery is difficult. He wrote a special letter to the Self-Government, requesting them to act for him in co-operative aid to inquiries and investigations. We have secured his original letter, which is printed below:

Report of January 29. According to information from persons of my household, my residence at No. 27 Municipal Government Road was formerly occupied by soldiers who have now gone. When entered the house for inspection, all the blackwood furniture, and the clothing, trunks, porcelain, and metalware, with all utensils, amounting to about four or five thousand dollars, had been looted clean. I still should not have been completely sorrowful, but for the fact that there were included a Buddhist shrine, revered images of the Buddhist faith, and pictures of my sainted paternal and maternal ancestors, and various Buddhist scriptures to which I have devoted my heart and soul in sixteen years of ethical cultivation, offering a fragrant sacrifice each day. Now the whole lot have been stolen. Upon hearing it, I was wounded in heart, and wept a weeping of miserable tears; as in mourning for my deceased parents, grieved to the point of not desiring life. Just at the time of resigning my duties for quiet recuperation, again I encountered this extraordinary grief, and my illness became increasingly serious.

A few days ago I tearfully begged Chairman Swen and Commissioner Wang (of police) to act for me in combined aid for searching. Thereupon Commissioner Wang deigned to despatch policeman to go with members of the household to every place and ransacked in the district, searching and investigating. Nothing was secured. In the past few days we again sent people to every place where books and scrolls were spread out, looking for several days' time, but still got nothing. Formerly there was observed in the house a Japanese post-card left behind by a military occupant, on which was written: Lieutenant Amano of the Noda Unit of the Headquarters of the Nakajima Detachment (given name added). This Mr. Amano was one of the military men who occupied the house. Isn't it possible to pass on a request to the officers of the Japanese military administration, for them to inquire from Mr. Amano whether he has seen these scriptures, images, and treasures of Buddha? Might it be that on the basis of relationship through identity of language and common faith in the sacred Buddha, that he acted on my behalf to preserve them? If it is possible by this connection to restore the original articles, then my heart might be reestablished in calm, and my sick body gain complete recovery.....(formal conclusion with list of Buddhist treasures)

M. S. S.

0724

RECEIVED
UNIVERSITIES
JAN 23 1938
JOINT OFFICE

Report of January 28, 1945, according to information from various of my house-
hold, my residence at No. 27, 1st Street, New York, New York, and formerly occupied
by soldiers who have now gone. When entered the house for inspection, all
the household furniture, and the kitchen, sink, stove, and metalware,
with all utensils, amounted to about four or five thousand dollars, had been
looted clean. I still should not have been completely satisfied, but for the
fact that there were included a medical cabinet, a medical cabinet, and various
first aid supplies of my private medical and hospital supplies, and various
medical supplies to which I have devoted my heart and soul in fifteen years
of medical education, offering a first hand knowledge each day. For the whole
lot have been stolen. Upon hearing this, I was wounded in heart, and went a
weeping of terrible fear; as in mourning for my deceased parents, relieved to
the point of not desiring life. Just at the time of resigning my duties for
quiet recuperation, again I encountered this extraordinary trial, and my ill-

...and my sick body gain complete recovery....(formal
by this connection to restore the original articles, when my heart might be
ignored doubt, that he acted on my behalf to preserve them? If it is possible
points of relationship through identity of language and common faith in the
these scriptures, images, and treasures of Buddha? Might it be that on the
tary administration, for them to inquire from Mr. Amano whether he has seen
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left behind by a military occupant, on which was written: Lieutenant Amano
Got nothing. Formerly there was observed in the house a Japanese post-card
books and novels were spread out. Looking for several days' time, but still
was returned. In the past few days we again sent people to every place where
every place and watched in the district, searching and investigating. Nothing
I am believed to be a Japanese policeman to go with members of the household to
(of police) to ask for me in combined aid for searching. Thereupon Commissioner
A few days ago I heartily begged Chairman Wani and Councilman Imai

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(Note: This is the only paper published in Nanking. It was started this month, and carries the sanction of the Special Service Organ of the Japanese Army. The article here translated covered an entire page in large type: the total number of pages is four, of small size. The style is reminiscent of the Sin Shun Pao, the propagandist paper printed in Shanghai for the East China Area, and probably the article was prepared in some central office for wide use. Certain expressions are not really Chinese, and occasionally the sentences are not grammatical. One expression was translatable only by the use of a Japanese dictionary; Chinese friends could only guess at it, article was also printed separately as a proclamation and distributed in the form of wall posters by units of Self-government organization under Japanese order.

MARCH 10 THE ARMY ANNIVERSARY

ITS HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

Think back! Upon the 10th of March as celebrated by Japan and the Japanese. And then you will be able to realize the motives and results of the Japan-China Incident. You should learn the lofty, heroic spirit of Japan and the Japanese. Come, rise up!, oriental peoples, shake hands!, Chinese and Japanese peoples, one in race and in language.

The anniversary of the tenth of March. Not only Japanese, but also other oriental peoples cannot forget this anniversary.

Look back to this day thirty-three years ago. The Japanese Army defeated the Russian Army on the field of Mukden, thereby bringing oriental peoples safely forth from the clutches of the white nations, and breaking down the arrogance of the white men.

Therefore the remembrance of this day is a matter for mutual congratulations among the oriental peoples. The object of the congratulation is none other than this: That the significance of the Russo-Japanese War as seen in a world-view belongs in the category of the tremendous.

It is necessary to know the results of the Japanese victory over the Russian Army, namely, that the oriental peoples did not become the slaves of the western peoples, but forged their own unique culture, freeing others from the spell of invasion and oppression. Please observe the China of the period before the Japan-Russian War. In the presence of the poison-fanged nations of the white men, one could hardly look at her without a chill of fear.

Thus their power continued to increase. The regions peacefully inhabited by the oriental peoples all came under the control of the whites. Their distinctive national cultures, such as language, customs, and habits, could not go forward in their development. Their political structures also could not be independent. In this peril close as a hair's breadth, those who with resolution and determination opposed the Russians -- who could they be if not the Japanese?

Now it was this one battle that enabled China to avoid the aggression of the whites and to comprise an independent country, maintaining its beautiful, distinctive culture and thus developing continuously to higher levels. It's not necessary to wait for savants to begin to understand.

Japan and the Japanese have long held this attitude toward China, of considering her in warm sincerity to be the first instructor of the oriental peoples; and therefore they desired good relations between Japan and China with mutual handclasps. Thus the significance of the outbreak of the Japan-Russian War lay in the renaissance of the culture of the oriental peoples.

Furthermore, the unconditional return of Tsingtao, the unstinted support in the recovery of tariff autonomy, plus the maintaining of a position of absolute neutrality in regard to the Sino-British disputes along the Yangtze River: all these put to flight the aggressors who sought to partition China under the pretext of economic development. On the basis of such an attitude did Japan help China.

But events were contrary to desires. The Chinese were not able to appreciate the true purpose of Japan and the Japanese; and, fearing the rise of an oriental people, turned to collusion with men of the white race who press upon the position of Japan. Using the early-discovered method of ruling mankind, the policy of relating one's interests to the far while attacking the near, they showed contempt for the patience and self-respect of Japan and the Japanese. The development of the hostile mind of opposition and enmity to Japan brought on military resistance. Unfortunately, in a flicker of time, it provoked the present incident, throwing into the scrap-heap the oriental culture created and diffused these many years. Common folk have all suffered the bitterness of oppression. This is not only unfortunate for Japan and China, but indeed is a matter of perpetual regret for (all) the peoples of the orient.

Certainly under these conditions the white men clasp their hands together and rejoice. The fundamental meaning of the Japan-Russian War is entirely obliterated.

In thinking back over the past on this memorial day, with its pitiful calamity of war, we must have the basic feeling that now we should form a most courageous and determined resolution, taking oath that we must revive the culture of the eastern peoples, taking oath that we must revive the culture of the eastern peoples, complete the shaking-hands of Japan and China. Building an excellent and elegant culture of the oriental peoples, let us contribute happiness to the world.

The culture created by the oriental peoples has tremendous accumulated merit in the history of the world.

The five thousand years' traces of mankind from the beginning are very plainly divided into the eastern cultural system and the western cultural system. The two great (groups of) peoples have each their special developments, the former on the foundation of spiritual culture, the latter on the basis of material culture, each exhibiting its essence.

Then the two (groups of) peoples about the fourteenth century came into contact in Central Asia. Each occupied its own territory and created its own culture.

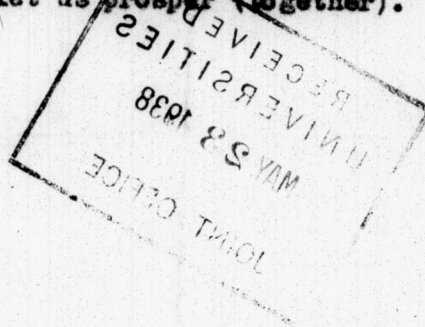
At that time the Mongol tribes went the great distance to attack Eastern Europe. Even until now they talk to each other about the Yellow Peril, and have not yet forgotten it.

When King Alexander the Great extended his authority in the direction of India, the two cultures of east and west began relationships. At that time the two (groups of) peoples historically had cultures that could not be ground to destruction; but they did not infringe upon each other. However, the peoples of the western system of culture came to have an overbearing fashion the ambition to conquer the world. Taking advantage of the eastern peoples' limiting their attention to the building of the distinctive culture of our ancestral countries, they seized all the lands of the earth. In the nineteenth century the western peoples drove carts of insult over the oriental peoples. Then the oriental peoples everywhere suffered their (the westerners') sharp blows but dared not speak. The white races just went on cherishing their arrogant outlook, and brought under control the peoples of the world.

In former times Khublai Khan's great armies rolled up the continent of Europe like a mat. So why should we oriental peoples, creators of the spiritual culture, sweetly submit to the western peoples' greed and arrogance?

The Japanese, being the element of inner strength among the oriental peoples, must give thought again and again, calling to mind the great accomplishments of our fathers, and carrying out the responsibility of oriental peoples toward the world of mankind. Observing the continual process of history, we cannot do other than guide the culture of the oriental peoples to its glorious ascent.

We must turn our thought to its worth, planning the forward progress and the lofty flight of the oriental peoples; and convert the Japan-China incident from a calamity into a blessing. Comrades of a friendly nation, come! let us prosper (together).

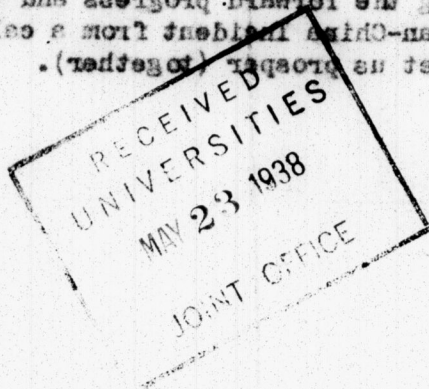


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In former times Kipling's great smiles rolled up the continent of Europe like a mat. So why should we oriental peoples, creators of the spiritual culture, sweetly submit to the western peoples' greed and arrogance?

The Japanese, being the element of inner strength among the oriental peoples, must give thought again and again, calling to mind the great accomplishments of our fathers, and carrying out the responsibility of oriental peoples toward the world of mankind. Observing the continual process of history, we cannot do other than guide the culture of the oriental peoples to its glorious ascent.

We must turn our thought to its worth, planning the forward progress and the lofty flight of the oriental peoples; and convert the Japan-China incident from a calamity into a blessing. Comrades of a friendly nation, come! let us prosper (together).



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(Received in N.Y. May 25, 1938)
Nanking, Mar. 21, 1938

NOTES ON GERMAN ATROCITIES IN BELGIUM

So frequently and lightly have Japanese officials passed off the deeds of their armies in Nanking by references to the conduct of "every army in every war" and to the experiences of Belgium in particular, that I have been impelled to review the matter in order to satisfy my own curiosity. What is written here is based upon the following sources: (1) Memory of general textbooks; (2) memory of the Report of the Bryce Commission; (3) statements of German friends; (4) summary of the reports of the official Belgian Commission of Inquiry, as found in "The Times History of the War"; (5) "A Journal from Our Legation in Belgium," by Hugh Gibson, then Secretary to the American Legation in Brussels; (6) finally, and mainly, upon the articles "Belgium" in the Encyclopedia Britannica, written by Henri and Jacques Pirenne, the former a historian of worldwide reputation (See Eleventh Edition new volume numbered XXX, and Fourteenth Edition for an abridged and studiously moderate report).

What is said here applies only to the killing of civilians and the burning of houses during the entry of Belgium and the early weeks of occupation. It is alleged by the Germans that these acts were in retaliation for sniping or other firing by civilians. Against that allegation must be put considerable testimony of high quality that there was no such firing; the fact that some of the massacres occurred in places that already been quietly occupied for several days; the acknowledged fact that every commune published and distributed strong instructions against any hostile act whatsoever by a civilian; and no small amount of evidence from German sources that a program of terrorism was adopted in anger at the unexpected resistance of Belgium and in hope that the national spirit might be so broken as to shorten the unwelcome delay in the advance upon France (for instance, maps were issued to certain German officers, showing the towns to be burned). Some of the atrocities occurred in or near places in which there had been a spirited but brief stand by the Belgian armed forces; others did not.

There was much gross cruelty. Large numbers of persons were driven into burning houses; men were chosen casually from large numbers, shot en masse, finished off with clubbed rifles in sight of their wives and children, who then were ordered to bury the bodies; no small number of women and children were shot or burned deliberately, including 110 in Dinant alone. Various units of German troops were supplied with incendiary strips of chemicals.

Nowhere have I seen a satisfactory total figure, indeed any specific figure for the number of civilians deliberately killed. However, the latest article referred to above, reports for the four provinces of Namur, Brabant, Hainault, and Antwerp, 3208 persons. The fuller account in the Eleventh Edition new volume reports 1061 for Liege and over 800 for Luxemburg. Limburg, East Flanders, and West Flanders apparently suffered less grievously. The national total seems to be 5,000 to 6,000. The earlier article reports the deliberate burning of 3,000 houses in Namur, 2,000 in Liege, 1,500 in Luxemburg.

We now estimate about 12,000 civilians killed in Nanking after the Japanese occupation; not to mention 25,000 to 30,000 unarmed and passive remnants of the Chinese defence forces, killed within or near the walled city after the occupation. It seems clear that Nanking alone suffered more than the whole of Belgium in wanton slaughter, and perhaps in deliberate burning (about which we are not yet ready to make a detailed estimate). The vista of cruelty over hundreds of miles in various parts of China is fearful. But it will never be seen in one conspectus.

(Received in N.Y. May 25, 1938)

NOTES ON THE PRESENT SITUATIONNanking, March 21, 1938

1. Order is becoming a problem again. Robbery and rape are recurring at least in cases that are closer to our observation. This includes the rape of a young girl on the afternoon of the 19th at one of our refugee camps on American property. A Japanese soldier was found there by an American and he was able, although threatened with a bayonet, to persuade the fellow to leave. But he demanded a woman of the American! And the real damage had already been done.
2. Food. The food situation is somewhat relieved now that commercial rice is allowed to come into the city more freely and the Self-Government Committee has received 3,000 bags of rice by boat from Wuhu. But how much there is available and how long it will be free to come no one can say. The price is fixed at \$9.00 per tan or \$11.25 per bag. With rice selling for \$4.50 to \$6.00 per tan in Wuhu, it is hoped the price will fall here somewhat. However, a tax by the Self-Government Committee (with approval of the Special Service Organ) of \$0.60 per tan will partly prevent a fall in price. The Committee hopes to be able to buy rice in the open market for its relief work.
3. Economic Conditions. The most serious question for the future is the fact that only a few of the 10,000 gardeners inside the city wall have dared return to their homes and begin spring planting. We are trying to organize their return so as to give them some greater degree of security. Most of them have lost not only their household things, but also their implements and seed. Another phase of the same question is that people are coming in from the countryside hoping to find greater safety here. Over 300 came one afternoon asking for a camp to take them in. Intelligent observers returning from north of the river say in some areas the winter wheat crop will be less than 30 per cent of normal because of late planting due to fighting and that 80 per cent of the farmers have no reserve food supplies. In Chuyung hsien winter crops are better, probably 70 per cent of normal, but 90 per cent of the farmers have no reserve food supplies and less than 10 per cent have started spring work. North of the river also country people have gone to the towns for protection. If the countryside depends on the city, what can the city depend on? When farming is the only form of basic production that can be done in this area, it is very important that farming be carried on.
4. Relief Situation. Because of country people coming into the city and because our "semi-permanent" camps are full with 15,000 refugees, we have had to slow up on closing other camps. But all eight camps in government buildings have been closed excepting one reserved for refugees from other towns. In general, we are trying to get all men to move out, only allowing women between 13 and 40 years of age to stay, but permitting children to stay with their mothers. An inspection of the southern part of the city revealed that many streets are now populated which were deserted a month ago. This extends even to the southeastern section of the city. But very few young women have returned--after the terrible experiences of the first week in February the people have learned to leave their young women either in camps or in houses in the Safety Zone. There was even one rice shop open on Moh Tsou Road!

Cash relief continues to help prime the pump of local business to the extent of about \$1,000 per day. So, far as we can tell, this only partly replaces the net money outgo from the community. On March 15th, when reception of applications was re-opened, 37,000 applications for aid were received. Through March 20th 8,740 families had been helped with a total of

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\$31,496.00 or an average of \$3.60 per family. (This began February 7th.) It is hoped to use more work relief but so far only one project, amounting to \$1,600.00 has been started. The 3,536 families in private houses who applied for relief that have been investigated report as follows:

<u>Item</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Average per family or per cent</u>
Number of families investigated	3,536	
Number of families helped	2,309	4.2 persons per family
Number of houses burned	1,008	28.5% of families (i.e. 2/7)
Value of houses burned	\$210,008	\$208.34 per house burned
Amount of money lost (taken)	\$ 45,428	\$12.85 per family
Pieces of bedding lost (taken)	3,847	1.09 pieces per family
Pieces of clothing lost (taken)	22,495	6.36 pieces per family
Men taken away	443	24.3% of males 16-50 years old
Women raped	152	5% of women 16-50 years old
Widows (in families helped)	384	7.4% of women over 16 years old

All these figures seem within reason when it is remembered that they are relief families and in view of general conditions that have been observed here. It should be remembered that this is probably only 1/20th of the families in the city.

Putting together information from organizations interested in burying the dead and other observations, it is estimated that 10,000 persons were killed inside the walls of Nanking and about 30,000 outside the walls; this latter figure depends upon not going too far along the riverbank! These people estimate that of this total about 30 per cent were civilians.

5. Cases.

460. Feb. 27th, about 4 p.m. T.D.L. and his father were standing near a house at a place called Sa....., about eight or ten li from Nanking outside of Sh..... There were some women in the house near which they were standing. Japanese soldiers were seen approaching and the women ran away. When the soldiers came up, they asked where the women were and wanted the boy and his father to lead them to them. They refused, whereupon a soldier shot the boy in the leg, injuring him very badly. He is now undergoing treatment at the Hospital. (B....)
461. March 4th, a farmer aged 54 at M..... was asked by Japanese soldiers on February 13th for some cows, donkeys and girls. The neighbors all ran away. The soldiers tied the farmer and spread him out three feet from the ground. Then they built a fire under him and burned him badly around the lower abdomen, genitalia, and chest and singed the hair off his face and head. One soldier protested because of his age and put out the fire, tearing off the farmer's burning clothes. The soldiers went away and after about an hour his family returned and released him. (W.....)
462. March 9th, 8 p.m. Japanese soldiers came to Mr. H.....'s house on C..... Road and asked him to lead them to women. He did not agree to do so. So one of the soldiers stuck him with a bayonet through the left groin, piercing his flesh one-half inch. The man jumped back and at the same time pushed the bayonet aside with his right hand but cut his hand in so doing. He ran and the soldiers followed but he made good his escape. Bayonet just missed a large artery. (Because of fear the soldiers would

return two families related to him, including twelve people, moved into the U..... M..... S.....) (B.....)

463. March 10th, about 8 p.m. five Japanese soldiers wearing blue and yellow uniforms came to the T.... house in M..... While two soldiers kept watch outside, the other three entered the house asking for money. The whole family fell down on their knees begging for mercy. The three soldiers placed a wooden ladder in front of the room door. With a rope they tied the two hands of the husband to the ladder and left him hanging there. They began to search the family and took away: one five-dollar note, one ten-sen Japanese coin, three Chinese double dimes, one paper money and coppers; after turning over wardrobes and trunks, they took away a fur robe, one woman's winter clothes, one phonograph. On leaving, they stabbed T... 's thigh six times, two on each shoulder, and at last they shot him through his head and killed him instantly. They also stabbed several times the head of T.L.S. who was on her knees, and stabbed W... 's thigh twice. After this they went away. (M....)
464. March 10th, a woman was raped by two soldiers in a hut next door. (B..., S..)
465. March 15th, a man named C....., aged 47, living at H.... while walking near Chu So Hsiang at 7 a.m. was hit by a stray bullet at his head. He was sent to the hospital for treatment, where he died shortly after arriving. (M...)
466. March 17th, at 10 p.m. six Japanese soldiers went into the house of a 40-year old farmer named K... who lived at H..... They demanded that he get some women for them. He replied he didn't have any women and could not find any women. So they jabbed him many times in the body and in the neck and cut his head with their bayonets. He ran, but by the time he reached the door of the house, he fell down bleeding very profusely. He died without being able to get up again. The soldiers saw they had killed him so they left quickly. (S...)
467. March 19th, between 3:30 and 4:00 p.m. a Japanese soldier committed rape upon a refugee, a nineteen year-old girl, in the L. S. Refugee Camp at the Dr. B.... arrived there about 4:05 and as he approached the soldier, the soldier brandished his bayonet and insolently said, "Want girls." But Dr. B... persuaded him to leave. The soldier showed no sign of being drunk. (B...)
468. March 19th, night, a man and a woman were caught crawling over the wall of the M.... S.... Refugee Camps. When told they could not come in, they said the woman had been raped twice that evening and they could not go back. (S...)
469. March 20th, 9:30 p.m. five poor families near our house were robbed of \$238.30 by Japanese soldiers. (S....)
470. March 19th, an uncle of one of our staff was marched off by Japanese soldiers because he wore khaki pants. S.... rescued him. (S...)

20 March, 1938

American Embassy,
Nanking.

Dear Mr. A.....:-

Yesterday between 3:30 and 4:00 P.M. a Japanese soldier committed rape upon a refugee, a nineteen-year-old girl, in our H.... T... Y... compound at 3 H..... F... C.... The soldier came and went on a bicycle with yellow markings.

I arrived there about 4:05. As I approached the soldier, he brandished his bayonet and insolently said: "Want girls". The situation was uncomfortable for several minutes, but finally the soldier decided to withdraw. There was no indication of drunkenness.

Each day there are made known to us through direct personal contacts three or four cases of murder, wounding, or rape by soldiers. Many more must occur unknown to us, since regularly there are some which bring themselves to our attention. We have made no formal reports, since these cases seldom occur on our property. But they greatly concern our proper relief work, and they indicate a lack of order and discipline that has possibilities of more serious trouble. On March 11 Mr. S.... and I observed the completion to the raping of a woman by two soldiers in a hut just adjoining the wall of our own residence.

New military units have recently come into the city. Will not the Japanese authorities, for the sake of their Army's reputation, if not for humanitarian reasons, put a stop to these crimes continuing more than three months? If strict orders are not made plain to the soldiers, it is clear that the generals do not care about such crimes. If orders are made plain, it is clear that the soldiers show contempt for the generals. In any case, innocent persons suffer and there is insecurity.

Respectfully yours,

VW

0734

April 2, 1938

Professor M. Searle Bates
c/o Associated Mission Treasurers
169 Yuen Ming Yuen Road
Shanghai, China

Dear Dr. Bates:

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Board of Founders of the University of Nanking, held on March 16, the following resolution was adopted:-

"VOTED that the Executive Committee, acting for the Board of Founders of the University of Nanking, give full power of attorney to Prof. M. Searle Bates, appointing him as a representative of the Board of Founders in all matters pertaining to the property of the Board of Founders in the University, with the understanding that guidance in the use of such power should be sought when possible in conference with colleagues and with available members of the Board of Directors."

It was noted that you had been elected as Vice-President of the University at the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors held in Shanghai on January 13, 1938. Your experience and special knowledge of the situation were important factors in giving you the authority as outlined in the Motion.

In voting this authority, the Committee recognized the difficulties involved, but felt that you would be in a position to take care of all emergencies in consultation with colleagues and members of the Board of Directors available.

As a consequence, we are enclosing herewith Power of Attorney properly executed. Copies of resolutions regarding the handling of property are being sent through the State Department.

Very truly yours,

C. A. Evans.

CAE/b
ENC.

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KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, that the UNIVERSITY OF NANKING (hereafter called the "said University"), incorporated through charter issued by the Regents of the University of the State of New York in the United States of America, with its main offices located in the City, County and State of New York, U.S.A., hereby makes, constitutes and appoints M. Searle Bates residing at Nanking, Kiangsu, China, its true and lawful attorney for the said University in its name and on its behalf to bring all suits; to establish and protect titles to any and all real and other property which the University may own or hereinafter acquire, or to which the said University may at any time lay claim, situated in Nanking, China, including, but without limiting the generality of the foregoing, all that property which is occupied by and used by said University of Nanking for educational purposes or residences for its staff, and also including the University Hospital property; to recover possession of all such properties; to sue for all declaratory and other decrees of court; to establish, defend and protect the said University title to and possession of the said property, and to prepare and present claims for damages, for return of property, or other claims arising out of military operations. The said University hereby grants to its said attorney, legally appointed, full power and authority in its name and on its behalf to sign, seal and deliver where and when necessary and to register any

0736

and all deeds and instructions pertaining to the premises.

The said University hereby further gives and grants
to its said attorney full ^{for the period of one year from March 16,} power and authority ¹⁹³⁸ to do and per-
form all and every act and thing whatsoever requisite and
necessary to be done in and about the premises, as fully to
all intents and purposes as the University might or could do
if personally present, hereby ratifying and confirming all
that its said attorney shall lawfully do or cause to be done
by virtue hereof.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the said University of Nanking
has caused its corporate name and seal to be hereunto affixed
by John W. Decker, Chairman, hereto fully authorized this
day of March, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hun-
dred and Thirty-eight.

UNIVERSITY OF NANKING

By _____
Chairman

0737

April 6, 1938

Professor M. S. Bates
University of Nanking
Nanking, China

Dear Dr. Bates:

We have been considerably annoyed at ourselves for not having discovered some way of getting mail through to you. The necessity of reaching you with the Power of Attorney voted by the Board caused us to address you through three different channels. We hope that, at least, one of the letters will reach you safely. We are making another attempt with this letter, sending it through the Mission Treasurers at Shanghai, with the hope that it will be forwarded to you through some channel available from thereon.

The magnificent way in which all at Nanking and Ginling have been carrying on has enheartened and stimulated us beyond expression. At every meeting of any of the Nanking Committees there are added expressions of appreciation and gratitude for all that you all are doing.

We should have acknowledged your letter of February 1st enclosing copy of yours to Miss Priest under date of February 4. The figures were tentative, however, and as you had forwarded same to Miss Priest, and also as Miss Priest had written to us that a revised budget was in process, we waited until the figures had been available and received here in New York. They came to hand day before yesterday, and we are preparing same for the Finance Committee. The field deficits, as we now view it, including estimated losses on property and emergency expenditure, will total \$152,000.00 LC. Interpreting this into U. S. dollars and adding the emergency supplies, and appropriation for the hospital, the total U. S. deficit will be 47,400. The emergency funds voted by the ABCCC, and secured from various sources amount to \$30,725.00, leaving nearly \$17,000.00 to be provided for from other sources. This does not include approximately \$8,000.00 in the 1936-37 closing which was carried forward as a deficit.

I thought you would be interested in the situation as we see it, at the present time, and receive some encouragement from the fact that the Board of Founders will make every effort to secure funds to take care of the situation.

The question arises whether or not we can justifiably claim the losses on property which Miss Priest estimates to be \$62,905.00. The schedule which she sent us is enclosed herewith. It is quite possible that you have this on hand, or had a part in framing the estimates. Of course, if any claim for indemnity is honored, it will help our problem by that amount. The Power of Attorney, which was sent to you, gives you full authority to file such claims, and to take any steps which are necessary and wise in collecting same. Of course, you know the situation only too well, and will act upon your own judgment with your colleagues at the University.

Professor M. S. Bates

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4/6/38

If there is anything we can do at this end, and you have ways of communicating the needs to us, please let us know and we will render any assistance possible. Meanwhile and again, we wish to voice our gratitude for the fine contribution you are making in the work you are doing on the campus at the present time.

Most sincerely yours,

C. A. Evans

CAB/B
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UNIVERSITY OF NANKING

Estimated Losses for Agricultural Experiment Stations and
Farms in Nanking

I. BUILDINGS:

	<u>Original purchasing value in Chinese dollars</u>	<u>Value for replacement in Chinese dollars</u>
(a) <u>Tai Ping Men farms:</u>		
Main building 25 gien	5,000	10,000
Threshing shade	1,200	1,700
Laborers' dormitories 12 gien	1,200	1,500
Laborers' dormitories at Tu Feng	300	450
(b) <u>Heh Ma Ying farms:</u>		
Twenty-five gien (in- cluding gin house, stor- age, residence, and laborers' dormitories).	6,400	7,500
(c) <u>Shen Tsin Men farms:</u>		
Building 9 gien	1,600	2,000
	<u>15,700</u>	<u>23,150</u>

II. EQUIPMENT:

(a) Threshing machines and cleaners	3,000	4,500
(b) Two Engines	2,000	2,800
(c) Two cotton gins and one presser	1,700	2,200
(d) Cotton cereals' planters	1,500	2,400
(e) Twenty-five plows (foreign type)	750	1,000
(f) Discs	300	500
(g) Seed storage facilities	400	600
(h) 300 hoes	350	350
(i) Three mule carts	450	500
(j) Equipment for conducting research work	1,000	1,500
(k) Miscellaneous equipment and farm tools	1,000	1,200
	<u>12,450</u>	<u>17,550</u>

Estimated Losses for Agricultural Experiment Stations and
Farms in Nanking - continued

	<u>Original purchase value in Chinese dollars</u>	<u>Value for replacement in Chinese dollars</u>
III. FARM ANIMALS:		
(a) Twenty water-buffaloes	2,000	2,500
(b) Two horses	180	180
(c) Two mules	320	350
	<u>2,500</u>	<u>3,030</u>
IV. UNSOLD CROPS OF 1936 AND 1937 LOST:		
(a) Ginned cotton lint 24 piculs @ \$45 per picul	10,025	10,025
(b) Unginned cotton approximately 100 piculs @ \$15 per picul	1,500	1,500
(c) Cotton seed 550 piculs @ \$5 per picul	2,750	2,750
(d) Seed wheat 80 dans	640	640
(e) Seed rice 100 dans	400	400
(f) Soybean seed 40 dans	400	400
(g) Seed corn 75 dans	360	360
(h) Stalks for sale	1,000	1,000
(i) Rice straw for feeding animals	500	500
(j) Stalks for fuel	300	300
	<u>17,875</u>	<u>17,875</u>
V. FURNITURE:		
(a) Desks, beds, chairs, tables, etc.	800	1,000
(b) Furniture for kitchen	300	300
	<u>1,100</u>	<u>1,300</u>
 GRAND TOTAL	 <u>\$49,625</u>	 <u>\$62,905</u>

0741

General atmosphere slightly easier. Warm spring weather with fair supplies of vegetables. Post Office reopened on small scale, providing some 700 incomes directly and giving aid or hope to families long separated; service only to Shanghai, and no money orders or parcels yet. Part of the employees have the insignia of the Japanese Post Office. A bus service in faint suggestion, maintained by Japanese buses with Shanghai markings still upon them. One or two routes only, infrequently served; Chinese patronage growing. Serious damage to houses for the sake of securing wood to cut up for fuel. Many unoccupied buildings are melting away, though of course part of the effort is among charred pieces of burned structures. This gloomy disintegration is only slightly offset by a little cleaning up of certain streets and looted properties, with a very few instances of repair or partial rebuilding. The number of soldiers and sailors is usually sufficient to be an economic factor of high importance for this prostrate city; but it cannot be safely mentioned, and in any case varies markedly from time to time.

Order in the immediate vicinity of Nanking has markedly improved, though some wounded individuals are slow to recognize that fact. The most welcome consequences for the city are fair trickles of rice at slightly easing prices: now about \$8.40 per picul. ~~Flour~~ Flour is so scarce that there is no real price; quotations have been named all the way from \$5.00 to \$7.50 per bag, as against the \$3.59 and less for sales two months ago. Wheat and corn are seen only in tiny quantities. Meats and vegetable oils are moderately adequate for the present small purchasing power of the public, and sell at prices not extreme. Metal goods and kerosene are scarce and very dear even for inferior qualities.

Japanese shops began business only in yen, receiving Chinese money directly or indirectly at a heavy discount. There was some shaking down to a ratio of 11/10 or 10/9, with certain inside deals at even exchange. Recently some of the shops have been holding the yen high, and predicting a collapse of the Chinese dollar. Now there is good evidence for a Japanese order to local authorities for fixing a rate of one dollar to seventy sen. There is no bank in the city, even of the smallest type. But there are arrangements of a sort for a local bank set up by the leading officer of the Self-Government Committee, intending to issue small notes "to meet the needs of the public." Meanwhile the local authorities have repeatedly ordered the people to accept bank notes "of every province and every municipality", though they sometimes refuse to take their own medicine.

Military confiscation of materials and of buildings continues at will. Civilians of both nationalities also have their fingers in the pot, over one edge of which is draped the silken cover of assimilation to public uses the property of former governments and of their officials. There is much ill-founded talk of insecurity of Japanese military control traceable to the utter lack of generally trusted sources of news, and to the activities of roving bodies of Chinese more or less deserving of the pleasant title: "mobile units of the national army." The hesitating inauguration of the Reformed Government followed by the prompt return of that Government to places whence it came, does not add to the sense of security supposed to be requisite for economic advance.

Japanese commercial establishments increase in number and somewhat in variety. They are located mainly from Hsin Chieh K'ou eastward on the Chung Shan Road to beyond Ta Hsing Kung, and in the northern half of Taiping Road. A recent stroll in that district revealed seventy-one open for business, besides others announced. Though certain favored foodstuffs are still the major line for sale, there is branching out in restaurants, small displays of dry goods and notions, and of course into photography. A former bank building has been taken over by the Meiji Life Insurance Company. In time? There is also a large office building for the Haing Chung Company, the development corporation for operations in China. Although the shops handle Japanese goods in the main, they are the only means of bringing to Nanking candles, some brands of cigarettes, and other light manufactures of a few types from Shanghai. It is reliably reported that there are more than 600 Japanese civilians in Nanking, including some families.

Special mention of Japanese transport and of the trade in scrap metal is called for. There are now about two steamers per week each way under the N. Y. K. or its associates. One company has more than forty trucks on the road between here and Shanghai. The daily train service is carrying mails, but does little else apart from military freight and an almost exclusively military passenger service with most meager rolling stock. After the large-scale removals of all kinds of supplies and goods and furniture, there is now an intense search for scrap metal, not always limited to burned buildings. The Self-Government Committee wishes to prevent all the gain from passing out of the community, and so presses rapidly to gather the stuff before others do, thus securing an agency profit. How much of this metal will again descend to other parts of China we can only speculate, but we must admire the thoroughness of the collecting.

The economic position of the Chinese is largely illustrated by the helpless refugee, the peddler, the gardener, and the carrier. There is no considerable Chinese shop in the city, unless the agency establishment of the Self-Government Committee is so considered. It is freely said that in Wuhu no Chinese shop can open unless its goods are 80% Japanese. Here Chinese are able to sell to the Japanese in a few select occupations: coolie laborers; domestic servants; perfumed girls; watch-repair men; sealmakers; barbers.

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UNIVERSITIES
JAN 23 1938
JOINT OFFICE

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April, 1938.

Do not publish before May 1

Aside from the organization and general care of the Refugee Zone, which gave invaluable though incomplete protection to 250,000 persons in the most critical weeks, the Nanking International Relief Committee has carried on four main types of work since its beginnings in Nov. 1937.

1. Provision of Camps. The Committee has directly provided housing, management, and most of the needed food for a camp population that started at a figure of 77,000 persons, and has gradually been reduced since February. In the partial easing of the situation during recent weeks, the Committee has sought to conserve its small resources for the most serious needs, and has encouraged the diminishing of the camp population to 25,000, among whom widows, orphans, and dependent women and children are a large fraction.

2. Cash Relief. After careful investigation of each applicant family, small cash grants were made in considerable numbers during March, and are being continued in declining quantity. This method has given some help to the bottom groups outside the camps, and has aided the return to homes and independent effort outside the Refugee Zone, besides stimulating a much-needed private trade in rice from the few country places that can temporarily provide supplies for Nanking.

3. Work Relief. Labor projects on a moderate scale have been employed to meet special public needs and to take advantage of the few opportunities for skilled management. Projects have included: sanitary work of several types; food production; preparation of bedding and clothing for the destitute; burial squads.

4. Health Services. In cooperation with the University Hospital and with the International Red Cross Committee, hospital treatment has been provided for serious cases from the camps; an extensive program of vaccination and inoculation has been carried on; the meager rice diet of children and some others was supplemented by the provision of bean, cod liver oil, and a little milk.

In addition to the forms of cooperation already suggested, the Committee has worked in various relationships with the Red Swastika Society, with the local Red Cross Society, and with the Relief Section and other organs of the Self-government Committee. There has been no conflict of policy or interest in any of these connections.

In order to understand the fundamental problems of the people and to have reliable information on which to base relief efforts henceforward, the Committee has completed surveys of losses and of needs along the following lines: (a) investigation of the occupants of each fiftieth occupied house in Nanking (including the sections just outside the gates); (b) Check-list of the general condition of every building in Nanking; (c) investigation of the loss of every tenth destroyed building; (d) special inquiry among market gardeners; (e) investigation of farm losses and shortage of means of production in the six hsien of the Ningshu area.

Results of these surveys will soon be available in fairly complete form. Here we mention only that 31% of all buildings in Nanking were burned, and a higher percentage of shops; that the direct destruction and looting in Nanking caused a loss approaching \$100,000,000; that the farm areas along the main roads were practically stripped, and amid shortage of seed, animals, labor, and tools they are planting only 10% of the usual rice crop; that the loss of animals and tools throughout the Ningshu area is critical.

Financial statements of the Committee's activities and balances are available in the offices of the Nanking International Relief Association, Shanghai (or, are appended herewith). The funds in hand will support the present curtailed program within the city only until June. What then? And what of the farmers upon whose products Nanking and the whole area are more completely dependent, than in any recent decade?

0745

April, 1938.

Do not publish before May 1

WAR RELIEF IN NANKING

Aside from the organization and general care of the Refugee and the protection to 350,000 persons in the most critical weeks the Nanking International Relief Committee has carried on four main types of work since its beginning in Nov. 1937.

1. Provision of Camps. The Committee has directly provided housing, management, and most of the needed food for a camp population that started at a figure of 100,000 persons and has gradually been reduced since February. In the partial easing of the situation during recent weeks, the Committee has sought to conserve its emergency funds for the most serious needs, and has encouraged the diminishing of the camp population to 25,000, among whom widows, orphans, and dependent women and children are a large fraction.

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6470

Private and Confidential

Shanghai
April 12, 1938
(Received in New York, May 7, 1938)

Dear Friends:

This note is written from Shanghai. After long effort I was able to secure military passes for a visit of ten days on behalf of the International Relief Committee and other organizational enterprises as well as for family reasons.

Without wishing to frighten you I desire to give you information in advance that will prepare you for possible shocks in the summer. It may be that the problem here presented will not result in serious consequences, but we have had to face that possibility.

There is in active preparation for publication in England and America a book by Mr. H. J. Timperley, experienced correspondent of the Manchester Guardian, which will probably be entitled "The Japanese Terror in China." Mr. Timperley is a journalist of the highest character who has been in close touch with Christian leaders in Peiping and in Shanghai over a long period of years. He has secured from the relief groups here a large body of documents and letters which indicate the actual character of the warfare carried on in China. That material is presented in a fair and essentially constructive way.

Although not legally responsible for this enterprise I have been connected with it from the first, have checked over the plan and various phases of its development, and have also examined a final draft of the complete manuscript. Moreover, the book uses a statement which I prepared on the 15th of December to be utilized by the various Christians living in Nanking on that date. It also includes my letter of January 10th describing in general terms the terror of the preceding weeks in Nanking. The appendices contain many letters to the Japanese Embassy during December. Although my name is not used, it will be perfectly obvious to the Japanese officials in Nanking and Shanghai, if not in Tokyo, that these documents are from my hands. Dr. Smythe will be less critically involved through his signature upon various documents and case reports coming from the office of the Secretary of the International Committee.

The book is not geographically limited in scope and contains a fair amount of material from other cities and regions in China. However, the Nanking items have the most bite in them because of the concentrated cruelty in our city. It is therefore probable that the Japanese authorities will be acutely resentful toward the small group of missionaries in Nanking, and perhaps toward me in particular. Mr. George Fitch will also be seriously involved because of the use of his diary; and Mr. John Magee because of the employment of some of his pictures.

We originally gave our approval to the production of a book along these lines with the expectation that our material would be drawn upon for facts, but would not appear in recognizable units. However, Mr. Timperley and his consultants in Shanghai found themselves drawn more and more toward the use of entire documents or considerable selections from them. They desired the directness and authenticity of first hand material, and likewise they were critically pushed for time by their friends in London and in New York who were their agents in approaching publishers. Not one of us would have done the whole thing in exactly the way that has actually been adopted. However, all the missionaries concerned in the Nanking material and a considerable group of mission leaders in Shanghai have carefully considered the whole problem and are convinced that it is right and desirable to go ahead with publication.

VW

0747

Shanghai, April 12, 1938

We feel that there is a certain moral necessity to make known the terrible facts in a constructive way. Only we or people working with us can do that. Others are gaining access to the material more and more freely by indirect means and are bringing them out in semi-commercial form. On the one hand, this will perhaps lessen the intensity of the Japanese attacks upon us while at the same time it impels us to seek a comprehensive and good-spirited account of the experiences of the Chinese people. I need not discuss all the general principles and issues involved which you can imagine or think out for yourselves.

It is possible that there may be retaliatory restriction upon individuals or upon groups of missionaries. We do not believe, however, that such action is a certainty. Perhaps it is not even a probability. Most of the fears of the past year have never become realities in the form that we anticipated. On the positive side, we hope definitely to exercise some deterrent restraint upon the management of the Japanese forces in other parts of China during the remainder of the struggle. Moreover, the people in the rest of China, in the Orient, and in the other parts of the world have a right to know this significant chapter in the experience of our times. The book will be translated into several languages, and after that translation has been paid for, all profits will go into the International Relief Fund.

I am sorry to inflict such a lengthy statement upon you, but it may be of value to you in considering other problems of publicity than the present one. Moreover, if serious difficulties do arise for some of us you will understand the background and the consideration that we have given to the issues. I do not feel that timidity, as such, has accomplished anything whatsoever in the world that we confront. Let us do what we consider to be our duty. Do it in a good spirit and accept the consequences likewise.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) Searle Bates

MSB:EOH

P.S. It is expected that the book will be published in London by Gollancz in June, and somewhat later in America by a publisher not yet known to me.

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W. R. Wheeler
for Associated Boards
Office

169 Yuen Ming Yuen Road,
Shanghai.

April 13, 1938.

President Y. G. Chen
University of Nanking,
Chengtu, Szechuen.

Dear President Chen:

At last I have been allowed to visit Shanghai for a few days on condition that my behaviour is satisfactory to the military authorities. In a language that has logic that means that nothing must get into the newspapers. Your letter of March 22nd and other items from Miss Priest have come into my hands while here.

1. Bank accounts. I am accepting Miss Priest's suggestion that we start a new account in the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to be drawn upon by the joint signatures of Mr. Gee and myself. We will open this with the \$14,000 from the Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank and the remainder of the \$5,000 earlier allotted in the same bank. My first suggestion about using a "with/or" signature was because Mr. Gee had hoped to pay a visit to his family later in the spring, and because I may attempt a short visit to Japan in the summer if conditions make it at all safe. However, we appreciate your emphasis upon the plan of having two signatures and will adjust things to make that possible. In the days when everyone feared injury or illness we came habitually to put things in such a way that one person could act for another when necessary.

2. Mails. We are glad to hear that the mail service to Chengtu is so satisfactory and also that the roads to Yunnan and Burma are developing in such a way that one is practically guaranteed against being cut off even if the conflict in Central and South China should develop unfavorably. When we wrote earlier there was a general fear in this part of the country that you might be isolated at least so far as heavy mails were concerned. Now the outlook is much steadier. First by Dr. Thompson and Mrs. Bates in Shanghai, later by ourselves in Nanking, we have requested that mail addressed to western members of the staff now in Nanking or now on furlough should be delivered either in Nanking or in Shanghai, but that all other mail for the University, including a list of persons which we supplied to them, should be sent to Chengtu. We did this before the arrival of any instructions from you, aside from the first mild complaint from Miss Priest that it was awkward and of course slow to have some mail go to Chengtu and then be sent back. Neither you nor we can expect perfection in the sorting in the post office, but I hope the results of this arrangement will be fairly satisfactory, at both ends. Please make any notifications that you feel are needed, and use the radio if you so desire.

3. Relief funds. If you have seen some earlier letters our attitude has been most cautious and we have not paid out one cent from University funds. It seems likely that the calls will increase in number and intensity as persons formerly connected with the University return in a destitute condition from the country. Your own attitude is most generous and we will use the best judgment that we are able for the present counting upon only \$500 from general funds. An immediate difficulty is the condition of various former teachers of the middle school. Off hand I do not feel free to use anything from the \$500 for them, but ask for instructions from yourself and Mr. Djang.

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4. Chen and Ma. We have not been able to learn anything of Mr. Chen since he passed through Shanghai but expect postal service to Chingkiang to be opened this coming week. Meanwhile we have sent to I-cheng a message to Dr. Ma giving the implications of your earlier word and asking him to get them on to Chingkiang for Chen if there was any possible way. There was hardly time for an answer before I left Nanking. I expect to return on the 16th and will check up this and any other items contained in your letters. Your instructions regarding both men will be carried out as strictly and fairly as I am able.

5. Library. I do not think there was any complete loss of the materials returned in boxes from Hsiakwan. However, there were some scores of books spotted or softened in binding by the dampness. The results are unfortunate but not critical. The care given in dealing with the injuries was very thorough. Dr. Liu's detailed requests will be carried out.

6. Future reopening. In this matter I believe our ideas are very similar and those of the Directors also. My speaking of the possibility of starting in Nanking was merely in answer to the earlier request from Miss Priest that I tell her whether in my judgment there was any chance in the present and probable situation of Nanking. Neither in Nanking nor in Shanghai have I ever advocated the starting of college work. Even in the field of special classes for refugees or other unusual opportunities I have thought that we must limit ourselves to our own tiny staff and to such volunteer or practically volunteer assistance as we can get locally. Not one of us is able to think out a program for next fall. We are simply turning over in our minds some possibilities for the city.

So far as public order and regional communications are concerned we expect that it would be possible to have a school in Nanking. Nobody here advocates return from Szechuen for that purpose, nor do we know what will be the educational policy of whatever government is functioning at that time. We must look at the situation from several points of view, first concerning the property and the future opportunities of the University so far as we are able; second service to the large numbers of Chinese in this area under the small resources which we and they possess.

I wish to say a word regarding the general policy for Christian activity in the occupied areas. This subject is of course being thoroughly considered by all types of Christian workers, and the attitudes vary a good deal. It seems to me that the best attitude is something like this. Practically all of Chinese government and non-Christian private effort in educational and allied activities has been removed to the west. In addition a large percentage of the educators in social work and public service, including Christian leaders, have also gone to the west, yet more than 95 percent of the original population remain in the occupied areas. It would seem to be a complete Christian failure if we do not attempt in such ways as we are able to serve this vast number of Chinese people whose present position we hope is temporary.

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We do not know what limitations may be put upon educational work and other forms of Christian service, but we should not fail through our own indifference or timidity to do what we can. If nobody starts any school we will never know whether it is possible to have a satisfactory school. It seems therefore that a certain amount of courageous experimentation on the part of the relatively few Christian enterprises that are in a position to make such experiments is called for. I am thinking not of University work so much as of middle schools and Christian activities in general. For instance, it is probable that we shall attempt a union school for girls in the autumn, but it is impossible yet to decide whether this should be entirely informal and essentially social in character or whether it should include in one form or another a fairly normal academic program. There is a general determination not to play a Japanese game and you need have no fear about attitudes in that respect. Indeed, it sometimes seems that people are almost insane to the other extreme in feeling that no useful thing can be done or should be done by or for the tens of millions of people in these areas.

7. Hospital. It is not necessary for me to tell either you or Miss Priest that financial arrangements with the hospital are difficult to make. Not only are there the old difficulties, but the various emergency ones coming from the tremendous drop in receipts and from the abnormal arrangements in staff. We can only say that we will do the best we can and that we will often be helped by a specific and urgent enquiry from you which I can push upon them and then check up for an immediate reply. The circumstances and personnel prevent me from taking over in any sense a supervision of hospital finances even if I desired to do so. However, I have seen some psychological advantage when radiograms were sent to me and I was asked to provide certain information concerning the hospital. But you of course will use your own judgment in regard to this. I venture the suggestion that you and Miss Priest should ask two things from the hospital, first, whatever she requires in the way of regular statements, letting me know what those are so that in a friendly way I can give a later check or push; and secondly, that she should call from time to time for specific statements of their needs, position, prospective budget, and so on. The actual development in internal management is not very satisfactory. Dr. Trimmer is so fully sunk in the internal management of the medical side of the hospital that he has no mental energy or imagination for other problems. Miss Bauer is as you know distinctly of the manager type but rather with concentration on details instead of the major problems, and especially those concerned with the financial side. Mr. McCallum has been tremendously useful and probably things would be in worse shape were it not for his help. Miss Bauer does not hesitate to put him in his place while at the same time transgressing upon him. There is no dispute because Mr. McCallum is so thoroughly good natured, but you can easily see therefore that it is difficult to get any concentration of plan. Both Wilson and Brady are much more energetic and much more ready to see new possibilities of organization and control of the hospital and services of all sorts than Dr. Trimmer, so a good deal of adroitness is required at times to adjust inter-relationships. There is some pressure upon Mr. McCallum largely for reasons of health and schooling in his family to take his furlough beginning this summer. So far he has stood rather firmly against it. I do not know what will be the final outcome, but I

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I am certain that the problem is being faced most conscientiously by Mr. and Mrs. McCallum. Moreover, if Mr. McCallum does remain in Nanking for the coming year he must give at least a portion of his time to general mission work which he has neglected for the sake of the hospital.

8. Claims for losses. I note with much interest your statement on this subject. I have been asked by the Directors to consider the same problem. I enclose a statement called, "Materials regarding the problem of claims for University of Nanking," which I prepared earlier with the New York ~~paper~~^{people} chiefly in mind, but also to send to you and to present to the Directors if possible in conference with the last named. The Directors have appointed a small committee of which Wei Wen Han and Mr. Hanson are acting members, which has the further duty of considering the problem of claims and of making recommendations to the Chengtu Emergency Committee regarding the handling of other property matters. Some seven members of the Directors here present have had a meeting in which we discussed these things. Two of them made the suggestion that a person or a committee in this area be definitely empowered by the Board of Founders to act as that Board's representative in issues regarding the property which might arise in a way to prevent ordinary reference to Chengtu or to New York under present conditions of communications. It seems to me that such a step is not really necessary. However, I suppose it is possible that some sudden incident might arise in Nanking in which it would be very desirable for someone there to be able to show a direct authorization from the Board of Founders. Up to the present such an incident has not seemed to me likely. In other words the authorities have accepted readily enough my right to represent the University of Nanking in meeting them, whether Japanese or American. I have not used the title of vice president and see no occasion for it at present. The Directors of course will send you their own material. I fear the committee will have no report before I leave Shanghai but may have to delay a few days longer.

The problem of the farms is not an easy one. Despite my inquiries made through Prof. Chen and Mr. Ren Hsia we have not been able to secure more than indirect and hearsay statements regarding the actual ~~losses~~^{losses} ~~bursts~~ of the farms. We know, however, that some looting was done by local people which makes it more difficult to center the blame on anyone. By this time earlier letters will have made clear to you the fact that our only possible claim against the Japanese would be for the Nanking ^{main} Agronomy Farm at Taiping ~~Men~~. Your corrections on the farm losses as a whole will be checked over thoroughly with Mr. Chen and Mr. Ren. The damage by the Japanese to the University property in the city we have already listed for your rather carefully, at least so far as figures are concerned. The damage by the two shells was strangely slight. One of them did not explode at all. The damage to our property by refugees is of course increasing as time goes on. The statement sent to you earlier was simply Mr. Gee's guess at that time. Actually we are suffering almost no structural damage from them, but of course a soiling of walls and injury to screens which mount up rather rapidly for so many persons. The supervising in most places is rather good and certain residences and good buildings have not been damaged at all. We therefore hope to keep down the losses on this side as low as possible. The present plan is to get out all refugees by the end of May at the latest. However, there is a possibility of some ~~arrangement~~^{arrangement} for widows, orphans, and a limited number of other needy cases. No one can give any promises because of the economic outlook and the police administration are such uncertain factors.

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9. Concluding note. Please be more than free to give us your instructions and counsel on any problems that come before your minds. The better we understand what you are thinking and experiencing the more adequately we can cooperate with you for we are only your representatives here. For example, if the situation is now clear enough to inspire Miss Priest to prescribe a form of accounting and reporting to her on financial transactions we will be glad to follow it. Mr. Smythe has sufficient knowledge and experience in accounting to be able to interpret instructions if we primary students should fail. We will proceed promptly to make out the budget as you have requested and start it off to reach you by the first of May. Previously we have been awaiting the promised detailed instructions from you following your earlier wire and letter in which you said you would be able to provide the approximately \$4,000 a month which we outlined for you under topical heads. There is no time now to discuss with you the activities of the International Committee and the whole relief problem in Nanking which is still pressing so heavily upon us. We continue to receive small but very helpful aid from Shanghai and from abroad. Fuller reports of surveys and other activities are in active preparation and copies will be sent to you.

We are very happy to learn of your good start for the term and of the excellent spirit shown among the staff. Surely there will be good results from such men and such work. May I add a personal word of appreciation for the excellent cooperation given by Yu Hwa here in Shanghai. Mrs. Bates and Dr. Thompson tell me that his excellent spirit and painstaking care about all sorts of details have been invaluable to them and to the University as well as to the International Committee.

With heartiest good wishes,

Yours sincerely,

MSB:EOH

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April 13, 1938.

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Pres. Y. C. Chen

9. Concluding note. Please be more than free to give us your instructions and counsel on any problems that come before your minds. The better we understand what you are thinking and experiencing the more adequately we can cooperate with you for we are only your representative here. For example, if the situation is now clear enough to inspire Misses to prescribe a form of accounting and reporting to her on financial transactions we will be glad to follow it. Mr. Smythe has sufficient knowledge and experience in accounting to be able to interpret instructions if we primarily students should fail. We will proceed promptly to make out the budget as you have requested and start it off to reach you by the first of May. Previously we have been awaiting the promised detailed instructions from you following your earlier wire and letter in which you said you would be able to provide the approximately \$4,000 a month which we outlined for you under logical heads. There is no time now to discuss with you the activities of the International Committee and the whole relief problem in Hankow which is still pressing so heavily upon us. We continue to receive small but very helpful aid from Shanghai and from abroad. Fuller reports of surveys and other activities are in active preparation and copies will be sent to you.

We are very happy to learn of your good start for the term and of the excellent spirit shown among the staff. Surely there will be good results from such men and such work. May I add a personal word of appreciation for the excellent cooperation given by Yu Hwa here in Shanghai. Mrs. Bates and Dr. Thompson tell me that his excellent spirit and painstaking care about all sorts of details have been invaluable to them and to the University as well as to the International Committee.

With heartiest good wishes,

Yours sincerely,

MBB:SON

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MATERIALS REGARDING PROBLEM OF CLAIMS FOR THE UNIVERSITY OF NANKING

Under date of Feb. 21, 1938, a circular of information was addressed to American citizens and organizations in Nanking by Mr. Allison of the American Embassy, beginning with these words: "It is desired that American citizens and organizations prepare and submit in the near future to the Embassy whatever claims for losses or damages they may wish to have presented to the Japanese or Chinese authorities."

We do not know of any possible claims against the Chinese authorities by the University or by members of its staff, except for damage to farms outside the city. That problem is a large one, but at the moment is not a live issue, for the following reasons: (1) Our evidence is thus far incomplete; (2) there is no indication of willingness on the part of the Chinese authorities to consider such claims; (3) such claims would probably be opposed both by the Chinese authorities and by a portion of our own organization and constituency, on the grounds that the destruction was undertaken for reasons of military necessity in self-defence.

Japanese injury to the property rights of the University and of Americans upon its staff seems to fall in a different category: (1) evidence is considerable and convincing; (2) the Japanese authorities have upon several occasions indicated their intention to reimburse Americans for losses at the hands of the Japanese forces, including, as we understand, a formal statement to Mr. Grew by Mr. Hirota with the specified exception of losses due to military operations -- the wording seemed to refer to destruction by shell fire, or the like; (3) with minor exceptions, our losses at the hands of the Japanese were due to acts unjustified by any arguments whatever. (For the time being, we are not raising the question of the destruction of a large farm, for which there is evidence, but inadequate evidence thus far, to put the responsibility upon the Japanese Army).

The losses of American members of the staff are being handled individually. We are here concerned with damage to University buildings, consisting mainly of smashed doors and windows, and of two moderate injuries by shells (the latter a type of damage for which the American Government insists that Japan is liable); and with the theft of equipment of various sorts, notably of valuable animals. The amounts concerned are not large: in American dollars about three hundred for the building items, and something over two thousand for the equipment. However, we suggest that the principles involved should be considered with care, for at least two reasons: (1) other institutions in somewhat analogous positions may have to face the same issues and may benefit from our effort and experience; (2) it is conceivable that during the coming decade some Christian institutions in China may need to be liquidated or to be radically reorganized, in which circumstances determination of legal ownership of all forms of property in the hands of the institution may be required.

Views for and against the claiming of compensation through governmental agencies will not be discussed here in relation to general principles. The particular circumstances provide two arguments for claims: (1) if the injuries inflicted by disorderly conduct of the Japanese Army result in costly compensation, there may be some deterrent effect upon such conduct during the remainder of the war -- and vice versa; (2) failure to file such ~~as~~ claims ~~as~~ are decided to be fully justified, will be a support to the view of some Japanese that the University is really Chinese and therefore subject to their will

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without reference to American interests, and, less importantly, will be a psychological repudiation of the previous efforts by report and protest to check the depredations of the soldiers and secure a measure of ordinary protection for the University property -- a process still continuing.

The writer of this paper is not trained in the law, and it may be that a lawyer could cut through the whole problem in one stroke. However, the documents affecting the problem of determining ownership seem to a layman to be plentifully involved if not actually inconsistent. We have used the Constitution of the University of Nanking, which is essentially a Constitution of the Board of Founders but includes the Constitution of the Board of Directors (in China, a majority of the Board to be Chinese citizens, and the Board registered with the Ministry of Education); the Agreement between the Board of Directors and the Board of Founders; schedules of land, buildings, and equipment called for in the Agreement, revised at renewal of the five-year lease of the property by the Board of Founders to the Board of Directors; also the By-Laws of both Boards. The copies now available in Nanking were found in general storage files. They are not all dated, and it is impossible to be certain that they are up-to-date as regards amendments. Since what is put down here is suggestive only, there will be no attempt to give complete quotations and references to these documents.

Before proceeding further, we record items (3) and (4) from the Embassy circular of February 21, referred to above:

"3. Any losses sustained by organizations not incorporated in the United States may be the subject of claims by the American Government on behalf of citizens of the United States only to the extent of the American ownership of the assets of such organizations. For example, if twenty-five per cent of the stock of a foreign corporation is owned by American nationals a claim may be filed on behalf of those nationals for twenty-five per cent of the corporation's losses.

"4. Bonafide American interests in an unincorporated organization are similarly entitled to claim to the extent of the ownership of the assets of such organizations, but the mere fact that the organization was founded and aided by Americans or American money, or the fact that it operated on American property is not material."

These items were in part called forth by previous inquiries from the writer, and are based upon information freshly received from the Department of State.

The true questions for inquiry would seem to be: (1) Were the items of property concerned American-owned, or not? (2) If certain of the items were partly owned by Americans, what is the fraction or the method of determining the fraction?

Both in charter relationships and in actual practice, the connections of the Board of Founders with the Board of Directors may be viewed in two lights: (1) as the cooperation of two separate entities, each of which has property rights; (2) as a delegation of administrative responsibility, or a designation of agency, from the Founders to the Directors, for the carrying out of the purposes of the former and within the legal prescriptions of the former's Charter and Constitution.

It does not appear from the documents that the Board of Directors has exercised its rights to hold property in respect of land, build-

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ings, and equipment. Section 7 (Building and Property Committee) of Article III of the By-Laws of the Board of Directors, declares: "The title to all lands and buildings added by the Board of Directors shall, until further arrangement, be vested in the Board of Founders." This clause does not refer to equipment, much less to current supplies. However, the ~~schedules~~ of equipment called for by the Agreement (of which I have summaries dated November 1933, as of the first quinquennial renewal), imply ownership of all equipment by the Founders, for their completeness includes such classes as athletic equipment, books, and even musical instruments. The summaries contain no specification of agricultural tools or stock as such.

The Constitution of the University, article III Section 4 Powers of the Board of Founders, A 3, declares that all property shall be administered by the Board of Founders or their successors; and that the titles of all owned property are vested in the University of Nanking, but that this provision shall not prevent the Board of Directors from holding and administering endowment funds raised in China. The Constitution seems to look upon the Founders as the essential property-holder, and the Directors as ^{their} administrative agent, with power to hold supplementary properties, not yet exercised in a distinctive manner -- at least in regard to real property and physical equipment. Article III Section 4 B 2 provides for delegation by the Founders to the Directors of administrative responsibility according to the Directors' pleasure, and within the permission of the law (of the Charter by the ~~State~~ State of New York).

Article IV of the Constitution of the University and Article V of the Constitution of the Board of Directors both give to the Directors comprehensive powers of management in China in accordance with the defined purpose of the University. They do not, however, imply ownership or ultimate authority. The Founders lease to the Directors the grounds, buildings, and equipment "of the University" (Agreement, Section III), and the Directors are referred to as responsible administrators according to their Constitution. The Directors' Constitution is also part of the Agreement. It may be amended only with the approval of the Founders, of whose Constitution (the Constitution of the University of Nanking) it is a part. The conditions of the lease are strict, requiring detailed measures of upkeep of the property, and providing for reentry by the Founders in case of failure of the Directors to conduct the institution in accord with the Constitution. The agency concept is found also in the provision that the President of the University (elected by the Directors) shall be the official representative (in China) of the Board of Directors, though supplemental representation is also provided.

The working basis is that of mutual trust and cooperation between the Founders and the Directors in the conduct of the whole institution through the President and staff. The minimum of legal prescription is laid down, and that largely to guard against possible political pressure from without, or forcible interference with the normal functioning of the University. A basically American institution wished to adapt its effort increasingly to Chinese conditions, and made over its organization in the conditions of 1927-1928. Hence we find ingenious combinations of delegation of authority to a quasi-corporation that is predominantly Chinese with American aid and participation, and of reserving rights of ownership and maintenance of purpose to the American corporation. An analysis of the various uses of the term "University of Nanking" in these documents and in current usage will indicate the difficulties, which have been met well enough in friendly practice.

The Agreement wisely stipulates that (Section III, 6) "In the event of a cancellation of the lease or of other disposition of the property, a settlement of conflicting interests shall be secured through conference between the Board of Directors and the Board of Founders, or, if necessary, by arbitration." This implies a potential division of property, or at least a recognition of two cooperating owners, though the Directors seem to have done little as owners separate from the "University of Nanking" in the sense of the Founders with the Directors as their administrative organ in China.

The simplest way to meet the issue is to file no claim, whether on grounds of principle, or expediency, or of escape from a tedious job. Another method would be to report only for buildings and permanent equipment unmistakably and obviously the property of the Founders. A third would add the value, or a percentage of value, for the miscellaneous equipment and the animals, if it is right and possible to adduce proof of American ownership.

It does not seem that current supplies have been considered the property of the Board of Founders. What is the line between equipment and supplies? Animals appear to be permanent neither in place nor in time. Yet they are a more lasting and professionally significant part of the equipment of College of Agriculture than are short-lived electric bulbs or some of the more transient types of laboratory equipment which must be continually replaced. With just what funds were the animals purchased, or does that bear upon the question, assuming that their origin and use was distinctive?

There are hints that we may at various times be challenged to back up our current position that our property is American. Whatever is done must look to clear demonstration, for we are compelled to meet a logic and an illogic not our own.

The writer feels that it is his duty as custodian in an emergency, to propose the presentation of full claims, asking the advice of the President and other administrative personnel in Chengtu, of the Chairman and perhaps of other members of the Board of Directors as he may suggest, and of the ~~various~~ interested Committees of the Board of Founders, whose authority and trusteeship are most significantly involved. Preliminary inquiries have already been sent out, and promptness is desirable. Such missionary consultation as is available appears to be unanimous in favor of claims so far as ownership can be demonstrated. In Nanking we are sceptical of performance of Tokyo promises. But that does not affect the problem of rights and duties. Moreover, it seems clear that any failure to file claims for certain items of property belonging to "the University of Nanking" will be interpreted here as recognition that such property and all that can reasonably or unreasonably be assimilated to it, will be considered Chinese rather than American, and therefore subject to confiscation or to reorganization at the will of the current authorities. The losses were "viewed" on the spot by the Chief of Police for the Japanese Embassy (now Consulate-General) in my company, at the Embassy's own request.

The proposal here made is to be regarded as an inquiry, put in the form of a recommendation in order to expedite a decision, but with no intention of forcing the minds of those more truly responsible than the writer. No irrevocable step has been taken, and the proposal may be rejected or modified as facts and judgment dictate. On some points our information and experience is plainly incomplete, and our own opinion is put forward out of long perplexity.

March 26, 1938

M. S. B.

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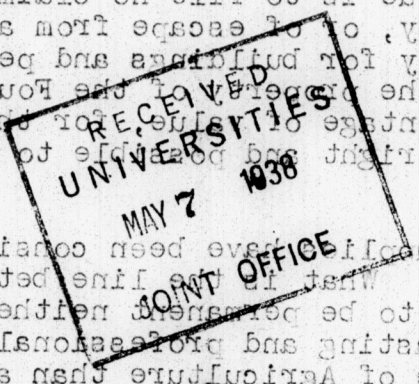
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March 26, 1938

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Chengtu, Szechuen
May 7, 1938.

Duplicate
Dear Dr. Garside:

In a recent letter from Dr. Bates, he has answered our inquiry about supporting him more adequately as the representative for both the administration and the Board of Founders in Nanking. You will know from the minutes sent you that we have approved of having him appointed as temporary vice-president in order that he may have sufficient authority to deal with all official groups. It has been suggested that as the property is all owned by the Board of Founders that he should be given even more definite authority from that body. At our Emergency Executive Committee to be held on the 16th we will have a definite recommendation to send to the Board of Founders suggesting that through a Power of Attorney, or some such measure, they appoint Dr. Bates as their legal representative in handling the property in Nanking. Will you give this matter some thought and be in a position to press it for immediate action as soon as our official recommendation reaches you - toward the end of May as we will send the action to you by Clipper. I do not know exactly the form that should be used and leave that to you, but it has been suggested that the Power of Attorney may be one solution. *MB. In the mail today is copy of PoA sent by you to Dr. Bates. Let this merely confirm it.*

We are recommending to Dr. Bates that a claim be presented to the Japanese authorities through the proper channels for the losses sustained in Nanking. If the losses on the farms cannot be included, and there is some question of this point, the total will not be large, but it will form a precedent which may be valuable in the end, and besides it will establish definitely that the property is American owned - rather important according to the group in Nanking. Dr. Bates is troubled over the definition of exact ownership but we consider that all property - buildings, land, equipment - belongs to the Board of Founders and is leased to the Board of Directors for a fixed amount each year, which has been formally paid in order to maintain our legal status. If you have any interpretation to send on this subject we shall welcome your advice. We have written to Dr. Bates that the above is our understanding and we are ready to support this viewpoint.

I regret very much that there has been trouble over the removal from Nanking through the objections raised by Dr. Ferguson. We received Dr. Decker's letters and I had hoped this was the end of the whole question, but just recently Dr. Ferguson has written again opening the question and again advising that he was objecting to the removal both to the Board of Directors and to the Board of Founders. Just what can be done about it now seems a serious question, and I have written to Dr. Ferguson, telling him we are very sorry we failed to follow the usual routine in securing written votes from the various boards. The time was rather limited, communications were very much disrupted and we were working strenuously against time and to the tune of bombs to save as much from Nanking as possible, always keeping before us the importance of taking to safety our staff, their families and students. Of course it would have been better if we could have called together the Board members, but there were very few within calling distance in those days. I will write to Dr. Decker in a few days and send you a copy of the letter but I wished to add this word today.

Please help us as much as possible to secure the return of our Western staff members and the new candidates as outlined in other letters. I cannot urge you too strongly the importance of having the support of our Mission staff group at just this time. I have written quite fully to Dr. Fenn and he will share with you our requests to him for his own department.

With best wishes

L. F. Chen

0760

May 16, 1938

Prof. M. Searle Bates
c/o Dr. J. C. Thomson
Room 519
169 Yuen Ming Yuen Road
Shanghai, China

My dear Mr. Bates:

The Board of Founders of the University of Nanking met on May 6th and heard reviews of conditions on the campus, first by the Secretary, who summarized various letters which had been coming through, and secondly by Mr. E. H. Cressy, who has been in close touch with the situation and who came to America for the spring meetings of the Boards. All present were thrilled by the accounts of the devotion and courage shown by the ones who have been carrying on at Nanking, both foreigners and Chinese. The Chinese members of the staff who have stayed on and risked their lives endeavoring to be of service were particularly noted. The unanimous opinion was that the Board should give some expression of appreciation for all who have worked so nobly during these distressing and horrible times. As a consequence, the following resolution was voted:-

"VOTED that the Board of Founders extend its deepest gratitude to all those who so nobly risked their lives for the cause of China in staying on the University campus during the horrible chaotic conditions, with special appreciation and recognition being given to the Chinese who so willingly and sacrificially stayed on to take their share in the relief work."

When the history of this invasion is written, those who stayed in an endeavor to protect the campus and to bring relief to the suffering will occupy an indelible place.

As Secretary of the meeting of the 6th, it gives me great pleasure to pass on to you this word of appreciation and commendation, and may the good Lord add his blessing.

Very sincerely yours,

C. A. Evans

CAB:RC

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