JE13. Affidavit on Documentary Evidence

Title of Document: 『報道にみる南京 1937』 1937 Nanjing Incident in the Media
Author: No More Nanjing Association (No Moa Nanking no Kai)
Date of Publication: 1997
Character of Document: Material showing how extensively the Nanjing [Nanking] Incident, the "Nanking Massacre" and the "Mass rape of Nanking" in particular (13 December 1937 - February 1938), were reported by foreign mass media.
location of the part concerned: quote [see attached copy]:

I hereby swear on this day of October 15, 2000, that the information contained above is accurate and the quotation genuine.

NISHINO Rumiko
報道にみる南京1937

日本列島・喚の南京
文明への冒険と世界は語る
TERUEL'S DEFENSES FALL TO LOYALISTS

Final Assailt to Be Made On City Today After Civilians Have Chance to Escape

FIGHTING GOES ON IN SNOW

Inurgents Deny Encirclement of Town in East—Declare Lines Opened as a Trap

LIVES OFTEN IN JEOPARDY

Committee Also Assumed the Duties of City Government When Officials Had Fled

By F. TILMAN BURLING

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17—A government communiqué said today that the last defense of Teruel, strategic insurgent city in Eastern Spain, had fallen before the government's surprise offensive. The army high command, the communiqué said, would make a final assault upon the city this morning after division had reached a standstill to escape.

Ten prisoners were sent into Teruel last night, securing a government airfield for all civilians and insurgent soldiers who would leave the city and return to government territory before 9 A.M.

FOREIGNERS' ROLE IN NANKING PRAIRED

Group Stayed Throughout the Siege, Caring for Wounded and Scouring of Refugees

By H. D. HALLETT ABEND

Bengal Cuts to the New York Times

SHANGHAI, Sunday, Dec. 18—The Japanese Army's high command has haltingly begun stern discipline, strict measures intended to quell the chaos of looting, raping and killing that has marked the Japanese entry into Nanking a national disaster.

The majority of these foreigners, among whom Americans predominate, were members of the extended family, the prime object of which was to maintain and manage the debris left in which noncombatants could congregate.

JAPANESE CURBING NANKING EXCESSSES

Tern Measures Used by High Command to End Atrocities, Which Are Still Going On

Responsible Officers Try to Keep Matsui in the Dark—Civilian Leaders Dismayed

By H. D. HALLETT ABEND

In a national disaster, the Japanese Army's high command is taking stern measures intended to end the chaos of looting, raping and killing that has marked the Japanese entry into Nanking a national disaster.

Foreighners witnessed events. Japanese authorities recently admitted that it is useless to attempt to suppress the shocking facts, for an increasing number of the combatants of the Japanese soldier will not be based upon tales of Chinese, who would not hesitate to mislead the Japanese and German. On the contrary, it will be based upon diary and secret notes of graphic evidence kept by responsible Americans and Germans who remained in the city throughout the ghastly events and are still there.

Apparent conditions in Nanking become worse. After all the newspaper correspondents had departed to Shanghai aboard ships carrying the Far East travelers, they left late Sunday, and airports of all kinds reached an unexplained closure on Tuesday night and Wednesday. Attempts to restore discipline and order have been begun Thursday.

The army does not want any foreigner to go to Nanking for a long time and it will not grant permission, but those already there will find means to communicate accounts to the outside world. When all the evidence has been sifted, it is felt, there will be no difficulty in the capture of Nanking. Instead of adding glory to the last of the Japanese army, will provide a page of history that the Japanese nation will always refer to because of its appalling conclusion.

Residents and the-minded Japanese officials in all branches of the government are seeking to initiate measures to minimize what occurred.
A routine morning in Japanese Nanking

Nanking, former capital of China's Ming Emperors and recent capital of Chiang Kai-shek, has been under Japanese control since Dec. 11. On March 22 it was announced that a Japanese puppet state would be set up in Nanking headed by Premier Liang Peng-hui, a friend of a friend of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen.

This does not mean that peace has come to the old city. Sputtered by the success of battered Chinese armies in the North, its keeping Japanese armies beyond the Yellow River for five weeks, Chinese guerrillas in this and other Japanese-controlled cities interpreted their ceaseless sniping at their stumpy little counterparts. Early morning when very few Chinese are likely to be hurt is the favorite time to throw a grenade or fire a hidden pistol. Nearly every day in all the Chinese cities occupied by Japanese troops, the scenes on this page are being repeated, but Chinese peasants for whom life must always be hard, face death easily.

A Chinese patriot throws a grenade and scuttles for his life.

A Chinese is flung on his face in the dust and quickly searched for weapons.

A kick on the snow keeps him quiet. The sentry has found another grenade.

With six of his comrades, this Chinese (second from left) awaits death under the ancient brick wall of Nanking. The city is not yet fully armed.