List of Enclosed Documents

A. Summary of Petition
B. The Fabricated History of the Nanjing Massacre, by The Happiness Realization Party
C. Rebuttal to Tsen Shui-Fang’s Diary, by Kenichi Ara
D. A Photographic History of Wartime Nanjing, collected by Masanori Mizuma
Form A

Summary of Petition

Attn: United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization
Memory of the World
4/4/2015

Petition to Deny Registration of the “Nanjing Massacre” and the “Comfort Women” to the UNESCO Memory of the World Programme Due to the Submitted Material being Historical Fabrications

In 2014, China nominated the “Nanjing Massacre” (ID Code: 2014-50) and the “Comfort Women” (ID Code: 2015-49) for registration at the UNESCO Memory of the World Programme.

However, a review of the submitted materials, show that they do not support the narrative detailed in the Chinese nomination form. The attempt to register these materials by attaching them to the narrative as shown on the nomination forms represent Chinese efforts to apply diplomatic and political pressure on Japan through the use of propaganda. We have, on many occasions, pointed out publicly that the Chinese nomination of these materials are part of a propaganda campaign that amounts to historical revisionism.

We would first like to point out that a free and open debate/research on history isn’t permitted in a Communist Dictatorship such as China. This can be seen from past incidents such as the Tiananmen Square Massacre in 1989, where pro-democracy activists and students were crushed by the military using tanks, and those who subsequently criticized such actions were arrested and jailed by Chinese authorities. We will show that the lack of such open, peer-reviewable research results in the submitted materials lacking any context that would allow a researcher to verify whether they support the Chinese narrative.

Over the years, Japanese historians have shown that the “Nanjing Massacre” was an information campaign by Chinese Nationalist Forces to gain Western aid by creating a narrative of Japanese atrocities. After the war, the Chinese government continued to use the same narrative to fan the flames of nationalism domestically, and to use as a political weapon against Japan.

In the following sections, we will point out the lack of academic rigor and legitimacy of the evidentiary materials submitted by China to advance their narratives regarding the “Nanjing Massacre” and the “Comfort Women”.

The Nanjing Massacre

The material concerning the “Nanjing Massacre” lacks critical information and context needed to study history; those of “when”, “where”, “who”, and “what”. The lack of such context calls into question the Chinese narrative that the “Nanjing Massacre” occurred. While there are many other problems associated with the materials, we would like to focus on four issues in particular (see attached Forms B, C, and D for more detail):

1. The 16 photos that allegedly show Japanese atrocities in fact provides no information or context on who the perpetrators are, allowing for many interpretations of what the photos represent.
2. The “Magee Film” shows no recordings or images of a massacre taking place. In fact, during the Tokyo Trials, Magee himself admitted to witnessing only one killing, when a Japanese
soldier shot a fleeing Chinese POW who defied orders to stop. The captions found in the film that purport to describe the images contain no information on who wrote them, or whether the description is accurate.

3. Sections of Tsen Shui-Fang’s diary that allude to a massacre taking place are clearly based on hearsay and second-hand information. In fact, she freely admits in her diary that the first time she had seen looting, far less a massacre, first hand was January 8th, 1938. The Japanese occupation of Nanjing began on December 13th, 1937.

The common thread among all of the submitted materials is the lack of context that provides support and credibility to the Chinese narrative.

In fact, there are many photos published during the era in question that show how Japanese soldiers occupying Nanjing were welcomed by Chinese civilians (see attached Form B and D for more detail). The context (“when”, “where”, “who”, and “what”) behind these photos is clear.

Comfort Women

Materials concerning the “Comfort Women” show that they were prostitutes, common to militaries around the world at the time, instead of “sex slaves”, and lacks any evidence that the act was “forced”. The materials submitted by China show that the “forced prostitution” narrative to be false. We will show a portion of this evidence.

1. Contained within the material is a letter that a Japanese soldier sent to his family. The letter contains first-hand account of how a comfort woman fell in love with the Japanese soldier, and followed him when his assignments called for him to relocate.

2. The report by the Shanghai Municipal Police shows how three Chinese citizens were arrested for trafficking women, but does not show involvement by the Japanese military.

3. Three pieces of materials are nothing more than the addresses of comfort stations (prostitution houses).

The submitted materials show no indication nor contextual information that suggest that the comfort women were working against their will. In fact, wage slips obtained by U.S. intelligence in Burma during the war showed how the prostitutes were paid 9000 yen per year, whereas the wage of high ranking Japanese Generals was 6600 yen at the time.

We will submit additional documents at a later date that will show that “the forced abduction of comfort women by the Japanese military” is a false narrative.

A narrative that vilifies an entire nation requires concrete evidence that is more than material based on hearsay or that which lacks any context. To date, there have been no material that shows the Japanese leadership ordering the forced abduction and enslavement of women, no photos or videos that show the Japanese military engaging in mass killings, and no letters/reports/orders that show the Japanese military systematically targeting civilians or committing other such atrocities.

The “Nanjing Massacre” and the “Comfort Women” are clearly Chinese propaganda. Registering such illegitimate materials will not only mean aiding and abetting historical revisionism by China, but will also call into question UNESCO’s credibility on the international stage. We hope that a rigorous review will be performed, and that the materials will not be accepted into the UNESCO Memory of the World Register.
# List of Signatories

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Title and Position</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SHAKU, Ryoko</td>
<td>Leader of the Happiness Realization Party</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARA, Kenichi</td>
<td>Researcher of Modern History</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BANDOU, Tadanobu</td>
<td>Lecturer for the Prevention of Crime by Foreign Nationals, Former Officer of the Tokyo Metropolitan Police Department</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FUJII, Mitsuhiko</td>
<td>Spokesperson of Rom-Pa Project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FUJIKI, Shunichi</td>
<td>Scholar, Critic, and Commentator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FUJITA, Hiroyuki</td>
<td>Scholar, Critic, and Commentator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KASE, Hideaki</td>
<td>Foreign Policy Commentator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KATSUOKA, Kanji</td>
<td>Meisei University Center for the Study of the History of Post-War Education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KAWASOE, Keiko</td>
<td>Journalist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KOU, Bunyu</td>
<td>Scholar, Critic, and Commentator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MIZUMA, Masanori</td>
<td>Researcher of Modern History</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MORANO, Tony</td>
<td>Scholar, Critic, and Commentator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MOTEKI, Hiromichi</td>
<td>Secretary General of the “Society for the Dissemination of Historical Fact”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOMA, Masaru</td>
<td>Journalist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUGIYAMA, Katsumi</td>
<td>Professor Emeritus of Meikai University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USHIO, Masato</td>
<td>Visiting Professor of Takushoku University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WATANABE, Shoichi</td>
<td>Professor Emeritus of Sophia University</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*In Alphabetical Order by Family Name

**If you have questions, please contact:**
1-2-38, Higashi Gotanda, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo 141-0022, Japan  
Phone: +81-3-5793-1728  
Fax: +81-3-5793-1738
The Happiness Realization Party is a political party founded in May 2009 by the Founder and CEO of the Happy Science Group, Ryuho Okawa to offer concrete and proactive policies to strengthen Japan’s national security and to foster economic growth. It is calling for the denial of the registration of the “Nanjing Massacre” to the UNESCO Memory of the World Programme.

China submitted the “Nanjing Massacre” for its 2014-2015 nomination to the UNESCO Memory of the World Programme. The Happiness Realization Party (HRP) has repeatedly expressed its opposition to this registration, and has collected signatures from citizens who support its view. The HRP created rebuttals for the materials China has presented. This document is a report of the HRP's rebuttal of both the materials China has provided and the narrative of the Nanjing Massacre itself.

The aggressors are unknown in the photos showing atrocities by the Japanese military

First, there are 16 photographs said to show the atrocities that Japanese soldiers committed when Nanjing fell.

Luo Jin, an employee of the Jinling Photography Studio in Nanjing, is believed to have taken these photos from negatives that he developed after a Japanese soldier dropped them off for processing. The photos became publicly available as follows.

One day, between 1937 and 1939, a Japanese soldier requested to develop two rolls of film. While Luo was working on them, he came to believe that these photos were definitive proof of a massacre by Japanese soldiers, and printed them off under the sun, developing a set for his own use in the process. He took some of those photos and stored them. However, around 1941, he threw them away, feeling that possessing them would put him danger.

In the spring of that year, his friend Wu Xuan found them on the ground in a shed, and decided to keep them. Wu then submitted these photos to the Nanjing War Crimes Tribunal, which the Republic of China established to hold Japanese soldiers accountable for their wartime operations.

1 See the film, “Nanjing 1937”, a joint production between China, Hong Kong, and Taiwan, for example.
However, there is absolutely no proof as to whom, when, and where these photos were taken. The lack of such context means that they should not be used as evidence of Japanese military atrocities.

Those in the photos, who are said to be Japanese soldiers, wore extremely light clothing, which look nothing like the clothing that would have been worn in Nanjing during the winter period (December to February) in which the Nanjing Massacre is alleged to have taken place, when the average temperatures would have been between 3 and 5 degrees celcius. Shudo Higashinakano, a professor of intellectual history at Asia University has analyzed these photos and has concluded that they were taken between late May and early June.2

Luo testified that he developed these photos from two rolls of film he received from a Japanese soldier, but the technology of the time meant that he could only develop one size of photograph from a single roll of film. Since there were two rolls of film, Luo then could only develop two photo sizes. However, the 16 photos show at least 5 different sizes, if not more. The logical conclusion would be that the unrelated photos were added in order to submit to the Nanjing Tribunal.

Thus, when one compares the route by which Luo developed these photos and his testimony, it is highly likely that the pictures had no connection to the Battle of Nanjing. These photos do not allow one to say that the Nanjing Massacre happened. On the contrary, the fact that these irrelevant photos needed to be collected suggests that it never took place.

---

The Magee Film does not show a single image of atrocities by the Japanese military

The second item is a film, known as the “Magee Film.” John Magee, a priest and a member of the International Committee for the Nanking Safety Zone, is believed to have recorded the city under Japanese occupation using a 16 mm film camera. The captured images are of injured people and hospital officials tending to them, which the English subtitles explain as “caused by the Japanese Army”.

The film was passed onto individuals such as Georg Rosen, Secretary to the German Legation in Nanjing, and to the American missionary George Fitch. Fitch, in turn, took the film to American government offices and newspapers, claiming that it showed proof of atrocities by the Japanese military.

The Magee Film, the only film which allows us to see the extent of the Nanjing Massacre, has critical flaws. There are absolutely no scenes of Japanese soldiers committing atrocities. The only signs of Japanese military barbarism are in the subtitles which were added later. At the time, Chinese Nationalist soldiers were involved in various acts of looting, murder, and rape, making it possible that the victims were a result of such acts.

However, the scene which is explained by the subtitle “Group of female refugees moving to another camp for safety”, shows women with smiles on their faces, and is not what one might expect of women under duress or worried about being physically harmed. This film uses images that contain no context, and which are disconnected from the Japanese military in order to create a negative impression through the use of subtitles. At the very least, it is not objective proof of a “massacre”.

Magee, the cameraman himself, was of questionable standing as well. After the war, he took the witness stand at the International Military Tribunal for the Far East (the Tokyo Trials), testifying that Japanese soldiers had committed many acts of rape and murder.

However, when the Japanese defense counsel asked how many murders he had witnessed first-hand, Magee replied, “Just one.” Moreover,
that one person was executed as someone believed to an illegal combatant (guerilla) shaking off the restraints that a Japanese soldier had put on him. International law permitted the execution of such individuals.\(^3\)

In terms of rape, Magee said that he only witnessed two acts, of which one was merely him witnessing a Japanese soldier and a Chinese woman together.

Interestingly, Magee did not present the film in question as evidence at the Tokyo Trials, suggesting that the prosecution knew that it would not hold up in a court of law.

**Tsen Shui-Fang’s diaries recording the massacre includes no first-hand accounts of Japanese military atrocities**

The third item is the diary, found in December 2001, of Tsen Shui-Fang, who was 62 years old at the time.

The application China put together says that Tsen’s diary is an important material to remember the Nanjing Massacre.

At the fall of Nanjing, she was working as a dormitory director for the Jinling Women’s College of Arts and Sciences. She was in charge of protecting refugees, working as an assistant to Minnie Vautrin, who was on the International Committee of the Red Cross in Nanjing. During this period, Tsen is believed to have recorded Japanese military atrocities and rapes.

However, Tsen’s diary is full of hearsay, such as “from what I hear” and “it appears that,” and lacks first-hand accounts of the atrocities. In the one instance where she witnessed sexual violence, it is not clear as to whether the perpetrators were really Japanese soldiers.\(^4\)

Furthermore, if one were to assume that more than 20,000 rapes occurred, as China claims, there should have been a noticeable increase in the birth rate around October of the following year, when the rape victims would have given birth. However, Kenichi Ara, a researcher of modern and contemporary history, pointed out, “According to birth records from Nanjing, there was no rise in births in October 1938, or abortions in the preceding months.”

In addition, Ara acknowledged, “At the time, missionaries in the Safety Zone, in order to gain support from their home countries, were forced to exaggerate the barbarity of the Japanese Army. Vautrin’s diary records have a large gap in regards to the damages reported to the Japanese Embassy. It is clear that the descriptions in the diary have been exaggerated.” It is possible that Tsen herself was exaggerating the atrocities committed by the Japanese military in order to continue to receive foreign aid. The fact that her diary is short on accounts of rescuing refugees suggests that the diary was meant as a report to foreign contacts,

---

\(^3\) The Hague Convention protected combatants who wore military uniforms. They had the status of prisoners of war, but killing combatants who had thrown away their uniforms and disguised themselves as civilians was not a crime under international law. During the 2003 Iraq War, the U.S. Army carried out a mop-up strategy, similar to the Japanese Army’s strategy in Nanjing, but it was not called a massacre.

\(^4\) Tsen and the missionaries, who were anti-Japan, pro-China, may have recorded events without checking the perpetrators, creating reports on these events as if the Japanese Army were guilty of them.
designed to vilify Japan.

Moreover, the diary notes that “the Japanese Army entered the Safety Zone, where they took away and committed atrocities on citizens”. However, the Nanjing Safety Zone was not one where, as in Shanghai, a neutral army existed. In fact, some of the Nationalist soldiers, who had refused to surrender, and had already removed their uniforms, fled to the Safety Zone where they continued to resist. It was proper for the Japanese Army during a time of war to search for them, but this event has been manipulated in the media to create the misinterpretation that there were “atrocities committed against civilians”. The act of harboring combatants goes against the stated purpose and the professed neutrality of the Safety Zone, and is a violation of international law.5

In the end, Tsen’s diary is not a record of atrocities she personally witnessed, and it relies on testimonial information. It is also worth noting that diaries that contain no independent verification or research lacks the credibility to be considered evidence.

The aim of China to use Tsen’s diary as a sort of Chinese “Anne Frank’s Diary”, to paint an impression of equivalence between the Japanese and the Nazis in international society, is quite clear.

The forced confessions of Japanese soldiers in captivity cannot be trusted as evidence

As a final point, testimonies exist from Japanese soldiers such as Hisao Ota and Hiroyuki Nagatomi who are said to have been involved with the Nanjing Massacre.

According to sources such as China’s Xinhua News Agency, on December 15th, 1937, the period when the massacre is said to have occurred, Ota stated that he witnessed the Japanese Army disposing of 150,000 corpses.

But did he provide a reliable testimony?

After Japan’s defeat, Japanese soldiers, who had been under prolonged incarceration in China, were brainwashed to acquiesce to communist ideology, and were implanted with views such as “Japan is imperialist”. They were forced to write confessions.

Lieutenant General Shigeru Fujita, who served time at Fushun War Criminals Management Center, confessed, “Finally, with regard to Hirohito, who should be tried as a war criminal for such crimes, I must declare my sincere hatred.” Chinese correction officers coerced these individuals into making confessions until China’s governmental officials forgave them, and these are the testimonials that the Chinese have offered UNESCO as evidence of wrongdoing in Nanjing.

---

5 John Rabe, the Chairman of the Safety Zone, sold large amounts of weapons to the Nationalist Party Army as the Chinese branch chairman of the Nazi Party.
Lieutenant General Hiraku Suzuki, who was forced into confessing the killing of the heads of the Chinese Communist Party with poison gas, said the following after returning to Japan in 1979.

“The residents went on about things that never happened. If they said, ‘The Suzuki battalion entered from this direction,’ and I said ‘I never stationed my troops there,’ a party leader would counter my claim with ‘what the residents said was correct.’”

The Japanese soldiers were not able to leave prison until either China had brainwashed them, or they admitted to violence and atrocities; it did not matter if the confessions were lies. Testimonies, created under such circumstances, have no reliability.

The same applies to Ota’s testimony. He stated that he saw the disposal of 150,000 bodies on December 15th. However, in the diary of Sergeant Takeo Kajiya, who served under him, he noted that Ota was assigned there on the 25th. In other words, Ota was not even in Nanjing on the 15th, which clearly contradicts the testimony he offered for his release from custody.

Testimonies created through force after the war show that the Nanjing Massacre itself is political propaganda.

---

6 *Yama Murasaki ni Mizu Kiyoki*, Bulletin of the Sendai Army Military Preparatory School which provides Evidence that the Nanjing Massacre never happened.
No Verifiable Evidence of the Nanjing Massacre

China supplied UNESCO with materials full of contradictions and lies. Therefore, the HRP has provided the following four items to show that there never was any massacre in Nanjing.

(1) The Chinese Nationalist Party created fictitious accusations for the global community to examine

At the time, the first publication to touch on the “barbaric actions by Japanese soldiers in Nanjing” was a book published by the journalist Harold Timperley of the Manchester Guardian in London in July of 1938.7

However, after the war, it was made clear that he was a consultant to the Central Information Bureau of the Chinese Nationalist Party, and a spy who had received funds from the Party. In other words, the Nationalist Party bought foreign journalists to create stories about the Japanese Army’s barbarism. It is clear, even from looking at the facts, which the governments and media of each country wanted to examine, that this was propaganda.

In addition, at the time when the incident is alleged to have taken place, the biggest news story, reported in major papers such as the New York Times, was the “Allison Incident”, which was when a Japanese soldier stopped John Allison, the consul at the American embassy in Nanjing, from entering an area that the Japanese Army was investigating without its permission. A Japanese soldier struck him in the face.

Masanori Mizuma, a researcher of modern and contemporary history, observed, “Western papers at the time spent several days reporting on the Allison Incident, which conversely means that there was nothing more major than a slapping to report.”

7 Harold Timperley, What War Means: The Japanese Terror in China (Japanese translation)
Japanese troops separated civilians from enemy soldiers. Japanese soldiers performed checks to differentiate between Chinese soldiers and civilians. If the Japanese military had engaged in a massacre, then there would not have been a need to perform any checks. Prisoners, who didn’t resist, worked to revive the city of Nanjing.

(2) *Chang Kai-shek made no mention of the Nanjing Massacre*

Chang Kai-shek of the Nationalist Party, who was fighting Japan at the time, also held around 300 press conferences for foreign journalists, but never once touched upon any massacre in Nanjing, which proves that the “massacre” narrative was created at a later date.
(3) The Chinese records of the disposals of bodies are fake

The city streets of Nanjing had no corpses. Major Ohno’s battalion took this picture of one of the main roads in Nanjing on December 13th. Those who advocate the “massacre” narrative claim that the “streets were full of dead bodies”; but the picture clearly shows that it was not the case.

The fact that the Nanjing Massacre is a fabrication can clearly be seen in the records of groups such as the Chongshangtang, which supposedly buried the bodies.

At the Tokyo Trials following the war, Chongshangtang stated that it had processed some 110,000 bodies over a four-month period from the start of the massacre. However, documents from that era show that the organization only started its full-time activities eight months after the incident.

In addition, other records clearly state in the “Activities” column of the group that it was a charitable organization which was involved in assisting widows and taking care of children, and that its members did not actually provide burial services. This suggests that the Chinese forged the figure of 110,000 bodies afterwards in order to show that there was a massacre.

During the Tokyo Trials, these forged documents were used in succession as proof of a massacre, without allowing any rebuttal from Japan. There are many issues with the Tokyo Trials, such as the near total lack of neutral judges and the lack of anyone being called into question for perjury.
As can be seen from this December 20th photo, taken on one of the corners of a main street, Japanese soldiers were playing with local children with toys. This was a mere one week from the fall of Nanjing. (An embedded photographer, Hayashi, captured this moment, and published it in “Asahigraph” on 1/19/1938)

Japanese medics created a field hospital on the outskirts of Nanjing, and tended to the injured Chinese troops. If a massacre had taken place, there wouldn’t have been a need to perform any medical treatments. (Photo from December 20th, the work of Hayashi, an embedded photographer. Published in the “China Incident” on 1/27/1938)

(4) Nanjing’s population began to increase

As a final point, China submitted application materials that state that the population of Nanjing was originally one million, and that it had dropped to less than ½ after the massacre.

It is true that the population of Nanjing was a million in the summer of 1936. Period documents show that, as many Nanjing residents had evacuated the city in order to avoid war, the population dropped to between 120,000 and 200,000 by the time the Japanese military had arrived, and most of those who remained had sought refuge in the Safety Zone. With the entry of the Japanese military and the restoration of public safety in Nanjing, some of the refugees began to return, and the population of the city recovered to 250,000 a month after the fall of Nanjing.

If there had really been a massacre, then it would have been unnatural for the population to increase beyond its previous level. The Chinese materials resort to using the rapidly decreased population due to the evacuation as evidence of a massacre, which is a disingenuous attempt at manipulation.

The fact that there never was a massacre in Nanjing has been demonstrated academically from a range of research.

The Happiness Realization Party strongly protests the contents of China’s submission to UNESCO, which the Chinese government created for political reasons, and seeks UNESCO’s rigorous review of the nominated materials.
Kenichi Ara. Born February 9, 1944, is a researcher on modern history. He is currently focused on modern Asian history, and has written extensively on the history of World War II, on anti-Japanese propaganda as well as the end of colonial rule in Asia during the post-war era.

Abstract

Tsen Shui-Fang’s diary referred heavily to the chaos in Nanjing, but this was in order to deflect criticism from their own, however well-intentioned, inept administration. In addition, even entries for acts she personally witnessed may not be about acts committed by the Japanese military, but Chinese insurgents masquerading as Japanese to create chaos and do harm, and the diary lacks the evidentiary detail to prove the Nanjing Incident.

Introduction

When the Japanese military had its sights set on Nanjing, the city was home to no more than about 200,000 residents. The poor, who lacked the money for boat passage and could not evacuate, faced the problem of all the shops already being closed, leaving them without a means of acquiring food. In late November, Westerners remaining in Nanjing decided to set up a safety zone, where they would house the poor and supply them with food using rice and wheat provided by the government and the city.

The Jinling Women’s College of Arts and Sciences was closed for two semesters, and was run by a dozen or so staff who had remained behind. Tsen Shui-Fang was one of those who remained, and as Jinling Women’s College was in the Safety Zone, she was involved in helping the poor.

On December 7th, local residents began moving into the Safety Zone.

While the area was called the “Safety Zone,” that certainly does not mean that safety was guaranteed. The buildings could only house a total of 50,000 people, and the poor who could not fit in were forced to live on the streets. The large number of poor living together meant that hygienic conditions were abysmal. The police force was inadequate, and public order had broken down. Soldiers and weapons were prohibited in the Safety Zone, but the Chinese military entered the Zone without being stopped by Westerners,
and international law and the rules of war were disregarded.

On December 13th, the Japanese Seventh Infantry Regiment from Kanazawa arrived in Nanjing. Even after the Japanese military had taken most of the city, the Chinese forces refused to surrender, and the fighting continued. The roads surrounding the Safety Zone were filled with military clothing and gaiters, making it clear that the Chinese forces had shed their military attire and were hiding out in the Safety Zone; the Safety Zone was no longer safe. The Japanese military was ordered to round up the remaining soldiers as prisoners of war, but Chinese soldiers were nowhere to be found. Maps marking embassies and buildings of Western and other nations were handed to the Japanese military to clarify areas where they were prohibited from entering, compounding the difficulties of finding the hidden Chinese soldiers.

The same applied the following day. The 87th and 88th Divisions of the Chinese military had used Nanjing as a garrison, recruiting soldiers from among Nanjing residents. This meant that the soldiers knew the streets of the city well, allowing them to hide skillfully, and for Nanjing residents to cooperate in hiding soldiers that they knew personally. If left unchecked, this situation meant that the battle would continue indefinitely, and that security in Nanjing would never be restored. In any war, the occupying army must do what it can to ensure public safety.

As the Chinese military remained hidden, the order was given to discover Chinese soldiers by any means necessary. This is, of course -- however difficult a choice -- a form of legitimate military action and not a violation of international law.

On the 21st, the Kanazawa’s Seventh Infantry Regiment retreated, and was replaced by the 38th Infantry Regiment from Nara to provide security.

It was believed that many Chinese soldiers still remained, so starting on the 24th, operations were underway to differentiate soldiers and civilians. On the 28th, a similar effort began in the Jinling Women’s College. The 2,000 soldiers found hiding there were placed in a POW camp.

**The Discovery of Tsen Shui-Fang’s Diary**

Six years ago, the diary of Tsen Shui-Fang was discovered. The contents cover the time from December 8th to New Year’s Eve, and generally match what is already known about the Safety Zone and the behavior of the Japanese military.

At the time, Jinling Women’s College housed four to five thousand women, but later housed men as well, swelling to 9,000. The corridors and grounds were overflowing with refugees. The diary contains descriptions of the difficulties of feeding all the refugees, and the occasional looting by the Chinese leading up to the Japanese arrival, allowing
us to imagine how hard things would have been for Tsen.

She recounts in her diary that when the Japanese military arrived in Nanjing, she then had to deal with frequent incidents of rape, as well as Japanese soldiers who came to search for Chinese soldiers or for food.

After the war, when the Nanjing Incident was tried at the Tokyo Trials, Tsen Shui-Fang submitted a written statement which served as testimony to three incidents: the abduction and rape of eleven girls; one man entering a room and raping women, and one house being burned down and its owner killed.

The newly-discovered diary contains no mention of the man who entered the room to rape the women or the man who was killed after his home was burned, but it does contain mentions of many illegal acts by the Japanese military. The diary is filled with such descriptions, but upon closer examination, they fall into one of four categories: vague descriptions, rumors, falsehoods, and harm actually witnessed by Tsen.

The vague descriptions consist of things like “many of the building in the south of the city have been burned. They are being burned every evening,” or “there are many incidents of looting outside, every day. All sorts of things are being stolen,” which do not identify the culprits specifically, and simply point to illegal acts being committed.

In a similar manner, there is an entry which notes that “many people are being killed in the Xiaguan region.” Xiaguan was where fierce fighting was still ongoing between the Japanese military and the Chinese forces that were attempting to escape from Nanjing. The deaths that occurred there were war dead, but the description in Tsen’s passage implies that they were victims of Japanese atrocities.

An American, Minnie Vautrin, was working at Jinling Women’s College as an instructor, and, along with Tsen, remained in Nanjing, working to administer the Safety Zone. She also kept a diary, but it is mainly full of vague descriptions of illegal acts, broadly stating that the chaos in Nanjing was due to the Japanese military.

**Rumors, False Narratives, and Fabrications**

Why did both of these women’s diaries describe the situation like this?

The Westerners who set up the Safety Zone had no experience in running it, and only a handful of staff to deal with 200,000 refugees, so the Zone fell into chaos. In addition, as they sought to have both China and Japan agree on the establishment of a Safety Zone, they broke international law themselves by sheltering Chinese troops. One may surmise that their attempts to vilify the Japanese military stemmed from the fact that they were unable to effectively administer the Safety Zone, and the fact that they were breaking international law.
In the New Year, some fifty trucks loaded with weapons were discovered in the Safety Zone, and Sun Yuanliang, commander of the 88th Division, who had been hiding in the Safety Zone, escaped Nanjing with 600 of his troops, arriving in Wuhan in late March. The Safety Zone was not as safe as its name purported to be, mainly due to the Chinese military hiding there against international law, as well as the Westerners who allowed such deception to occur in the Safety Zone.

Rumors include statements such as “there are only 17 military police in all Nanjing right now” and “all the Confucian temples have been burned.”

The 17 military police (MP) also gave testimony to Professor Miner Bates of Nanjing University, who had remained in Nanjing, at the Tokyo Trials. They recounted that Japanese military discipline collapsed due to there only being 17 MPs. However, the reality is that there were some two hundred MPs. It may be that Tsen wrote this based on a rumor.

The burning of the Confucian temples is also found in German documents submitted to the Tokyo Trials, using arson by the Japanese military as an example of atrocities. However, photographs taken early the following morning show the temple largely still intact. This seems to be another case where Tsen has included rumors.

In addition, a passage in the diary states “Japanese soldiers would force themselves into their homes in broad daylight, taking whatever they wanted and raping the women. There were many dead bodies in the street that had been bayoneted” may also fall under the category of rumor. This is stated as being the work of Japanese troops, but the descriptions lack specificity, and as Tsen was busy administering to the refugees and dealing with the Japanese military, she seldom left the college. This passage also appears to be based on hearsay.

Similar rumors also play a role in creating a narrative of how military discipline among the Japanese soldiers had collapsed.

Fabrications are also included. For example: “the Safety Zone was created two months ago, but we could have done it quicker if Japan had replied;” “there are places where the streets are not visible underneath the bodies;” or “these last couple of days, prostitutes from Japan have come as well.”

When put into its proper context, the facts paint a different picture. In early November, there was a movement to establish a Safety Zone in Shanghai, which Japan fully supported and assisted. The Nanjing Safety Zone was born from this effort, and was created in mid-November. But Japan was concerned that unlike Shanghai, the Nanjing Safety Zone could not be distinguished from its surrounding areas. And while Shanghai was maintained by the French military police, there was no such force in Nanjing.
However, Japan did understand the principles of its establishment, and promised to avoid shelling it. Despite this concern by the Japanese military, the Safety Zone was established on December 1st.

Next, according to records submitted by the prosecution at the Tokyo Trials, there were 175 bodies found in the Safety Zone. This is not enough to conceal the road, and would rather make it difficult to find any bodies.

The entry describing the arrival of Japanese prostitutes is dated December 24th, but they did not arrive in Nanjing until January 8th.

These entries seem to be designed to disparage Japan based on hearsay and inaccurate information.

The illegal acts believed to have been actually witnessed by Tsen are eight cases of rape, six cases of looting, one case of abduction, and one case of beating.

Even if these illegal acts are accurate, the Nanjing Incident as described during the Tokyo Trials was one where 200,000 people were massacred, 20,000 women were raped, where Japanese soldiers allegedly looted everything from the Chinese, and burned a third of the city. However, these entries lack the specificity and detail of not only the number of such atrocities, but whether such atrocities were directly witnessed, or even took place as recounted. These diary entries cannot be admitted as proof of the Nanjing Incident. If there were 200,000 people massacred, then in terms of population ratios, it would be obvious that 10,000 people would have been massacred in Jinling Women’s College, but the diary does not even mention a single incident.

In addition, there are questions as to whether these illegal acts were committed by the Japanese military at all.

The Japanese forces stationed in Nanjing carried out the same acts in units of companies, platoons, or squads whenever they left their base to mop up or guard the city. Once they were back in their barracks, they were not permitted to leave during the night. There were punishments for violating this rule.

The New York Times from the January 4th, 1938 issue, included an article which described how a colonel in the Chinese military and six officers were hiding in Jinling Women’s College, looting and raping girls while making it look as if the Japanese were doing this. According to a missionary, the colonel had been appointed as the second in command to administer the refugee camp.

It is entirely possible that the rapes and lootings that Tsen witnessed were committed by Chinese military officers. The descriptions of the crimes that Tsen directly witnessed lack sufficient detail to assign blame to the Japanese military.
The Photographic History of Wartime Nanking

The True Scenes of Nanking during the Occupation

Masanori Mizuma. Born 1950. He is a writer and historian of modern history, with particular focus on issues relating to World War II. He has written on various topics such as the Allied occupation of Japan, the Sino-Japanese War, territorial disputes, and the end of Western Colonialism in the post-War era.
Chinese children rejoice as they are given caramels by Japanese soldiers

(Photographed by the correspondent, Hamano, in the frontlines of the Shanghai battle field on November 6)
Source: ASAHIGRAPH, a Japanese photo magazine issued on December 1, 1937, provided by Mr. Masanori Mizuma.
Picture of Nanking that uncovers the lie of "300,000 massacred"

“Nanking: before dawn on December 13, Commander Ono's troops, occupying the main streets of Zhongshanmen, started to march along toward the Old Palace Airport into the city of Nanking, stamping out the resistance and taking over the Central Military Academy and administrative facilities of The Kuomintang government. This is when Nanking fell. The picture describes Commander Ono's troops marching along the main streets of Zhongshanmen. (Photographed on December 3 by a correspondent, Kumasaki) Source: Sino-Japanese War Book Vol. 11 issued on January 27, 1938 provided by Masanori Mizuma.

This is a picture taken right after the Japanese army made a triumphal entry into the city of Nanking. According to the book "The Rape of Nanking", there were piles of dead bodies raped and slaughtered, but no such scene can be seen in the picture. The population of Nanking at that time was recorded as 200,000, which reached 250,000 a month later. Thus, it was logically impossible to slaughter 300,000 people.
Fabrication of "The Rape of Nanking" ①

Picture above: At the Yangtze River neighborhood: "Chinese women on their way back to Japanese "flag village" from their farm, guarded by Japanese soldiers. (Photographed by a Japanese correspondent, Kumasaki, on October 14. From the magazine ASAHIGRAPH issued on November 10, 1937.)

This same picture appeared in "The Rape of Nanking" with an explanation that "When Japanese army mobilized across China, they took along thousands of local women, most of whom were raped in succession or forced to work at brothels". However, the original picture photographed by ASAHIGRAPH was nothing but a quiet scenery where Chinese women were on their way back home to the Japanese "flag village" from their farm, guarded by Japanese soldiers. Looting and rape by Chinese soldiers were rampant, and it was Japanese soldiers who protected local women.
Fabrication of "The Rape of Nanking" ②
The Japanese tank in this picture was not in use yet in 1937.

This picture appeared in "The Rape of Nanking" with an explanation as "One third of the city of Nanking was destroyed by arson, as seen in the picture where the Japanese army is setting rural houses on fire. (from Xinhua News Agency)“, but this light armored tank of model 97 was not manufactured yet in 1937 in the time of Nanking fall.
A Chinese orphan made friends with Japanese soldiers (Three days after the Japanese army entered into the city of Nanking)

“Nanking: Since the father of this boy was abducted by the Chinese army, he was all alone in the world. However he made friends with Japanese soldiers and refused to leave. He followed the army through the battle field from Kunshan to Nanking. His desire is not to be in Nanking but to be in Tokyo. He insisted that he would do anything if Japanese soldiers take him back to Tokyo.” Photographed by a correspondent, Ueno, on December 16.

Source: ASAHIGRAPH issued on January 12, 1938 provided by Mr. Masanori Mizuma

At the time when the above picture was taken, an American doctor, Wilson, said in "The Rape of Nanking" that private citizens were severely slaughtered and I can write about all those rapes and act of cruelty in pages.”
Japanese soldiers giving medical treatment to injured Chinese soldiers. (One week after the Japanese army entered into the city of Nanking)

“It is true, Japanese soldiers are giving medical treatment to injured Chinese soldiers at a field hospital in the former Nanking’s Foreign Ministry. Those Chinese soldiers are in tears of appreciation and repent. (Photographed on December 20 by a correspondent, Hayashi.) Source: Sino-Japanese War Book Vol. 11 issued on January 27, 1938 provided by Masanori Mizuma.

In The Rape of Nanking, it depicts that “Chinese prisoners were stabbed and killed by bayonets by Japanese soldiers as practice, or buried alive.” But the picture shows the complete opposite. Japanese soldiers actually gave injured Chinese enemies the utmost care.
Children in Nanking rejoiced as they received food and sweets from Japanese soldiers.  
(One week after Japanese entry into the city of Nanking)

“Nanking : Chinese noncombatant citizens, who were threatened by the cruel and inhumane Chinese army and scared by artillery shell blown in the air and ground, are relieved by the Japanese army’s entry into the city of Nanking. They keep repeating “Thank you” in joy of tears as they received food, and children were served sweets.” (Photographed on December 20, by a correspondent, Hayashi.) Source: Sino-Japanese War Book Vol.11 issued on January 27, 1938 provided by Masanori Mizuma. As the caption to the picture says "the cruel and inhumane Chinese army", raped, looted, and slaughters were rampant in those days. If "The Rape of Nanking" had taken place, there would have been bloody scenes of slaughters, rapes, and tortures at its extreme after eight days of Japanese army’s entry into the city. But as can be seen in the picture, the Japanese brought relief and joy to the people of Nanking.
“Nanking: Street scene inside the Nanking Castle where peace was restored. Ordinary life came back to people as they took it to streets from home under the protection of Japanese Imperial Army.” (Photographed by a correspondent, Kawamura, on December 17.) Source: ASAHIGRAPH issued on January 12, 1938 provided by Mr. Masanori Mizuma.

In "The Rape of Nanking", an apprentice of a shoemaker, Mr. Tang, said he saw “piles of dead bodies of men, women, children, and the elderly everywhere in the streets. Most of them were stabbed by bayonets. It was bloody all over. It was like the blood was pouring down from the sky”. But the picture shows that the streets were filled with people enjoying their food, cutting their hair, and joyfully chatting with each other. Adults and children all look happy.
Japanese soldier giving instructions to Chinese teachers in the Nanking suburbs. (Four days before the Japanese army’s entry into the city of Nanking)

“Chinese army built fortress in the city of Zhenjiang and was getting ready to fire a gun against Japanese army coming up along the Yangtze River by a battle ship, but the city was captured by brave Japanese army before even one cannon was shot by Chinese. It was on December 9, four days before Japanese army entered into Nanking. Japanese soldiers are well-known for being strong in war, but also for being kind to people. Japanese army opened school for Chinese children in this picture, where the president and commander Haseme of the landing forces is giving instructions to Chinese teachers.” Source: ASAHIGRAPH issued on February 9, 1938 provided by Mr. Masanori Mizuma.

In "The Rape of Nanking", “any females from young girls to old women were said to be raped and slaughtered by Japanese soldiers.” But if you look at this picture taken in Zhenjiang four days before Japanese army’s entry into Nanking (on December 9), it is apparent that Japanese soldiers were admired and trusted by local people. There is no sign of fear of rape or slaughter on their faces at all.
Children in Nanking playing with Japanese soldiers
(One week after Japanese army’s entry into Nanking)

“Nanking: Children on the main street of Nanking surrounded Japanese soldiers, clapping hands and shouting voices with joy. Toy cars and tanks are moving on the table. Japanese soldiers laugh together as they remember their own younger days, playing with brothers or beloved sons and daughters. This is a street scene one week before Nanking Castle’s fall on December 20.” Photographed by a correspondent, Hayashi. Source: ASAHIGRAPH issued on January 19, 1938 provided by Mr. Masanori Mizuma.

In The Rape of Nanking, there was a boy who was captured by the Japanese army, brutally hit by with steel without being given any food, and covered with oil and burnt. The center of Nanking, one week prior to the Japanese army’s entry, was said to be a hellish scene, but here one can see children and soldiers playing around in a most joyful manner. This is the real Nanking after the Japanese army’s entry.