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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 prices. 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 street are now populated which were deserted a month ago. This extends even to the south-eastern section of the city. But very few young women have returned ---- after the terrible experience 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 \$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 has been started. The 3536 families in private houses who applied for relief that have been investigated report as follows:

Item	Total	Average per family or %
Number of families investigated	3,536	
Number of families helped	2,300	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	22,495	6.36 " " "
Men taken away	443	24.3% of males 16-50 yrs. old
Women raped	152	5% of women 16-50 yrs. old
Widows (in families helped)	384	7.4% of women over 16 yrs. old

All those 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 1/20 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 river bank! These people estimated that of this total about 30 per cent were civilians.

5. Cases

Feb. 27th, about 4 p.m. Ts'ai Djih-lan and his father were standing near a house at a place called Sa Chou Wei Kao Chiao, about eight or ten li from Nanking outside of Shuisimen. There were some women in the house near which they were standing. Japanese soldiers were seen approaching and the women ran away. When 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 University.

March 4th, a farmer aged 54 at Molinkwan 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

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- of 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.
462. March 9th, 8 p.m. Japanese soldiers came to Mr. Hwang's house on Chukiang 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 12 people, moved into the University Middle School.
463. March 10th, about 8 p.m. five Japanese soldiers wearing blue and yellow uniforms came to the Ts'ai house in Men-si. 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 copper, after turning over wardrobes and trunks, they took away a fur robe, one woman's winter clothes, one phonograph. On leaving, they stabbed Ts'ai thigh six times, two on each shoulder, and at last they shot him on his head and killed him instantly. They also stabbed several times the head of Ts'ai Lih Shih who was on her knees, and stabbed Wang's thigh twice. After this they went away.
464. March 11th, a woman was raped by two soldiers in a hut next door.
465. March 15th, a man named Chung, aged 47, living at Hansimen, 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.
466. March 17th, at 10 p.m. six Japanese soldiers went into the house of a 40-year old farmer named Kao who lived at Hou Tsai-men. 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.
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 Language School Refugee camp at the University of Nanking. Dr. Bates arrived there about 4:05 and as he approached the soldier, the soldier brandished his bayonet and insolently said, "want girl". But Dr. Bates persuaded him to leave. The soldier showed no sign of being drunk.

468. March 19th, night, a man and a woman were caught crawling over the wall of the Middle School 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.
469. March 20th, 9:30 p.m. five poor families near our house were robbed of \$238.30 by Japanese soldiers.
470. March 19th, an uncle of one of our staff was marched off by Japanese soldiers because he wore khaki pants. Sperling rescued him.

By some member of the Safety Zone staff