INTRODUCTION

The pictures shown herewith give but a fragmentary glimpse of the unspeakable things that happened following the Japanese occupation of Nanking, on December 13, 1937. If the photographer had had more film and more time, he could have taken a great many more scenes. He, like many others, was kept busy from morning till night trying to protect and help the people of the city in various ways. And it was only occasionally that he had time for picture-taking. Moreover, great care had to be exercised not to be seen so as not to have his camera smashed or confiscated. It was for this reason that he could not take pictures of people being killed or of the vast numbers of dead lying about in many parts of the city. If he had been able to stay in the Mission Hospital Dispensary and to take all the cases of outrage and injury brought there for treatment, the film would have been much longer. He remembers especially an old woman of 70 who had been shot through the shoulder, the bullet coming out through the back. By good fortune it had not touched a vital spot, and was a clean wound healing readily. One must remember also that of the thousands injured only a small percentage got to the hospital or was heard about. Thousands and tens of thousands in the countryside and small towns and cities were outraged and done to death where there were no foreign eyes to see, but of which occasionally authentic word was received.

It seemed to be the attitude of the Japanese officers and men that it was all right to do anything to the Chinese as they were enemies. Rape was lightly looked upon by army authorities, and seemed to be wrong only because of the impression it made on foreign public opinion or because of pressure from above.

It is fair to say that many Japanese admitted that their soldiers, in part, were very bad. Two newspaper correspondents acknowledged this to the photographer, one of them saying that it was 'inevitable' that such things should have happened. A Consul-General who acknowledged the lack of discipline, used the same word. What a comment on the Japanese Army!

War brings out the worst in people of every land, and it is of course true that all countries have the criminal and the sadist who has a chance to exercise his worst instincts in war. Perhaps the widespread cruelty and the bloodthirstiness manifested by the Japanese soldiers was the inevitable result in a country which approves of such a horrible custom as hari-kiri and which gives its children such blood-thristy stories as most Japanese children read.

These picture have been taken with no thought of stirring up a spirit of revenge against the Japanese, but with a desire to make all people, Japanese included, realize how horrible this war has been and to determine that every legitimate means should be used to stop this conflict manufactured by the Japanese military.

The photographer has often been to Japan and knows how beautiful that country is, and that many noble people are to be found there. If the people of Japan could really know how the war was made, and how it has been conducted, a vast number of them would be horrified.

FILM 2 (continued)

(6) This girl, of about 11 years of age, was standing with her parents near a dug-out in the Refugee Zone as the Japanese entered. The soldiers killed her father with a bayonet, her mother with a rifle-shot, and gave the girl this horrible slash in the elbow with a bayonet. She will recover but will always have a crippled arm.

(7) This is the corpse of a boy about seven years old who died three days after his admission into the University Hospital (a Mission institution) He had received five bayonet wounds in the abdomen, one of them perforating the stomach.

(8) This man had been employed in a Chinese hotel. He is the sole survivor, so far as he knows, of a group of eighty men who were taken from houses in the Refugee Zone and led to hills west of the Zone where they were shot down with rifles. He himself received wounds in the neck, cheek, and arm, but will recover. He escaped by feigning death, and eventually made his way to the Mission Hospital.

(9) This man was shot through the chest by Japanese soldiers because he could not understand what they wanted. He is a farmer. There are many such cases in the Mission hospital.

FILM 3.

(1) This is the corpse of a man who had been taken from the Sericulture Building of the University of Nanking, with about seventy others. They were all sprayed with rifle fire and some were bayonetted. Then all the bodies were covered with gasoline and set afire. This man had received two bayonet wounds. Inspite of being frightfully burned about the face and head he was able to make his way to the Mission hospital where he died after twenty hours.

(2) Here is the picture of a clerk in an enamel-ware shop. A Japanese soldier asked him for some cigarettes, but when the clerk could not produce any, the soldier hit him a terrible blow over the head with a bayonet, making a gaping hole in his skull behind the ear. The picture was taken six days after he had entered the Mission hospital. The pulsation of the brain can be clearly seen, and a considerable amount of brain had already oozed out causing a complete paralysis of the right side ofhis body but not impairing his consciousness. He lived for about ten days after entering the hospital.

(3) This stretcher-bearer was taken to the river bank with about 4000 others (according to his estimate) and there machine-gunned. He, with about twenty others, escaped death. He had received only a wound in the shoulder.

(4) This man owned a small sampan on the Yangtse River. He was shot through the jaw by a Japanese soldier, then soaked in gasoline and set afire. The upper and lower parts of his body were horribly burned and quite black. He died after two days in the Mission hospital.

(5) This man had been a Chinese soldier but was entirely unarmed when captured by the Japanese. He has two bayonet wounds ~~xxxxxx~~ in the head and one through the trachea. He was left for dead, but he has recovered after treatment in the Mission hospital.

FILM 1

This consists mostly of Japanese air-raids on Nanking during September and October 1937. Either the end of this film or the beginning of Film 2 shows Chinese Christians at an open air service in one of the places where they are taking refuge, December 19, 1937.

FILM 2

(1) Japanese bombers flying over Nanking several days after the occupation of the city by Japanese troops.

(2) December 16, 1937. Chinese women on Shanghai Road, Nanking, kneeling and begging Japanese soldiers for the lives of their sons and husbands when these were collected at random on the suspicion of being ex-soldiers. Thousands of civilians were taken in this way, bound with ropes, carried to the river bank in Hsiakwan, to the edges of ponds, and to vacant spaces where they were done to death by machine-guns, bayonets, rifles, and even hand grenades.

(3) This man, Liu, Kwang-wei, an Inquirer in the Chinese Episcopal Church at Ssu Shou Ts'un, the model village at Hsiakwan, came into the Refugee Zone with fellow-Christians before the occupation of the city by the Japanese. On Dec. 16, he was carried off by Japanese soldiers with thirteen others of this Christian group. They were joined to another group of 1000 men (according to his estimate), taken to the river bank at Hsiakwan, arranged in orderly lines near the Japanese wharf and mowed down with machine-guns. It was dusk but there was no chance to escape, as the river was behind them and they were surrounded on three sides by machine guns. This man was in the back immediately next to the water. When the lines of men began to fall he fell with them although uninjured. He dropped into shallow water and covered himself with the corpses of those about him. There he staid for three hours, and was so cold when he came out that he could hardly walk. But he was able to make his way to a deserted hut where he found some bedding. Here he took off his wet clothing and wrapped himself in the bedding, staying there for three days without food. He finally became so hungry that he left the hut to find something to eat, putting on his clothing which was still damp. He went to the China Import and Export Lumber Company, a British concern in which he had been employed, but found nobody there. Just then he met three Japanese soldiers who struck him with their fists, led him off to Paohsing Street Hsiakwan where they made him cook for them. After several days he was released, being given a note signed with the seal of two of the Japanese soldiers. This enabled him to get through the city gate and back to his family in the Refugee Zone.

(4) This nineteen year old woman was a refugee at the American School in the Refugee Zone. She was six and one-half months pregnant with her first child. She resisted rape and was therefore stabbed many times by a Japanese soldier. She has nineteen cuts on her face, eight on her legs, and a cut two inches deep in her abdomen. This caused a miscarriage the day after her entrance into the University Hospital. She recovered from her wounds.

(5) All the other members of the immediate family of this young woman except her husband, who was fortunately absent, were killed when Japanese soldiers entered her house at Hsiakwan. She was employed in the International Export Co., a British packing plant. She herself had this horrible wound from a bayonet which affected her spinal column and caused her death through Meningitis. No resistance had been offered to the soldiers.

(6) This boy was taken by Japanese troops when they came through Changchow, although he himself was a refugee there from Woosung. He is between 13-14 years old, and had been with the troops for about three weeks working for them. On Dec. 26, as he had not had any food for two days, he told the soldiers whom he was serving that he wished to go home. They beat him with an iron bar and bayonetted him in the head. The picture was taken just after he had been brought into the Dispensary, covered with blood. He has recovered.

(7) This man's home was inside the South Gate. When the soldieres came on Dec. 13th, they killed both his brothers and bayonetted him in the chest. He was not brought to the hospital till December 27. The picture was taken in the Dispensary. He had a rattle in his chest and is probably dead now.

(8) This woman was living with her husband, an old father, and their little five-year old child inside the Kwang Hwa Gate. When the Japanese entered the city they came to their house and demanded food. They called to the woman and her husband to come out. When he did so they bayonetted him. She was then afraid to come out, so a soldier went into the room and shot her through the arm, the bullet killing the little child accidentally.

(9) Mrs. Wu lives behind the Ch'en Hwang Temple, Nanking, with six members of her family. On Dec. 18, four Japanese soldiers came to her home, killed her father who was more than sixty years old and her brother's child, between 11 and 12 years old, with a bayonet. They also bayonetted her husband, giving him a horrible woundin his neck, and then tried to rape the woman. She said she was ill so they let her go. These soldiers kept coming every day, and one day stabbed a neighbor in the face, demanding money.

(10) Yu, Hai-t'ang, an employee of the Telephone Office in Hsiakwan, was among four thousand men refugees living at the University of Nanking. On Dec. 26, Japanese officers came there to effect registration, a requirement for all grown Chinese in the city. The officer told them that if any of them acknowledged that they had been soldiers their lives would be spared but they would be given work; that if they did not acknowledge it and were found out they would be killed. They were given 20 minutes to think it over. About 200 men then stepped forward. They were marched off, and on the street many more men were picked up, whom the Japanese claimed were soldeirs. Yu was one of these taken on the street. He said they led him with a few hundred others to the hills near Ginling College and there the J. soldiers started bayonet practice on them. After being bayonetted in six places, 2 in the chest, 2 in the abdomen, and 2 in the legs, he fainted. When he came to, the Japanese had left and somebody helped him to get to the Mission Hospital. The picture was taken while Dr. Wilson was operating, at which time there did not seem to be much hope of the man's recovery; but he did recover.

(11) This man is a house-owner in Nanking. Japanese soldiers demanded that he procure some women for them. When he said there were none, they bayonetted him twice in the neck, giving him two long gashes, from which, however, the man will recover.

(12) A policeman from the Refugee Zone. A Japanese soldier forced him to accompany a Chinese woman because he himslef did not wish to appear publicly to be forcing her to go with him. By the time they reached Kuo Fu Road it was already dark, so the policeman slipped down a side street. He soon ran into other soldiers, however, who tied his wrists with rope and then bayonetted him from behind, leaving him for dead. When they had gone, he rolled away from the place, and was finally able to release his hands and to get to a house where he found a bed and spent the night. The next day he was able to get to the hospital though very weak, through the help of a Chinese whom he met on the street. He has 22 bayonet wounds, and the marvel is that he will recover.

FILM 4

(1) This woman was taken with five others from a refugee center to wash clothes for Japanese officers. She was taken upstairs in a building apparently used as a military hospital. During the day they washed clothes and at night entertained Japanese soldiers. According to her story, the older and plainer women were raped from 10-20 times per night, while a younger and prettier one was raped forty times per night. The woman in the picture was one of the plainer ones. On Jan.2 two soldiers motioned her to come with them. She followed them to an empty house where they tried unsuccessfully to cut off her head. She was found in a pool of blood and taken to the Mission Hospital where she is recovering. She had four deep lacerations along the back of her neck, severing the muscles to the vertebral column. She also has a slash on her wrist and four on her body. The woman has not the slightest idea why they wanted to kill her, nor does she know the fate of the other women.

(2) (3)

Film going to Farnsworth & Eastmans

Arrange for a showing if you want to

FILM 2 (Supplementary information for Case 7)
that of a 7-year old child who had died of bayonet wounds)

This child's mother was first killed by Japanese soldiers and the child ran to its father who was then also killed. The child was then stabbed five times in the abdomen, one thrust perforating the stomach. The foreign head nurse of the Hospital says he was a particularly sweet and brave child, but unfortunately died three days after admission.

(2 & 3) The case of a Buddhist nun and a little apprentice nun (between 8-9 years old.

This child was bayonetted in the back, although she ran a fever for weeks after the incident. The adult nun has a compound fracture of the left hip, caused by a bullet wound, from which an extensive infection developed. If she recovers, which is questionable, a very specialized operation will be necessary to enable her to walk. She and some other nuns occupied a building behind a temple in the southern part of the city. When the Japanese entered the city they killed a great many people in this neighborhood. The tailor who brought her to the hospital, estimated that there were about 25 dead there. Among the dead was the 'mother Superior' of this nunnery, 65 years of age, and a little apprentice nun of between 6-7. They wounded the nun ~~xxxxx~~ and the ~~little~~ apprentice shown in this picture. They took refuge in a pit where they staid for 5-6 days without food or drink. There were many corpses in this pit, and an old nun of about 68 years of age was either crushed or smothered to death by the weight of the bodies. After 5 days the wounded nun heard a soldier say in Chinese 'What a pity!' She thereupon opened her eyes and begged the man to save her life. He dragged her out of the pit, and got some Chinese to carry her to an army dressing station, where an army doctor attended to her. Eventually she was brought to the Mission hospital by a neighbor.

(4) On January 11 this boy, between 13-14 years of age, was forced to carry vegetables to the southern part of the city by three Japanese soldiers, who then robbed him of all his money and bayonetted him twice in the back and once in the abdomen. About one foot of the large intestine was protruding when he reached the Mission hospital two days after the assault. He died five days after admission to the hospital. The boy was so ill at the time this picture was taken that the doctor did not dare to remove the dressings to show the wounds.

(5) Having heard that his mother had been killed, this man left the REFUGEE ZONE, established by an International Committee, to investigate. He went to the Second District, an area which had been designated as safe by the Japanese and to which they were urging the people to return. He could not find his mother's body, but met two Japanese soldiers who stripped him and a friend of all their clothing except their trousers. (It was an icy cold day, about January 12, 1938) They also tore up their registration cards which they had received from Japanese officers after the general registration. The soldiers bayonetted them both, throwing them into a dugout. About an hour later, when this man recovered consciousness, he found that his friend had disappeared. He was able to make his way back to the Refugee Zone and eventually to the Mission hospital. He had six bayonet wounds, one of which penetrated his Pleura giving rise to a general sub-cutaneous Emphysema. He will recover.

(6) This man was one of a group of 200 who had stepped forth from a body of 4000 men when they were being registered with the Japanese authorities after the capture of Nanking, as they had been promised immunity from death if they acknowledged that they had been in the army. Many others were picked up at the same time by the Japanese, even though they had not been soldiers, until there were between 300-500 men in the group. They were marched to a house near Hu Tai Shan where they were divided into groups of ten, their wrists being bound behind their backs with wire, and then led off to execution. He heard they were taken outside the west water gate. Before this man's turn to be led off came, he was able to hide inside the building with three others under a great pile of mats, but they were discovered when one man coughed. They were then

dragged outside, stood up with a group of about twenty, and bayonetted. He fainted after the first few thrusts, but later recovered consciousness and was able to roll and crawl to the building of the American School, where a Chinese freed his wrists of the wire and where he took refuge in a drain. He was finally able to reach the Mission hospital, where it was found he had nine bayonet wounds as well as the cuts on his wrists from the wire. He will recover.

(7) On January 10th, this elderly man went from the Refugee Zone to his own house which is situated near the Butterfield & Swire residences on Taikoo Shan. Three Japanese soldiers were in his garden. One of them casually shot him through both legs for no apparent reason. One of the wounds was a very nasty one, but he will probably recover.

(8) On January 24th, Japanese soldiers tried to make this man set fire to the Chung Ho Hotel on Shuang Tang Ssiang not far from the University hospital. When he refused they bayonetted him in the head. There were three lacerations none of which, however, proved serious. The man had almost completely recovered when the picture was taken.

(9) On December 13, about thirty soldiers came to a Chinese house at #5 Ssing Lu Kêo in the southeastern part of Nanking, and demanded entrance. The door was opened by the landlord, a Mohammedan named Ha. They killed him immediately with a revolver and also Mr. Hsia, who knelt before them after Ha's death, begging them not to kill anyone else. Mrs. Ha asked them why they had killed her husband and they shot her dead. Mrs. Hsia was dragged out from under a table in the guest hall where she had tried to hide with her one-year old baby. After being stripped and raped by one or more men, she was bayonetted in the chest, and then had a bottle thrust into her vagina, the baby being killed with a bayonet. Some soldiers then went to the next room where were Mrs. Hsia's parents, aged 76 and 74, and her two daughters aged 16 and 14. They were about to rape the girls when the grandmother tried to protect them. The soldiers killed her with a revolver. The grandfather grasped the body of his wife and was killed. The two girls were then stripped, the older being raped by 2-3 men, and the younger by 3. The older girl was stabbed afterwards and a cane was rammed into her vagina. The younger girl was bayonetted also but was spared the horrible treatment that had been meted out to her sister and her mother. The soldiers then bayonetted another sister of between 7-8, who was also in the room. The last murders in the house were of Ha's two children, aged 4 and 2 years respectively. The older was bayonetted and the younger split down through the head with a sword. After being wounded the 8-year old girl crawled to the next room where lay the body of her mother. Here she staid for 14 days with her 4-year old sister who had escaped unharmed. The two children lived on puffed rice and the rice crusts that form in the pan when the rice is cooked. It was from the older of these children that the photographer was able to get part of the story, and verify and correct certain details told him by a neighbor and a relative. The child said the soldiers came every day taking things from the house; but the two children were not discovered as they hid under some old sheets.

All the people in the neighborhood fled to the Refugee Zone when such terrible things began to happen. After 14 days the old woman shown in the picture returned to the neighborhood and found the two children. It was she who led the photographer to an open space where the bodies had been taken afterwards. Through questioning her and Mrs Hsia's brother and the little girl, a clear knowledge of the terrible tragedy was gained.

The picture shows the bodies of the 16 and 14 year old girls, each lying in a group of people slain at the same time. Mrs. Hsia and her baby are shown last.

FILM 5

(1) Scenes on Shanghai Rd., Nanking, February 15, 1938. An improvised market in the Refugee Zone. When this picture was taken the booths had greatly diminished in number, as the people had already begun to filter back to other parts of the city. At the height of the crush here, it was difficult to make one's way along the road. Note the Japanese blimp in the sky, up for observation as Chinese guerilla troops were reported from time to time, in the outskirts of the city, and artillery fire could be heard occasionally.

(2) Wu Chang-teh was a member of the police force in Nanking attached to headquarters. He was caught up on December 26 by Japanese soldiers who claimed that he was a soldier, and taken to a place opposite the Capitol Theatre. He was kept here for several hours while about 1000 men were being collected, and was then marched off with them to the Han Chung Gate where they were ordered to sit down. In groups of 70-80, the men were forced to go outside the city gate where each group was shot down with machine guns. Fortunately for Wu, his group was the last to go. By this time it was dark, and when the machine guns began he fell down feigning death, though uninjured. The Japanese then gathered fuel and began to burn the bodies, some of them using picks to draw the wood into a pile. As a soldier came to Wu, he saw that he was still breathing, and hit him in the back with a pick-axe and then pulled some wood over his body. After lighting the fire, the soldiers left, and Wu was able to get out of the pile before the fire reached him. He had to remain outside the city for ten days, but succeeded on the third attempt in getting into the city gate disguised as a beggar. The picture was taken on February 15, when the wound had practically healed.

(3) This young woman was taken by Japanese soldiers from a small hut in the Safety Zone to the South city and kept for thirty-eight days. During that time she was raped from 7-10 times per day. She contracted the three most common venereal diseases and also developed a huge ulcer in the vagina that made it impossible for the soldiers to use her any longer. She was then released, and came to the Mission Hospital on January 26. The picture was taken there several weeks later. On the same day that she was carried off, her husband, a policeman, was seized and nothing has been heard of him since. There is every reason to believe that he was killed with the thousands that were slaughtered at that time.

(4) Country people bringing the wounded to the Emergency Hospital in a country place near Nanking. February 17, 1938.

(5) Waiting their turn in the Dispensary.

(6) This soldier belonged to one of the crack brigades at Nanking, and gave himself up with 8 others at Purple Mountain on December 13. They were kept for three days without food or drink and then made to walk with 200 civilians and soldiers to a place near the mountain where they were lined up in three long rows and shot down with machine guns. He fell with the others although he had not been hit, and feigned death. The Japanese then poured some sort of acid over the bodies which then burst into flame. As it was then dark, this soldier was able to crawl away unnoticed, although one of his legs was badly burnt. He reached this Dispensary on December 18. The wound healed with difficulty, but two months later when the picture was taken, the man had almost recovered.

FILM 5 (continued)

(7) This is a farmer from the village of Ch'ang Li Hsiang, in the outskirts of Nanking. On February 15, two Japanese soldiers came to his home demanding girls. When he said there were none, they shot him through the hand making a most painful wound, which is now being dressed in the Dispensary.

(8) This 63-year old farmer named Chow lives at a village called Wu Lung Hsiang, about 6 miles outside the Hoping Gate, Nanking. When the Japanese first arrived he was out looking for his water buffalo. Some of them shot him. He did not reach the hospital till January 26, and had been there for about three weeks when the picture was taken.

(9) This 49-year old woman and her husband were aroused on the night of February 14 by Chinese bandits at their home in the country about 10 miles from Nanking. When they said they had no money, the bandits battered her head and breast with a wooden stool, and then burned her feet until she disclosed the hiding place of over $4. which they had saved up.

(10) Farmer Tsu, 56-years old, lives in the Hsu Hsiang Village near the market town of Tungliu in the outskirts of Nanking. When the Japanese soldiers first came to his home, they ordered the whole family to come out of the house. Thereupon they killed his older son, aged 26, shooting him twice in the head, and the other son, aged 21, with a bayonet; while they shot the father through the back, the bullet coming out through the abdomen. His wife and small grandchildren were left unharmed.

FILM 6

(1) The mother of this child came to a refugee camp protected by foreigners near Nanking, her husband and three-year old child remaining at home On February 14, when the father saw Japanese soldiers approaching, he fled. Later the child told a neighbor who rescued it that the soldiers had asked him where his 'Ma-Ma' was. When they found the mother not at home they set fire to the house. A neighbor rescued the child from the flames after it had been badly burned. Its recovery is questionable.

(2) A young farmer in the country near Nanking. Several soldiers came, on February 9, demanding money of him. Upon his replying that he had none, they threw kerosene oil on him and set his clothes on fire. Note the burns on the upper part of his body.

(3) Chinese soldiers who had been executed and thrown into a pond. It is clear that they were executed as their arms are still tied behind them. This is typical of the treatment meted out to tens of thousands of soldiers and civilians.

(4) Two scenes of dead Szechuenese soldiers along a country road near Nanking.

(5) This Japanese army car was no doubt carrying a load of officers when it hit a Chinese land mine on a road near Nanking. Blood was spattered about the interior of the car. Probably two men on horseback were killed at the same time as two dead horses were lying near.

(6) The body of an old woman in a field near a country road. She was probably of the fairly well-to-do class as she had a grey wig. She had evidently been hobbling along the road on her bound feet and had taken refuge behind the bank where the body lay. Whether she was deliberately murdered or

(6) continued. or was killed by a stray bullet it is imposible to say. But she is typical of the untold thousands of innocent peopel who have met death in this barbarous war. About 25 village headmen said that in the country district east of Nanking atleast 700-800 civilians had been killed in an area five by five miles in extent.

(7) The burnt home of a weal-to-do farmer. The village headmen estimated that about 80% of the houses on the main highway to Lungtan, about 15 miles east of Nanking, had been burned, while 40-50% on the smaller roads have been destroyed. The picture shows a family beginning to rebuild their home, the substantial stone walls of which were still standing. Nobody in this village of several houses had been killed.

(8) Scenes in a refugee camp where 10,000 people had been gathered together and protected by foreigners. The people brought their own food and erected grass huts of rice straw. Most of them had food for but one month more when this picture was taken on February 17, 1938. They are afraid to go home because the Japanese soldiers come to demand women, and when these are not produced, burn their houses or inflict some other injury.

FILM 7

(1) 15-year old girl standing by Mission Hospital car which has just brought her to the hospital. Her father, Yü, Wen-hua, had a shop in Wuhu when the Japanese arrived there. Some soldiers came to their home and began searching for valuables. They looted shop and home. The older brother, who was helping his father, had been drilling like most young men of his age and had a uniform. The soldiers found this and said that he was a soldier. According to the girl, they tried to force the brother to kneel as they wanted to cut off his head, but he refused, so they killed him. The mother and father were kneeling before the Japanese begging for the lives of their children. The soldiers then tried to rape the dead son's wife who was a trained nurse. When she resisted they killed her, as they did the oldest sister who had also resisted. Then they killed the parents as they knelt. All were killed with a bayonet. Before the parents died they told this young girl to do whatever the soldiers wanted. As she had fainted she was tied up and carried off. She revived in another place where she found herself on the floor, having been raped while unconscious. She discovered that she was on the second floor of a building which was used as barracks for 200-300 soldiers. There were a number of prostitutes in the building who were given their freedom and treated well. There were also a number of respectable girls like herself, some from Nanking, Wuhu and other places; she does not know how many as they were all locked up like herself, and presumably had their clothes taken from them as was the case with this child. She knows of one Wuhu girl taken at the same time with herself who committed suicide, and she heard of others. When they tried to rape her she refused and then had her face slapped. She was raped two or three times per day for a month and a half. When she became too ill they let her alone. She was ill for a month, during which time she often wept. One day a Japanese officer who spoke Chinese came into her room and asked why she was weeping. When she told her story he took her to Nanking in a car and set her free inside the South Gate, first writing on a paper, 'Ginling College', the famous American Mission college for women, which at the height of the danger had protected over 10,000 women and girls. The girl was too ill to walk the whole distance to Ginling College the first day so she took refuge in a Chinese house enroute. On the second day she reached Ginling and from there was taken to the Mission Hospital.

(2) A few Japanese tanks at Nanking, in a parade of about 60 tanks, on a Japanese holiday.

(3) A woman being brought in a hospital car to the Mission Hospital. She was the wife of the caretaker of a Church cemetery about a mile outside the city walls of Nanking. On March 11, a Japanese soldier called to her at a considerable distance. She did not dare to run, but began to move off, when he fired his rifle and hit her. The bullet was removed and the woman will recover.

(4) A daily scene outside the headquarters of the International Relief Committee at Nanking. These people, many of them women whose men folk have been carried off and killed by Japanese soldiers, are shown on March 15 presenting petitions asking for help.

(5) Mrs. Yü is about 47, her mother 77, and her little daughter 10 years of age. For many years they have lived on a secluded street not far from the South Gate of Nanking. She has been a widow for 9 years, her husband having worked in the Government Mint and, at the time of his death, having left her with a sum of money sufficient to support

the family. The inheritance had been invested in the coal business.

The Japanese soldiers first went to her home on the morning of December 13 and in the course of about twenty visits during the day took all her money from her. On the 14th and 15th they again went from 10-20 times each day, taking 13 golden ornaments and most of the contents of twelve trunks or boxes. During these three days ~~xxxxxxxx~~ Mrs. Chü was raped 12-13 times, mostly in a fierce and brutal manner. On the afternoon of the 15th, fires having been started in the South City, she started to flee to the northern part of the city with her old mother and small daughter and their bedding. Not far from their home the old mother became separated, and in her grief Mrs. Chü and her small daughter jumped into a well by the side of the road to end their sorrows. Fortunately the well was shallow. They remained in the well from 5-8 o'clock when they were discovered by a passing vender who insisted on helping them out. She refused to be rescued at first but finally consented, and with her daughter spent the night in the home of this poor man who rescued them. They reached the refugee camp at Ginling College on the morning of the 16th. Meanwhile the old mother trudged wearily on in a northerly direction and finally sat down on a bench infront of a little shop. A Japanese soldier came out and calling her 'Lao Kü-niang' (Old Girl) insisted that she move on. She thought he was taking pity on her and inviting her in to rest; but instead of treating her kindly he raped her. He was drunk and vomited all over her. The next evening another soldier raped her, and on the third day after starting from home she reached the refugee camp at Ginling and was reunited with her daughter and grand-daughter. This old lady had been a widow since the age of 32, her husband having been an official. For two nights she slept by the side of the road, and after reaching the refugee camp was unable to walk.

On December 22, because young women were crowding into the camp, a tremendous effort was made to persuade the older women to return to their home even though it meant danger and suffering. There was the great fear that if no women were left outside the camps the latter would be invaded by the soldiers and women taken off by force thus endangering both young and old. Mrs. Chü returned to her home with her old mother and her daughter. That evening three soldiers raped her, one of them forcing her to remove all her clothes, and still anothr after compelling her to open her mouth spit or vomited into it. Threatened with a bayonet she could not resist. The old mother was unharmed that night. At daylight, the next morning, they trudged their weary way back to the shelter of the Refugee Camp.

Scenes are in this order:

a. Standing at a door of their house which leads into a small courtyard
b. At the street entrance to the house. The third woman, standing on the left, was weeping when the photographer arrived. She is Mrs. Wang who rents a room in the house of Mrs. Chü. She, her daughter, and her son went into the Safety Zone before the Japanese entered the city. Her husband remained at home. The first day after entrance the soldiers came to the home insisting that he secure for them a girl. When he said he was unable to do so they stabbed him in the head with a bayonet. The next day, they again demanded a young girl from him. When he said he could not, they ~~tied him to a ladder, bayonetted him in the shoulder and groin and finally~~ killed him ~~with a shot through the head~~. Mrs. Wang's eldest son was taken from ~~xxa~~ home in the Safety Zone and has not been heard of since. Mr. Wang was 58 years old, the son 24.

find one

c. Mrs. Ch'ü standing by the well with her little girl. This is the well in which they attempted to commit suicide.

6. (the scene shown here should be joined to Film 4, Case 9, - the story of a household of eleven persons who were killed as it is the same case)

a. Japanese poster on the wall of the very next house to that in which these tragedies occurred. A Japanese soldier is shown carrying a small child and giving a bucket of rice to its mother and sugar and other edibles to its father. The writing on the upper right hand corner says: 'Return to your homes! We will give you rice to eat! Believe in theJapanese army! You will be saved and helped! ' Such posters were frequently found on houses in or near which tragedies had occurred.
b. Pictures of two children (mentioned in Film 4, Case 9). The little girl, aged 7-8 and her brother 3-4, are standing at the door leading into a little courtyard off the room where their two older sisters, aged 16 and 14, were raped and killed. They are then shown through the door standing by a table upon which one of these tragedies occurred. Blood was on the table and on the floor here and in other parts of the house. The old grandfather and grandmother were killed in this same room, and the older of these children bayonetted in the back and side. The man shown is the uncle of the children who had left for the Safety Zone with his wife before the tragedies occurred.
c. The same persons standing at the door of the room where their mother was raped and killed, and where the children had remained for 14 days until rescued. Later, Scars of bayonet wounds on girl made 3 months before.
d. Spot in the courtyard where the Mohammedan Ha was killed, the blood still showing on the stone.
e. Hsing Lu K'OU Street, near the house where this tragedy occurred, in southeastern Nanking, and where between 400-500 people were murdered just after the Japanese entered the city.

K'ou

FILM 8

1. Continuation of Case 6, Film 7, Scene e

2. Some of the 22,000 applications for help handed in on one day at the office of the International Relief Committee in Nanking. Each case has to be investigated.

3. This is the family of Cook Liu of a Christian school. The eldest boy at the left of the picture, aged 16, was seized by Japanese soldiers while washing rice in preparation for the meal of a group of Christian refugees on the afternoon of December 14, 1937. He was taken with a group of about 100 to a spot near the Shanghai-Nanking R.R. tracks in Hsiakwan, ~~where~~ their hands were tied. According to his story the group included two 13-year old boys, two boys of his own age, a squad of Nanking police, and several men of the Postal Service in their green uniforms. Fortunately for the boy, he and a 42-year old shopkeeper living near the Drum Tower, were at the back of a long line and had time to loose the knots on their wrists with their teeth while the Japanese were shooting those in the group, one by one. They hid in a ~~drain~~ dugout for two nights and then came out when it seemed safe. They met a Japanese soldier with a large jar of wine which he made them carry into the city. Thus they were able to get back to the Safety Zone.

(for picture of boy & shopkeeper with whom he escaped. The boy has been found since this film was taken, see Film 10, Scene)

4. Mrs. Yü, 65 years old, lives at Yü Chia Ts'un, five miles outside the South Gate. On the evening of March 14, Chinese bandits came to her home and demanded money. When she said she had none, they poured kerosene over her and set her clothes on fire. She was alone at the time, but the next day her grandson and a neighbor carried her to the Mission Hospital in Nanking. The upper part of her back, and parts of her arms and breasts were badly burned. The picture was taken in the Hospital Dispensary shortly after her arrival.

5. This boy Tsu, aged 14, lives with his father (also shown in picture) over 3 miles outside the South Gate of Nanking. Japanese soldiers came to their home on the afternoon of February 27 and demanded girls. When they said they had none, a soldier shot the boy in the leg making a compound fracture of the femur. The doctor thinks he will recover.

6. Wang P'ei-hsiang lives in his own house on Kiukiang Road, Nanking. On the evening of March 9, at 8 o'clock, a Japanese soldier knocked at his door and demanded that Wang go with him to search for women. Upon Wang's refusal, the soldier, who must have been at least a sergeant, drew his sword and lunged at him. Wang parried with his hand sustiaing a cut finger; but this saved his life as the wound would probably have been fatal if it had been /three quarters of an inch higher. He fled up the street with the soldier after him, but the latter soon gave up the chase.

7. Mrs. Hsia, aged 24, was living outside the South Gate with her 29-year old husband who was employed as a watchman. Her mother aged 63, and their two children, aged 3 and 1, lived with them. When the Japanese came to Nanking, four or five soldiers came and called her husband outside the house. Then they shot him dead. Soldiers then began to set fire to the houses round about, and some of them told Mrs. Hsia and the children to follow them, but would not let her mother go along. She was taken to an empty house where a soldier raped her. She escaped to a Chinese house and then hid in the grass in the rice fields for 20 days, this Chinese feeding her. Up till the latter part of March she had not found her mother and fears she is dead as she was ill when they were separated.

8. This is the widow of Ts'ai P'an-sheng who was 36 years old when he was killed. They were living in the southwestern part of Nanking on Wu Fuh-shou Street. On March 10, ~~xxxx~~ Japanese soldiers came to the house. While two men kept watch outside, three entered the house demanding money. The whole family fell on their knees begging for mercy. The soldiers placed a wooden ladder in front of the door and strung Ts'ai up with his hands behind his back, his feet dangling off the floor. Then they began a systematic search of the people in the house, stealing all the money they could find, opening trunks, and taking clothing and other articles. Before leaving, they stabbed Ts'ai's thigh six times and each shoulder twice, at last killing him with a shot in the head. They also stabbed Mrs. Ts'ai several times on the head and back as she knelt before them. An old employee, named Wang, was stabbed in three places on the leg. The picture shows the family with Mrs. Ts'ai's four children - a daughter of 13 and three sons, aged 8, 3, and 1 years ~~old~~. Note the ladder to which Ts'ai was tied and the bayonet marks on Mrs. Ts'ai's back and Wang's legs.

9. While the photographer was in the Ts'ai home, four other women came in whose ~~husbands~~ menfolk had also been killed. (Film 8, Cases 7,9; Film9, Cases 1,2) These are but a few of the thousands of women of Nanking whose husbands were either killed in their presence or who

FILM 8 (Case 9, continued)

were taken off never to return. Mrs. Yu, Keng-shih, shown here is 32 years old. She has four children, aged 11, 7, 3, and 1, and lives in Ming Yang Street, in southwestern Nanking. Her husband, who was 38 years old, was a weaver of silk. When the Japanese entered Nanking over 10 of them came to their home and called Yu out to a little courtyard where they shot him dead. The Yu's rented rooms in the home of another family, the owner of that house being killed at the same time.

FILM 9

1. Mrs. Ts'ai Wen-kai, whose husband, aged 49, was an assistant in a wineshop in the market town of Liu Tan Ch'iao, 25 miles outside the South Gate of Nanking. She is 39 and has four children, a girl aged 16, and three boys of 13, 10, and 8. About the middle of December Japanese came to her house before daylight while the family was still abed and broke down the door. The soldiers had flashlights and they struck both the man and the woman with an iron bar which they had brought along, forcing the man to go with them, Mrs. Ts'ai following behind. When they reached a pond they stripped him of his clothing, tied his hands behind his back, and threw him in. They staid there till he was drowned so the woman could not attempt to rescue him. She said that eight other men in that town were drowned and 7-8 shot dead. The people of the town fled to the hills and this woman staid for 50 days in a village in the home of a friend. She came to Nanking on March 16 as she had no food or money. She is shown with one of her children in a street in southwestern Nanking.

2. This is Mrs. Li, Kao-shih, a widow who had fled north of the Yangtse before the Japanese reached Nanking. She returned to Nanking on March 16, 1938 to find her father, aged 71, with whom she had previously lived. It was only then that she learned of his murder. He had been staying in a house at Hung Ch'iao on Hung Wu Road. Soldiers had come demanding money, and when he was loth to give up the little he had they stabbed him twice in the head. In the same house three other men were killed, and three in the street outside.

3. This is a farmer named Ho who lives near Molinkuan, about 15 miles outside the South Gate of Nanking. On February 13, Japanese soldiers came to his home demanding cows, donkeys, and girls. He had none, so they strung him up parallel with the ground and about three feet above it. They then opened up his clothing, and put a fire under him, burning his lower abdomen, genitalia, thighs, chest, and left arm, singing the hair from his face and head. One soldier protested because of his age, and put out the fire and tore off his burning clothing. When they left, his family untied him, and relatives carried him the 17 miles to the Mission Hospital.

4. An 18-year old girl who was raped by ~~three~~ two Japanese soldiers. She is being treated in the Hospital for beri-beri, and also for venereal disease contracted from these soldiers. There are thousands like her all over the country.

5. Scenes taken at the Ginling College Refugee Camp:
On December 1 Ginling College began to prepare itself to take in xx women and children refugees. By Dec. 8, the first refugees had come - women and children from the area around the city wall which was then being cleared of houses by the Chinese military so that they might better defend the city. While preparations had been made for a maximum of 2750 persons, by December 20 more than 10,000 had crowded into the campus, begging for a place outofdoors if nothing else was available. At the time these scenes were taken, only three thousand were left in the camp, the older women

having returned to such homes as they still found standing and unburned.

a. The College Chapel. Every afternoon about 300 women and girls have the privilege of hearing a talk about Christianity. During the weeks before Easter they are being told about the life of Christ.

b. Coming out from the afternoon service. Note: They are interested in having their picture taken. To the left are 4 blind girls who have been among the refugees, having come from a municipal blind school. The staff of workers, largely recruited from among the refugees, helps in teaching the many classes that have been formed.

c. New refugees coming in with their bedding. Most of them are from refugee camps now being disbanded or from country districts where life is still unbearable for young girls. They report that houses in the country are now being burned to discover the hiding places of the girls. Many have lived in carefully covered holes in the ground for weeks, coming out only by night or where there was no danger.

d. Buying boiling water. On the campus are two large hot water stoves where women can buy water for a few coppers. The owners of these stoves were glad to move them to the shelter of the campus for it meant protection for themselves as well as a lucrative business.

e. Washing clothes. Each morning the campus is a laundry and every tree and shrub and fence is hung with clothes. With hundreds of babies and young children the women have been kept busy with the daily task of washing necessary clothes.

f. Signing the petition for the return of husbands and sons. There is a ray of hope that some of the thousands of missing husbands and sons may be over in the Model Prison. To secure their release the women are signing a petition which will be presented to the Japanese and Chinese officials concerned. 600 women signed during the first two days. Most of them cannot write their own names for they are mostly from the very humble ranks of farmers and truck gardeners. The Chinese scholar therefore writes the name and the women place a thumb-print beneath. Some of the women who have signed have lost their only son - the support of their old age; some have lost as many as 3-4 sons; and one woman lost 5 male members of her family. December 16 was the day of greatest loss. One does not have the heart to tell these heartbroken women that their husbands and sons are probably among those ruthlessly killed and their bodies piled in mounds outside the city gates or in secluded valleys where they remained for months before they were buried by the Red Swastika Society or other organisations and individuals. What is the future for many of these women excepting to beg, and under present conditions where can they beg?

g. Once a gymnasium. For three months it has been filled with hundreds of refugees, many of whom retreated to Nanking before the Chinese army from places as far away as Shanghai, Soochow, Wusih and other cities and towns along the way.

h. Standing in line to be vaccinated. Almost 2000 have been vaccinated on the campus by Dr. Brady of the University Christian Hospital.

i. Learning to read. This class meets 5 afternoons each week to learn Chinese characters. 23 classes are now being conducted for the refugees, and more than 1000 are enrolled.

FILM 10.

1. This picture shows the keeper of a small shop at 60 Hupeh Road, Nanking, named Ch'en, Ching-ho, aged 42, standing with the 16-year old boy Liu with whom he had escaped from a firing squad on Dec. 14, 1937. (For the boy's story, see Film 8, Case 3)

Ch'en went to the Safety Zone with his wife and 6 children on Dec. 11, and staid at #7 Ninghsia Road. He was taken from this house by Japanese soldiers on Dec. 14, at 4 p.m., and made to go with a party of 103 Chinese to Hsiakwan. He noticed several other groups of captives enroute. In his group were three Buddhist priests, seven or eight children, and some men over 60 years old. A group ahead of him had over 30 Nanking police, 6 men of the Postal service in their green uniforms. Before turning into Jehol Road at Hsiakwan he noticed a group of over 300 Chinese near the Chung Shan Bridge with their arms tied behind them. His group was marched near to the International Export Company and then taken back to the Sze So Ts'un, a settlement for laboring classes, near the Shanghai-Nanking R.R. They were divided into two squads facing in different directions. The first person killed was a tall man quite near him, whose hands had been tied with his own girdle and who was then thrown down and beheaded with a big sword, one edge of which was a sharp blade and the other a saw-edge. When Ch'en saw this man killed, without being seen he slipped to the other squad, the members of which had already had their arms tied; and thus Ch'en escaped having his tied. He was standing a few rows behind the boy Liu. In the meantime the boy had been gnawing with his teeth at the knots on his wrists and was at last able to pull his hands free. While the men in front of them were being killed by revolver and rifle shots, one by one, these two succeeded in slipping into a small dug-out in the railway embankment. It was now 9 o'clock and a cloudy night, so the moon was not shining very brightly; otherwise they could not have escaped.

They staid here for two nights. On the second night Ch'en had a dream in which his father-in-law appeared to him and told him that he would take him out on the morrow. The next day he saw a bee, a strange sight for this time of year; and said to himself, 'If my father-in-law has sent you, I will follow the way you fly.' The bee then flew north, and west, and north again. They followed these directions to get out of the place where they had hidden, and were finally able to reach a spot outside the Han Hsi Men. Here they met a Japanese soldier with a large cask of wine who made them carry it for him into the city, thus enabling them to get through the city gate. After carrying the wine to the soldier's quarters behind the Ch'ao T'ien Kung (Facing Heaven Palace) they were set free and made their way to the Safety Zone.

2. Views of the destruction by Japanese soldiers in the southern section of Nanking.

a. Views from the top of the tower of St. Paul's Church on Taiping Road, showing the charred ruins of houses burned by Japanese soldiers.

b. Ruins of a large Chinese-style residence, belonging to the American Episcopal Church Mission, and used for Mission purposes; burnt by Japanese soldiers late in December and again on January 26.

c. The Parish House of St. Paul's Church which had been struck by a shell before the fall of the city.

d. Views from the top of the Christian Disciples' Mission, on Chung Hwa Road near the South Gate.

e. Two buildings belonging to the Disciples' Mission which had been burnt by the Japanese.

f. Ruins of the Chinese Y.M.C.A. building on Chung Hwa Road.

8. a. One of a great many ponds in Nanking where people were killed by Japanese and into which their bodies were cast. About Dec. 26, over forty men were killed here, all having had their arms wired together behind their backs. The Red Swastika Society had buried the bodies in mounds visible in the distance. On the day the picture was taken another body had come to the surface with arms still wired, and is shown in the picture.

b. This is a second pond near to the first. Neighbors are standing on the spot where 96 men, with arms wired behind them, were sprinkled with gasoline and kerosene and then set on fire. The blackened bodies, piled high, were seen by several foreigners. A gasoline tin, one of several used at this time, was fished out of the pond on the day the picture was taken. On the particular spot where the men were burnt, all the roots of the grass had been killed, so there was no green or foliage altho other parts of the bank were covered with grass. Some men had started to run when they were set ablaze and were shot down with machine guns. 2-3 succeeded in reaching the house in the distance which was set afire by their burning bodies, as the family fuel caught fire inside.

c. A closer view of the house mentioned above. The family is standing by the ruined walls. The neighbors all fled when these things took place, but some were near enough to hear the sound of the burning and later the sound of the machine guns. One young man saw the sight at a distance but was not seen himself as it was about 5 p.m. and dark. It was possibly here, or atleast in this general neighborhood, that the man was burned whose body was shown in the Hospital morgue (Film 3, Case 1) as one of the neighbors had met a man walking on a path at that time the description of whose burned head tallied with that of the corpse in the morgue.

Between January 23, when they started work, and March 19, the Red Swastika Society had buried 32,104 corpses in Nanking and the immediate vicinity (around the city walls). They estimate that they have done just about one half of this work. In addition many bodies were buried by relatives and other groups. It is very probable that many bodies were burned up in the innumerable fires that were started in the city possibly for that very purpose. There are still large numbers of unburied bodies in sections outside the city walls.

FILM 11

1. Mrs. Koeh, Yieh-shih, aged 74, lived with a sixteen year old girl at Kwanyin Men, about 5 miles down the river from Nanking. When Japanese soldiers came to her home in December, they stole about $1000. worth of goods, all that she had of value; and also carried off the girl whom she has not seen or heard of since. When she tried to protect this girl, a soldier knocked her down, dislocating her shoulder. She had to come to the hospital three months later to have it set.

2. Mrs. Ch'en, Chu-shih, is 46 years old, and lives in the country near the town of Ma Hsün east of Nanking where her husband is a fammhand. When the soldiers came in December, they set fire to her house. She rushed in the front door in an attempt to save a few things, not seeing a Japanese soldier who was at the back of the house and who shot her breaking her leg.

3. Mrs. Wang, who is only 18 years old, lived outside the Hsui Hsi Men, Nanking. When the Japanese came a soldier demanded her money (between $1 and $2) which she refused to give. He then shot her in the leg and XXXX took the money. As she was not able to come to the hospital promptly, the leg developed gangrene and had to be amputated below the knee.

4. Tung, Liang-yi lived with his wife on a farm near the town of Ta Sheng Kuan, about 8 miles outside the Hsui Hsi Gate of Nanking. When the Japanese came they said he was a soldier and bayonetted him thru the back several times, wwhereupon he fainted. They came back four times to see if had actually died and each time he feigned death altho conscious.

The case is interesting from a medical standpoint as both bayonet thrusts went clear thru his body from back to front. One thrust entered slightly to the right of the midline of the back and emerged to the left of the left nipple. The other thrust entered about the midline of the back and emerged at the left side of the chest. The man had practically no treatment for two months and for one month he had only simple dressings in a Chinese dispensary. He was then brought to the Mission hospital where he was operated upon. It was found that he had Empyema (an infection of the sack that includes the lungs) with a bronchical fistula and collapsed lung. He also had Chrosteomyilitis of the 7th rib. He will probably never be strong again.

5. Hu, Ching-pao lives in a village near Nanking. He and his older brother were standing together when three Japanese soldiers came there on February 20. For some unknown reason they shot at them from a distance of about 200 yards. The brother was shot thru the shoulder but recovered quickly. The bone of this man's arm was shattered into many pieces, large and small, and was already badly infected on his admission into the Mission Hospital. Amputation was advised but the man refused, so the doctor is trying to save the arm.

6. Ginling College Refugee Camp. April 18, 1938.
Explanation: From February 27- April 9 there were 23 six-weeks classes centering on the Life of Jesus. This project culminated in Holy Week and an Easter Pageant. The closing exercises of the six weeks project were held on Monday morning, April 18, when about 600 members of the various classes were present. Each class had prepared some part of the program showing especially something that had been learned. At the end simple prizes were given to the member of each class who had not missed a single day and had made the most progress. The pictures were taken of the various activities and are as follows:

a. The Procession At 8.20 all the students met on the main quadrangle and marched into the College chapel in single file. The ages ranged

from 9-37 years but the large majority were from 15-21. In educational ability they ranged from illiterates to senior middle school graduates. The classes were divided according to educational ability, most of them being from the 3d to the 6th grade in ability, altho there were more than 20 of senior middle school ability.

b. All stood in the beginning to sing the opening hymn which was 'Rock of Ages'. Most of the pupils have memorised this hymn and have learned to love it.

c. Illiterates, 18-19 years of age, had memorized and recited the Beatitudes as their contribution to the closing exercises. Another class of illiterates recited the Ten Commandments.

d. A large class of 3-4th grade ability pupils sang, 'O God of Love, O King of Peace'

e. Another member of this same group went to the platform and told the story of Jeasus at the age of twelve.

f. A large class of illiterate girls from the ages of 12-17 demonstrated the characters which they had learned to recognize during the six weeks of class work.

g. Representatives from the classes of married women who had studied in private or elementary schools for a few ~~xxxx~~ years recited Psalms 121 and 23.

h. A group of second year pupils taught by one of the refugees recited Psalm 121.

i. Sixth grade pupils gave a cone act play illustrating the way of living the abundant life. It was called 'The Door to the Abundant Life'

j. Sixth grade pupils sang 'Arise, Be Free, Ye Slaves Of Sin' from the new church hymnal.

FILM 12

1. Ea ster Pageant, given by the refugees at Ginling College, April ~~1e~~, 1938.

a. The Resurrection morning. (Place: South of the Practice School)
a) Mary of Magdala tells the other Mary and Salome that Christ is risen from the dead.
b) A s they are talking, John and Peter join them and tell them that they too have seen the Risen Lord.
c) The common people join the group of followers and all rejoice in the news of the Risen Lord.

b. FROM DARKNESS TO DAWN:
a) Miss WangJui-chih, dean of the six weeks' school, and teacher of the class of junior and senior middle grade students who gave the Easter pageant, expleins the meaning of the pageant.
b) A member of the class reads the appropriate passages from the New Testament.
c) Nicodemus and Joseph of Arimathaea return in great distress from the trial of Jesus, hating themselves for being silent disciples of the Master whom they had learned to love. Nicodemus decides that even though late he must go and let people know that he is really a disciple.
d) Joseph gives money to a servant who is a believer in Jesus and sends him to do his utmost to save Him.
e) Esther, the wife of Joseph, goes with her maid servant who is a believer to see if they can save the Master from crucifixion.
f) Two servants come hastily saying that the Ma ster is being taken out to be crucified. Joseph at last is persuaded that he must go and try to save Jesus from crucifixion.
g) Esther has been in great distress over the death of Jesus. She comes and tells her of the resurrection and they both go to seek the Risen Lord.

2. A Cash-relief Project. Poor women among the Ginling refugees ea rn money by weeding the college lawns.

3. The Staff of the Ginling Refugee Camp. A ll but five a re refugees themselves, but most of them were invited to come to the campus to be ready for just such an opportunity as has come to us.

4. Mrs. Wang and her daughter Lin-seng. The latter was shut outside the city for almost a month at the time of hostilities and the anxious mother who lived on the campus used every method to ascertain whether she was still alive. She disguised herself a s a little boy and thus saved herself from harm.

5. A small group of refugees washing their hair.

6. Mrs. Tsen, who is in charge of distributing cash relief, pa ying the women for weeding the campus.

7. The Rice Kitchen: Conducted under the Nanking Red Cross. Refugees can obtain soft rice twice daily for the sum of three coppers per bowl if they can pay, free if they cannot pay. Wheat and beans are now being cooked in the rice to increase the food value. For a time the kitchen was just outside the college campus gate.

8. A group of 13 boys and 3 girls from the Tsingpoo a nd Shanghai war area who refugeed with the Episcopal Mission in Nanking, and who have been with ~~us~~ them since November. ~~Recently~~ after 5 months the relatives of

a ll but one ~~have been~~ were located in Shanghai through the kind offices of the International Red Cross, causing mutual rejoicing. As soon as a rrangements can be completed the group will be repatriated. The picture shows them with the New Testaments presented to them prior to leaving, Nanking