

EXHIBIT NO. 208

Doc. No. 1742

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7 April 1946

STATEMENT OF: Chen Fu Pao
22 Tung Tsin
Hsiang - Pai Sha Road

(Name and address given in Chinese)

On the second day the Japanese were in Nanking, 14 December, they took thirty-nine from the Refugee Area. They were civilian men. They examined them, and those that had a red mark on the forehead, or a callous spot on hands caused by handling a gun, were brought to a little pound, and taken out on the other side. I am another were put to one side, and the Japanese used light machine guns to kill the rest. There were thirty-seven who were killed in this way, and I saw this. Most of the people were civilians. I am a resident of Nanking and know a number of these people to be civilians in Nanking. I know one in particular, was a policeman in Nanking. I was 18 at the time, and lived in Nanking. They were buried by the Red Swastiki Society four months later, and in the meantime the bodies were in a pond where they had been thrown. I helped throw the bodies in the pond; by order of the Japanese. This happened in the day time in the morning near the American Embassy.

This was translated to me by Colonel TU of the Chinese Army and is correct. The same day in the afternoon I saw three Japanese rape a girl, 16 years of age, in a school house, in my presence.

On 16th of December I was taken by Japanese soldiers again, and also a lot of healthy young men and they put them in a crowd and Japanese soldiers wrestled with them and those that the Japanese could not defeat wrestling, they killed with the bayonet. I saw them kill one man for this reason. On the same day in the afternoon I was taken to Tai Ping road and saw three Japanese soldiers set a fire to two buildings, which were: one, a hotel, the other, a store or furniture shop. The names of the Japanese soldiers who set the fire are:

(Names given in Chinese)

I also saw another raping case by one Japanese soldier. The husband of the woman is a photographer. This happened in daytime, in Nanking, the 3rd after the Japanese entered Nanking. At that time I lived in the same house with this lady and a Japanese soldier came in, and drove all the men

out of the apartment, there being four in the house, including the husband. I saw the Japanese soldier then go into a room with the lady, and close the door. I was in an adjoining apartment, and saw this. The lady was pregnant at the time. The soldier left in about ten minutes. I saw the woman leave the room at that time and she was weeping.

Signed:

WITNESSES:

Col. Tu Ying-Kuang
April 7, 1946
Thomas H. Morrow
Colonel, USA

E#208

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7 April, 1946

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Name and address given in Chinese.

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This was translated to me by Colonel TU of the Chinese army and is correct. The same day in the afternoon I saw three Japanese rape a dumb girl, 16 years of age, in a school house, in my presence.

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Signed:

WITNESSES:

Col. Tu Ying-Kuang

April 7, 1946

Thomas H. Morrow

Colonel, USA

I, G. J. Hsu, a citizen of the Republic of China and residing at Shanghai, China, make the following statement:

I am thirty-three years old and I am General Manager of the Oriental Development Corporation. The principal office of this corporation was formerly at Kunming in Yunnan Province. I have been connected with this company, which deals with textiles, since 1938. I was in Yunnan Province from 1939 until February, 1946, except for a portion of this time that I was in Burma.

In May, 1942, I was traveling on the Burma-Yunnan highway when a bridge was bombed, stopping traffic. Over 300 vehicles, trucks and cars, most of them filled with Chinese refugees from Burma, could not get across the Salween River. This group dispersed and tried to cross at other points. I was with a group of about seventy, all civilians. The Japanese troops seized this group, and had them sit down in rows and took from each of us our watches, pens and money. They took from me my fountain pen and over 20,000 rupees.

The Japanese officers divided us into two groups, about half, something over thirty, in each group. One group was marched off into the mountains. The remainder of us were required to remain seated beside the river. We were seated almost in a circle. A Japanese officer ordered a machine gun to be placed at the opening in the circle, and open fire on our group. I bent forward on the ground just as the firing started and remained motionless. The men on either side of me were killed and their bodies fell on me. Their blood was on my clothes. I remained among their bodies from around noon until about six o'clock in the evening. Some Chinese civilians who had been previously captured by the Japanese and made to carry loads came through and I joined these laborers. About thirty civilians of our group were killed. There were two other survivors beside myself who joined the same group of laborers, and began working with them carrying lumber and taking it to the river bank and doing other work during that night, and the next day I saw over 1,000 bodies, mostly civilians, along the road. I carried water from the river up to the officers' quarters the next day. The Chinese soldiers' bodies appeared to have been stabbed with bayonets. The bodies of the civilians were usually in rows or groups. They had been shot.

In the afternoon of that day I saw four Japanese soldiers take two women into the hills and when the women came back they were both crying. They told me that they had been raped.

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On the third day I managed to escape along with some local men who knew the roads in that vicinity.

In witness whereof I have herewith set my hand and seal this 13th day of June 1946.

C. J. Hsu Seal

G. J. HSU

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 13th day of June 1946.

/s/ G. Norman Coleman

Lt. Col. C.A.C.