

## ■ PERSPECTIVES ON THE FILM “NANKING” ■

“Documentary Movies - Up Stage of Nanking Battle Line”

Produced by the Cultural Movies Department of Toho Film Production Inc. in Year 1939

As soon as the fall of Nanking, the crew members for the coverage arrived there the following day, on the afternoon of December 14, 1937.

The crew members were able to cover as many as possible actual scenes within the complex assisted by the military from December 15 until the new year.

In this program, the documentary film “Nanking” made by the Toho Film Production Inc. will be thoroughly reviewed by

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Director of Japan Nanking Congress

This script was written based on the TV program of Channel Sakura on March 31, 2007.

Shooting work started 2 days after the fall of Nanking

**Mizushima**

I would like you to comment on the documentary film “Nanking”. It was quite a revelation to me that this film is not well known. The film production team was from the Cultural Movies Department of Toho Film Production Inc. This company was, later in 1940, established as a corporate juridical entity, the Japan Movie Company, NICHIEI, by gathering many film production companies for news and documentary in Japan and presently still exists. The NICHIEI sent their cameramen to the front and published many documentary films one after another. During that time, movie theaters all over Japan were always in full house and audience were inebriated with ecstasy to watch those triumph films.

After the century, how do we see and consider this film now. May I know how your impression was when you were watching this film?

**Hlgashinakano**

I thought this is the real Nanking situation at that time because there is a totally different world here in this film from what society is saying.

**Tomizawa**

I have exactly the same impression as that of Mr. Higashinakano. Normally, we automatically imagine “Issues of Nanking” if we hear “Nanking” but there is no word of “Issue of Nanking” in this film even once. So what does it mean?

## Mizushima

Even if this film was produced with promotional intentions, the crew members really went there to take coverage just right after the fall of Nanking. Therefore, we can see something out of the scenes. So please watch this documentary movie, "Nanking".

### <First part of Nanking was shown>

Marching Japanese Military ~ Inside of the castle scene just right after the fall of Nanking ~ Wall of the castle ~ Gate of the castle ~ Scattered weapons ~ Navy Vessel ~ Airport ~ Separate troops and civilians ~ Ceremony of entry citadel to the fortress~ Banquet ~ Cremation of war dead



Caption of the Film Nanking



Marching Japanese Soldiers



Inside of Nanking Castle just right after the fall of Nanking



Gate of Castle  
the Zhongshan Gate



Scattered Weapons



Airfield



Ceremony of Entry to the  
Nanking Castle



Banquet



Cremation of War Dead



Marching to Separate  
troops and civilians



The Head of the March to  
Separate Troops & Civilian



Registration Scene to  
Separate Troops & Civilian

### Mizushima

We watched until the scene of cremating those soldiers who died in the battles. Could you please give me your comment on this film again?

### Higashinakano

Earlier, there was smoke appearing, isn't it? During that time, Chinese military used to do arson as in the so called "Scorched earth operation" to put fire on residential houses, especially, Xiaguan was destroyed by the fire. Even inside of the castle, the Chinese soldiers did arson acts before its fall. So we can imagine that maybe it was continuously done by them. They organized fire fighting teams to do extinguish works in January or February in the next year after the fall because there was no fire fighters team at that time.

### Mizushima

I think some of the people might not know about the Scorched-earth policy operation. This is a strategy of the Chinese military to burn out everything when they retreated so that their enemies can not use anything else later. Because of this, there were reports that Japanese military had problems.

### Higashinakano

This kind of tactic was already practiced during the first century in China. Therefore, this is their traditional fighting method for 2000 years.

### Mizushima

The Japanese military did not have such way of fighting method. The way of Japanese battle was that they should use almost all things left at the site. Even in other pictures, you can notice smokes inside of the castle before the attack by Japanese.

### Tomizawa

What called my attention was that those marching soldiers were stooping because they were carrying heavy luggage.

### Higashinakano

Mr. Shigeru Shirai, a cameraman, who shoot this film published a book "Camera and my life" by his own expenses. Based on this book, Shirai's Shooting Crew members arrived in Nanking on December 14, afternoon and shooting work had started from Dec. 15 therefore, I think that the soldiers shown in this film were taken after Dec. 15.

### Mizushima

I saw there is a scene of the Zhongshan Gate however it looks empty.

### Higashinakano

The Zhongshan Gate and the Guanghua Gate were connected to fields all the way. The only purpose for the Japanese soldiers there at that time was to identify where Chinese soldiers were hiding. That is why it is impossible that Japanese soldiers killed someone in stead. In fact, there are no people there. (Laugh)

### Mizushima

After we watched this movie, then we can fully understand that it is outrageous to say that “Japanese are slaughters because once they see human beings, then they want to kill them, if they see the women, they want to rape them.” There is no citizen within war zones.

## ■ BLOCKING THE ESCAPE ROUTE

### Higashinakano

The length of Nanking Castle is 34 kilometers which is the same as the Yamate line. The Japanese military attacked this gate of the castle. We can often see the marks of their attack in the screen. The gate of the castle had been blocked by sandbags from inside therefore they could not enter there not unless they destroy it.

### Mizushima

The Chinese troops blocked the escape route by themselves. The scene showed the mark where Chinese military escaped by going down walls using many kinds of long ropes which was realistic.

### Higashinakano

The gateway to Yanji Jiang is the Yijiang Gate because its location is at the northwest. Those soldiers, who can not escape anymore, took off their military uniform and ran there violating the land battle law of Den Haag. It was really showing well the scene of the Yijiang Gate.

### Mizushima

We could see that there are many kinds of things scattered.

### Higashinakano

The one who could escape went through Yanji Jiang to run away but those who gave up to escape were lurking in the Safety Zone which caused a big peace and order problem against the Japanese military.

### Tomizawa

Actually, the Chinese soldiers were mutually shooting-out each other at the Yijiang Gate but I did not see any marks in that scene.

### Higashinakano

There must be a small exit for escape in the Yijiang Gate. On December 12, before the fall of Nanking, the Chinese soldiers rushed to the exit in order to escape. However, there were directive encouragement taskforces waiting to stop allied army soldiers to escape then they shot those soldiers who tried to escape.

### Mizushima

They put sandbags that much high so it is difficult for Japanese troops to enter from there but also Chinese themselves blocked their escape route. How many Chinese soldiers were left inside of the castle finally?

### Higashinakano

We are not sure how many Chinese soldiers were left inside the castle. Some say 50,000 but some say 100,000 and other one says 70,000. Let us assume there were 70,000, we can guess there were 20,000 Chinese soldiers who entered into the safety zone in accordance with the "History of a War in Nanking", published by the KAIKOSHA, 30,000 died in the battle and 15,000 escaped across Yanji Jiang. 3,000 broke through by land. Based on this information, we can imagine that about 10,000 to 20,000 soldiers took sanctuary in the safety zone. That was why Japanese soldiers had to expose Chinese soldiers who hid in this safety zone.

## ■ WHERE DID THE CORPSE GO?

### Mizushima

So, first of all, there were no Chinese outside of the Safety Zone areas, am I correct? And based on the scene, can you imagine if they could have scattered their weapons and cleaned up all bodies within a short time?

### Higashinakano

There were not much Chinese soldiers' corpses. Maybe, there were several hundreds only. The Japanese military used Chinese soldiers to clean up bodies at the Zhongshan gate and the Guanghua Gate for the preparation of entrance ceremony on December 17 therefore there were no corpses there I guess.

### Tomizawa

Do you know the place where exactly the internment camp was?

### Higashinakano

There are two theories related to the internment camp. One is at the northern area of an airport which is the southern Zhongshan road. Mr. Sato Shinju, a cameraman said he saw it there. The other one is at Zhongshan North Road near the Yijiang Gate as recorded by soldiers. Those are the only limited information I have.

## Tomizawa

I heard that only chosen soldiers attended the entrance to the castle ceremony but not all of them.

## Higashinakano

Yes, that's right. There were many personnel for security also who did not attend.

## Tomizawa

There is a party scene in this film, there were some stories that the soldiers got drunk during party and did some wrong doing when they went to the town. What do you think about these stories?

## Higashinakano

Professor Shigenobu Tomizawa wrote a book, "Points of Nanking Issue" from Tentensha, and there are daily incidents per day recorded in this book. Based on this record, it shows the peak of incidents was on December 17, which was the day of the ceremony and also on the first half of February. The diary written by Rabe also mentioned that there are one thousand of rape cases within a day, but it was only hearsay and no one knows about where this rumor came from until now. So these are considered only baseless rumors.

## Mizushima

Distinction of Nanking Issue or Nanking Massacre are all hearsay. There is no actual story. Therefore, you can see something out of this film. The strongest impressive parts are the faces of soldiers in this screen. All of the faces do not have any bloodthirsty expression at all. Especially, I can notice it in the scene of funeral.

## ■ SECURE FACE EXPRESSION OF RESIDENTS

## Tomizawa

How many Japanese soldiers died in the battle of Nanking?

## Higashinakano

One thousand six hundred died in Nanking Battle. Injury were 4,600 so, total of 6200 soldiers were casualties.

The mission of Japanese Soldiers after the fall of Nanking was to expose Chinese soldiers who entered the safety zone and took off their uniforms while hiding their weapons. The Japanese soldiers of the 7<sup>th</sup> Regiment confiscated 390,000 bullets for rifle, 290,000 bullets of shotgun and 2,500 grenades, 39,000 cannonballs of tank. It might be dangerous to the citizens and Japanese soldiers if Chinese soldiers would be left free to keep them there.

## Mizushima

After this scene, I think there are re-creative battle scenes so let us watch the last part of the film.



## <Showing “The truth of Nanking” partially>

Re-Creative battle scenes, Memorial Service, devastation, residents in refugees area, family members, recovery work and reading news papers.

### Mizushima

What is your impression when you see this town?

### Higashinakano

There are many points of view. There were almost no dead bodies inside the safety zone.

### Tomizawa

Normally, people thought that Japanese military entered the castle easily but actually there was a fierce battle fight as you can see in the first scene of this film. This is the same scenario as indicated in the miscellany written by soldiers who belong to the 6<sup>th</sup> division, “transferring the place in battles”. There is a book, “The truth of capturing Nanking 1937” which was edited by the aforementioned miscellany. In this book, there is also a scene that they cross the creek outside of the gate of China which is the same as the battle scene in the book.

### Higashinakano

In this screen, it looks like they are crossing the creek easily but actually, they were attacked with severe gun battle from the castle’s wall. The Japanese death squads were crossing under severe shooting. The ones rowing the boats were engineers and they were standing and they let infantrymen to ride the boats. Therefore, the engineers were the one being shot by the enemy. The way of those engineers in sending infantrymen inside was sacrificing themselves.

### Tomizawa

I believe this kind of attitude is the proof of strength that Japanese troops have before. The strength of the 6<sup>th</sup> division is showed based on this kind of attitude therefore people are saying that even a crying baby will stop crying once the baby hears the name of the 6<sup>th</sup> division, that much their reputation was well know that they are a very strong troop.

### Mizushima

This scene of landing in this film is a day time scene but actually it was done at night. However, I think when they re-made this part as a day time scene for the movie, although it is a documentary film, they created it this way so that ordinary people can understand easily. Those related to film productions can sense that there is no acting done by people appearing in the sceneries which shows that they are natural and not given any pressure.

## Higashinakano

The scene a while ago was showing the Safety zone. There was a simple fence made of bamboo but there was nothing to make an actual dividing line. The position of Japanese military was that of respect for the safety zone but does not approve it. However, as Japanese were concerned of the Chinese soldiers who enter and hide inside of the safety zone without uniforms and actually it was a big problem that arose so they started to expose them. Otherwise, those evacuees inside of the safety zone might have been in danger. The Japanese wanted surely to avoid it. Narration in the movie also was mentioning that the evacuees felt relieved from uncomfortable fear. I really think they were.

In the Haag land battle law, it is required that those captured soldiers must say their names and ranks. Then it was found out those Chinese were only petty officers or soldiers and there were no officers to command them therefore, they were forced to expose Chinese military officers by segregating uniforms and civilians once again.

## ■ THE RELATION WITH MURDER AND MASSACRE OF POW

### Tomizawa

The persons who believe there was a massacre in Nanking, insisting the Japanese soldiers killed prisoners of war in Nanking as the evidence of Nanking Massacre. How do we consider about this allegation?

### Higashinakano

We can say two points of view. First, we must determine that they are really prisoners of war under the international war law at that time. They might be illegal fighters who are disqualified as official prisoners of war. Second, how Americans and Europeans residing in Nanking considered about it, since there are no comments that executions were violations of the International war law even once. This matter was not complained of even at the time of the Tokyo trial. There is no one who claims that the Japanese had executed prisoners of war illegally.

### Mizushima

Foreign countries accepted it was legal.

### Higashinakano

We may consider it that way.

### Mizushima

We often hear those civilian-clothed soldiers mingled with civilians.



## Higashinakano

Execution was used as a trigger to claim that there is Nanking Massacre after the war. At the end of January next year, the Japanese military Army invited diplomats of Germany, American and England for hospitality and it was said that they had a pleasant talk with each other until midnight. There was Consul Alison also there who had been punched by a Japanese sentry. Even that Consul Alison did not say about Japanese military's illegal execution even once. There is no one who officially stated under their name that there is an illegal execution done by the Japanese.

## Mizushima

In case there is a massacre, it must have been very big news that was reported.

## Tomizawa

The residents felt safe since those soldiers wearing civilian clothes were captured. You can notice the facial expression of those residents during inquests time of dividing uniforms and civilians.

## Mizushima

The most important point is those people who appeared in this film are not actors. If you direct those people who are not actors to smile, of course they can not do it. I think you can notice it is not acting when you see the faces of each and every resident calmly without any fear. And also there is a scene that they entered with a form of four each using bamboo sticks, their faces are not showing that they do not know what will happen to them. I think the important thing is there is no facial expression with fright including children. It looks like a very simple matter but it is very good evidence for us.

## ■ RECOVERING PEACE AND ORDER RAPIDLY

## Tomizawa

In those books written by the persons who believe there is a massacre mentioned that General Matsui said "What did you do?" during the memorial service. How do you say about it?

## Higashinakano

General Matsui wanted "perfect occupation without any lose ends" but unfortunately there were some outbreaks of small disgraceful incidents. General Matsui was concerned about this matter very much since those small incidents will affect the reputation of the Japanese military. Those comments should be considered as his rebuke since he wished to make a perfect occupation but it should not be considered there was a massacre.

## Tomizawa

He was thinking to form ideal troops, however, it could not be as he wanted. Is it like this?

## Higashinakano

The scene of residential registration was shown a while ago. Certificates were issued and based on this registrations, the International Committee announced the population of Nanking is 250,000 residents at that time. The International Committee said the population of Nanking just right before fall was 200,000. After one month later, the population became 250,000 which means we can consider an increase in its population but all of the castle's gates were closed so still we can guess there were no people transferring. We can say the population of Nanking might be 250,000 whether before or after falling.

So, there was no change in the number of residents which means there was no massacre.

## Mizushima

I mentioned about facial expression of citizens while ago, I also noticed that there are many people falling in line. If there is a massacre, the citizens could not line up like that.

Some might say that these lines of citizens were made by force of the Japanese military but many people can not be gathered if they are scared about they might be raped or murdered. It is a very important point that there were many people around. Even a half of the rumor, which was Japanese troops are very scary, then people will not be there.

## Tomizawa

The area size of the safety zone was four times bigger than the square in front of the Imperial Palace which means something like there were 50,000 residents in the area which is the same size as the square in front of the Imperial Palace at that time. Then, the total number of the soldiers of Japanese military secured there were 1600 so, 400 soldiers managed 50,000 residents. In case even only one resident is killed in the square in front of the Imperial Palace, it is easy to be noticeable right away, isn't it?

## Mizushima

First of all, if there is a massacre that happened where 1600 soldiers secure the place, then it must be a panic. It is impossible that the Japanese soldiers can control or guard that area.

Even I can see the faces of people who are eating, their expressions were something like "Oh! You are covering me, aren't you?" I believe this important point. I think those who believed there was a massacre can not explain the reason why there were this much many people gathered there. If they say "it was by force" then, they should explain how come their face expressions were very natural.

## Higashinakano

This film appeals to us that there is "on going rapid recovery of the peace and order situation". The residents were totally relieved from danger and felt safe. I can say those residents did not have any fear toward the soldiers of the Japanese Military.

## Mizushima

You can see it because this is animated.

### [Higashinakano](#)

However, the Japanese soldiers must have a mission to separate enemy soldiers from the citizens, therefore, they did an expose operation. This picture is of a German newspaper on March 22, 2003 and it says "How is Saddam?" This is a picture showing a very tough expose operation towards soldiers of the Iraqi troop. Compare this and the expose operation for separation uniforms and civilians done by the Japanese military at that time which was only letting them raise their hands for checking. It is natural to have this kind of problems after the war.

### [Mizushima](#)

Compared to this picture, the way of Japanese soldiers was well mannered or kindhearted. The facial expressions of Chinese soldiers are also showing the feelings of "it is good to be ended".

### [Higashinakano](#)

However, of course some soldiers were disobedient, therefore executions were certainly done as a cameraman, Mr. Shinju Sato witnessed. Nonetheless, most of all were mobilized as laborers.

### [Mizushima](#)

And the memorial service ceremony in the last scene, we took notes that General Matsui brought a Shinto priest and set up a shrine because he is really concerned about the day. This shows that the situation is perfectly under control.

We could see a few sentries far away from the airport which was the venue of the ceremony of memorial service. It could be guarded by only with that number of sentries.

## ■ PEACEFUL NEW YEAR SCENERY

### [Higashinakano](#)

Iris Chan wrote in her book "Japanese military swept into the Castle after bringing fall then they slaughtered 250,000 or 350,000. They raped 20,000 or up to 80,000". However it is difficult to trace that kind of incident. The residents' facial expressions were all calm and they are at ease themselves.

### [Tomizawa](#)

The residents were only inside of the safety zone.

### [Mizushima](#)

I repeatedly suggest that everybody must see the facial expressions of the citizens.

**<The last part of film “Nanking” was shown>**

(New year scenery, Situation of the town during new year, children, celebration of launching autonomy committee, field hospital, departing forward to the next battle field and marching army.)



**Chinese Soldiers escaped with the use of ropes**



**Crossing River Operation surrounding the Castle's wall**



**Japanese Soldiers Climbing the Castle's Wall**



**Ceremony of Memorial Service**



**Ruins**



**Chinese Family**



**Remove Sandbag, etc. for Barricade at the North Gate**



**Reading Newspaper**

### Mizushima

May I know your impression after watching the last part of this film?

### Higashinakano

There is a snowing scene, it was December 28. It really shows that they are waiting for a new year and we can fully understand that it was a calm and peaceful year end.

### Mizushima

They were making rice cakes and also try to contrive New Year's decorative pine branches and other traditional Shinto's décor. I think they could not make them not unless they can control the situation. It is impossible to consider them to do it with killing and raping for six weeks. (laugh)

The New Year's decorative pine branches and other traditional Shinto's décor are all religious items for the event of God. As long as we Japanese are concerned, we can not believe those holy items were made just beside of a bloody carnage or slaughter activities as they claimed. It is strong impression given to us by the calm facial expressions of those soldiers.

### Higashinakano

Chinese welcomes new years with the noise of firecrackers. There are children who were playing with firecrackers in a scene.

### Mizushima

That scene might be set by the crew who brought children there to shoot. I would like to mention this to have a strict observation over this film, the cameraman might have given those firecrackers to the children to play with it for shooting purpose. However, you can see the facial expression of those children, they really enjoyed to play with it. Everybody can notice whether they were scared and forced to do it or not if we can see their faces.

Those children are not actors, neither. I believe those facial expressions of people appearing in this film can be strong evidences more than anything else.

### Higashinakano

We can have two points of justification, they will not go near Japanese soldiers if they know the Japanese military is very scary. Second is those children were playing joyfully which means we can consider that the situation in the entire of Nanking was rapidly recovering peace and order.

### Mizushima

At that time, there was no one saying "Nanking Massacre" therefore, those children naturally appeared in this film and there is a pretty young girl with natural smile in the group of those children. Those children might be sons or daughters of ordinary merchant families or residents however they were enjoying freely.

## Tomizawa

We often hear similar stories that say several thousands of Japanese soldiers surrounded and attacked Nanking. And then those soldiers stayed there to massacre and rape people". But during the year end to the New Year, there were only 4,000 Japanese soldiers in the area.

General Matsui deployed soldiers to other battle field in stead of letting many soldiers stay in Nanking after being overwhelmed which he believes is not necessary. Therefore, those who stayed in Nanking were two thousand soldiers each from 38<sup>th</sup> regimen from Nara and 33<sup>rd</sup> regimen of Tsu and some of those were shown in the making rice cakes scene. That is why we can not accept the accusation that several thousand of soldiers stayed in Nanking for so long and did wrong doing there.

## Mizushima

They were arriving somewhere before the yearend. It is a funny story if four thousand of soldiers had raped twenty thousand people. (laugh)

Real story was four thousand of soldiers controlled 250,000 citizens. Aside from that, it was obvious that the autonomy structure by Chinese was already formed.

## ■ CONFIDENCE OF THE CAMERAMAN

### Tomizawa

I would like to point out one thing that there is not even one word of the Nanking Issue matter in this film although if you hear Nanking, automatically you imagine Nanking issues. I would like to hear comments from you about this point of view, did they hide it or nothing at all.

### Higashinakano

It is impossible to imagine there were such plundered, rapes or murders in the place where we can see those residents with their natural facial expressions. Aside from that, The International Committee of Nanking recorded disgraceful incidents done by Japanese soldiers and reported it to the embassy of Japan. Out of this report, there were 26 murder cases and there is not even one case which witnesses testified under their real names.

Moreover, a book titled "What is war – Japanese troops' tyrannies in China" published by the public relations department of the Kuomintang of China says, there were tyrannies in Nanking however all testimonies were under anonymities.

When I read this book, "What is war", it says, "There were fires set continuously on December 30" but you can not feel any of those tyrannies in this film we watched a while ago. This book says that "There are kidnap cases that occurred" or "Japanese army is hunting citizens" but if it is the true situation in Nanking as what this book says, then it is impossible for those children to play with firecrackers naturally as you can see the scene of this film.

### Mizushima

It was quite serious events of New Year and New Year's Eve at that time unlike presently considered by us. That was why there is a scene of the temple bell toll on New Year's Eve to erase 108 world desires. There is no way that higher ranking military officer could consider to order hunting humans within the situation.

Besides, Chinese who apply the New Year lunar calendar can not understand how Japanese consider our New Year. That was a reason for them to make a strange accusation.

And I also would like to point out another one matter as a problem in producing this film. Just in case there is a "massacre", how they could hide those things from scenes. The interesting part of this film is using plenty of wide shots covering a wide scope of sceneries. If there are unfavorable things included in the scene, cameraman would use close shots which narrow down the scenes because it might show the one they wanted to hide if they use wide shots. Even the group shots of children's scene, the framing includes the entire background which they do not mind to show it. If the crew wanted to hide something, then they would let children stay at one corner when they shoot. However, there were no such shots with framing, which means cameraman had a strong confidence to roll his camera.

### [Higashinakano](#)

The wider framing of pictures means they covered as it is as actual sceneries, doesn't it?

### [Mizushima](#)

They can afford to have made a coverage without restrictions. You can not make that kind of sceneries if they have intended to produce a film for promotions purpose.

### [Higashinakano](#)

This 10-months-period, the government of Chiang Kai-shek held international press conferences almost everyday. There was no topic about something that happened in Nanking out of the 300 times of those press conferences. Foreign media reporters neither asked any kind of related questions on what had happened in Nanking at all. Which means, even the public relation department of the Kuomintang of China recognized it was quiet in Nanking.

### [Tomizawa](#)

Japanese average mentality was the sense of this film.

### [Higashinakano](#)

The troop went out from a gate in the last scene, and I can not recognize which gate this is since the video does not show full figure of this scene. If it is the Peace Gate, then I guess this troop is Kanazawa 9<sup>th</sup> division. The soldiers walked 20 kilometers a day fully equipped with heavy armament which is 30 kilograms as you can see in this scene. They wore tin hats and carried 38 model infantryman rifles, 120 bullets and knapsacks so total of 30 kilograms. Therefore, they preferred to leave even one piece of paper which caused additional heaviness so we can not think about they did plunder since they have to be transferred to next battle fields.

### [Mizushima](#)

And also I saw some soldiers marching, wearing German model helmets owned by Chinese soldiers which make me feel how realistic this film is.



And also, there was a scene that soldiers came out from a hospital singing but the way they sung songs was no good. (laugh) If this film is produced based on the purpose of advertisement or promotion, then that kind of singing should not be included. I mean, this is really taking coverage as it is as a documentary film. It shows the relaxed mentality of the crew members and also the Japanese military who cooperated with the crew.

## ■ RELIEF PROVIDED TO REFUGEES

### [Higashinakano](#)

This book, "The memorial of Security in China" is composed by Commander Doi and published in March 1938. He wrote in this book that there were four thousands of refugees in a temple, called the Baoguo Temple at the right side of Xiaguan. There was no food at all. Then they unloaded relief from a ship alongside the pier during New Year Day. Of course they got approval from Commodore Hasegawa of the third Fleet to do it. The book says they were welcomed by the refugees with firecrackers, when they went back to the temple next day. This is how the Japanese Navy delivered relief. Therefore, in case the Japanese army was doing something wrong then Japanese Navy can easily have recognized it and certainly can call their attention.

### [Mizushima](#)

I am sure that they will complain that it is a shame if there is a sort of wrong doing. However, there was none.

### [Higashinakano](#)

After rapid improvement of peace and order recovery, there were problems in food. Commander Doi provided food to them.

### [Mizushima](#)

Due to food problem, some people take this point by saying that they killed people and also war prisoners since there is insufficient food at that time. But actually, there are records that they released some of the war prisoners.

### [Higashinakano](#)

Quite many war prisoners were released and also they actually used war prisoners as laborers. We saw those scenes in this film.

### [Mizushima](#)

Perhaps the persons who appeared at the last part were war prisoners. The fact that four thousand of soldiers managed there as Professor Tomizawa mentioned earlier, seemed commonly known by people but actually it is not well known. Two hundred fifty thousand of people were controlled by only four thousand soldiers. Can we say that those four thousand soldiers could slaughter many people during those six days? (laugh)

There are also stories that they did bad acts during midnight, but I think those who did wrong doing by midnight were guerrilla soldiers of Chang Kai-shek's military.

### Higashinakano

There is no evidence for this matter but there is possibility. However, there were also disgraceful incidents committed by Japanese soldiers more or less 10 cases. We can consider the Japanese military is a well disciplined organization compared to the Allied Forces at that time because after the war, they occupied Kure city in October 1945 and killed 14 Japanese citizens within 7 weeks, until the end of the year.

## ■ THE TRUE HISTORICAL RECORD

### Mizushima

We really are confused with how come there is a "Nanking Massacre Issue" that arose after we watched this kind of film, don't you think so?

You watched the film "Nanking" with total running time of fifty six minutes. I would strongly recommend to all viewers to purchase this film to analyze it yourself if it is really true that there was a "Nanking Massacre". Please give your final comments.

### Higashinakano

That our ancestors fought in unison for the entrance to Nanking Castle is recorded as world historical evidence. I appreciate it very much that this film was left for us as their descendants as a proof of the real historical record of what had happened there at that time.

### Tomizawa

The film was produced as a means of congratulating the fall of the enemy's capital city which was considered as a splendid achievement of the century. There is not even a single dark point such as a "Nanking Massacre" in it. This film is composed with feelings of a pure and clear image. That's what I felt.

### Mizushima

I agree with both of your opinions. I would like to consult about this film with a production company to make an English version of the film to show to the public.

This is a very valuable documentary film although it was purposely made as a promotional film. I would like people to watch people's facial expressions in this film. There should not be many people gathered like this if there are massacres at that time, don't you think so? Thank you.



**Gate of Nanking Castle  
in snow-scape**



**New year's Decor**



**Making New year's Rice Cake**



**New Year's decorative pine branches**



**Children**



**Streamer for Launching of  
Autonomy Committee celebration**



**Going to the Next Battlefield**



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