

(27)

吳淞同濟大學内獨逸教授連任完ニ関スル件

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REEL No. A-0092

0 : 9 4

アジア歴史資料センター

軍涉外第七號

同濟大學獨逸人財産其他ノ保護方ニ關スル件回答

昭和七年三月十九日

上海派遣軍司令部

日本總領事館 御中

貴發「諸官第一八一號」ニテ御照會ニ相成リシ首題ノ件別紙ノ如ク
獨逸總領事へ御回答相煩度
右回答ス

追而獨逸總領事へ御回答ノ英文寫參考ノ爲メ御送付相成度右申添フ

在上海日本總領事館

S 111010 0936 0276

別紙

千九百三十二年三月十六日附日本總領事館ヲ經獨逸總領事ヨリ同濟
大學獨逸人財産其他ノ保護ニ關スル抗議書拜承致候
曩ニ三月四日同濟大學教授一行カ「ランチ」ニテ該大學ニ趣キ度旨
日本總領事ヲ經申出テアリタルニ依リ總領事ハ中田秘書ヲ軍ニ差遣
シ軍ノ意向ヲ確ムル所アリタリ、軍トシテハ當時支那軍ノ敗殘兵、
便衣隊等該地方ニ出沒スルノミナラス不發彈等ノ危險品モ戰場到ル
處遺棄セラレアルヲ以テ該教授一行ノ身邊ノ危險ヲ顧慮シ暫ク見合
セラレ度旨通知シ置キタリ
越エテ數日後再度ノ希望アリ殊ニ大學内ニ在ル文獻ノ安否ヲ極度ニ
心配セラルルヲ傳聞シ軍トシテハ學者ノ心情ヲ忖度シ身邊保護ノ責

在上海日本總領事館

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ニハ任シ難キモ同大學ヘノ出入ヲ心持ヨク御許シ致シ便宜ヲ取り計
ヒタル次第ナリ

而シテ一方該大學ハ御承知ノ如ク支那ノ國立大學ニシテ支那軍（第
一五六旅）ハ吳淞鎮附近ニ於ケル作戰ノ根據地トシタル形跡アルモ
ノノ如ク又該地方治安維持ノ爲軍カ必要ニ應シ臨檢セシハ當然ノ行
爲ニシテ何等抗議ヲ受クヘキ筋合ノモノトモ思ハレス唯臨檢ニ際シ
言語ノ不通且又夜間（搜索、警戒ハ晝間ヨリモ夜間ヲ緊要トスルヲ
以テ軍事上夜間行動ヲ行フ場合多シ）ナリシ爲同大學内ニ宿泊セル
貴國人ト意志ノ疏通ヲ缺キタル事無キヲ保シ難ク軍ニ於テモ目下調
査中ニ有之候、從ヒテ貴報告書ニ散見スル如ク「不法、野蠻、專横」
等ノ實績有之候ハハ證據物件御提供願上度若シ臨檢者等カ自己ノ職

在上海日本總領事館

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權ヲ越ヘテ軍紀ヲ亂セシカ如キ行爲アラハ至嚴ナル軍紀ノ下ニ於テ
處分致可ク候

尙同大學ハ其後臨檢ノ必要モナク適宜憲兵隊ニ於テ所要ノ貼紙ヲ致
セシコトアルモ軍トシテハ今後所要ニ應シ臨檢スルコトアルヘシ權
利ヲ保留スルト共ニ今後同大學居住ノ教授等モ虚心擔懷ニ同地守備
隊ト密接ニ連絡下サラハ御互ニ幸福之ニ過キス

在上海日本總領事館

S 111010 0939 0279

軍涉外第二二號

昭和七年四月四日

上海派遣軍司令部

日本總領事館 御中

同濟大學内ノ獨逸人家宅ニ日本兵侵入ノ件回答

三月三十日附貴發「諸官第二三九號」ニテ御照會ニ相成リシ首題ノ
件別紙ニ依リ其要旨ヲ獨逸總領事へ御回答相煩度右回答ス

追テ獨逸總領事へ御回答ノ英文寫參考ノ爲御送付相成度右申添フ

在上海日本總領事館

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別紙

同濟大學内ノ獨逸人家宅ニ日本兵侵入ノ件

三月二十八日附日本總領事館ヲ經獨逸總領事ヨリ同濟大學内獨逸人
家宅ニ日本兵侵入ニ關シ抗議セラレタル書翰拜承致候本件ニ關シテ
ハ曩ニ日本總領事ヲ經三月十九日附御回答申上ケシカ尙御了解致サ
レサル點モアルヤニ拜誦致候間重ネテ左記ノ如ク御返事申上候

一、貴官ハ「支那第五百十六旅カ吳淞鎮附近ニ於ケル根據地トシテ同
濟大學ヲ利用シタリ」ト日本軍カ断定セシ如ク誤解セラレアルモ
三月十九日附御回答ニテハ此ヲ断定セシコトナク「——作戦
ノ根據地トシタル形跡アルモノノ如シ」ト推定セシモノナリ而シ
テ此ノ推定ハ軍事上ノ推定ニ基クノミナラス同校北側面ノ校舍及

在上海日本總領事館

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宿舍ラシキ建物ノ壁ニ「抗日的文字ヲ第五百五十六旅ノ名ヲ以テ」
三ヶ所モ大書シアリ此ノ拭フヘカラサル抗日文字ハ第五百五十六旅
自ラ之ヲ記載セスト誰カ反駁スルヲ得ン之ヲ以テ支那軍カ同大學
内ニ於テ作戰行動ヲナサスト論斷スルヲ得ンヤ而シテ「支那軍カ
一時タリトモ同大學内ニ宿營シタル形跡ナシ」トノ御判斷ニ對シ
テハ「宿營形跡」ヲ論議スルモノニアラス要ハ支那軍カ同大學内
ニ侵入シ軍事上ノ行動ヲ爲セシヤ否ヤノ點ニ存スルモノニシテ前
記「抗日的文字標示」ハ軍事上ノ行動即チ作戰ノ遂行ニ資シタル
モノト斷定スルヲ得ヘク從ヒテ日本軍ニ於テハ同大學ヲ「作戰ノ
根據地トシタル形跡アルモノノ如シ」ト推定セシ迄ナリ以上ノ説
明ニテ第一ノ疑義ハ水解セラルヘク尙繰リ返シ申上ケ度キハ同大

在上海日本總領事館

S 111010 0942 (0282

學ハ支那ノ主權ニ屬シ直接貴總領事ニ回答スルヲ要セサルモ折角
ノ御照會ナル故繁ヲ嫌ハス御參考ノ爲御回答申上候
ニ日本軍ハ軍事上ノ必要ニ基キ同濟大學内ヲ臨檢スルハ當然ニシテ
便衣隊又ハ不逞支那人其他敗殘兵ノ搜索ニ對シ重ネ重ネ御抗議ヲ
受クルハ寧ロ心外トスル所ニシテ軍事ヲ解セサル認識不足ノ致ス
所ト言フモ過言ニアラス殊ニ搜索ハ何故晝間ヲ撰ハスヤトノ御質
問ニ對シテハ夜間ノ巡視警戒ヲ至嚴ナラシムルヲ要スヘキハ常識
上ヨリモ判斷シ得ラルル事ニシテ御見解ノ甚々偏狹ナルヲ遺憾ト
存候
尙日本軍ハ今後ト雖モ同大學ヲ日本軍ニ對スル軍事行動ノ目的ニ
使用スルカ如キコトアレハ之ヲ臨檢致ス事アルヘク此件ハ直接貴

在上海日本總領事館

S 111010 0943 (0283

總領事ノ關與セラルヘキ事項ニアラサルモ之亦豫メ御參考迄申進
メ候

三其他同大學内獨逸人ノ被害ニ關シ先般來極力調査ニカメ居候モ遺
憾ナカラ其事實無キモノノ如ク爲シ得レハ證據物件御提出被下度
希望ニ有之候

在上海日本總領事館

S 111010 0944 (0284

第三艦隊第一號ノ二八ノ四

昭和七年四月十一日上海旗艦出雲

第三艦隊司令部

日本總領事館 御中

吳淞同濟大學損害狀況ニ關スル件依頼

第三艦隊第一號ノ二八ノ二ニ依ル首題ノ件ニ關シ諸官第二四一號ヲ
以テ日本總領事館ヨリ獨逸總領事館宛通知シタル事項中ニ第四項ト
シテ左記ヲ追加通知方御取計ヲ得度

記

在上海日本總領事館

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同濟大學ニ就テ其ノ後日本海軍ニ於テ詳細ニ現場ノ檢分ヲ行ヒタル結果同校及其ノ西隣ノ教授住宅一帯カ支那軍ニヨリ軍事上ノ目的ニ使用セラレタル事實ヲ裏書スル多クノ證據ヲ發見スルニ至レリ先ツ同校正門ノ東南方丁字路附近ノ支那小家屋ノ外壁ニハ百五十六旅五聯隊黨部ノ所在ヲ表示スヘキ符號ヲ記シ附近ニハ東面シテ二ヶ所ニ立射散兵壕ヲ構築シアリ且ツ中學部教室及宿舍ノ位置スル同校北端附近ニハ新タニ鐵條網ヲ展張シタル形跡ヲ留メタリ次ニ西南方ノ教授住宅張家宅三十三號ノ北方地域ニハ蜿蜒トシテ西面セル散兵壕ノ構築セラレタルアリ其ノ左翼ハ同住宅庭内ヲ貫キテ南方ノ垣根ニ及ヘリ而モ同壕ノ庭園ニ入ル所ニ於テハ垣根ヲ一米餘切開キテ自働火器ノ

在上海日本總領事館

S 111010 0946 0286

掃射ヲ便ナラシメタル跡歴然タリ又之ニ平行シタル他ノ一條ノ散兵壕ハ同建物北角附近ニテ庭内ニ入レリ更ニ同邸ノ西南方ニ當リ「ク」ノ合流點ノ岸上ニハ射界極メテ廣大ナル獨立壕ヲ築キ攻撃防禦ノ據點ヲ形成セシ事明白ナリ即チ同校ハ攻撃ヲ被ルコトアルヘキ重點ニ直接且ツ完全ナル軍事施設ヲ有セシモノニシテ平和的建築物タルノ性質ヲ喪失シタリト謂フヲ得ヘシ殊ニ北方「クリーク」ニ沿フ宿舍ノ外壁ニハ「全國同胞起來一致抗日一五六旅」ノ文字ヲ大書セシモノニケ所アリ斯ノ如キニ於テハ同校宿舍ヲ以テ支那兵營ト推定サルト雖モ何等辯明ノ餘地無キモノト思考ス加フルニ最近四月七日ニ至リテモ未タ支那正規兵ノ軍帽ノ校庭ニ遺棄シアルニ於テハ同校一帯カ防守セラレタル地域ニシテ支那兵カ蟠據セシハ否定

在上海日本總領事館

S 111010 0947 0287

シ得ヘカラサル事實ト認メラル
乃チ我軍カ之ニ砲撃若クハ爆撃ヲ加ヘタルハ蓋シ適法ノ行爲ニシテ
其レヨリ生シタル損害カ我方ニテ責任ヲ負フヘキ性質ニ非ラサル事
ハ論ヲ俟タサル所ナリ
(終)

寫送付先 派遣軍司令部

在上海日本總領事館

S 111010 0948 0288

第三艦隊第一號ノ五七ノ二

昭和七年五月三日上海旗艦出雲

第三艦隊司令部

日本總領事館 御中

吳淞同濟大學ニ關スル件依頼

諸官第三七七號御通知ノ首題ノ件ニ關シテハ左記ニ依リ先方ニ回答
相成度

記

一、第三艦隊第一號ノ二八ノ四ノ趣旨ハ要スルニ同濟大學内外ニハ支

在上海日本總領事館

S 111010 0949 0289

那兵之ニ據リ我兵ニ敵抗シ明確ニ敵性ヲ有スルヲ以テ我軍カ之ニ
砲撃若クハ爆撃ヲ加ヘタルハ適法ノ行爲ニシテ其ニ依リ生シタル
損害カ我方ニ於テ責任ヲ負フ可キ性質ニ非サルコトヲ再言スルモ
ノナリ
ニ事情判明セル今日日、獨委員ヨリ成ル調査委員ヲ設クル件ハ其ノ
必要ヲ認メス

本件寫送付先 派遣軍司令部

(終)

在上海日本總領事館

S 111010 0950 0290

第三艦隊第一號ノ六六ノ二

昭和七年五月三日上海旗艦出雲

第三艦隊司令部

日本總領事館 御中

吳淞同濟大學ニ關スル件依頼

諸官第三七七號御通知ノ首題ノ件ニ關シテハ左記ニ依リ先方ニ回答
相成度

記

一、第三艦隊第一號ノ二八ノ四ノ趣旨ハ要スルニ同濟大學内外ニハ支

在上海日本總領事館

S 111010 0951 0291

那兵之ニ據リ我兵ニ敵抗シ明確ニ敵性ヲ有スルヲ以テ我軍カ之ニ
砲撃若クハ爆撃ヲ加ヘタルハ適法ノ行爲ニシテ其レニ依リ生シタ
ル損害カ我方ニ於テ責任ヲ負フ可キ性質ニ非ラサルコトヲ再言ス
ルモノナリ

ニ、事情判明セル今日日、獨委員ヨリ成ル調査委員ヲ設クル件ハ其ノ
必要ヲ認メス

寫送付先 派遣軍司令部

(終)

在上海日本總領事館

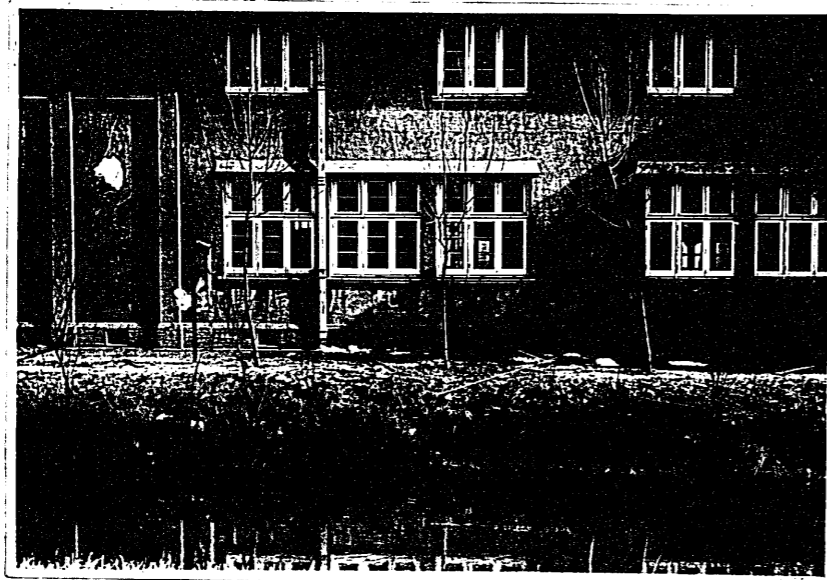
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同濟大學
 北側校舎
 北面抗日文學
 第五子十不旗品據ノ跡
 (昭和七年四月初旬)

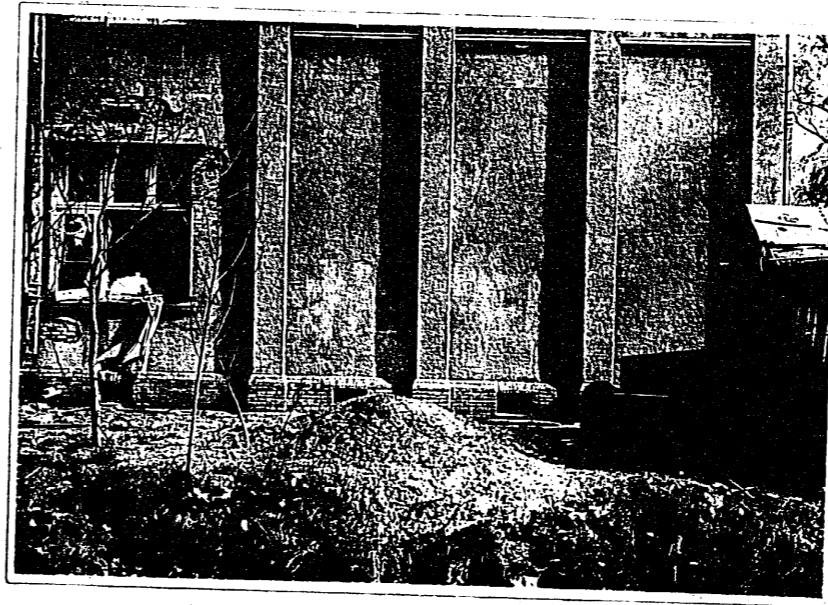
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同濟大學
 第33号住居
 住居、壁ニ書キタル抗日文學
 (昭和七年四月初旬)

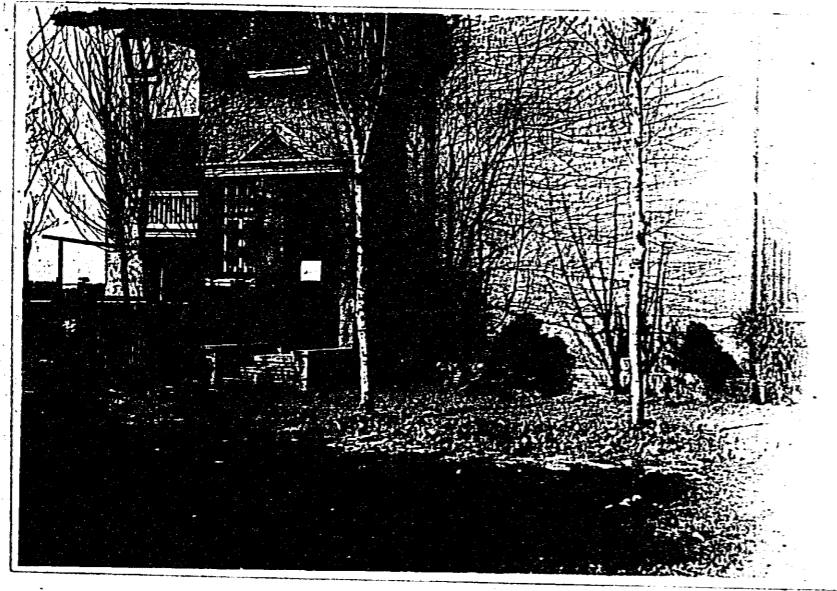
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同濟大學
第三十三號
住宅
昭和七年四月
初旬

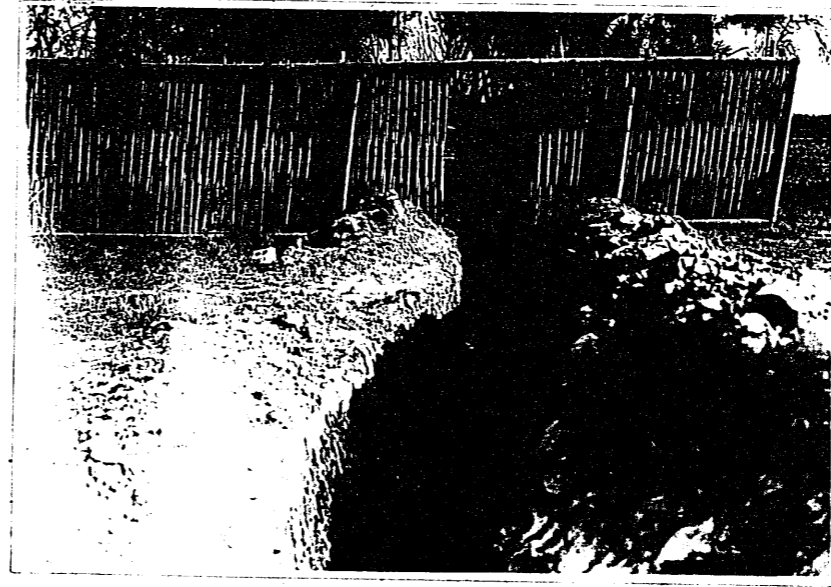


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同濟大學
第三十三號
住宅
西白セル散
昭和七年四月初旬



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the Japanese Military Authorities, then, informed the Japanese Consul-General, asking him to notify the professors, that they had better postpone their plan for the time being.

"A few days later, another application was made for the same purpose by the professors who appeared to be extremely anxious about the safety or otherwise of the documents or bibliographical records treasured within the premises of the said University.

"Thereupon, the Japanese Military Authorities, fully in sympathy with the feelings of scholars, approved of the free access by the professors to the compound of the University and accorded the professors every possible facility and assistance though the Military Authorities were not yet in a position to hold themselves responsible for the safety of the professors.

"However, as is known to the public, the said University is a China's national institution. There seem to be evidences that the 156th Brigade of the Chinese troops utilized the University as the base of their operations in the fighting area of Woosungchen.

"Inspection of the premises of the said institution by the Japanese Military Forces was carried out solely for the purpose of the maintenance of peace and order in that area. Owing to the fact, however, that the inspection of the premises was carried out in the night time and also in view of the ignorance of each other's language, it is not inconceivable that there was a lack of understanding between the inspection party and the professors who happened to be staying within the premises.

"Anyhow, investigations are being made by the Japanese gendarmerie authorities regarding the matter and in case it is proved that Japanese soldiers acted against the disciplines of the army, the Japanese Military Authorities are

[S] 111010 0958 0298 ready

ready to deal with them in accordance with the martial law.

"It is to be added that there has since been no necessity of searching the said University and the Japanese gendarmerie authorities have caused necessary posters to be posted there. While reserving the right to inspect the premises of the University as occasion demands in future. The Japanese Military Authorities are inclined to believe that it would do much towards the mutual understanding if the professors of that institution would be good enough to keep in closer touch with the Japanese Military units which are on vigilance duty in that area."

I have the honour to be,

Sir and dear Colleague,

Your obedient servant,

Consul-General.

[S] 111010 0957 (0297)
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March 21st, 1938

carried on between the belligerent forces at that time.

"(2) The attitude of the Japanese forces, who have always respected the property of a third party and that of Chinese citizens, remains unchanged.

"(3) It will be appreciated if you will notify us of the evidences on which you claim that the looting of the University property and private belonging has been committed by Japanese soldiers and not by the Chinese troops who, be it remembered, had established their positions in the neighbourhood of the University before the Japanese forces occupied that area."

I have the honour to be,

Sir and dear Colleague,

Your obedient servant,

Consul-General.

S 111010 0960 (0300

Sir and dear Colleague,

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter dated March 16th concerning the search of the compound of the Tungchi University and the private residences of the German professors as well as with reference to the personal representations which Consul Behrend in your name made to me on the afternoon of March 15th, I have the honour to state that the contents of your letter under reply were immediately transmitted to the Japanese Military Authorities who have now requested me to inform you as follows:

"On March 4th, the Japanese Consul-General, upon receiving an application from the professors of the Tungchi University that they would be allowed to proceed to their educational institution by a steam-launch, despatched Chancellor Nakata to ascertain the intention in this regard of the Japanese Military Authorities.

"In view of the fact, however, that in those days, not only were remnants of the defeated Chinese troops and plain-clothes men making their frequent appearance but a large number of dangerous objects such as blind-shells, hand-grenades, etc. had been left behind in that area by the Chinese troops; and under such circumstances, as it was feared that some untoward danger might befall the party of the professors in question,

/the

Baron Rudt von Collenberg,
Consul General for Germany,
SHANGHAI.

S 111010 0959 (0299

party on the special mission of searching the German professors. Such was not the case. The patrol party were on duty for general purposes of keeping guard and especially to guard against and ferret out Chinese plain-clothes gunners who had not yet ceased to appear.

"5. In many of your passages you seem to be of the opinion that no military precaution was needed those days, 12 days after the occupation. It suffices merely to point out the fact that even a month after the order was issued for the cessation of hostilities on the part of the Japanese Authorities, sniping had not been stopped by Chinese plain-clothes gunmen. Only a vigilant and thorough control enabled them to minimize the more frequent recurrence. The danger was still there, and every precaution was necessary.

"6. You seem to take the view that an apology ought to be forthcoming for the conducts of Japanese soldiers who were then in an abnormal situation and under the most strained circumstances. Regrettable, possibly, their methods might have been, uncalled-for their misgivings might have been under ordinary circumstances, yet the Japanese Military Authorities are unable to believe that those conducts call for a formal, official apology, besides what have already been stated to you before, namely: those who are found guilty of the Japanese military discipline will be voluntarily punished by proper authorities."

I have the honour to be,

Sir and dear Colleague,

Your obedient servant,

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Consul-General.

March 28, 1932.

Sir and dear Colleague,

In reply to your communication dated March 17th, in further reference to the Tung Chi University at Woosung, I have the honour to state that the contents of your letter were transmitted to our Military and Naval authorities and that while the former's reply has already been notified you in my letter dated March 21st, the latter, our Naval authorities, have requested me to inform you as follows:

"(1) It is to be greatly regretted that in the execution of bombardments and bombings by our forces upon the Chinese troops who were engaged in fights against our forces with their bases of operations in the Woosung Forts as well as in the sector of Woosung-chen, some damages have been caused to the said University by stray shells or fragments thereof.

It will be taken for granted, however, that such was entirely unavoidable in the circumstances where furious engagements were being

/ carried

Baron Rudt von Collenberg,

Consul General for Germany,

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April 12, 1932.

Sir and dear Colleague,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of March 28th concerning the alleged intrusion of Japanese soldiers into the compound of Tungohi University, etc. In reply, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the view of the Japanese Military authorities:

"1. The University in question is within the area of hostile activities of the Chinese Army. The Japanese Military authorities are now convinced that it has not only been utilized as a shield and protective agency by Chinese soldiers but actually allowed itself to be used as the base of Chinese operations which fact is responsible for the attack by the Japanese forces.

"2. As regards the residences of the German professors, they were located within the compound, and had always been open to doubt whether they were really entitled to such protection or guarantee as expected by the German Professors. Moreover, some of them were actually occupied by the Chinese Army as exemplified, among others, by the trenches which / were

Baron Rudt von Collenberg,
Consul General for Germany,
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were constructed in and around one of them. If you are not satisfied with these findings the Japanese Military authorities will be pleased to show you the photographs which were taken by them on the spot some days ago. Under the circumstances the Japanese Military authorities see no justifiable grounds why those residences should be given any special protection different from the buildings of the University itself.

"3. Inasmuch as the premises were occupied in the way above stated, one can hardly be expected to raise any objection with any justification against the Japanese patrol, inspection and other measures necessary for military control after the Japanese occupation of the Woosung area. However, in deference to your communications and prompted by the thought of safeguarding the security of foreign nationals, the Japanese Military authorities used special precaution.

"4. Regarding the alleged rude behaviour of Japanese soldiers, the Japanese Military authorities think that it was due, undoubtedly, largely to the language difficulty. You opined that "it seems inconceivable that no officer (Japanese) was in command who could have made himself understood in English or even in German, especially as the Military authorities must have been aware in consequence of my repeated efforts to obtain protection and safety for the German professors, that they had not to deal with Chinese soldiery, but with educated and peaceful people". You appear to be under the impression that the Japanese Military authorities had sent out the patrol

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and dormitories are situated, there have been discovered traces of wire-entanglements, whereas a meanidering shelter-trench facing westward is constructed in the section to the north of the house No.33, a professor's residence, situated to the south-west of the University, and the left wing of this trench extends to the southern fence penetrating through the yard of the above professor's residence.

"At the entrance to this yard, the fence is cut open over one metre in width, thereby leaving a marked trace of the sweeping fire of automatic fire-arms having been facilitated.

"Another shelter-trench constructed in parallel to the above trench goes into the yard of the said professor's residence at the northern corner thereof, and on the embankment of the junction of the creeks south-west of the same residence, an independent trench with an extensive shooting range is constructed, which presents an indisputable fact that the trenches above-mentioned constitute both offence and defence bases of the Chinese troops.

"In other words, the University in question possessed direct and complete military equipments at its important points liable to be attacked and has consequently, it may be said, forfeited the character of its being pacific structure.

"It is also worth noting that on the outer wall of the dormitory facing the creek in the north of the University, anti-Japanese inscriptions in large

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characters, meaning "Rise up, all brethren throughout the country and direct a united front against Japan, - the 156th Brigade", are written on two prominent places.

"Such being the facts of the case, it must be considered that there is no room for refuting the inference that the dormitory of the said University has been utilized as the barracks of the Chinese troops.

"Moreover, the fact that even so late as April 7th, military caps of Chinese regulars were seen left behind within the compound of the said University undeniably proves that this educational establishment and its vicinity served the Chinese troops as their defence position and base of hostile operations against the Japanese force. Viewed from foregoing facts, it is quite warrantable and justifiable that our forces directed their bombardment and bombing attacks against the Chinese positions referred to above, and it goes without saying that the damages caused thereby are not of such a nature for which the Japanese forces should be held responsible."

I have the honour to be,

Sir and dear Colleague,

Your obedient servant,

Consul-General.

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other German interests by the events of the Sino-Japanese conflict.

I have the honour to be, etc.

Signed: Baron Rudt von Collenberg,
Consul General for Germany.

K. Murai, Esquire,
Consul General for Japan,
Shanghai.

April 14, 1932.

Sir and dear Colleague,

In supplement to my letter dated March 28th concerning the damages caused to the German property within the compound of the Tung Chi University at Woosung, I have the honour to inform you that the Japanese Naval authorities have requested me to add the following as the fourth item (4) in their remarks:

"As a result of the close survey of the compound of the Tung Chi University carried out by the Japanese Navy, there have been discovered many evidences endorsing the fact that the area, in which the said University and its faculty's residences are located, was utilized by the Chinese troops for their military purposes."

"In the first place, the outer walls of the Chinese houses near the roads shaped T to the south-east of the front-gate of the University in question bear a sign indicating the locality of the Tangpu of the 5th Infantry Regiment of the 156 Brigade of the Chinese troops, whereas at two points nearby, standing fire trenches facing eastward are constructed. At the same time, in the section, near the northern end of the University, where the middle-school class-rooms / and....

Baron Rudt von Collenberg,
Consul General for Germany,
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SHANGHAI, April 27th, 1932.

Sir and dear Colleague,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of April 14th, 1932, concerning the damages caused to German property within the compound of the Tung Chi University, and I wish to state in reply that it is not my intention and that I do not feel competent to discuss the responsibility for the mentioned damages. But as the Japanese Naval Authorities seem to have drawn from certain evidences the conclusion that the Tung Chi University and its vicinity has served the Chinese troops as their defence position and basis of military operations against the Japanese forces, I believe it my duty for justice sake to communicate to you a few facts which seem to entitle me to question to a certain extent the correctness of the findings of your Naval Authorities.

1. In the first instance there were undoubtedly no Chinese soldiers on the compound of the University when the bombarding and bombing attacks causing damage to different buildings started on February 3rd. Whether during the subsequent absence of the German teachers the one or other of the buildings were temporarily used for quarters or for shelter by Chinese military units is beyond my knowledge. Anyway according to my information it will be difficult to prove that the compound of the University has served to Chinese troops as a defence position or basis of military operations.

2. The houses near the roads shaped T are Chinese eating houses lying outside the compound of the University and forming no part of the educational premises.

3. The wire-entanglements mentioned in your letter have been set on March 10th by the German teachers in order to prevent thieves from entering the compound.

4. The trenches near the house No.33 are situated outside the compound of the University, while those on the compound

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have been constructed by the Germans for their own safety and in fact the latter have found shelter there with their wives, children and servants during the bombardment of February 3rd.

5. The conjecture that the dormitory facing the creek near the northern end of the compound has been utilized as barracks of the Chinese troops is not correct according to my knowledge.

6. Finally as to the military caps supposed having been left behind within the compound of the University, your Naval Authorities might not be aware, but it will be known to you as well as to my self that long before the hostilities started the Chinese University students were equipped for military training, with which training however the German teachers were in no way connected. Thus the cap which was found on the compound on March 10th, when Mr. Nakada of your Consulate General with Consul Behrend visited Tung Chi was undoubtedly a student's cap notwithstanding its military form. Whether the cap found on April 7th belonged to the same category or was left behind by playing children, is open to doubt and scarcely a conclusive proof of military activities.

Should there remain any doubts with regard to the correctness of my above statements, I should propose that for the same of removing any differences of opinion a joint Japanese-German Commission examine the matter locally.

In conclusion I wish to say that even assuming that the Japanese forces for some reason or other were justified to direct their bombarding and bombing attacks against the premises of the University, the question still remains open whether neutral and peaceful inhabitants of the premises should be left suffering from damages caused by military activities in which they took no part. As I have no authority to decide such question I have as mentioned in my letter to you of March 17th, 1932, informed both sides of the damages inflicted upon German private property and

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"(3) As regards the fourth item mentioned in your letter, it must be mentioned that whether the trenches outside and inside of the compound were constructed by the Chinese troops for their operations or by the German professors for their own safety can be easily judged at the first glance of the actual scene there.

"(4) As for the fifth item, it will be pointed out that as any one may easily find out in the old fighting zones, the Chinese troops had inscribed in large Chinese characters their regimental or brigade numbers as well as their anti-Japanese slogans on some prominent places of their garrison posts.

"In view of the foregoing fact, there can be no mistake about the assumption that the Chinese troops were billeted on the dormitories of the University, which may be judged from those inscriptions on the outside of their walls.

"(5) As to the sixth item in your letter, it is to be mentioned that the Japanese Military authorities are in possession of positive evidences of the fact that the military caps, shoes, over-coats and uniforms used by Chinese soldiers, which had been scattered about within the compound of the Tung Chi University as well as in the creek nearby, were most carefully removed by the authorities of the University.

"Many of these things were seen on or about March 15th, some sinking to the bottom of the creek and the others floating on the surface thereof.

"(6) All things considered, the Japanese Military authorities are constrained hereby to declare that it

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is not within their scope to make their further reply to such irresponsible statements."

I have the honour to be,

Sir and dear Colleague,

Your obedient servant,

S. Iguchi, Consul,
For Consul-General.

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JAPANESE CONSULATE-GENERAL?

Shanghai May 25th, 1932.

Sir and dear Colleague,

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter dated the 9th instant, concerning claims for the damages to Tung Chi University, I have the honour to state that the contents of the said letter had been referred to the Military authorities, from whom I have received a reply to the following effect:

"In view of the fact that the said University is a Chinese institution and that the damages done to the institution were primarily and directly due to the military operations of the Chinese troops in and around the University, the Japanese authorities cannot bring themselves to the position that they should be held responsible for the damages. It appears more appropriate and advisable for the party concerned to file its claims with the Chinese authorities in this connection".

I have the honour to be, etc.

Signed: S. Iguchi, Consul,
for Consul-General.

Baron Rudt von Collenberg,
Consul General for Germany.
Shanghai.

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May 9th, 1932.

Sir and dear Colleague,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of April 27th with further reference to the damages caused to German property within the compound of the Tung Chi University.

I wish to state in reply that the Japanese Military authorities, to whom the contents of your letter were transmitted, have furnished me with their reply which is quoted below for your information:-

"(1) The area both within and without the compound of the Tung Chi University at Woosung having been indisputably utilized by the Chinese troops as their base of offensive and resisting operations against the Japanese forces, it is only natural that the latter directed their shells and bombs upon the former entrenched in that area.

The Japanese authorities, therefore, are constrained to reiterate that they would not take upon themselves any responsibility for the damages caused by the hostilities above-mentioned.

"(2) At the present juncture when the facts are clearly established, the Japanese Military authorities do not find it necessary to get the matter examined by a joint Japanese-German Commission.

"(3)

Baron Rudt von Collenberg,
Consul General for Germany,
Shanghai.

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アジア歴史資料センター

Shanghai, March 15th, 1932.

DEUTSCHES GENERALCONSULAT
SHANGHAI

Sir and dear Colleague,

I have the honour to inform you that according to reports just received from the German professors residing at the Tung Chi University a detachment of Japanese soldiers yesterday entered the premises of the University looking through the different University buildings and private residences of the German professors, the purpose of their arbitrary action being unknown.

As you are presumably aware and as Mr. Nakada who visited the University on the 10th. inst. probably has reported to you, German interests cultural as well as financial and substantial are invested in the University, her machinery, buildings, scientific institutes, apparatuses, libraries etc. although the University as such is a Chinese Government institution, not to mention the private residences of the German professors and teachers.

I am completely at a loss to understand on which authority and for which purposes Japanese soldiers entered the premises of the University invading the University buildings and private residences of German citizens.

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K. Murai, Esquire,
Japanese Consul General

SHANGHAI.

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I beg leave to bring the foregoing facts to your knowledge and to request you to take immediate and effective steps in order to prevent similar occurrences in future. As to my opinion an immediate information of the Japanese military and naval authorities seems urgent as well as the request that they give strictest orders for rank and file of the Japanese soldiers and marines not to enter the University premises, buildings and private residences.

As arranged by Consul Behrend with Mr. Nakada on the 10th. inst. posters issued or sealed by the competent Japanese military or naval authorities ought to be provided for and fixed at the entrance doors of the University compound. These posters, which Mr. Nakada promised to provide without delay have so far not yet been handed over to this Consulate General or to the authorities of the Tung Chi University.

An early reply on what steps you have taken in this matter will be much appreciated.

I have the honour to be,

Sir and dear Colleague,

Your obedient servant,

(Sd)

Consul General for Germany,

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The Mayor of Greater Shanghai will be informed accordingly
Looking forward for an early reply,

I have the honour to be,
Sir and dear Colleague,
Your obedient servant,

(Sd)
Consul General for Germany.

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GERMAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Shanghai, April 9th, 1932.

K. Murai, Esquire,
Consul-General for Japan,
Sir and dear Colleague,

With reference to my different letters drawing your kind attention to the German interests invested in the Tung Chi University at Woosung, I have the honour to inform you that according to news received from the German professors Japanese officers in the course of the last few days inspected the University's compound, apparently with a view to investigate into the possibility of quartering Japanese troops within the compound of the University.

Although according to news published in to-day's papers on the negotiations for the cessation of hostilities "it was stipulated that institutions of higher learning including the Medical College of the Central University, Tung-Chi University and the Chung Kuo Kung Hsueh shall not be used by the Japanese troops" I beg to draw your attention to the fact that repair of the damaged buildings of the Tung Chi University is under work and that as soon as the buildings are sufficiently repaired the regular courses of the University will be taken up again at Woosung. Furthermore the German professors although they hold their lectures temporarily at Shanghai partly live in Woosung and use the University's buildings and technical and scientific institutes for their private studies.

I trust that under these circumstances quartering of Japanese soldiers within the compound of the Tung Chi University will not be taken into consideration by the Japanese Military Authorities.

I have the honour

private residences and their plants furnitures, fittings, materials etc. by the Japanese artillery and aerial bombardment the by far greater part of the rest of all easily moveable and valuable or useful belongings of the University as well as of the private property of the professors and teachers ~~have been looted by soldiers and civilians since the professors and teachers were~~ forced by the heavy bombardment of the Japanese artillery and Aeroplanes to evacuate the University compound and their houses on February 8th without having sufficient time and suitable means of transport to move neither the University belongings nor their own. There are reliable witnesses at hand that at least after the return of some of the professors and teachers who were prevented by the advice of the Japanese military authorities from proceeding to Woosung before the 12th inst., the date when the passports issued by your Consulate General had been sealed by the Japanese military headquarters (a few of the professors and teachers only having returned to their houses on the 7th inst. already) that Japanese soldiers took part in the wholesale looting which latter had the effect that the University as well as the professors and teachers practically lost all their easily moveable belongings and valuables including clothes, linen of every kind, curtains, blinds, carpets and rugs, quilts and blankets. With the exception of two houses where the inner doors had been left unlocked there seems to be not a single door on the whole compound which has not been smashed by forces or the panelling of which has not been partly cut out or broken into by the looters who by such means forced their entrance into the locked rooms.

The house of Professor Stuebel, as I was reliably told,

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Which being the property of the Whangpoo River Conservancy Board was situated in closer vicinity to the Woosung Forts than the University itself, has totally disappeared, the former site of the house only being traced by two chimneys towering above the rests of the foundation walls of the house which having been demolished by the Japanese artillery and aerial bombardment burnt completely out, so that Professor Stuebel claims the total loss of his private property with the exception of a very few things which he was able to take with him when he was forced to evacuate his residence."

Whereas the damages done to the University buildings and to the private residences of the German professors and teachers have been caused by the Japanese artillery and aerial bombardment,

Whereas Japanese soldiers took part in the wholesale looting of the University property and private belongings,

Whereas as I pointed out in my previous letters German interests cultural as well as financial and substantial have been invested in the Tung Chi University and

Whereas German private property has been destroyed and looted.

I have the honour to bring to your knowledge the foregoing statement and to ask you to inform the competent Japanese authorities accordingly reserving at the same time all further steps in connection with a compensation for the damages done and the losses sustained.

A detailed specification of the damages caused to the buildings and of the losses sustained by the University and by private German individuals will be presented to you as soon as it is possible to verify the exact amount of them.

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SHANGHAI.

Shanghai, March 17th, 1932.

Sir and dear Colleague,

With reference to my previous letters of February the 7th and February the 9th, concerning the Tung Chi University at Woosung, I have the honour to inform you that on the 10th inst. Consul Behrend of this Consulate General, accompanied as you know by Mr. Nakada of your Consulate General, proceeded to Woosung in order to verify after the retreat of the Chinese troops from Woosung and after the occupation of Woosung by the Japanese forces the damages caused to the University buildings and the private residences of the German professors and teachers by the Japanese artillery and aerial bombardement.

The statement made by Mr. Behrend on his own observations is as follows:

"Except the carpenters workshop and a smaller administration building in pavillon style all University buildings and private residences of the German professors and teachers, the latter being situated within the original compound of the University as well as outside of it, suffered more or less damages, especially on the roofs and those sides of the buildings looking to the Whangpoo mouth wherefrom the Japanese warships opened fire on the Woosung Forts and the Chinese troops stationed at Woosung village.

K. Murai, Esquire,

Consul General for Japan,

Shanghai.

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village.

Particularly heavy damages have been done to the roof of the machine-house, the adjoining electro-technical laboratory which has been nearly totally destroyed by an aerial bomb, the building where the psychological and physical institutes were housed and the anatomy. The roofs and partly the fronts of the main University building, of the boarding schools and the middle schools have been damaged more or less by well - aimed shells of calibers up to 15 cm.

The big machines of the machine-house suffered less whereas the machines, apparatuses, fittings and materials in the electro-technical laboratory have been completely destroyed with a few exceptions and the scientific apparatus, materials and libraries of the psychological and physical institute and those of the anatomy have been partly or totally destroyed or they have been rendered useless. Machines, apparatuses, fittings and all sorts of materials which are in the machine-house or in the upper stories of the above-mentioned institutes are since March the 4th when occasional rainy weather prevailed exposed to total deterioration by rain and water.

The private residences of the professors and teachers without a single exception were heavily damaged on the roofs and in the upper stories where the furniture and the other private belongings of the inhabitants have partly been destroyed beyond recognition. Some of the living and sleeping rooms situated in the upper stories and in the attics can be entered and passed only step by step over heaps of wreckage and fragments.

Aside from the damage done to the University buildings and

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cold and excitement. The soldiers had invaded her sleeping room and one of them sitting on the bed examined a shotgun which was left in the house by Mr. Slotnarin. In order to prevent an accident I unloaded the gun, the soldier however demanded the delivery of the cartridges which I had laid aside throwing the shot-gun over his shoulder. Finally we succeeded in persuading the two soldiers to leave the house. Thereupon they left the compound and did not return for the same night."

These are the bare facts laid down in the report signed by Professor Dr. List and Professor Dr. Wagner, both having been professors at German Universities already before joining the Tungchi University, i.e. most reliable and trustworthy personalities who are prepared to give any further evidence if required as well as the other eye-witnesses.

With a view to the foregone report I have to lodge herewith the most earnest and energetic protestations against this illegal brutal, and arbitrary behaviour of soldiers of the Japanese army who invaded the private residences of peaceful German citizens on Chinese territory, threatened them with their rifles and fixed bayonets, intruded their private rooms, asking them to be shown to females, apparently to ravish them, forced a German lady out of her bed in nighttime and seized the property of a German citizen by brutal force.

Although through your kind intermediary the commander of the Japanese forces who was personally approached by Consul Behrend Mr. Nakada and one of the professors still last night took, as I hope, suitable and defficient, provisional steps for the protection of the Germans living in the Tungchi University by ordering the Japanese gendarmerie commander to

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proceed immediately to the place and arrange matters on the spot, I have to ask you again to inform the Japanese military authorities without the least possible delay of what has happened, requesting them to open thorough investigations of the case, to punish the soldiers according to law and right, to issue orders to officers and soldiers of the Japanese army and navy in and around Shanghai that the compound of the Tungchi University, its dependencies and the private residences of the German professors and teachers ought under no circumstances whatever be entered or invaded upon and to provide for corresponding posters in Japanese language to be fixed at the gates of the University compound and its dependencies.

I am withholding the report to my Government on this occurrence until I have been favoured with your answer on the measures which have been taken by the Japanese authorities for an effective protection of the German citizens residing at the Tungchi University and for a prevention of similar accidents in the future.

I have the honour to be,

Sir and dear Colleague,

Your obedient servant,

Consul General for Germany.

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Shanghai, March 16th, 1932.

Sir and dear Colleague,

In pursuance of my letter of yesterday's date referring to the invasion of the compound of the Tungchi University and the private residences of the German professors and teachers and with reference to the personal representations which Consul Behrend in my name made to you yesterday afternoon, I have the honour to inform you of the report of several German professors residing at the Tungchi University the contents of which have already been brought to your knowledge in rough translation through Mr. Behrend.

A correct translation of the report of the professors, dated March the 15th, which reached me at the same day through the intermediary of one of the professors at about 4 p.m. runs as follows:

"The situation out here is growing worse from day to day. We are molested everywhere by marauding Japanese soldiers who are strolling about and try to take with them whatever they can get. So far however we had always succeeded to persuade them to render things which had been taken by them.

Last night (the night from the 14th. to the 15th. inst.) the situation grew substantially worse. Four Japanese

K. Murai, Esquire,
Consul General for Japan,
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Japanese soldiers with rifles and fixed bayonets at about 10 p.m. invaded some of our houses, especially houses Nr.4 and 6, and stirred us up from sleeping. At first we succeeded by kindly talking to them in persuading the soldiers who apparently have been drunken, to leave the houses and even the University compound. But about 11 p.m. they returned and forced their way into the houses shouting and crying.

In house Nr.6 where I (Professor Dr. Wagner) and Mr. Brust are sleeping they insisted threatening us with their rifles and bayonets that every room be opened. For example they asked for the delivery of my hand-lamp which of course I refused to do. After having searched the house from the top to the bottom they left my house and took their way to the main gate of the compound so that we were under the impression that they were going to leave for good.

Meanwhile the following had happened in house Nr.4:

A wholesale search of this house in which Professor List was sleeping was demanded by Japanese soldiers in the course of which the soldiers sat down in the sleeping room on the beds and chairs starting to drink wine which they had brought with them. Threatening professor List and his Chinese assistant staying with him they demanded to be shown to females. It was only with the greatest efforts that they could be induced after a long while to leave the house.

The soldiers or two of them meanwhile also had invaded house Nr.8 where Mrs. Slotnarin (the wife of the dean of the Technical Department of the Tungchi University) was sleeping, nobody else being in the house except her Chinese servant. They demanded to be shown through the whole house taking Mrs. Slotnarin between their fixed bayonets all the time. The servant called myself and Mr. Brust and hurrying over to house Nr.8 we met Mrs. Slotnarin totally disconcerted and trembling from

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soldiers. I may presume that in accordance with my previous demands not only the Japanese Military units which are on vigilance duties in the area in question but all Japanese soldiers and marines in and around Shanghai have received instructions not to enter the compound of the University without due authorisation to be produced on the spot.

In view of the foregoing I am unable to accept the explanation of the Japanese Military Authorities that the "inspection of the premises of the said institution was carried out solely for the purpose of the maintenance of peace and order in that area". On the contrary the peace and order reestablished on the compound of the Tung-Chi University after the return of the German professors has been wantonly disturbed and broken into by Japanese soldiers whose procedure called for an immediate apology from the side of the Japanese Military Authorities towards me, as the representative of the German citizens residing within the province of this Consulate General. I refrained from asking for such an apology in my previous letter as I was convinced that in accordance with the wide-known courtesy of the officers of the Imperial Japanese Army and Navy in would come forward without having been asked for.

I wish to add one more remark: With the object in view to avoid as far as it is in my power any illfeelings and to preserve strictest neutrality in the present crisis in accordance with instructions received from my Government, I have directed my efforts, as far

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as I am aware successfully, against any mentioning in the local and the German Press of the incident which I regarded never as a typical but as an exceptional one, as might happen in all armies of the world. I confidently expected that the professors and the lady in question would receive full satisfaction without giving publicity to their outraged feelings. Should however my expectations be defeated, you will understand that I shall be exposed to the reproach that by my discretion I may have prevented a more satisfactory result.

I however entertain the hope that I shall soon receive an acceptable communication from you will regard to the investigations referred to in your letter.

I have the honour to be,
Sir and dear Colleague,
Your obedient servant,

(Sd)
Consul General for Germany.

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be staying within the premises."

But even supposing that an "inspection" was carried out and that in view of the ignorance of each other's language there might have been a lack of understanding between the parties concerned, it seems inconceivable that no officer was in command who could have made himself understood in English or even in German, especially as the Military Authorities must have been aware in consequence of my repeated efforts to obtain protection and safety for the German professors, that they had not to deal with Chinese soldiery, but with educated and peaceful people.

Furthermore the following questions remain open:

- a) On what authority do Japanese soldiers inspect private residences of peaceful German citizens on Chinese territory?
- b) Why has this inspection been carried out during night-time?
- c) How is it to be explained that the soldiers were apparently in a drunken state and that they carried wine with them which they consumed in the sleeping rooms of a private residence sitting down on beds and chairs?
- d) On what authority and for what purpose did the soldiers ask for the delivery of Professor Wagner's handlamp and did they carry away the shotgun and ammunition belonging to

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professor Slotnarin?

- e) Which circumstances caused the soldiers to use violence when asking to be shown through the houses, and to take a peaceful German lady between their fixed bayonets during their "inspection"?
- f) Does it fall under the duties of "inspecting" soldiers to demand to be shown to females? and finally
- g) What has been the real purpose of an inspection twelve days after the cessation of hostilities in Woosung and the withdrawal of all Chinese soldiers?

As to the last sentence of the statement of the Japanese Military Authorities I am anxious to learn by which means and with which Japanese Military units the German professors are asked to keep on closer touch. I am sure the German professors will willingly accept such advice, although I cannot see any reasons for inspections of the premises of the University in future and I hope of course that under no circumstances whatever any further inspections will include the private residences of the German professors and teachers. I am informed that the compound of the University since the occurrence in question has been under the protection of the Japanese gendarmerie, which protection at least so far proved more effective and satisfactory than occasional "inspections" by Japanese

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DEUTSCHES GENERAL CONSULAT
SHANGHAI.

Shanghai, March 28th, 1932.

Sir and dear Colleague,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated March 21st concerning the intrusion of Japanese soldiers into the compound of the Tung-Chi University and the private residences of the German professors and teachers at Woosung.

In reply I feel constrained to inform you that the statement of the Japanese Military Authorities which you were good enough to communicate to me, afforded me satisfaction exclusively by the information contained in the second last passage of your letter, saying that investigations are being made by the Japanese gendarmerie authorities regarding the matter and that in case it be proved that Japanese soldiers acted against the disciplines of the army, the Japanese military authorities were ready to deal with them in accordance with the martial law.

Also I gratefully acknowledge the assistance and facilities accorded to the German professors by the Military Authorities when they desired to return to the
University

K. Murai, Esquire,
Consul General for Japan,
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University, and I am especially obliged to yourself for having despatched Chancellor Nakata to Woosung in order to prevent possible difficulties and inconveniences.

Whereas I am at a loss to understand which evidences could have inducted your Military Authorities to suspect that the 156th Brigade of the Chinese troops had utilized the University as the base of their operations in the fighting area of Woosungchen. As I have already pointed out in my letter of February 19th and as Mr. Nakata must have reported to you on his own observations during his visit to the Tung Chi University on the 10th instant, there was not the slightest evidence that Chinese troops were even temporarily camped on the compound of the University. I therefore feel inclined to take the wording of the statement of the Japanese Military Authorities that "there seem to be evidences" as a proof that there are none as long as no such evidences have been produced.

The statement of your Military Authorities continues:

"Inspection of the premises of the said institution by the Japanese Military Forces was carried out solely for the purpose of the maintenance of peace and order in that area. Owing to the fact, however, that the inspection of the premises was carried out in the night time and also in view of the ignorance of each other's language, it is not inconceivable that there was a lack of understanding between the inspection party and the professors who happened to

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アジア歴史資料センター

broken the panel of the door leading to one of the sleeping rooms and were just invading the room climbing over a wardrobe placed next to the smashed door and overthrown by them. The wardrobe had come down on a chair, both (wardrobe and chair) having been damaged. shortly before the appearance of the soldiers the apartment in question had been locked. The soldiers had forced their way into the house by smashing another door in the servants-quarters.

I first tried to speak to the soldiers in a most energetic manner and as they could not understand me I showed them my passport, sealed by the Japanese Military Authorities which they went through very slowly with increasing embarrassment. Thereupon I tried to hold up the soldiers in order to report them to the Japanese Gendarmerie Officers who were expected to come over here. The soldiers however becoming aware of my intention left the house on their heels and ran into the surrounding country.

It seems to me that the foregoing statements afford sufficient proof that, as I put it in my letter of March the 17th, page 3 and 4, "Japanese soldiers took part in the wholesale looting" and substantial conclusions might be drawn on what had happened during the days before the return of the German professors and teachers.

Thanking you for informing the Japanese Naval Authorities accordingly.

I have the honour to be,
Sir and dear Colleague,
Your obedient servant,

Signed, Consul General for Germany.

S 111010 0994 0334

April 18th, 1932.

Sir and dear Colleague:

In reply to your letter dated April 9th informing me that according to news you have received from the German professors of the Tung Chi University at Woosung, Japanese officers recently inspected the ~~University's Japanese officers recently inspected the~~ University's compound, apparently with a view to investigating into the possibility of quartering Japanese troops within the compound of the University, I have the honour to state that the Japanese Military authorities, to whom the contents of your letter have been referred, have furnished me with their reply to the effect that as long as there will be no change in the present situation, the Japanese military have no intention of billeting any Japanese units in the compound of the University.

I have the honour to be,
Sir and dear Colleague,
Your obedient servant,

Consul-General.

Jakon Rüdert-von Collenberg,
Consul-General for Germany.

SHANGHAI.

S 111010 0993 0333

Shanghai, May 6th, 1932.

Sir and dear Colleague,

With reference to item (3) of your letter of the 28th March where evidences were asked for by the Japanese Naval Authorities concerning the looting by Japanese soldiers of the property of the Tung Chi University and the private property of the German professors and teachers, I have the honour to communicate to you the following statements of German eyewitnesses:

1) From March the 7th a.c. on I stayed at the Tung Chi University. At different times and occasions I met Japanese soldiers on the compound of the Tung Chi University and within the different buildings. On one of the first days after my return to Woosung I saw a Japanese soldier coming from the compound of the University who carried a bundle on his back and an elephant made of bronze which was recognized as the property of one of the Chinese assistants of the University. The soldier did not listen to my calling but hastened his steps. I did not follow him as in the vicinity smaller troops of Japanese soldiers strolled around and I was afraid of difficulties arising from following them.

During

K. M u r a i, Esquire,
Consul General for Japan,

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During the following days I repeatedly met Japanese soldiers, three, four or five together, in the University or boarding-school's building who had taken away linen, washing basins, cooking utensils, photographic albums, periodicals, pictures etc. and who were on their way to steal away. It was only on account of my energetic attempts to prevent them to carry away those objects that they mostly laid them down at the place where they were taken from.

2) During the night from the 14th to the 15th of March a.c. about mit-night when I was asleep two Japanese soldiers came to my lodgings and compelled me with fixed bayonets to take them around all over my house. In the dining room where I had been sleeping one of the soldiers seized a shot-gun. Meanwhile called by my house coolie one of the professors and another German resident came around; one of them unloaded the gun and put the ammunition on the table at his side.

After the soldiers had remained in my room for a while we succeeded in persuading them to leave the house. In spite of our protests the soldiers took the shot-gun and the ammunition with them.

3) On march 16th about 9.30 a.m. when on my way to my residence I heard loud bangs from the direction of the neighbouring house, as on the foregoing day a theft was perpetrated in that house I presumed another burglary and went right to the bottom of the noise. When entering the house I surprised three Japanese soldiers with yellow facings on their collars and red stripes with two yellow stars on their shoulders. These soldiers using their side-arms and just

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アジア歴史資料センター

L I S T A

Claims of compensation for damages done
to the Tung Chi University buildings and
to German property in these buildings.

I. Technical Department.

	Mex.\$	
1) Buildings (including those used by the Medical Department)	153 400.-	
2) Machine Laboratory	13 330.-	
3) Workshop	23 300.-	
4) Chemical Institute	5 888.-	
5) Physical Institute	3 750.-	
6) Electrotechnical Institute	22 700.-	
7) Library, Collections etc.	18 000.-	
8) Electrical Lighting and Fittings	14 550.-	
9) Miscellaneous Damages	15 082.-	
	270 000.-	270 000.-

II. Medical Department

1) Physiological Institute	21 159.-	
2) Anatomy	21 485.-	
	42 644.-	42 644.-
	Mex.\$ 312 644.-	

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L I S T B

Claims of compensation for damages done
to the private property of the German
professors and teachers and losses sus-
tained by them

<u>Name</u>	<u>Amount claimed in Mex.\$</u>
1) Schade	200.-
2) Limbach	375.-
3) Waldeyer	510.-
4) Rehbein	891.-
5) Brust	936.70
6) Requard	1 925.-
7) List	2 341.-
8) Wagner	3 765.-
9) Boning	4 253.-
10) Haasler, Krauss ^{x)}	4 640.-
11) Spiro	7 388.50
12) Othmer	8 175.-
13) Slotnarin	10 018.-
14) Stumpf	10 270.50
15) Stubel	20 960.-
	76 648.70

x) Rough and probably incomplete estimate,
the two professors being on home-leave.

[S] 111010 0997 0337

GERMAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Shanghai, May 9th, 1932.

Sir and dear Colleague,

In pursuance of my letter of March the 17th referring to damages done to German property at the Tung Chi University and to damages done to the private property of the German professors and teachers and losses sustained by them through the artillery and aerial bombardment of the said University by Japanese forces and through the looting which has taken place during the absence of the professors and teachers I have the honour to present to you herewith enclosed two lists containing the claims of compensation for the damages caused and losses sustained; list A showing the claims for damages done to the University buildings which are partly German owned and to German property in these buildings, presented to me by the German deans of the Technical and Medical Department of the University, list B showing the claims for damages done to the private property of the German professors and teachers and losses sustained by them, these claims having been presented to me by the professors and teachers.

Detailed lists of the claims enumerated in the attached lists rest with the records of this Consulate General.

I may

K. Murai, Esquire,
Consul General for Japan,
Shanghai.

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I may add that the devaluation of the silver dollar has not been taken into account in some of the claims, that the costs for the necessary repairs of the partly damaged furniture etc. can not yet be estimated at the present time and that the professors and teachers suffer further losses as they had to leave their residences at the Tung Chi University where they had to pay no rent and after having found refuge for a short while with German families in Shanghai had to rent suitable accommodations for their families and themselves in Shanghai.

The claims contained in the attached lists have also been presented to the Mayor of Greater Shanghai.

While reserving further representations on this matter which might become necessary an early reply would be much appreciated.

I have the honour to be, etc.

Signed: Baron Rudt von Collenberg.
Consul General for Germany.

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REEL No. A-0092

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アジア歴史資料センター

御手紙 御返書

Tokio, den 5. Juli 1932

Nr. 7.

Herr Minister,

Ihrer Excellenz beehre ich mich im Auftrag
 meiner Regierung das Folgende zur Kenntnis zu bring-
 gen.

Das Deutsche Generalkonsulat in Shanghai

hatte in einem Schreiben vom 16. März d.Js. das Kai-
 serliche Generalkonsulat in Shanghai davon in Kennt-
 nis gesetzt, dass japanische Soldaten in der Nacht
 vom 14. zum 15. März d.Js. in die bei Noosung beleg-
 ten Privatwohnungen deutscher Professoren, die an der
 dortigen Tungchi-Universität tätig sind, eingedrungen
 waren und sich gegen die deutschen Bewohner in unge-
 höriger Weise benommen hatten. Hieran schloss sich
 das Ersuchen, die Kaiserlichen Militärbehörden zur
 sorgfältigen Untersuchung des Falls und zur Bestrafung
 der schuldigen Soldaten zu veranlassen. In seinem
 Antwortschreiben vom 21. März d.Js. teilte das Kaiser-
 liche Generalkonsulat mit, dass die Kaiserliche Gen-
 darmerie die Untersuchung aufgenommen habe und dass
 die Kaiserlichen Militärbehörden bereit seien, wenn
 sich herausstelle, dass die japanischen Soldaten gegen
 die Disziplin verstossen hätten, gegen sie gemäss
 Kriegerecht vorzugehen. Diese Zusage hat das Kaiser-
 liche Generalkonsulat in einem weiteren Schreiben vom

昭和七年七月七日 謹啓

Seiner Excellenz, 12. April

dem Kaiserlich Japanischen Ministerpräsidenten
 und Minister der Auswärtigen Angelegenheiten,

Viscount Makoto Saito,

Tokio.

S 111018 1003 0241

12. April d.Js. wiederholt. Es ist indessen bisher nicht zur Kenntnis der Deutschen Regierung gelangt, zu welchem Ergebnis die von den Kaiserlichen Militärbehörden in Aussicht gestellte Untersuchung geführt hat.

Im Zusammenhang mit diesem Vorfall haben die Kaiserlichen Militärbehörden, wie aus den oben erwähnten Schreiben des Kaiserlichen Generalkonsulats hervorgeht, die Behauptung aufgestellt,

- 1) dass chinesische Truppen die Tungchi-Universität als Operationsbasis im Kampfgebiet von Woosung benutzt hätten und dass diese Tatsache für den Angriff der japanischen Streitkräfte verantwortlich gewesen sei;
- 2) dass einige der innerhalb des Universitätsgrundstücks belegenen Privatwohnungen der deutschen Professoren von der chinesischen Armee tatsächlich besetzt gewesen wären, was durch die Schützengraben bewiesen werde, die in und um eine dieser Wohnungen angelegt worden seien; die Kaiserlichen Militärbehörden sähen unter diesen Umständen keinen triftigen Grund, weshalb diesen Wohnungen ein besonderer und ein anderer Schutz gewährt werden sollte als den Universitätsgebäuden selbst.

Demgegenüber ist nach einwandfreien Aussagen der Professoren der Universität festzustellen, dass die erste grössere Beschiessung der Universität selbst und des fraglichen (ausserhalb des eigentlichen Universitätsgebäudes gelegenen) Professorenhauses durch ja-

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panische Streitkräfte bereits am 4. Februar d.Js. stattgefunden hatte und dass zu diesem Zeitpunkt weder Baulichkeiten der Universität von chinesischem Militär besetzt noch die Schützengraben gezogen waren.

Auf diese Feststellungen muss die Deutsche Regierung deshalb Wert legen, weil sie sich die ihr nach den Grundsätzen des Völkerrechts zustehenden Schadenersatzansprüche aus Anlass des japanisch-chinesischen Konflikts der Kaiserlichen Regierung gegenüber ausdrücklich vorbehalten hat, wovon Herr Botschafter Dr. Voretzsch die Kaiserliche Regierung am 27. Februar d.Js. mündlich und durch Überreichung eines Aide-Mémoire in Kenntnis setzen durfte.

Ich benutze auch diesen Anlass, Euerer Exzellenz die Versicherung meiner ausgezeichnetsten Hochachtung zu erneuern.

S. von Sudmannsdorff

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別紙中後

録件名 滿洲事變
存留外國人保護
引揚 滋松及政彦等
は(イ)

齋藤外務大臣宛在本邦獨逸代理大使發公文

〔譯事務官(假譯文)〕

本官ハ本國政府ノ訓令ニ依リ左記ヲ閣下ノ御承知ニ齎スノ光榮ヲ有
ス
在上海獨逸國總領事館ハ在上海日本帝國總領事館ニ對シ本年三月十
六日附書面ヲ以テ日本兵卒カ三月十四日ヨリ十五日ニ亘ル夜中在吳
淞同濟大學獨逸人教授連ノ私宅ニ闖入シ在任獨逸人達ニ對シ不作為
ナル振舞ヲ爲シタルコトヲ通報セリ右ニ引續キ日本帝國陸軍官憲ヲ
シテ事件ノ慎重ナル調査ヲ爲サシメ及關係兵卒ヲ徵罰セシメラレ度
キ旨ノ要求行ハレタルカ日本帝國總領事館ハ其ノ三月二十一日附回
答ニ於テ憲兵隊ハ調査ヲ承諾シ且陸軍官憲ニ於テハ日本兵卒カ規律

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外務省

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ニ反シタルコト立證セラレタル場合ニハ彼等ニ對シ軍法ニ依リ處分
スヘキコトヲ通報セリ

日本帝國總領事館ハ右ノ約束ヲ更ニ四月十二日附書面ヲ以テ繰返セ

リ

然ルニ日本陸軍官憲ニ依リ行ハルヘク期待セラレタル調査カ如何ナ
ル結果ニ導カレタルヤニ關シ獨逸國政府ハ現在迄通報ニ接シ居ラス
本事件ニ關聯シ日本帝國陸軍官憲ハ前記日本總領事館書面ニ依レハ
次ノ如キ意見ヲ開陳シ居レリ

(一) 支那軍隊ハ同濟大學ヲ吳淞戰域ニ於ケル作戰根據地トシテ使用シ
右使用ノ事實カ日本軍ノ襲撃ノ原因タリシコト

(二) 大學構内ニ在ル獨逸人教授連ノ私宅ノ一部カ事實支那軍ニ依リ占據

外務省

S 111010 1005 0343

セラレ居リタルコト右ハ是等住宅中ノ一ノ地内及周圍ニ設ケラレ
アリタル塹壕ニ依リ證明セラレ日本陸軍官憲右ノ情勢ニ於テ是等
住宅ニ對シ大學建物自体ニ比シ特ニ別個ノ保護ヲ與フヘキ確乎タ
ル理由ヲ見出ス能ハサルコト

右ニ對シ大學教授連ノ異論無キ言説ニ依レハ日本軍ノ大學自体及問
題ノ教授住宅(大學建物自体ノ外ニ在リ)ニ對スル最初ノ大砲撃ハ
既ニ二月四日ニ行ハレタル處當時迄ニハ大學ノ建物カ支那陸軍ニ依
リ占領セラレタルコト無ク又塹壕モ施設セラレ居ラサリシコト明カ
ナリ

獨逸國政府ハ曩ニ二月二十七日「フォレット」大使ヨリ日本帝國政
府ニ口頭ヲ以テ申入ルルト共ニ口上書ヲ以テ通報セル通國際法ノ原

は(1)

外務省

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則ニ依リ獨逸國政府ノ有スル日支事件ニ基ク損害賠償要求ヲ日本帝
國政府ニ對シ明白ニ留保セル次第ナルニ願ミ同政府ハ前記(大學教
授連ノ)立證ニ重キヲ置カサルヲ得ス
此機關ニ於テ本官ハ閣下ニ向テ重テ敬意ヲ表ス

一九三二年七月五日

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外務省

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