

ATTACK & CAPTURE OF NANKING



In the Lugou Bridge Incident, the Chinese 29th Army guarded the Lugou Bridge.

— From Illustrated Records of China's Anti-Japanese War

卢沟桥事变时，中国第二十九军守卫在卢沟桥上。

—— 采自《中国抗日战争图志》

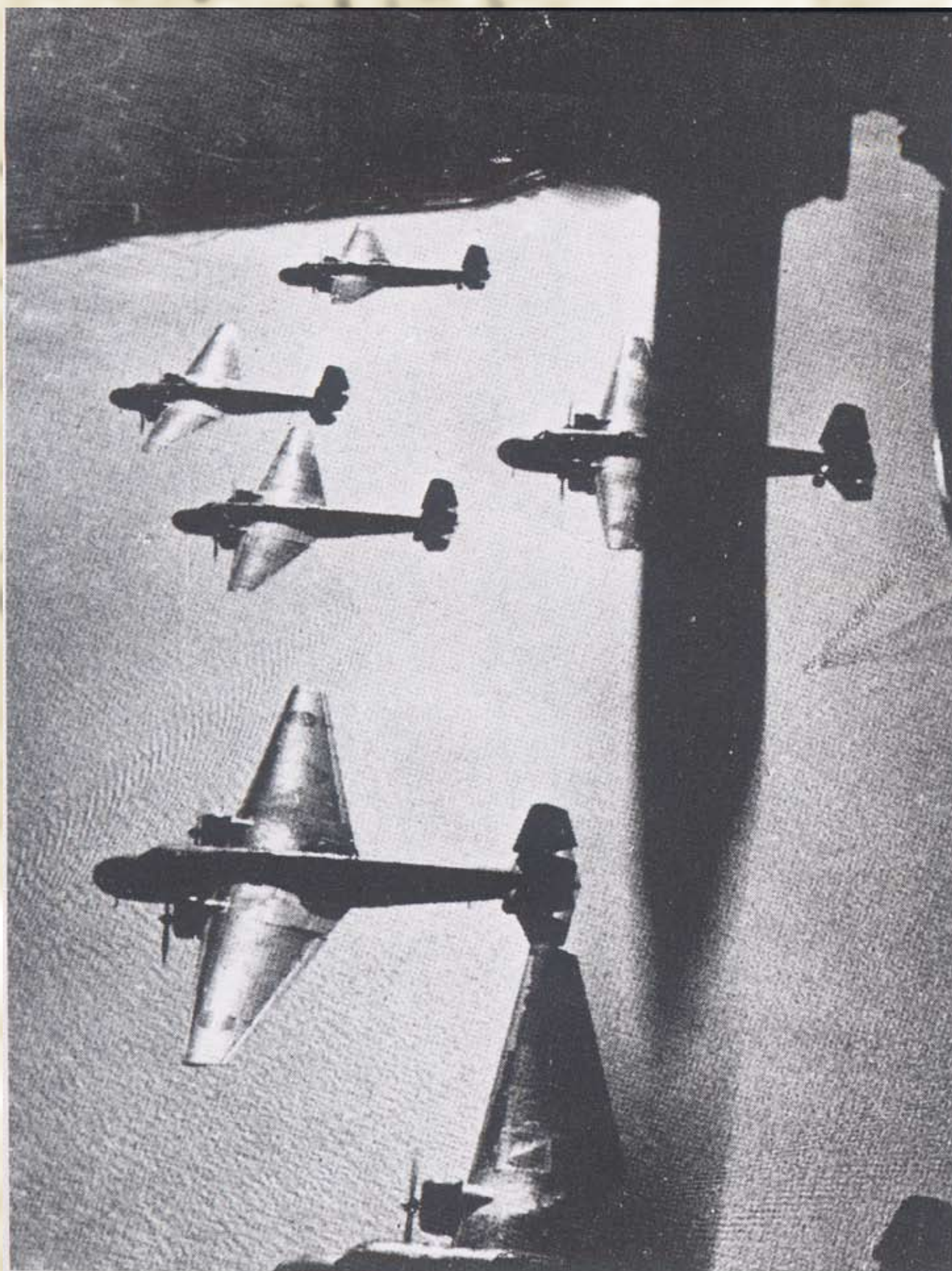


The civilians of Shanghai killed by Japanese bombs

— From The Collection of Historical Pictures of the Invasion of China by the Japanese Army

被日军炸死的上海市民

—— 采自《日本侵华图片史料集》



On August 15, 1937, the air unit of the Japanese Navy launched the transoceanic bombing on Nanjing for the first time.

— From [Japan] War between Japan and China

1937年8月15日，日本海军航空队首次越洋轰炸南京。

—— 采自 [日]《日中战争》



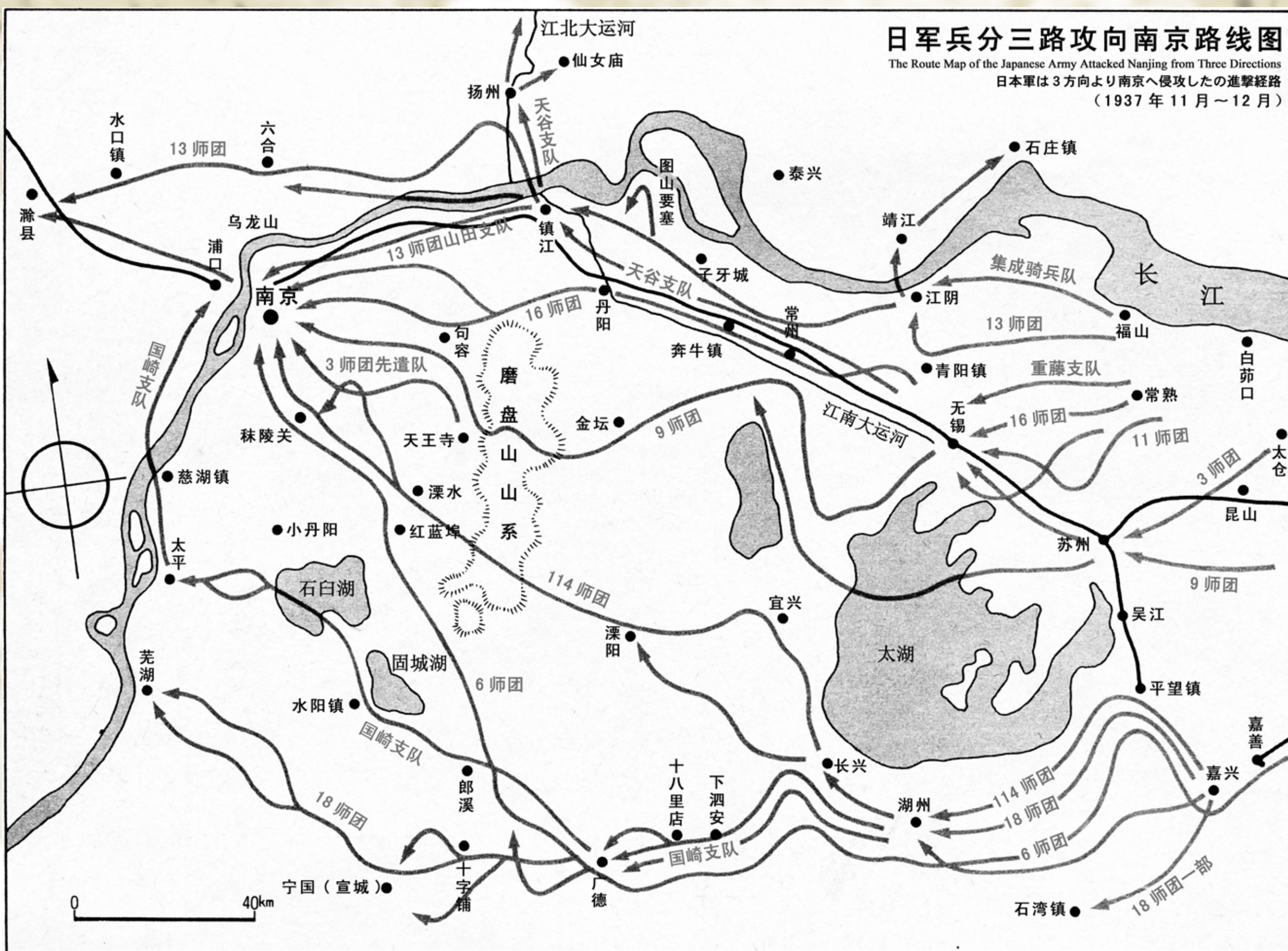
中大被炸

The Central University bombed by the Japanese aircraft

— From Factorial Records of Atrocities Committed by the Japanese Invaders

中央大学遭日军飞机轰炸

—— 采自《日寇暴行实录》



The Route Map of the Japanese Army Attacked Nanjing from Three Directions

【图表】日军兵分三路攻向南京路线图



An old man carried in his arms the dead child killed in the Japanese bombing

— From [US] Life

南京一老汉怀抱被日军飞机炸死的孩子

—— 采自 [美]《生活》

ATTACK & CAPTURE OF NANKING



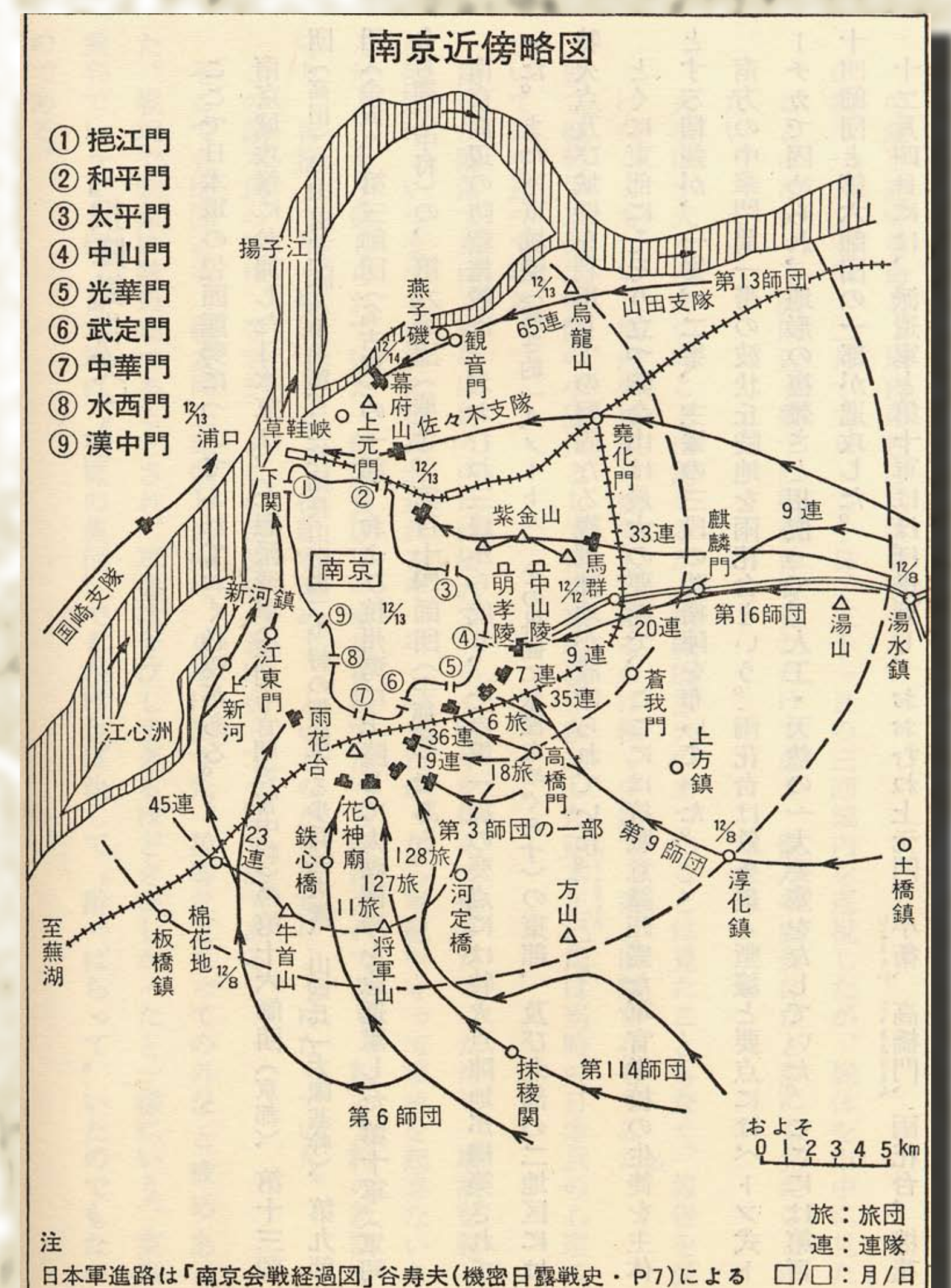
On December 12, 1937, the suicide squad of the 47th Regiment of the Japanese infantry launched a surprise attack on Zhonghua Gate.

— From [Japan] *A History of 100 Million People under the Showa Reign*

1937年12月12日，日军步兵第四十七联队的敢死队偷袭中华门。
——采自[日]《一亿人的昭和史》



The positions of the Chinese artillery around Nanjing
——From the Second Historical Archives of China
南京周围的中國炮兵陣地
——中國第二歷史檔案館藏



A Sketch Map of the Battle to Defend Nanjing
南京保卫战示意图



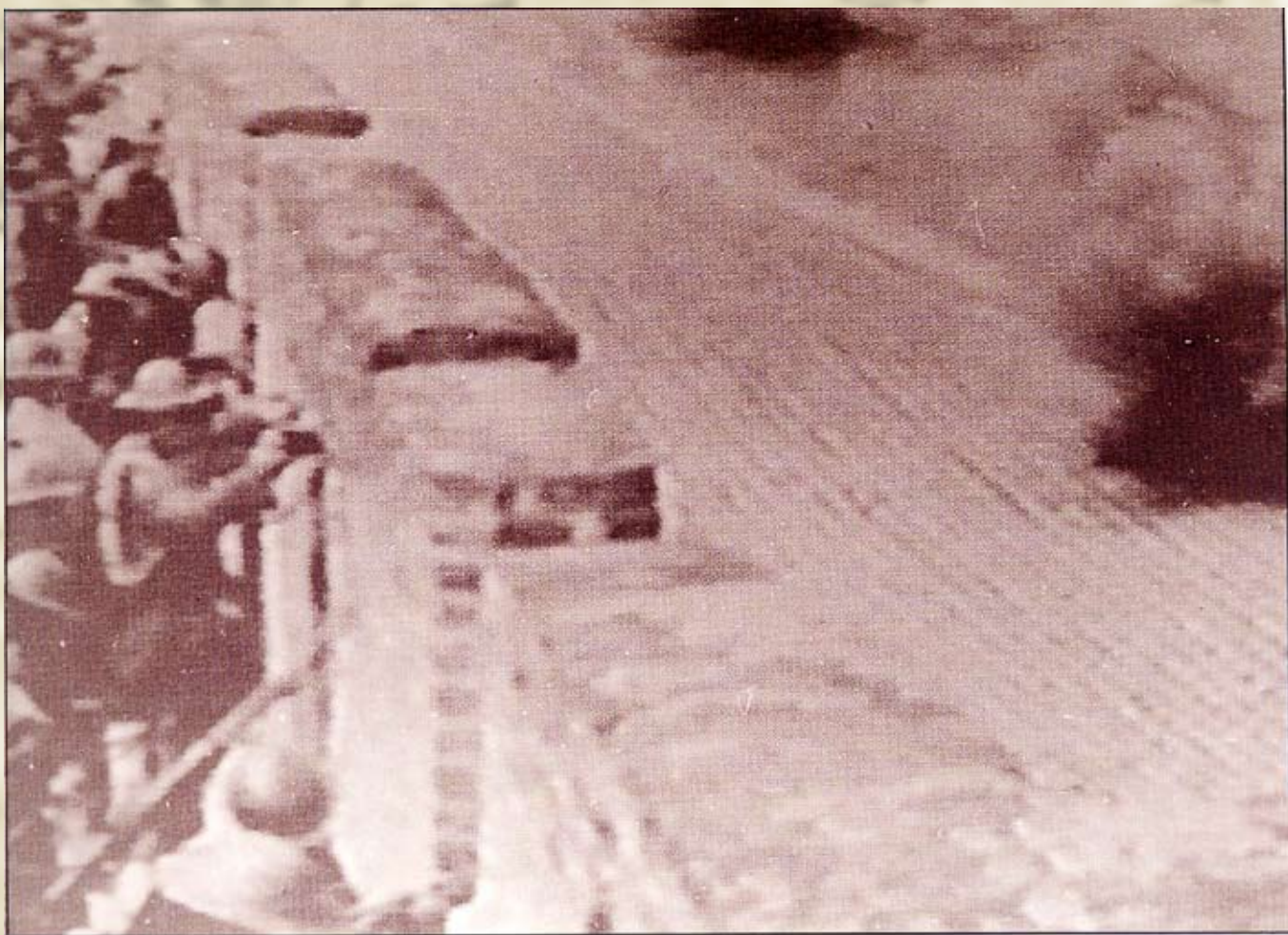
The Japanese infantry approaching Nanjing

向南京逼近的日军步兵

— From [Japan] *Expedition to Central China*

——采自[日]《出征中支那》

ATTACK & CAPTURE OF NANKING



The Chinese defending troops resisting against the Japanese troops on the city wall
——From Photo Album of Nanjing Massacre by Japanese Invaders
中国守军部队在城墙上抗击日军部队
——采自《侵华日军南京大屠杀图集》



On December 13, 1937, the Japanese troops occupied Zhonghua Gate, and the Japanese tanks poured into the city.
——From [Japan] *The Complete Collection of Photos about China Incident (Volume II)*
1937年12月13日，日军部队侵占南京中华门，日军坦克蜂拥入城。
——采自〔日〕《支那事变写真全辑（中）》



After the capture of Nanjing by Japanese troops on December 13, 1937, there were people celebrating this event in the streets of all major cities in Japan. The mania for war in Japanese nationals was on the upsurge.
——From *Nanjing Massacre: Photos and Evidence*
1937年12月13日，日军攻陷南京后，日本各大城市街头均出现了欢庆的人群，战争的狂热在日本国民中间更加高涨。
——采自《南京大屠杀图证》



（自第二部より）下野京軍の城入部より門山中
（日七十月二十）官報海軍省の部部部

觀 壯 の 式 城 入 京 南

On December 17, 1937, the Japanese army held the entering ceremony of occupation of Nanjing.

1937年12月17日，日军部队举行占领南京入城式。

— From [Japan] *Asahi Pictorial*

——采自〔日〕《朝日画报》

BURYING CORPSES & LOOTING THE CITY



127——南京市内で物資を略奪する日本兵 乳母車やロバに荷物を乗せている。12月15日

In December, 1937, on Zhong Shan road in the city of Nanjing, Japanese troops carried their looted “properties” by trucks, carriages, bicycles, and baby carriages. Because it revealed the Japanese’s robbery, Japanese military press put “Impermissible” to censor their printing.
——From Impermissible Photos secretly stored by Japanese Mainichi Shinbun
1937年12月，日本兵在南京城内中山路上，用卡车、马车、自行车、婴儿车等多种交通工具运送“行李”，因显示日本军掠夺，被日本军方新闻检查时“不许可”发表。
——采自[日]每日新闻秘藏《不许可写真》

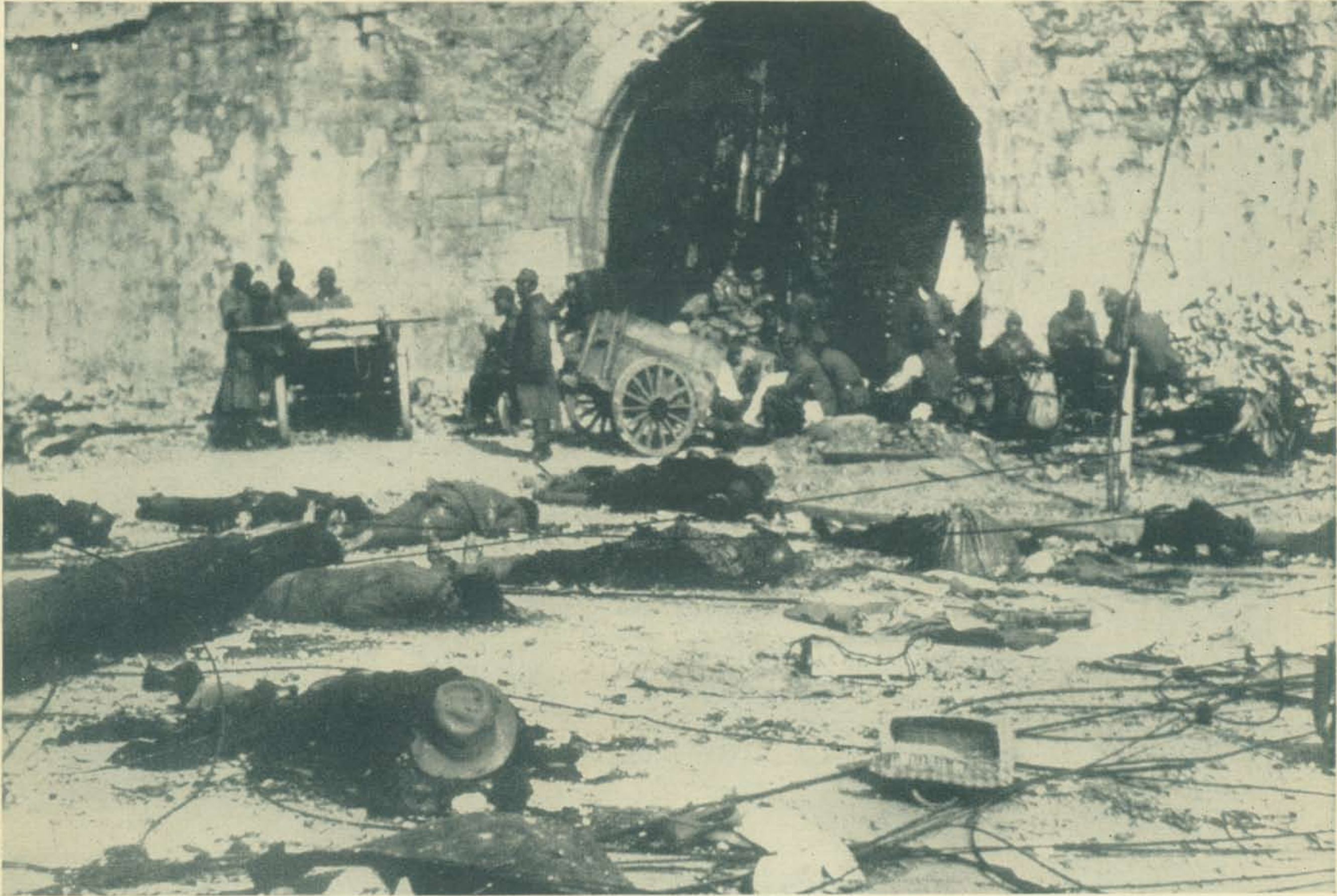


Japanese Army massacred Chinese and then burnt the corpses
——From Photo Album of Nanjing Massacre by Japanese Invaders
日军集体屠杀中国人后又实行焚尸
——采自《侵华日军南京大屠杀图集》



地点漢中門外二
道樣子當時埋
葬屍体共計乙件
乙百廿三具由該
處河邊收殮
掩埋者世界紅卍
字會

At Erdaogengzi, outside of Hanzhong Gate, members of the World Red Swastika Society in Nanjing were burying 1,123 corpses of the victims that had been encoffined at the riverside outside of Hanzhong Gate.
—— Picture stored in Nanjing Archives
红卍字会在汉中门外二道埂子掩埋从汉中门外河边收殮难民尸体1123具
——南京市档案馆藏片



Soldiers and civilians were tied in groups of fifty and executed by the Japanese Army, angered by house-to-house fighting inside Nanking. The bodies above have been dead some time. Notice telephone pole and wires lying across the men in foreground. Japanese soldiers in background are using the carts for systematic looting of shops, chiefly for food. Unusual in a well-disciplined army like Japan’s, the organized looting of Nanking would indicate that the Japanese Army commissariat needs food more than prestige.

The Japanese soldiers carrying their looted property in Nanjing
在南京市内搬运物品的日本兵

——From [U.S.] Life published on January 10, 1938
——采自[美] 1938年1月10日发行《生活》杂志

RAPING THE WOMEN



During the first lunar month of 1938 the Japanese troops established their “Comfort Women Center” in Nanjing. This photo shows the situation as the Japanese officers and soldiers crowded in front of the gate.

——From [Japan] The Memorial Photo Album of Shanghai Headquarters of Expeditionary Force

农历1938年正月，日军在南京开设慰安所。图为日军官兵拥挤在慰安所门前。
———采自[日]《上海派遣军司令部纪念写真帖》



The Japanese soldiers stripped the women of their clothes and raped them. The photo reveals an old woman suffering from the insults of the Japanese soldiers. This photo was taken from a Japanese captive.

——From Illustrated Annals from Anti-Japanese War to the Founding of New China

日军剥脱妇女衣服奸淫。图为一老妇人正遭遇日军士兵侮辱欲哭无泪。此照片从被俘日军士兵身上缴获。

——采自《抗战建国大画史》



日寇侮辱我女同胞之情形

Women were stripped for pleasure after being raped. This photo was taken from a Japanese captive.
——From Factorial Records of Atrocities Committed by the Japanese Invaders
妇女被日军轮奸后，又被逼令袒裸，任其取乐，此照片从被俘日军士兵身上缴获。
——采自《日寇暴行实录》



樂其，祖逼姦兵被同我
。取任裸令後輪毆胞女

得上軍俘從片張這
的搜身寇被是照四

This was the miserable situation women after they were gang-raped. The photo was taken from a Japanese captive.
——From Factorial Records of Atrocities Committed by the Japanese Invaders
妇女被日军轮奸后惨痛情形。此照片从被俘日军士兵身上缴获。
——采自《日寇暴行实录》

ARCHIVAL PHOTOS FROM JAPAN



正規軍捕虜 毎日新聞社提供

The Japanese forces arresting refugees on the streets Nanjing
日军部队在南京大街上搜捕难民

— From [Japan] A Collection of Photos of Nanjing Massacre
—— 采自[日]《南京大屠杀写真集》



中華門外で歩66連隊が捕えた捕虜（同連隊アルバム帖）

The 66th regiment of the Japanese forces at Zhonghua Gate escorting Chinese soldiers and civilians to the valley for slaughter

— From [Japan] Nanjing Incident

日军第六十六联队在中华门外将搜捕的中国军民押往山谷准备屠杀

—— 采自[日]《南京事件》



Corpses of refugees slaughtered by the Japanese on the bank of the Yangtze River
— Provided by Otera Takashi , the former superior private of 7th Squadron in the 65th Regiment of the 13th Division.

在长江边被日军屠杀的南京难民尸体
——原日军第十三师团六十五联队七中队大寺隆上等兵提供



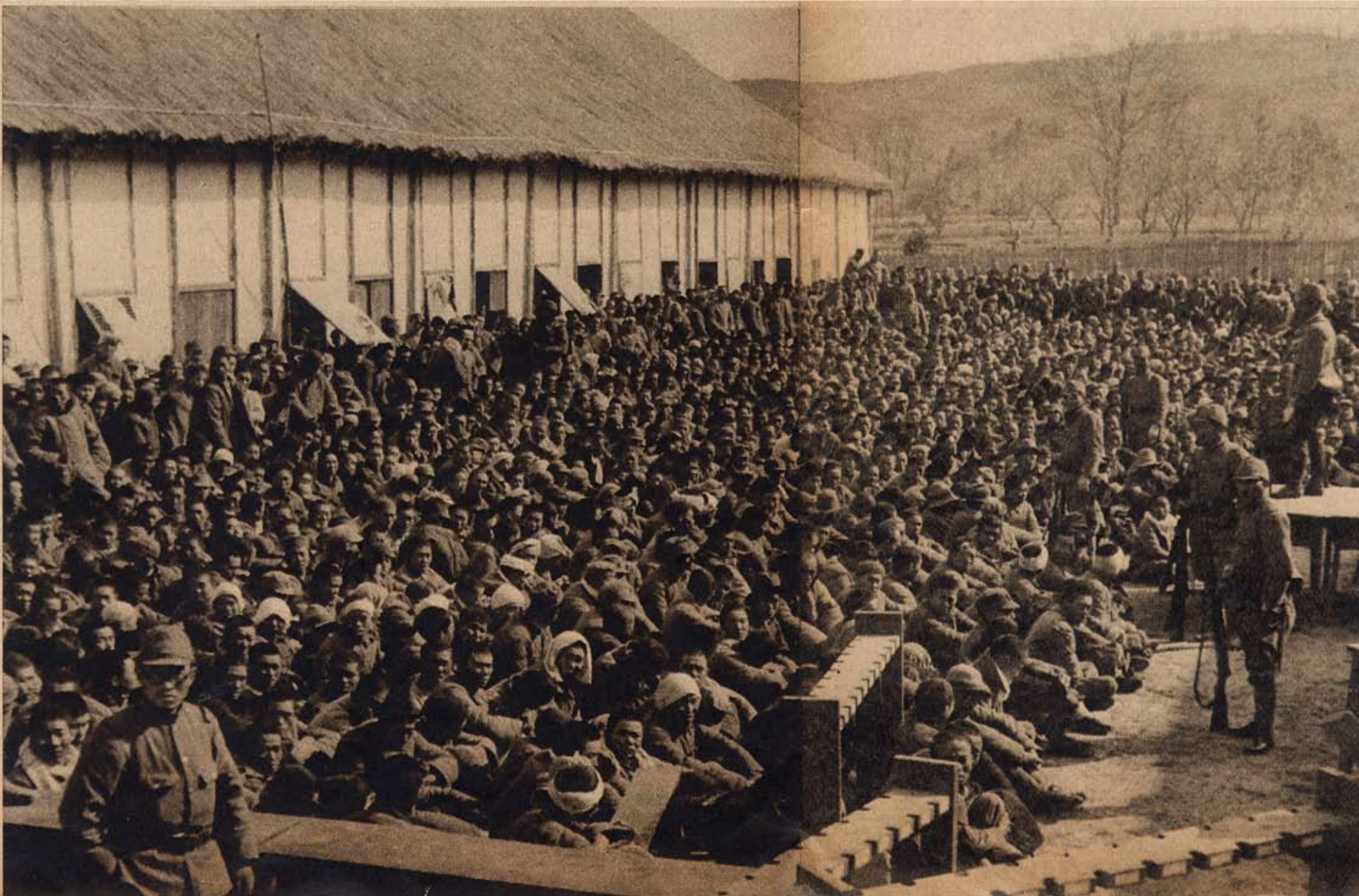
Piled-up civilian corpses photographed by Ito Kanco, an airman of Japanese air forces, at outer trench bank near the city wall in Nanjing in January 1938.

— From [Japan] Photo Album of Ito Kanco

日军航空兵伊藤兼男于1938年1月在南京拍摄的南京城墙外壕沟岸边被日军杀害的成堆市民尸体

—— 采自[日]《伊藤兼男照片集》

ARCHIVAL PHOTOS FROM JAPAN



The 65th regiment of the 13th division in(Ryokaku Butai) assembled about 14,777 disarmed Chinese soldiers bringing them to the Mufu Mountain for slaughter. (The special representative shot the photo on December 16, 1937).
—— From [Japan] Asahi Shinbun Agency
日军第十三师团步兵六十五联队《两角部队》将放下武器的约14777名中国军人集中在幕府山一带准备加以屠杀（昭和十二年（1937）十二月十六日上野特派员摄像）。
—— 采自[日]《朝日画报》



This picture shows the burnt corpses in Xiaguan Dock on December 21, 1937.
——From [Japan] A Commemorative Photo Album of the Expedition to China Incident
图为1937年12月21日，下关码头被烧焦的尸体
——采自[日]《支那事变出征纪念写真帖》



After killing the Chinese, they put the firewood, poured the petrol and burned the corpses.
—— From [Japan] The Portrait of Moriyoasa Murase – Being a soldier in the Chinese battlefield
杀害中国人之后，又放上木柴，浇上汽油，纵火焚烧尸体。
—— 采自[日]《村瀬守保写真集・我从军在中国战场》



Piled-up victim corpses slaughtered by the Japanese army along the Changjiang (Yangtze) River in the Nanjing Massacre
—— From [Japan] The Portrait of Moriyoasa Murase – Being a Japanese soldier in Chinese Battlefield
长江岸边遭日军屠杀的南京大屠杀遇难者尸体成堆
—— 采自[日]《村瀬守保写真集・我从军在中国战场》



This picture shows the burnt corpses and Japanese war horses in Xiaguan Dock on December 21, 1937.
—— From [Japan] A Commemorative Photo Album of the Expedition to China
图为1937年12月21日，下关码头被烧焦的尸体及日军军马
—— 采自[日]《支那事变出征纪念写真帖》

ARCHIVAL PHOTOS FROM CHINA



Victim corpses in Nanjing Massacre at a street corner

— Picture stored in the Second Historical Archives of China

南京大屠杀遇难者横尸街头

——中国第二历史档案馆藏片



Japanese forces tied the unarmed Chinese captives and took them to the suburb for the mass slaughter.

— From *The China Weekly Review*

日军部队将被俘的已解除武装的中国军人，用绳捆绑后，押赴郊外集体枪杀。

——采自《密勒氏评论报》



Chinese corpses everywhere on the streets of Nanjing

— From *Photo Album of Nanjing Massacre by Japanese Invaders*

南京街头遍地是遭日军屠杀的中国人尸体

——采自《侵华日军南京大屠杀图集》



Corpses of Chinese captives collectively shot by Japanese were piled up.

— Preserved by Luo Jin and Wu Xuan; now stored in the Second Historical Archives of China

被日军集体枪杀的中国俘虏的尸体堆积如山

——罗瑾、吴旋保存，现藏中国第二历史档案馆

REFUGEES & THE INTERNATIONAL SAFETY ZONE



Children Taking Refugee in University of Nanking
——Picture stored in the Special Collection Room, Library of Theological Seminary of the Yale University
在金陵大学避难的儿童

——美国耶鲁大学神学院图书馆特藏室藏片



This woman, together with five others, were forcibly taken from No. 6, Jianyin Alley to a building where they were ordered to undress during the day and raped by Japanese soldiers at night. An ordinary-looking one was raped 10-20 times each night, while it was up to 40 times for a younger and prettier one. On January 2, 1938, two Japanese soldiers brought this woman into a vacant room, attempting to chop her head off but in vain. Four cuts were found in her neck with severed muscles, one more near her wrist. She was rushed to the Gulou (Drum Tower) Hospital.

——Picture by John Magee [US], and explanatory notes by John Rabe [Germany]

这名妇女和其他5人被从铜银巷6号强行带至一所大楼里，白天要洗衣，晚上被日军奸淫，相貌平平的妇女夜间被强奸10-20次，年轻漂亮的则达40次之多。1938年1月2日，两名日军将她带至一所空屋内，欲砍下其脑袋未遂，其颈项上有4处刀伤，颈部肌肉被切断，手腕有一处刀伤。后被送至鼓楼医院救治。

——[美]约翰·马吉拍摄，[德]约翰·拉贝注文



On December 16, 1937, Japanese troops were ruthlessly man hunting in the refugee zone, during which all those with calluses on their hands, shaved heads, or cap marks around their foreheads were reckoned to be Chinese service men, and arrested. These became prisoners.

——From [Japan] A History of 100 Million People under the Showa Reign

1937年12月16日，日军部队在难民区内大肆搜捕，凡是“手上有老茧”、“剃光头或有帽箍”的，均被认为是中国兵予以逮捕。这是被集体逮捕的人群。

——采自[日]《一亿人的昭和史》



This young women was taken by Japanese soldiers from a hay hut in the Safety Zone to a southern district, confined there for 38 days, and raped 7-10 times each day.

——Picture by John Magee [US], and explanatory notes by John Rabe [Germany]

这名年轻妇女被日本兵从安全区的一个草棚中带走并拖至城南，在那里关押了38天。在此期间，她每天被强奸7-10次。

——[美]约翰·马吉拍摄，[德]约翰·拉贝注文

REFUGEES & THE INTERNATIONAL SAFETY ZONE



Nanjing Safety Zone International Committee joined hands with the Nanjing Red Cross and other charity groups in setting up soup kitchens for free-of-charge distribution of porridge among the refugees. This is a group picture of workers at a soup kitchen set up by Vautrin and the Red Cross.

——Picture stored in the Special Collection Room,
Library of Theological Seminary
of Yale University

南京安全区国际委员会与南京红十字会等慈善团体合作，设立粥厂，将稀粥免费分发给难民。图为魏特琳与红十字会设立的施粥处员工合影。

——美国耶鲁大学神学院图书馆特藏室藏片



Refugees queuing for relief supplies outside the Head Office of the Nanjing Safety Zone

——From Nanjing: November 1937 to May 1938

在南京安全区总部外排队领取救济的难民

——采自《南京：1937年11月至1938年5月》



A group of female refugees moved from one camp to another in the Safety Zone to stay farther from danger.

——Picture by John Magee [US],
and explanatory notes
by John Rabe [Germany]

一群女难民为了更加保险，从安全区的一个难民营搬至另一个营地。

——[美]约翰·马吉拍摄、[德]约翰·拉贝注文



Staff and workers at refugee camps in Ginling College. Chen Feiran (3rd from the left in the front), Vautrin (4th from the left in the front), Cheng Ruifang (5th from the left in the front).

——Picture stored in the Second Historical Archives of China

金陵女子文理学院难民营的职员与工作人员。前排左三为陈斐然、左四为魏特琳、左五为程瑞芳。

——中国第二历史档案馆藏片

JAPANESE SURRENDER & THE INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST



On 28 January 1948, Japanese war criminal Mukai Toshiaki, Noda Tsuyoshi and Tanaka Gunkichi were escorted to and shot dead at the execution ground at Nanjing Yuhuatai Terrace.

——From Nanjing in the ROC: from 1927-1949

1948年1月28日，日本战犯向井敏明、野田毅和田中军吉被绑赴南京雨花台刑场执行枪决。

——采自《民国南京1927—1949》



Japanese war criminal Tani Hisao was escorted to the execution ground.

——Picture stored in the Second Historical Archives of China
日本战犯谷寿夫被押赴刑场

——中国第二历史档案馆藏片

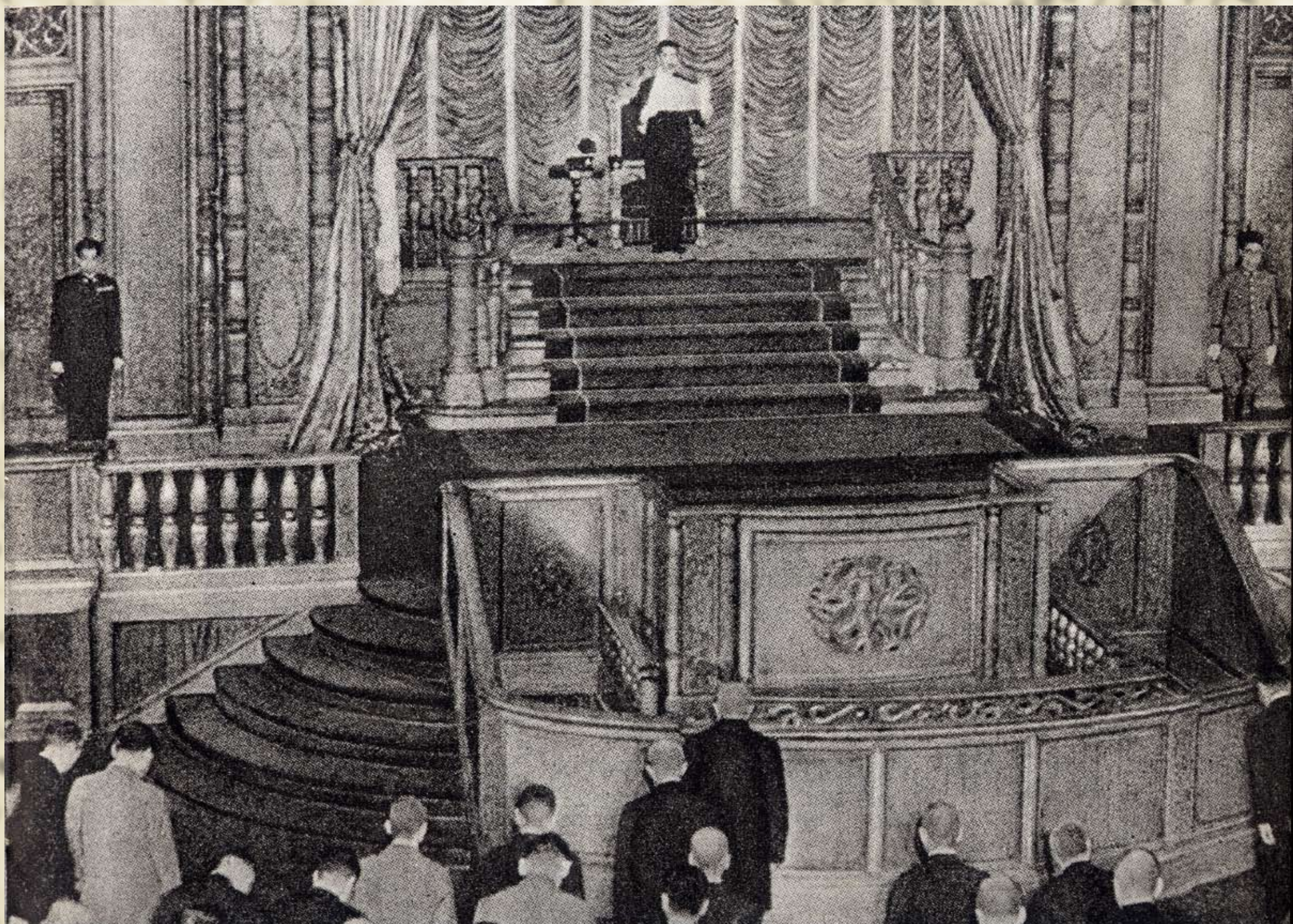


Class A war criminal Matsui Iwane, former Commander-in-Chief of the Central China Area Army, stood on trial at the IMTFE.

——From Tokyo Trials

原华中方面军司令官、南京大屠杀罪魁、甲级战犯松井石根在远东国际军事法庭上受审。

——采自《东京审判》

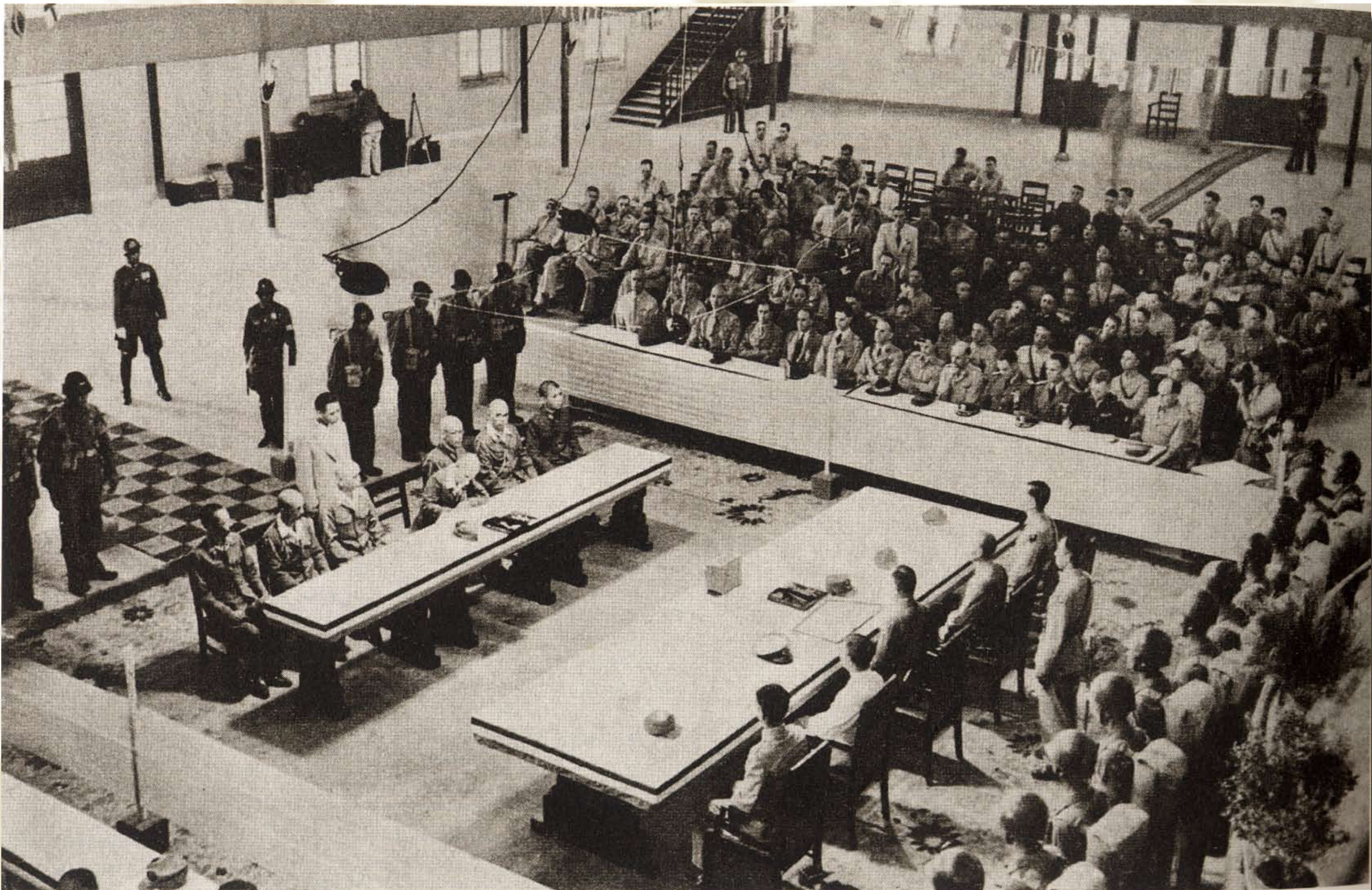


At 12:00 on August 15, 1945, a radio station in Tokyo broadcast the edict of Emperor Hirohito of Japan, announcing its unconditional surrender. The photo shows the Emperor at the Japanese Parliament.

——From Collection of Pictures and Photos of Japanese Invasion of China

图为1945年8月15日中午12时，日本东京某电台播出了裕仁天皇宣布无条件投降诏书，图为天皇在日本国会。

——采自《日本侵华图片史料集》



On September 9, 1945, the Japanese troops surrendered to Chinese forces in the auditorium of Nanjing Central Military Academy. Photo shows the scene of Japanese invaders signing the Declaration of Surrender to the Chinese government.

——From Illustrated History of China's Anti-Japanese War

1945年9月9日，在南京中央陆军军官学校礼堂举行侵华日军向中国政府投降签字典礼现场。

——采自《中国抗战画史》

PROMOTING AWARENESS



Premiere of “Iris Chang – Rape of Nanking” at the Nanking Massacre Victims Memorial Hall

2008年3月28日，在侵华日军南京大屠杀遇难同胞纪念馆内举行的纪录片《张纯如•南京大屠杀》首映式。



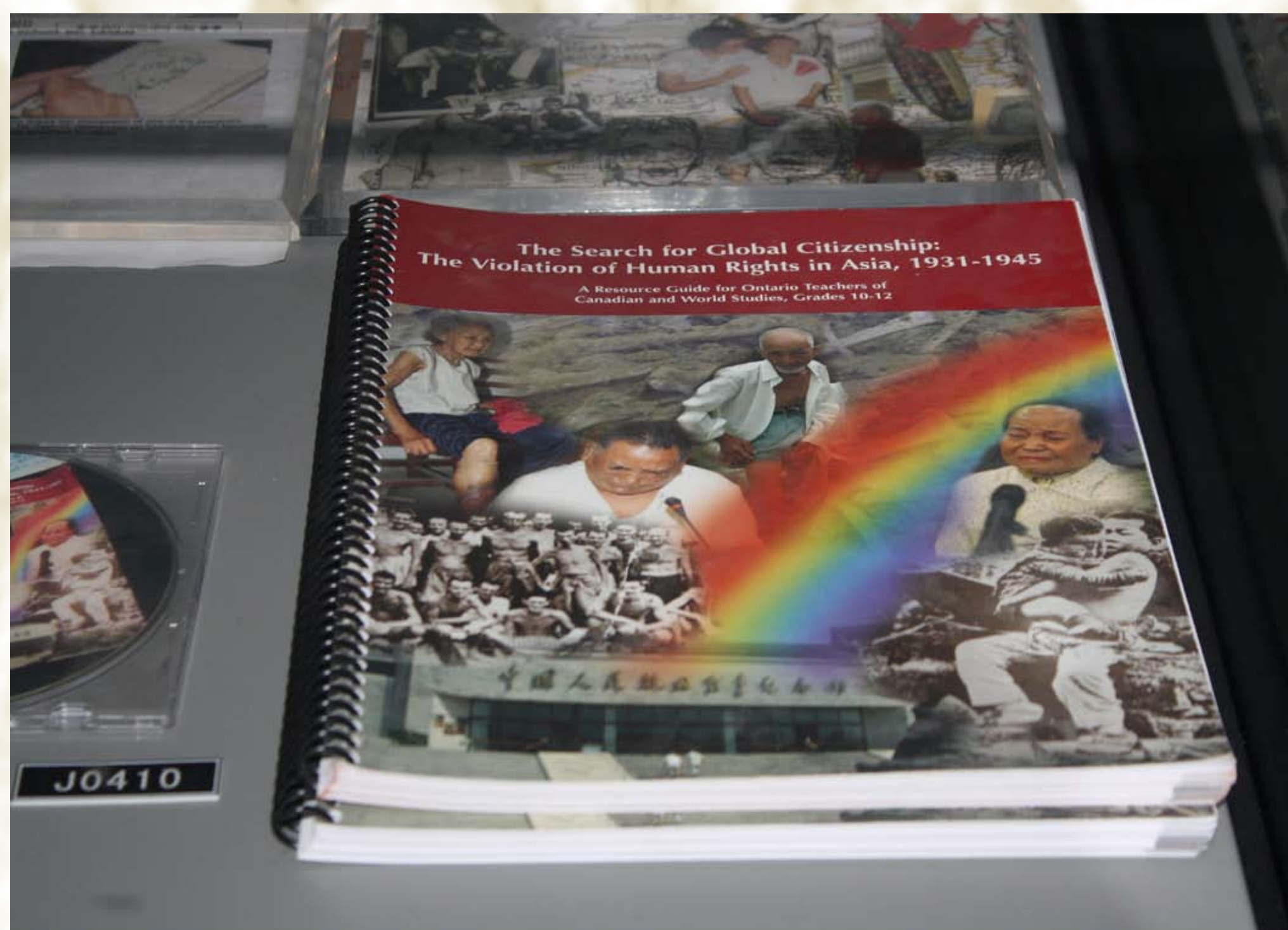
2008 Peace & Reconciliation Study Tour at the Nanking Massacre Victims Memorial Hall

2008年7月9日，加拿大抗日战争史实维护会组织的加拿大老师考察亚洲二战浩劫史实学习团一行40人，专程来到侵华日军南京大屠杀遇难同胞纪念馆参观学习。



Iris Chang's parents in front of the bronze statue of Iris Chang which was erected on Sept. 9, 2005 inside the Nanjing Massacre Victims Memorial Hall

2005年9月9日，张纯如铜像在侵华日军南京大屠杀遇难同胞纪念馆内落成。



The display of Toronto ALPHA's Teacher Resource Guide in the Nanking Massacre Victims Memorial Hall.

首次写入南京大屠杀历史的加拿大安大略省历史教科书在侵华日军南京大屠杀遇难同胞纪念馆史料陈列厅展出。