Images from War Memorials

Fulbright-Hays Curriculum Project - China 2014
Clara Webb, Boston Public Schools
Nanjing, China

Nanjing Massacre Memorial
Skeletal Remains of Victims
6,380 pairs of shoes to represent Chinese workers who died in forced labor camps
China begins publishing Nanjing Massacre survivor testimonies

China has begun to publish oral testimonies of 100 survivors of the 1937 Nanjing Massacre, in the latest move to refute Japanese politicians' denial of Japan's WWII aggression.
The Memorial Hall of the Victims in Nanjing Massacre by Japanese Invaders shows a shocking and extremely cruel massacre during China's anti-Japanese war period. The massacre is the most inhuman, typical, representative violent crimes committed by the Japanese aggressors in China; an indicative criminal case convicted by the International Military Tribunal for the Far East during the World War II; a hurting memory of a weak nation and its miserable people; a raw scar of history to be kept in mind by all the Chinese people for generations to come for once being invaded and slaved; and a textbook about peaceful exchanges with other countries and patriotism education at home.

----Zhu Chengshan

Curator, the Memorial Hall of the Victims in Nanjing Massacre by Japanese Invaders
Beijing, China

ANTI-JAPANESE WAR MUSEUM
GREAT VICTORY
A LARGE THEME EXHIBITION TO COMMEMORATE THE GREAT VICTORY IN THE WAR OF CHINESE PEOPLE’S RESISTANCE AGAINST JAPANESE AGGRESSION AND THE WORLD ANTI-FASCIST WAR
偉大的勝利
中国人民抗日战争暨世界反法西斯战争胜利大型主题展览
1937年7月13日，毛泽东在延安号召“共产党员和抗日的革命者应准备随时出到抗日的最前线”。图为抗战初期的毛泽东。

Mao Zedong in the early days of the Anti-Japanese War.
南京大屠杀

More than 300,000 Chinese people were murdered in the Nanjing Massacre.

南京大屠杀で被害された中国人は30万人余りにのぼった。
中国军队从“慰安所”中解救的妇女。
Women who were rescued by Chinese troops from the “comfort women centers”.
日本の軍隊が慰安所から救出された女性。
The remaining bones of the Chinese people killed by Japanese troops when they established a “depopulated land” in Chengde, Hebei Province.

日本軍が河北省の承徳で「無人地帯」をつくった時に殺害された中国人の遺骨。
1937年8月28日，日军对上海南站狂轰滥炸，当场炸死200余人。这是一名被炸伤的幼童。

A child wounded in an explosion by Japanese troops at the Shanghai South Railway Station on August 28, 1937.
A pair of hands which were severely transmogrified after a frostbite experiment made by a germ unit of Japanese troops.

日本軍細菌部隊の凍傷実験を受けて、ひどく変形した両手。
惨无人道的细菌战争

Brutal Germ Warfare published by Da Dong Book Company.

大東書局出版的《惨无人道的细菌战争》。

大東書局出版の『残虐無道の細菌戦争』。
1945年8月6日和9日，美国分别在日本的广岛、长崎投下原子弹。图为原子弹在长崎爆炸的情景。

On August 6-9, 1945, America respectively threw atom bombs in Hiroshima and Nagasaki, Japan. The picture shows the scene of the atom bomb exploding in Nagasaki.

1945年8月6日と9日、アメリカは日本の広島、長崎にそれぞれ原爆を投下した。写真は長崎に投下された原爆爆発の様子。
原日本战犯大河原孝一、高桥哲郎、绵贯好男、岛亚坛（从左至右）在“再生之地”抚顺战犯管理所“向抗日殉难烈士谢罪碑”前深深忏悔，长时间谢罪。

Former Japanese war criminals profoundly confess at the Fushun War Criminal Management Institute, apologizing for their offences.
新中国成立后对1000余名日本战犯成功地进行了人道主义改造。图为日本战犯在抚顺战犯管理所接受改造的情形。

More than 1,000 Japanese war criminals were successfully transformed through humanitarianism after the founding of New China.
中日两国人民应该世世代代友好下去

Chinese and Japanese People Should Be Friends Forever

After the founding of New China, the Chinese government and people abnegated former enmity and looked ahead, energetically promoting friendship between China and Japan. Through long-term unremitting efforts by previous leaders of both countries and people of insight from all circles, China and Japan achieved the normalization of a diplomatic relation in 1972; thereby the relationships between the two countries entered a new phase of an all-round development. The Chinese government and people always think that people from both China and Japan should bear history in mind and look forward to the future so as to be friends forever.

中日两国国民は世世代々仲良くして行こう

新中国建国以后，中国政府和人民是过去的憎しみにこだわることなく、未来に目を向け、中日友好を積極的に促進している。两国の先輩の指導者と各界の有識者の長期にわたるためまぬ努力を経て、中日両国は1972年に国交正常化を実現し、两国関係は全面発展の新しい段階に入った。中国政府と人民は一貫して、中日両国の人民は歴史を鑑とし、未来を志向し、世世代々友好的に将来するべきだと、考えている。

不计前嫌致力友好

Abnegation of Former Enmity and Dedication to Amity

过去の憎しみにこだわることなく、友好のために力を尽くす
中日两国青年种植纪念树，祝愿“中日友好之树”茁壮成长。

The youth of China and Japan plant commemorative trees, wishing the tree of Chinese and Japanese friendship to thrive.

中日両国の青年は記念植樹をし、「中日友好の木」がすくすくと伸びるように願った。
历史不能忘记 Never Forget the History
歷史を忘れてはできない

历史上，日本1972年在《中日联合声明》中首次承认对亚洲国家的“殖民统治和侵略”的责任。

战争给中国人民造成的重大损害的责任，首次承认对亚洲国家的“殖民统治和侵略”责任。
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- All Nanjing Museum photos are from Wikipedia. The image of the shoes is from BBC News.

- All Beijing Anti-Japanese War Museum photos were taken by Clara Webb.