

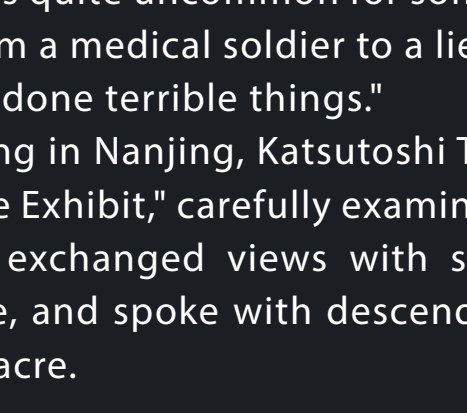


Memorial Hall Obtains Complete Roster of the Stationed Members of Unit 1644, the Japanese Army's Biological Warfare Unit During the Invasion of China

On June 14, the memorial hall obtained the complete roster of Unit 1644, a biological warfare unit of the Japanese army during its invasion of China. Zhou Feng, the curator of the memorial hall, stated: "During the Japanese war of aggression against China, Unit 1644 was established in Nanjing, where they set up a bacterial factory, conducted bacterial experiments, and deployed biological agents on the battlefield, resulting in the mass slaughter of Chinese soldiers and civilians. These actions constitute appalling crimes against humanity. The memorial hall holds the remains of victims of Unit 1644's bacterial experiments, as well as historical artifacts such as surgical scissors, insignia, photographs, and other artifacts of the unit. The return of the complete roster of Unit 1644 to Nanjing once again confirms the irrefutable evidence of the Japanese militarists' crimes in waging bacterial warfare. We will take the acquisition of the Unit 1644 roster as an opportunity to delve deeper into archival materials and incorporate them into exhibitions and historical education, allowing history to speak with facts, promoting a correct view of World War II history, and upholding human justice and peace."

Descendant of Member of the Japanese Army's Biological Warfare Unit, Katsutoshi Takegami Donates Historical Materials in Nanjing

On the afternoon of June 26, the "Donation Ceremony of Historical Materials by Japanese Friend Katsutoshi Takegami" was held in Nanjing. The donated items, which have been added to the memorial hall's collection, include copies of the roster of the Unit 1644 garrison, the roster of the 158th Depot Hospital garrison, the military register of Toshiichi Miyashita, as well as a photocopied collection of images documenting the marching activities of the Japanese invading forces in China.

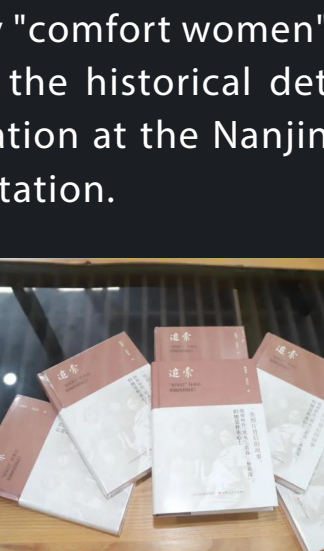


△Katsutoshi Takegami at the scene of the cultural relics and historical materials donation ceremony

Katsutoshi Takegami is the descendant of Toshiichi Miyashita, a member of Unit 1644, the Japanese army's biological warfare unit that invaded China. Years ago, while sorting through old belongings, he unexpectedly discovered several photo albums belonging to his father, which documented the activities of the Japanese army's Epidemic Prevention and Water Purification units in East and Central China during the invasion. Takegami found that his father had been to China three times since 1932, serving roles such as a medical soldier, and transferred to Unit 1644 in 1941. Headquartered in Nanjing, Unit 1644 publicly claimed to focus on epidemic prevention, but its true purpose was to cultivate deadly bacteria such as cholera, typhoid, and plague.

"My father rarely spoke about his military experiences during his lifetime. He had little formal education and was a very gentle person," recalled Katsutoshi Takegami. Although there were no bloody photos in the albums, the appearance of war criminals like Taiyu Sato still made him deeply uneasy. "From what I know, it was quite uncommon for someone like my father to rise quickly from a medical soldier to a lieutenant. So, I worry that he may have done terrible things."

Upon arriving in Nanjing, Katsutoshi Takegami visited the "Nanjing Massacre Exhibit," carefully examined the photographs preserved there, exchanged views with scholars researching biological warfare, and spoke with descendants of survivors of the Nanjing Massacre.



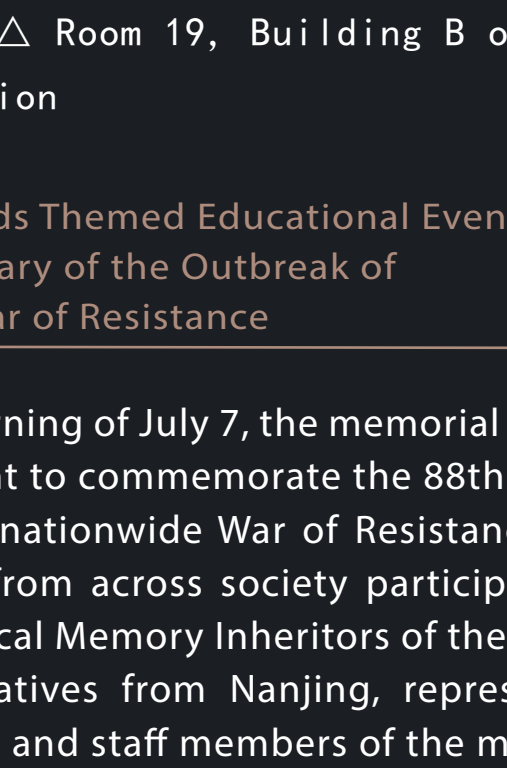
△ Katsutoshi Takegami visits the memorial hall

While speaking with Xia Yuan, a descendant of a Nanjing Massacre survivor, and hearing about how survivor Shuqin Xia successfully counter-sued after being falsely accused by Japanese right-wing forces, as well as the story of several generations of the Xia family persistently investigating and spreading the historical truth, Katsutoshi Takegami was deeply moved and bowed solemnly to Xia Yuan.

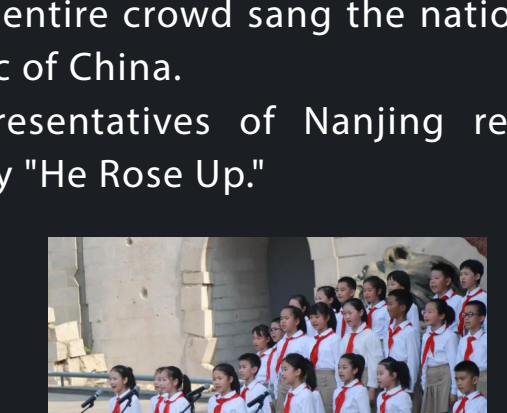


Searching for the Truth, a Research Monograph on "Sex Slaves," Launched at the Memorial Hall

On July 3, the Memorial Hall's branch—Nanjing Museum of the Site of Liji Lane Sex Slaves Station—held a book launch for the research monograph *Searching for the Truth: Comfort Woman Park Yong-sin and Her Sisters*. Co-authored by Shanghai Normal University professors Chen Lifei and Su Zhiliang, the book traces the experiences of Park Yong-sin, a Korean victim of the Japanese military "comfort women" system, and provides an in-depth account of the historical details of her victimization and on-site identification at the Nanjing Museum of the Site of Liji Lane Sex Slaves Station.



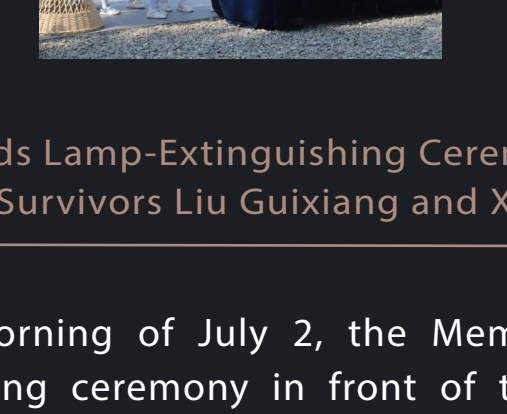
△ Searching for the Truth: Comfort Woman Park Yong-sin and Her Sisters



△ The pregnant sex slave in the photo is Park Yong-sin

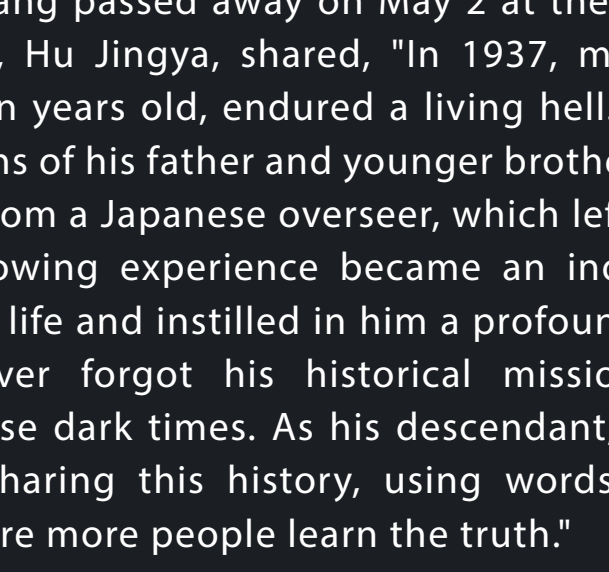


△The "Sex Slaves" Themed Statue in the exhibition hall was created based on the photo of Park Yong-sin taken at the time of her rescue



△Nanjing Museum of the Site of Liji Lane Sex Slaves Station

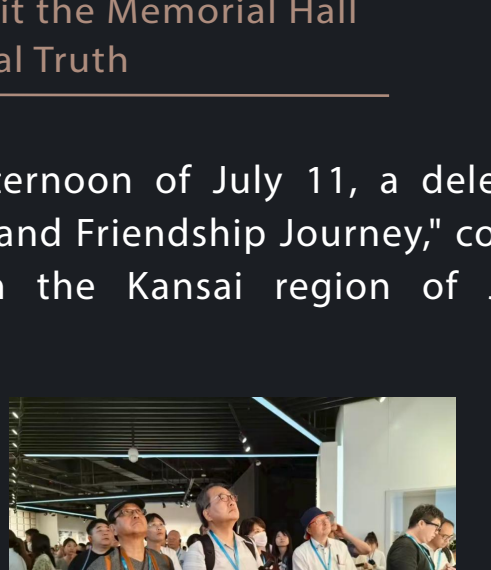
Room 19 in Building B of the station has been restored with furnishings such as tatami mats and an old wooden table, while a photo of Park Yong-sin hangs on the wall. These preserved original structures and meticulously recreated historical scenes form a silent yet powerful testimony to history, allowing every visitor to deeply feel the pain of this past.



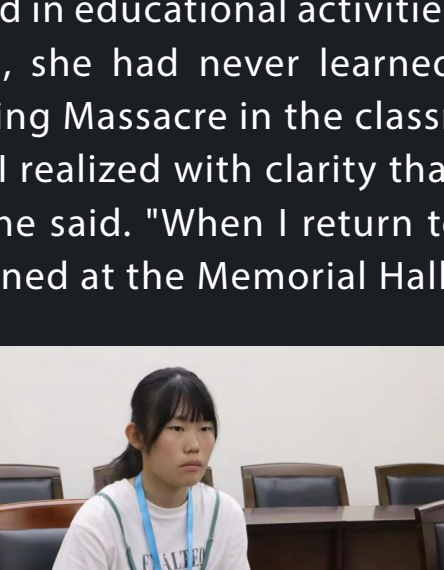
△ Room 19, Building B of the Station

Memorial Hall Holds Themed Educational Event Commemorating the 88th Anniversary of the Outbreak of the Nationwide War of Resistance

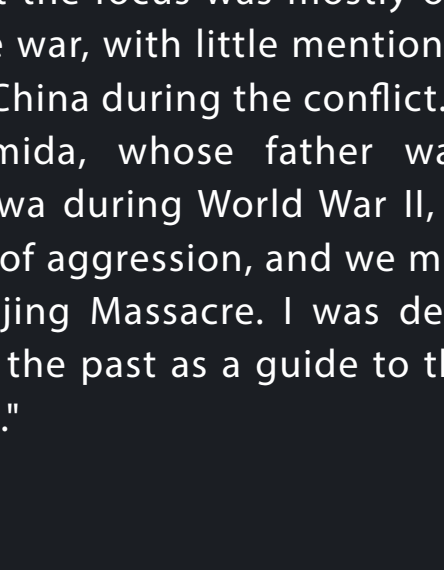
On the morning of July 7, the memorial hall held a themed educational event to commemorate the 88th anniversary of the outbreak of the nationwide War of Resistance. More than 100 representatives from across society participated in the event, including Historical Memory Inheritors of the Nanjing Massacre, youth representatives from Nanjing, representatives of Zijin Grass volunteers, and staff members of the memorial hall.



At the group sculpture square of "Catastrophe of War," all personnel stood solemnly facing the national flag, paid their respects by removing their hats and gazing, Young Pioneers saluted, and the entire crowd sang the national anthem of the People's Republic of China. Youth representatives of Nanjing recited the War of Resistance poetry "He Rose Up."



Representatives including teachers, military personnel, and Zijin Grass volunteers struck the Peace Bell together.



The memorial presented flower baskets to the innocent victims of the Nanjing Massacre, the compatriots killed by the Japanese invaders, the revolutionary martyrs and national heroes who sacrificed their lives for the victory of the Chinese People's War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression, and the international soldiers and friends who lost their lives fighting alongside the Chinese people against the Japanese invaders. All attendees then presented flowers in turn.



Memorial Hall Holds Lamp-Extinguishing Ceremonies for Nanjing Massacre Survivors Liu Guixiang and Xie Guiying

On the morning of July 2, the Memorial Hall held a lamp-extinguishing ceremony in front of the photo wall of Nanjing Massacre survivors to honor Liu Guixiang and Xie Guiying, two survivors who had recently passed away. The photos of the two deceased survivors gradually transitioned from color to black and white. All attendees held white chrysanthemums and paid solemn tribute by bowing three times before the portraits of the departed survivors.



Liu Guixiang passed away on May 2 at the age of 95. His granddaughter, Hu Jingya, shared, "In 1937, my grandfather, then only seven years old, endured a living hell. He witnessed the tragic deaths of his father and younger brother and suffered a head injury from a Japanese overseer, which left a permanent scar. This harrowing experience became an indelible trauma throughout his life and instilled in him a profound yearning for peace. He never forgot his historical mission, repeatedly recounting those dark times. As his descendant, I will take up the torch of sharing this history, using words, images, and actions to ensure more people learn the truth."

Xie Guiying passed away on May 15 at the age of 101. Her son, Jiang Zhongrong, donated materials related to her participation in testimony gatherings about the Nanjing Massacre in Japan to the memorial hall.

Japanese Friends Visit the Memorial Hall in Search of Historical Truth

On the afternoon of July 11, a delegation named the "Memory, Peace and Friendship Journey," composed of friendly individuals from the Kansai region of Japan, visited the Memorial Hall.



The youngest member of the delegation, 17-year-old Japanese high school student Saki Kuroda, admitted that while she had participated in educational activities during elementary and middle school, she had never learned about the history related to the Nanjing Massacre in the classroom. "After visiting the Memorial Hall, I realized with clarity that such a cruel event truly took place," she said. "When I return to Japan, I will share what I saw and learned at the Memorial Hall with my friends."



△Saki Kuroda

Akane Mangoku, 28, recalled her high school history classes, noting that the focus was mostly on the trauma Japan suffered during the war, with little mention in the textbooks of what Japan did to China during the conflict.

Hiroyuki Sumida, whose father was a naval soldier stationed in Okinawa during World War II, said, "We must not forget Japan's acts of aggression, and we must never forget the history of the Nanjing Massacre. I was deeply moved by the phrase 'Remember the past as a guide to the future,' and I will take it as my motto."

