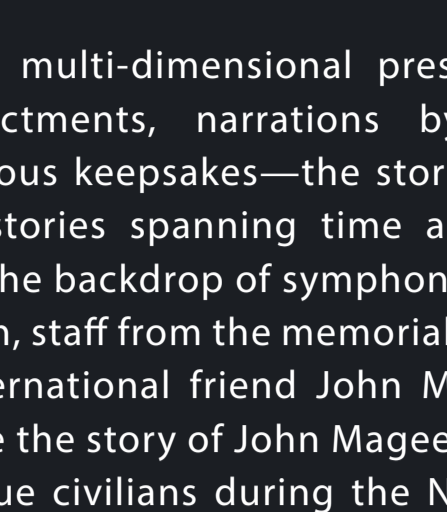
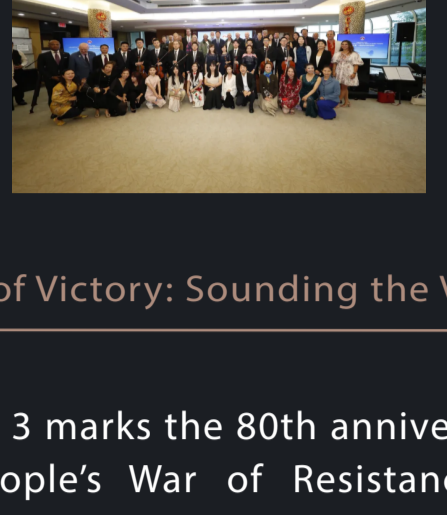


A Symphony of Stories on China-U.S. People-to-People Friendship Event Held in the United States

On August 27 and 29, the "Experience China—A Symphony of Stories on China-U.S. People-to-People Friendship" was held at the Chinese Embassy in Washington, D.C., and at the Chinese Consulate General in New York.

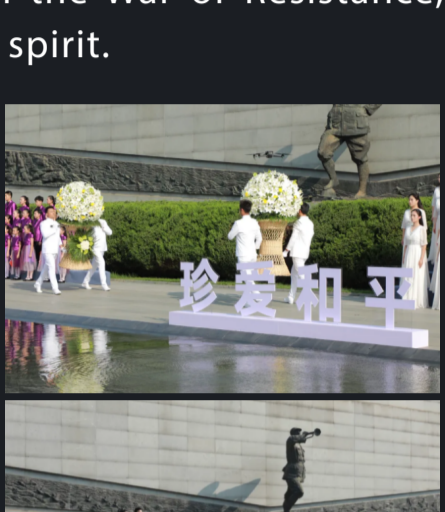


On the 27th, Chinese and American guests first visited the "Fighting Side by Side: An Exhibition of Images and Videos on the Chinese and American Peoples' Joint Resistance Against Fascism" held in the prologue. The exhibition, structured chronologically, presented key historical events such as the "Nanjing Massacre," "Flying Tigers' Aid to China," "The Hump," and "The Doolittle Raid Rescue" through over 300 precious historical images, texts, and 12 historical video clips.

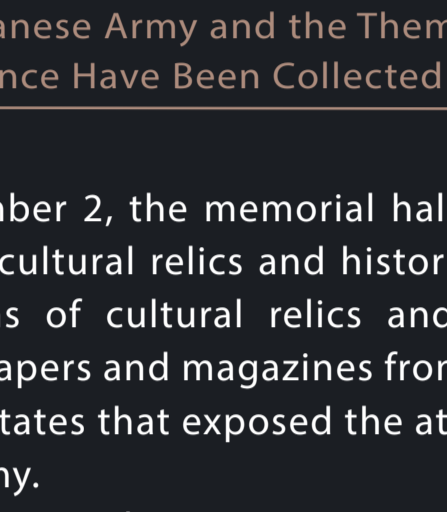


Through a multi-dimensional presentation—combining historical reenactments, narrations by descendants, and displays of precious keepsakes—the storytelling session made five friendship stories spanning time and space even more moving against the backdrop of symphonic music.

On the 29th, staff from the memorial hall and Chris Magee, grandson of international friend John Magee, took the stage together to share the story of John Magee's efforts to document history and rescue civilians during the Nanjing Massacre. This story, carrying justice and compassion, traveled across mountains and oceans, making its way from China to John Magee's homeland, the United States.



Nearly 200 guests from various sectors in the consular district participated in the event. Together, they recalled the extraordinary years when the Chinese and American militaries and people fought side by side against Japanese fascists, building an emotional bridge across time and space to deepen people-to-people friendship between the two countries.



80th Anniversary of Victory: Sounding the Victory Bugle

September 3 marks the 80th anniversary of the victory of the Chinese People's War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression and the World Anti-Fascist War. To commemorate this day, the memorial hall held a themed educational event titled "Remember History and Cherish Peace" to honor the revolutionary martyrs and promote the great spirit of the War of Resistance.

In the early morning, under the vibrant rising sun, four young buglers solemnly played "Victory Bugle." The stirring melody seemed to transcend time, bringing people's thoughts back to the war-torn years. As the bugle call faded, the entire audience stood in silence and sang the "National Anthem of the People's Republic of China."



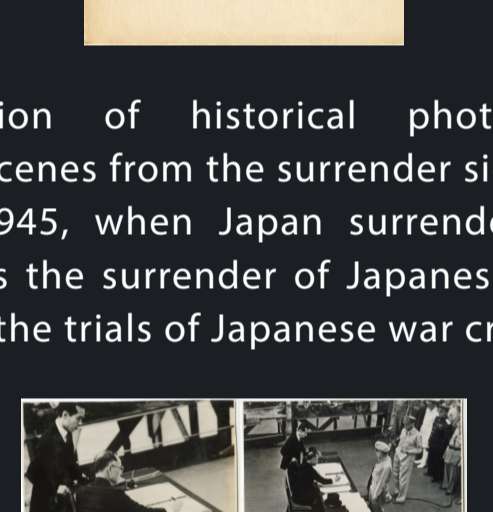
The memorial hall also held a ceremony to present flower baskets in tribute to the heroes and martyrs of the War of Resistance. Each flower expressed people's deep grief and profound respect for the martyrs. Young people from Nanjing recited poems from the War of Resistance, passing down the unyielding national spirit.



A Batch of Cultural Relics and Historical Materials Reflecting the Crimes of the Japanese Army and the Theme of the Victory of the War of Resistance Have Been Collected by the Memorial Hall

On September 2, the memorial hall held a ceremony for the donation of cultural relics and historical materials, making public 126 items of cultural relics and historical materials, including newspapers and magazines from the United Kingdom and the United States that exposed the atrocities committed by the Japanese army.

Lu Zhaoqing, a Chinese-American, donated 114 cultural relics and historical materials to the memorial hall this time.

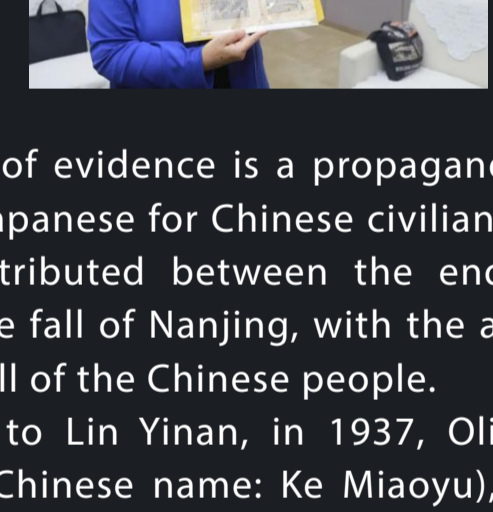


The US magazine Ken, published on June 2, 1938, carried a long-form report titled The Sack of Nanking on pages 12 to 15. The article was written by John Maloney based on the account of George Fitch, then director of the Nanjing Safety Zone International Committee. It recorded the Nanjing Massacre in detail: "The seizure of Nanking by the Japanese forces in December, 1937, was followed by one of the greatest massacres in credible modern history. None was spared, the aged, infants, and even the unborn... Charred bodies were everywhere, in some places piled seven or eight feet high... Looking back over the city, one saw a scene of utter desolation: bodies everywhere; the twisted chassis of cars; silent guns; scattered shells and cartridge cases; and bedding rolls soaked with blood."

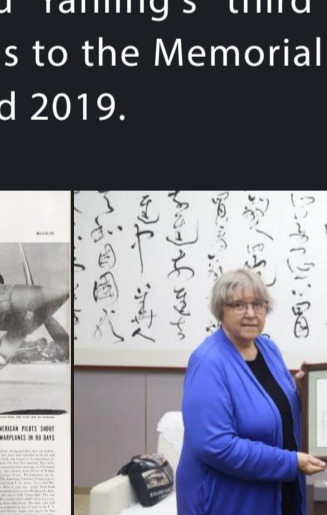


Historians believe that "the author's witness with international friends such as George Fitch, who witnessed the atrocities committed by the Japanese troops during the Nanjing Massacre, generated significant international attention at the time. The original copies of the magazine hold immense historical value."

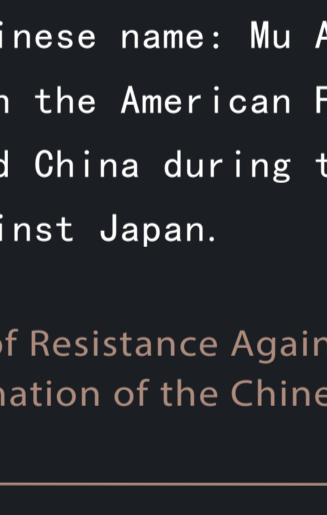
Bound volumes of two issues of the British The Illustrated London News from October 1937 to March 1938 documented the atrocities of the Japanese invasion of China through both text and images. They not only published photographs showing the massive destruction caused by Japanese airstrikes on Nanjing but also recorded the Japanese occupation of Shanghai, Suzhou, and other places. In the October 30, 1937 issue, a caption for one image reads: "Two enormous bomb craters caused by exploding bombs and a crowd hurrying for shelter as a new raid threatened."



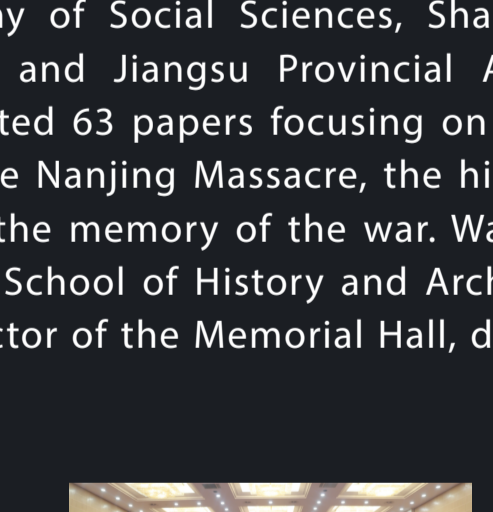
An extra edition of the American The Evening News of Deltona Beach on August 14, 1945, prominently featured the headline "SURRENDER!" on its front page, announcing the news of Japan's capitulation.



The facsimile edition of The End of the War in the Pacific: Surrender Documents in Facsimile, published by the U.S. National Archives in 1945, includes reproductions of the Japanese Instrument of Surrender signed aboard the USS Missouri and the surrender re-script issued by Emperor Hirohito.



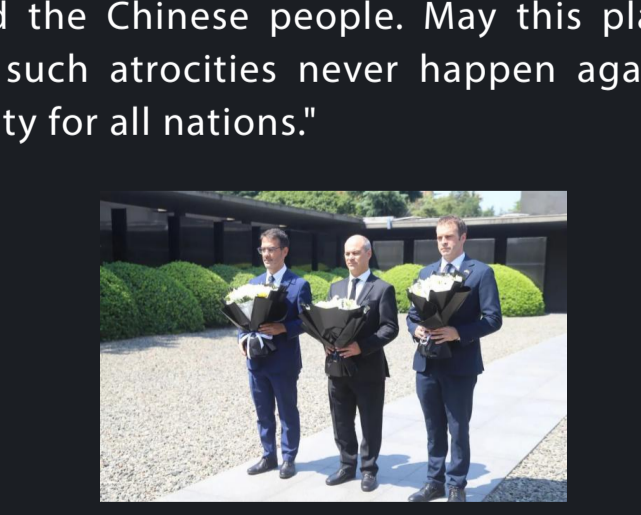
A collection of historical photographs received documents the scenes from the surrender signing ceremony on September 2, 1945, when Japan surrendered to the Allied forces, as well as the surrender of Japanese troops in Manila, Philippines, and the trials of Japanese war criminals.



Yin Yufu, a citizen of Taizhou, donated a Japanese military sword that was captured by his father Yin Zhiben, a captain of the New Fourth Army's guerrilla force behind enemy lines, during the battle of Gaomingzhuang, Rugao, Jiangsu, China, in June 1941. The sword was identified as one manufactured by Kotobukiya, a shop that specialized in producing military swords for the Japanese army and navy, with a style consistent with the characteristics of Japanese officers' swords during the War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression.



Yang Yong, a citizen of Lanzhou, collected a bronze mirror in Japan and donated it to the memorial hall. The bronze mirror has a label on it that reads "February, Showa 13, Nanking." "Showa 13" refers to the year 1938, when the Japanese army's atrocities in Nanjing were still ongoing.

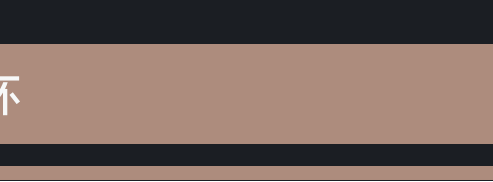


Shanghai citizen Qian Zongming donated to the memorial hall the Trial Materials of the Case Against Former Japanese Army Personnel for Preparing and Using Biological Weapons, which had been preserved by his father, Qian Guangsheng, during his lifetime. Published in 1950, this book serves as important historical material for the study of the Japanese army's biological warfare.

Zhejiang citizen Xie Hua donated to the Memorial Hall the series Records of Japan's Invasion of China in Old Newspapers, which he edited in 2015. Chen Min, head of the Jiangsu Bureau of Hong Kong's Ta Kung Wen Wei Media Group, donated a photocopy of a December 11th, 1996, statement from the chairman of Harvard University's History Department, Kirby, to the New York Association in Commemoration of the Victims of the Nanjing Massacre, highlighting the importance of the Diary of John Rabe. Wang Wei, a teacher at the Shanghai Film Academy of Shanghai University, donated his Chinese painting "Restoring the Mountains and Rivers" to the Memorial Hall.

Descendants of the "Flying Tigers" Donate Precious Historical Artifacts to the Memorial Hall

On September 9, Elyn MacInnis (Chinese name: Mu Yanling), a descendant of a lieutenant in the American Flying Tigers, visited the Memorial Hall. Entrusted by Gail Harris (Chinese name: Bi Lehua), the niece of former Jinling University professor Oliver R. Caldwell (Chinese name: Ke Gujing), Mu Yanling and Lin Yinan, an associate professor at East China University of Science and Technology, donated a piece of evidence of Japanese aggression against China from the family's collection to the Memorial Hall.



This piece of evidence is a propaganda item specifically created by the Japanese for Chinese civilians. It is presumed to be a leaflet distributed between the end of the Battle of Shanghai and the fall of Nanjing, with the aim of undermining the resistance will of the Chinese people.

According to Lin Yinan, in 1937, Oliver's sister, Muriel Caldwell Pilley (Chinese name: Ke Miaoyu), and her husband, John Pilley (Chinese name: Bi Li), obtained this piece of evidence while teaching at the American School in Shanghai. For 88 years, Muriel's family has preserved it carefully.

As a descendant of the Flying Tigers, Mu Yanling pays special attention to historical materials related to the Flying Tigers. She donated a copy of the March 30, 1942, issue of the magazine Life, which she collected in the United States many years ago, to the Memorial Hall. The magazine contains accounts of the Flying Tigers' combat experiences in Myanmar and introductions to its members. Mu Yanling said, "I hope more people will learn about the history of the Flying Tigers."

This marks Mu Yanling's third donation of historical artifacts and materials to the Memorial Hall, following previous donations in 2018 and 2019.



△ The memorial hall presented Mu Yanling with a donation certificate.



△ Mu Yanling's father-in-law, Donald MacInnis (Chinese name: Mu Airen), was a lieutenant in the American Flying Tigers who supported China during the War of Resistance against Japan.

Seminar on "The War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression and the Great Rejuvenation of the Chinese Nation" Held in Nanjing

On August 26, the academic symposium titled "The War of Resistance Against Japan and the Great Rejuvenation of the Chinese Nation: Commemorating the 80th Anniversary of the Victory of the Chinese People's War of Resistance Against Japan" was held in Nanjing. The symposium received 379 research papers from experts and scholars across China. Scholars from more than 20 universities and research institutions, including Tsinghua University, Nanjing University, Fudan University, Renmin University of China, Shanghai Jiao Tong University, Central China Normal University, Nanjing Normal University, and Nanjing University of Science and Technology, as well as the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences, and Jiangsu Provincial Academy of Social Sciences, presented 63 papers focusing on key topics such as the history of the Nanjing Massacre, the history of the War of Resistance, and the memory of the war. Wang Jian, Dean and Professor of the School of History and Archaeology NNU, and Zhou Feng, Director of the Memorial Hall, delivered remarks at the event.



Many Young Scholars Participated in This Seminar

Recently, the "World Memory and Narrative Discourse of the Anti-Fascist War—The Third Symposium on the Study of the History of the Nanjing Massacre" was held at the memorial hall. The conference brought together 12 scholars from domestic and international universities and cultural institutions, including Nanjing University, Beijing Normal University, and the University of Ottawa in Canada, with young scholars making up the majority. Participants engaged in discussions centered on two main themes: "The Nanjing Massacre and Japanese War Atrocities" and "Historical Memory and International Communication."



During This Summer, Over 4,300 Foreign Visitors from 88 Countries and Regions Visited the Memorial Hall

During this summer, the Memorial Hall received more than 2 million visitors from around the world, setting a new record for summer attendance in recent years. Among them, over 4,300 were foreign visitors from 88 countries and regions. The top five countries of origin for foreign visitors were the United States, South Korea, Malaysia, Singapore, and Thailand.

On August 19, Argentine Ambassador to China Marcelo Suárez Salvia and his delegation visited the Memorial Hall. Ambassador Marcelo wrote in the guestbook: "On behalf of the government and people of the Argentine Republic, we pay tribute to the victims of the Nanjing Massacre, the people of Nanjing, and the Chinese people. May this place of memory ensure that such atrocities never happen again. Peace is an urgent priority for all nations."



On the morning of July 8, Professors Todd Salzman and Katy Salzman, a married couple from Creighton University in the United States, visited the Memorial Hall. Katy, who teaches world history, said, "Every young person should learn about the atrocities suffered by the people of Nanjing during World War II. This visit has given me a lot of strength, and I will share this experience with my students."

Todd's grandfather, Elmer Salzman, was a veteran of the Flying Tigers. He said, "I am very proud that my grandfather helped the Chinese people during World War II."



On the morning of August 24, a Hungarian media delegation visited the Memorial Hall. The head of the delegation, Dániel Deme, editor-in-chief of Hungary Today, had long heard about the Nanjing Massacre and had always looked forward to visiting the Memorial Hall. He said, "During the visit, I learned about how Japan step by step invaded China. I hope China and Japan can present this period of history openly and fairly, allowing people around the world to know the truth."



Holger, a German visitor and a medical doctor, said after his visit, "The brutality of war far exceeds imagination. Thinking about the suffering the Chinese people endured back then, my heart is filled with heaviness and sorrow."

