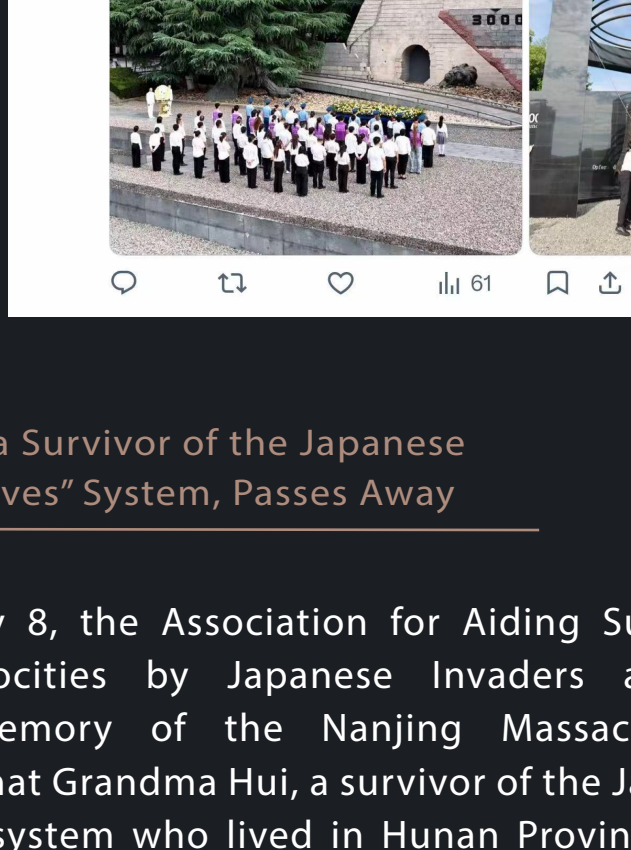




The Memorial Hall Holds Themed Educational Activity to Mark 89th Anniversary of the Beginning of China's Whole-Nation Resistance War Against Japanese Aggression

July 7 marked the 89th anniversary of the beginning of China's whole-nation resistance war against Japanese aggression. The Memorial Hall of the Nanjing Massacre Victims held a themed educational activity to commemorate the occasion. Visitors entered the Memorial Hall and, through a solemn ceremony, reinforced the nation's collective memory and renewed their love for their country.



Grandma Hui, a Survivor of the Japanese Army's "Sex Slaves" System, Passes Away

On July 8, the Association for Aiding Survivors of the Nanjing Atrocities by Japanese Invaders and Inheriting Historical Memory of the Nanjing Massacre (AASIMNM) announced that Grandma Hui, a survivor of the Japanese Army's "Sex Slaves" system who lived in Hunan Province, had passed away that day. Only six registered survivors of the system remain alive.

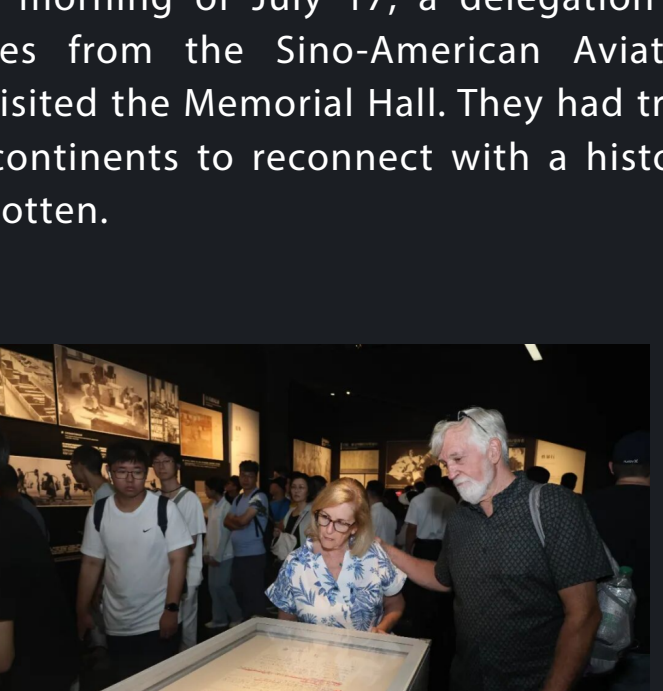
Nearly 70 Young People from Six Countries Visit the Memorial Hall to Record Ironclad Historical Evidence

On the morning of July 9, nearly 70 participants in the Third Nanjing Sister City Students Camp visited the Memorial Hall. The young people came from seven cities across six countries—the United States, the United Kingdom, Germany, France, Turkey and Spain. Most were confronting this painful chapter of history up close for the first time. They admitted that the images of the atrocities committed by the Japanese military during the Nanjing Massacre went far beyond anything they had previously known.

A brick from Nanjing's Ming Dynasty city wall is set into the city gate, symbolizing the fall of Nanjing and the ensuing Nanjing Massacre.



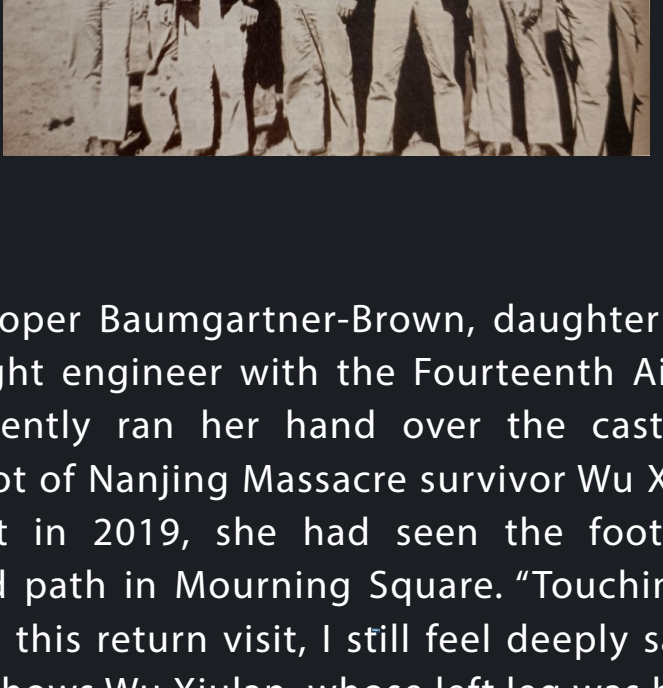
The campers took out their phones to photograph the historical images and materials on display. They planned to take the photographs home and share the history with their classmates and friends.



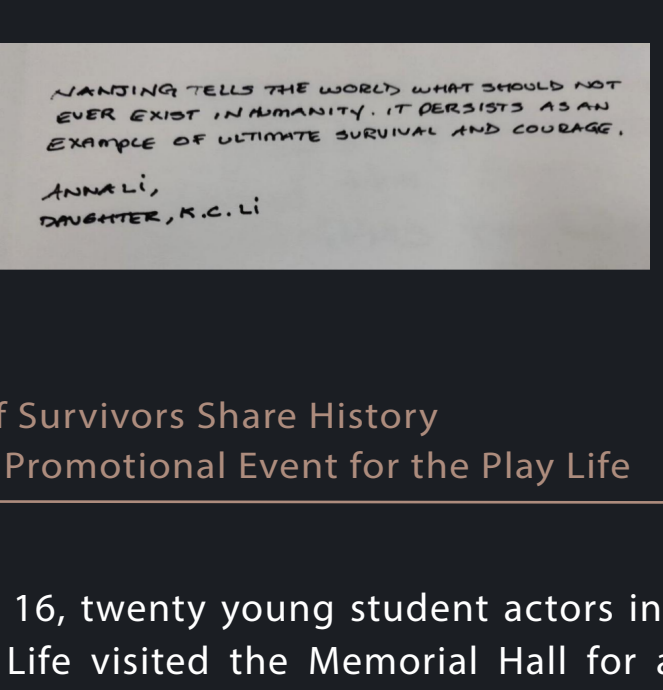
Amy, a girl from Essex in the United Kingdom, continually took photographs on her phone during the visit. "I had never heard of the Nanjing Massacre before. I want to photograph what I see here, take the pictures home and show them to my friends," she said. The exhibits made a profound impression on her. "They present in full an extremely dark chapter in the history of human civilization—what the Japanese military did in Nanjing. It is essential that this history be presented."

Descendants of U.S. "Flying Tigers" Visit the Memorial Hall and Leave Heartfelt Messages

On the morning of July 17, a delegation of nearly 20 representatives from the Sino-American Aviation Heritage Foundation visited the Memorial Hall. They had traveled across oceans and continents to reconnect with a history that must never be forgotten.



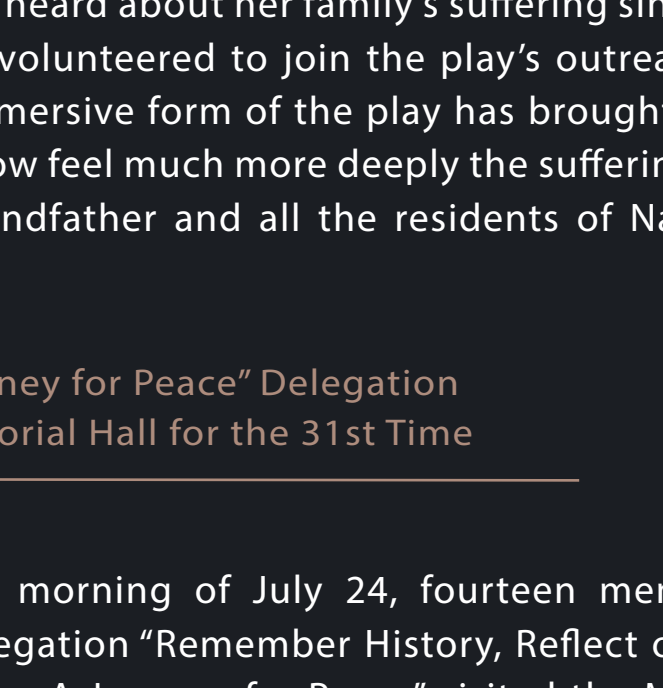
The "Flying Tigers", formally known as the "American Volunteer Group of the Chinese Air Force", were formed by Claire Chennault in 1941 and became famous for the shark-toothed noses of their aircraft and their flying tiger insignia. During the War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression, they volunteered to come to China and fight alongside Chinese forces. They helped regain air superiority over Southwest China, defended the Burma Road and transported supplies over the Hump. At great cost, they shot down thousands of enemy aircraft and forged the enduring "Flying Tigers" friendship. Established in 1998, the Sino-American Aviation Heritage Foundation seeks to preserve and pass on this history and spirit through people-to-people exchanges.



Gail Cooper Baumgartner-Brown, daughter of Joseph C. Cooper, a flight engineer with the Fourteenth Air Force, bent down and gently ran her hand over the cast of the sole remaining foot of Nanjing Massacre survivor Wu Xiulan. During her first visit in 2019, she had seen the footprint on the bronze-paved path in Mourning Square. "Touching it with my own hand on this return visit, I still feel deeply saddened. The photograph shows Wu Xiulan, whose left leg was blown off by a Japanese aircraft. Her two daughters were also tragically killed. Her life was so heartbreaking that I can feel her pain," she said quietly.

After the visit, Anna Li, daughter of K.C. Li, a fighter pilot with the Fourteenth Air Force, found old photographs of her father on her phone and spoke about him with deep emotion. "My father was Chinese American. His ancestral home was in Hunan, and he was born in the United States. During his service as a pilot, he received two U.S. military decorations and two medals awarded by the Chinese government." She said her father had remained deeply proud throughout his life of having helped the Chinese people. "He often spoke about ordinary Chinese people, always saying they were the finest people he had ever known."

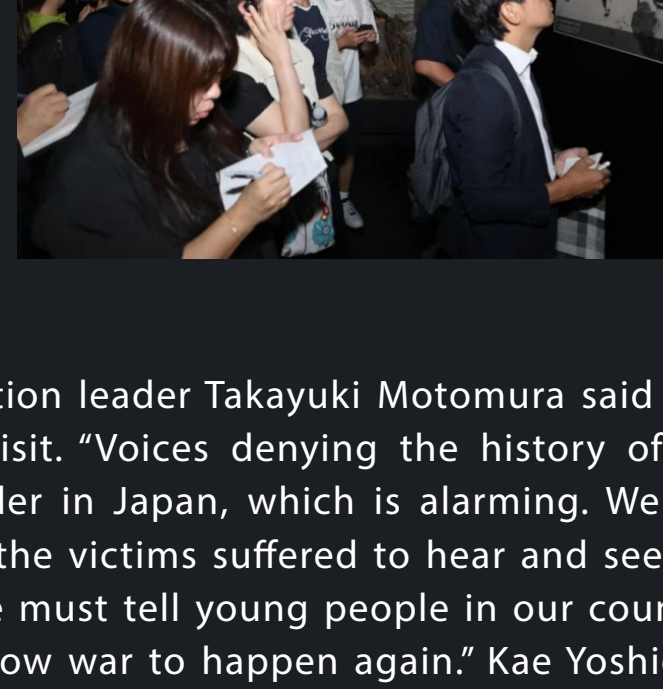
Finally, the visitors carefully wrote their heartfelt messages in the guest book.



Descendants of Survivors Share History Through Art at Promotional Event for the Play Life

On July 16, twenty young student actors involved in the original play Life visited the Memorial Hall for an immersive historical study program. Set against the backdrop of the 1937 Nanjing Massacre, the play follows the life-and-death ordeals of the young siblings Wang Zhong and Wang Hua, the humanitarian rescue efforts of international friend John Rabe, and the transmission of memory across time and space, illuminating the goodness of humanity and the resilience of life amid desperate circumstances.

Xie Jingwen, a student at Nanjing University of Aeronautics and Astronautics and a descendant of the late Nanjing Massacre survivor Liu Yongxing, participated in the activity as a member of the Life production team. She joined Ge Fengjin, an inheritor of historical memories of the Nanjing Massacre, for an on-stage discussion. Drawing on their respective family experiences, the two descendants of survivors shared their reflections on carrying historical memory forward, deeply moving the young people in attendance.



In 1937, Liu Yongxing, then a 24-year-old tailor, and his younger brother were taken by Japanese soldiers to the riverbank at Xiaguan, where they were subjected to a mass killing. Liu narrowly survived, but his brother was killed.

Having heard about her family's suffering since childhood, Xie Jingwen volunteered to join the play's outreach team. She said, "The immersive form of the play has brought me closer to 1937. I can now feel much more deeply the suffering endured by my great-grandfather and all the residents of Nanjing at that time."