

# 南京大屠杀图录

## An Illustrated History of the Nanjing Massacre

侵华日军南京大屠杀遇难同胞纪念馆 编

Compiled by the Memorial Hall of the Victims in the Nanjing Massacre by Japanese Invaders

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# 序言

发生在 1937 年底至 1938 年初的南京大屠杀，是 20 世纪最黑暗、最惨绝人寰的事件之一，是人类文明史上的一场浩劫。日本侵略军完全蔑视中国人的人权，肆意践踏中国人的生命、财产、生存、生活等基本权利，在 6 个星期的时间里，屠杀了 30 万以上的放下武器的中国军人和无辜平民，其中包括很多妇女、老人和婴幼儿。南京市内发生了 2 万起以上的强奸事件，南京城内三分之一以上的建筑被焚毁。日本侵略者屠杀手段极其残酷多样，其恐怖程度令人发指。当时，《纽约时报》的一位记者在一篇报道中这样写道：“日军在占领南京后所进行的屠杀、强奸、掠夺等等，简直就像远古野蛮时代发生的事。”

即使在人类历史最黑暗的时刻，人性的光辉仍然在闪耀。与日本侵略军横施暴虐、人性泯灭相对照的是，20 多位西方人士不顾各自政府的劝告毅然留在南京，他们利用其中立国人士的身份，设立南京国际安全区，保护了 20 多万南京市民。他们将个人的安危置之度外，面对日军的屠刀，为难民的生存奔走呼吁，谱写了一曲动人的人道主义乐章。他们崇高的人道主义精神以及为人类的和平事业所付出的艰辛努力，将永远为历史所铭记。

和平与发展是当今世界的主流。只有向历史学习，从惨痛的历史中吸取经验教训，才不会重蹈覆辙，才能唤起世界人民为消除战争根源不懈努力，建立公正合理的国际新秩序。如果我们忘却过去的苦难，那么，历史的悲剧就会重演。



1985年8月，侵华日军南京大屠杀遇难同胞纪念馆落成开放。迄今为止，该馆已接待中外观众1000多万人。不同肤色、不同国籍的人们从纪念馆展览所重现的那段血腥历史中，都能感受到和平的来之不易。

近20年来，侵华日军南京大屠杀遇难同胞纪念馆十分重视资料的征集、整理和研究，加大学术研究的广度和深度。该馆先后征集文物资料1000多件。“万人坑”遗址的发掘、考证填补了多年来史料研究上的空白，“万人坑”遗址陈列工程的建设，为场馆增加了撼人心魄的陈列内容。该馆对南京大屠杀幸存者做了大量调查和研究，另外还编辑出版了一系列史料书籍，举行各类学术研讨活动10多次，尤其是成功地举办了由150多名中、韩、日三国知名学者参加的首届“历史认知与东亚和平论坛”大型国际学术研讨会，在国际上产生了较大反响。

《南京大屠杀图录》是该馆近年来研究成果的结晶。400余幅历史照片都经过了严格的挑选，其中约有三分之一未公开出版过。全书共分七个部分，各部分相互之间衔接紧密。全书再现了南京大屠杀的惨烈图景，展示了国际友人对南京人民的人道主义救助，表达了爱好和平的人们对大屠杀的思考。

近年来，日本社会仍然存在着与当今世界和平与发展主流很不和谐的声音。在日本的主流社会，南京大屠杀等日军侵略暴行的史实，并未得到普遍的认同。日本右翼分子不断放言否认日本的侵略历史，并肆意进行歪曲和篡改，

向历史挑战。修改历史教科书、少数政要顽固地坚持参拜靖国神社等一系列事件，使深受战争伤害的人们再次蒙受伤害和侮辱。日本与亚洲被侵略国家之间，在历史认识方面的鸿沟进一步扩大。不修复这一鸿沟，不与各国人民之间进行真诚的对话与交流，不在历史认识方面达成共识，就不可能实现真正的民族和解，就不可能有持久的友好与和平。

了解历史真相是达成历史共识的前提和基础。侵华日军南京大屠杀遇难同胞纪念馆在五洲传播出版社的帮助下，编辑出版这本书，正是希望世人通过这些图片资料，进一步了解南京大屠杀的历史真相，并从中汲取教训，提高警觉，为人类的和平与发展作贡献。

在人类社会已经进入21世纪的今天，地区性的冲突仍在继续，霸权主义和恐怖主义的阴霾笼罩着世界，人类实现和平的道路依然漫长。历史经验表明，世界和平是可以争取和创造的，那就是世界和平反战力量的大联合。只要世界爱好和平的人民团结起来，人类和平美好的未来就一定会到来。

叶皓

# PREFACE

The Nanjing Massacre was the darkest chapter of the twentieth century. It occurred from the end of 1937 to the beginning of 1938. In terms of cruelty, few atrocities can compare to this horrible event. After the Japanese army invaded China, it violated Chinese people's human rights, taking their lives and robbing them of their wealth. In six weeks, more than 300,000 Chinese people had been killed. Most of them were ordinary people, including women, children, and the elderly. During that time, more than 20,000 cases of rape were reported and more than one third of Nanjing's buildings were destroyed. Moreover, the Japanese soldiers employed many brutal methods to kill people, shocking almost every nation. A reporter from the New York Times likened the killings and rape conducted by the Japanese Army to the cruelty of ancient times.

Even during such a dark period, the human spirit still carried on. When the Japanese Army destroyed Nanjing, about 20 foreigners stayed in the city despite warnings by their governments. They tried their best to help the ordinary Chinese people, working tirelessly to save the innocent from slaughter by creating the Nanjing International Safety Zone, where some

200,000 civilians found shelter. Their selfless sense of charity and humanistic spirit will forever be remembered in Chinese history. Peace and development are two major themes in the present-day world. We should learn lessons from the past, and try to avoid another tragedy. In order to set up a fair and proper world order, people should strive to eliminate the causes of war. At the same time, we should not forget this dark period in our history.

In August 1985, the Memorial Hall of the Victims in the Nanjing Massacre by Japanese Invaders was set up and opened to the public. About 10,000,000 people from all over the world have visited this Memorial Hall to date. After exploring this bloody episode in history, visitors feel that the peace they now enjoy did not come easy.

During its twenty-year history, the Memorial Hall of the Victims in the Nanjing Massacre by Japanese Invaders has collected related materials and has done a great deal of research. The museum has more than 1,000 documents and photographs related to the Nanjing Massacre. Research on digging of the pits of thousands of bodies, or *wan ren keng*, has been an important part of Chinese modern history studies. This



Memorial Hall has made a great effort to fill the blanks in the study of historical materials on the Massacre. Research on the people who survived the massacre resulted in several books published and in more than ten conferences held. One of the conferences is entitled the Peace Forum on History and East Asia. It brought together 150 historians from China, Japan and Korea, making it a significant international event.

*An Illustrated History of the Nanjing Massacre* is a result of several years of research by the Memorial. It has about 400 carefully selected photos. One third of them have never been published before.

This book consists of seven chapters, related to each other. The photos demonstrate the tragic events and the foreigners who helped the people of Nanjing at that time. This massacre should be remembered by the people around the world.

Today, the Japanese society has different opinions about the Nanjing Massacre. A few Japanese politicians not only deny the fact that the massacre occurred, but also deny Japan's wrongdoing in the Second World War. In recent years, Japanese government officials have been visiting the Yasukuni Shrine and revising history text-books. These actions harm friendly ties between

China and Japan. People who suffered in this war are being hurt again. Japan and the other countries of Asia invaded by Japan still have a different understanding of the history. Without finding common ground on historical issues, it will be difficult to maintain peace in Asia.

We insist that historical truth should be the basis for understanding history. The Memorial Hall of the Victims in the Nanjing Massacre by Japanese Invaders, together with China Intercontinental Press, will publish this book for the purpose of promoting the truth about the Massacre. We hope that readers will gain detailed knowledge about this event.

The world in the twenty-first century faces many regional conflicts. International terrorism and hegemonism are the ultimate danger. World peace is still difficult to achieve. History teaches us that world peace can be achieved only when people around the world unite.

Ye Hao

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The Situation  
Before the Fall of  
Nanjing in 1937

1937年南京沦陷前的形势

# 1

## 1937年南京沦陷前的形势

### The Situation Before the Fall of Nanjing in 1937

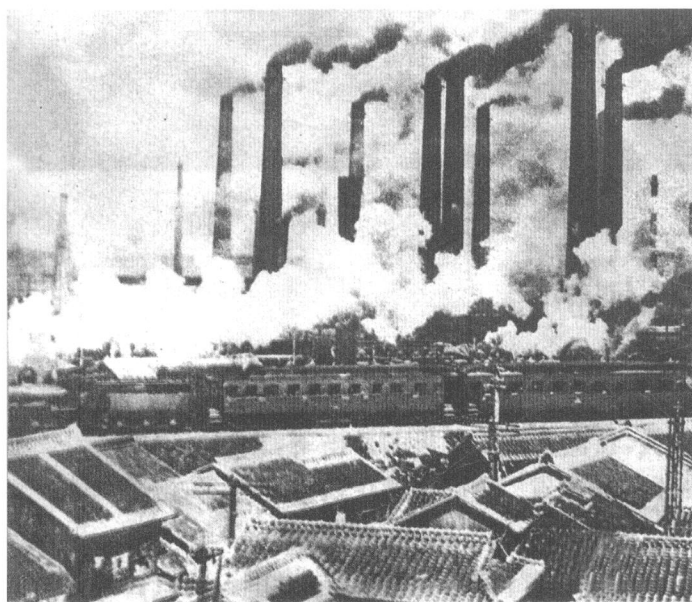
日本明治维新之后开始走上军国主义道路,逐渐向外侵略扩张,自 1895 年武装侵占中国领土台湾起,不断地将侵略的触角伸向中国。进入 20 世纪 30 年代,在世界经济危机冲击下,日本军国主义思想急剧膨胀,1931 年发动“九一八”事变,出兵侵占中国东北三省。1937 年 7 月 7 日,又在中国北平(现北京)制造卢沟桥事变,发动了全面侵华战争。8 月 13 日,日军进攻上海。8 月 15 日,日军开始持续轰炸国民政府首都南京。11 月 12 日,上海沦陷。

After the Meiji Reformation, Japan started to expand its military and began to invade other countries. In 1895, Japan occupied Taiwan of China and attempted to invade China further. The world economic crisis of the 1930s accelerated the growth of Japanese militarism. After the September 18 Incident in 1931, Japanese forces occupied China's three northeastern provinces. On July 7, 1937, Japan provoked the Marco Polo Bridge Incident in Beiping (now Beijing) and launched a full scale invasion of China. On August 13, 1937, the Japanese army attacked Shanghai. On August 15, they began to bomb Nanjing, the capital of the Republic of China. On November 12, the Japanese captured Shanghai.



## 一、日本扩军备战，蓄意发动侵略战争

### Strengthening of Japanese Military Forces for Waging War against China



日本八幡制铁所为了侵略战争的需要，加紧生产军火  
(选自吉林人民出版社：《南京大屠杀图证》)

Nippon Steel Corporation Yawata Works speed up the production of arms in order to prepare for invasion.



日本越前永平寺僧人进行军事训练

(选自吉林人民出版社：《南京大屠杀图证》)

Japanese monks in the Echizen Nagahira Temple undergo military training.



日本小学生接受军国主义的教育

(选自[日]每日新闻社:《一亿人の昭和史》)

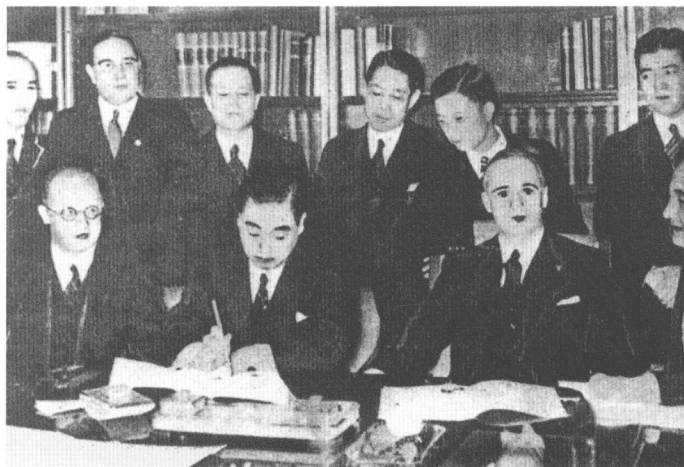
Japanese teenagers receive education of militarism



日本为了侵略扩张军备,动员民众捐献飞机。这是日本人举行献机典礼时的情形

(选自舒宗侨、魏守忠:《二次大战照片精华》)

In order to prepare for invasion , Japan encourages people to donate planes. This is a plane donation ceremony.



1936年11月25日,日本和德国签定《德日防共协定》,结成“东京-柏林”法西斯联盟

(选自吉林人民出版社:《南京大屠杀图证》)

On November 25, 1936, Japan and Germany signed the Anti-Comintern Pact, resulting in the formation of the Tokyo-Berlin Fascist League.

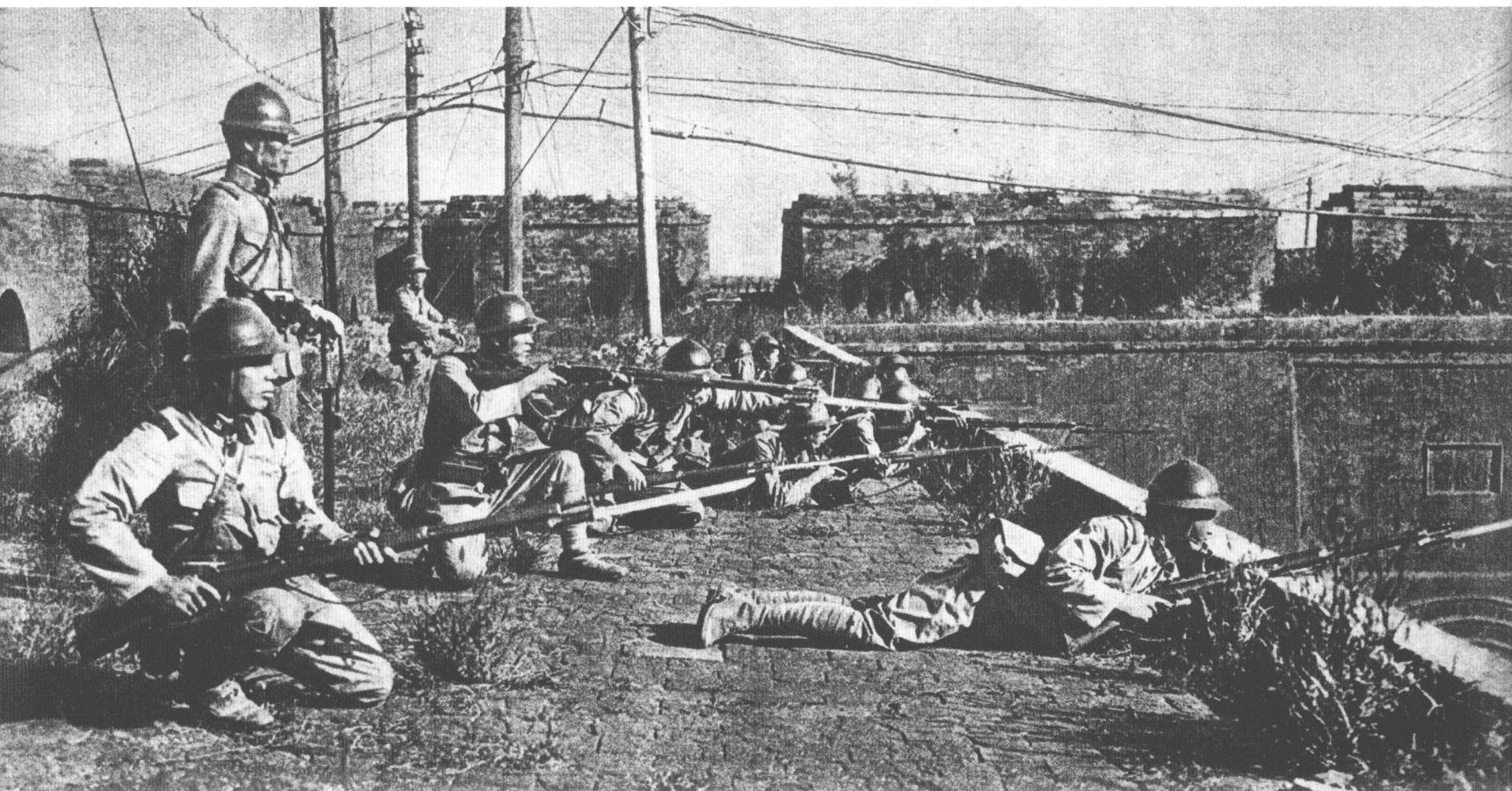


## 二、沈阳爆发“九一八事变”，日本侵占东北三省

### The September 18 Incident in Shenyang and the Occupation of the Three Northeastern Provinces of China

1927年,日本内阁会议制订了有关侵略中国东北的方针,在完成了发动侵略战争的准备之后,1931年由侵华日军关东军发动了“九一八事变”,揭开了对中国、进而对亚洲及太平洋地区进行全面武装侵略的序幕。

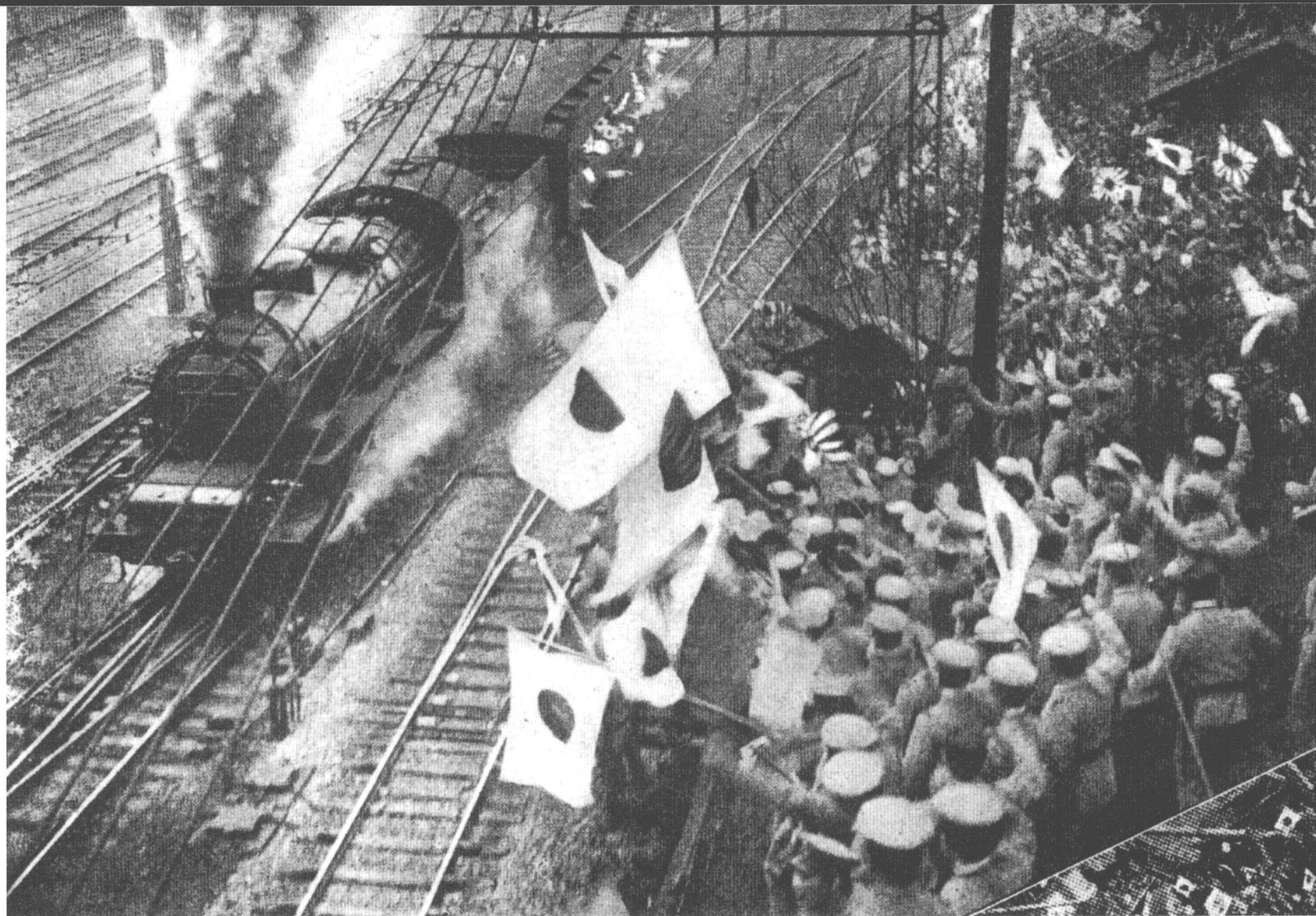
In 1927, the Japanese cabinet meeting made a resolution to invade China's three northeastern provinces. The Kanto Army launched the September 18 Incident in 1931, starting a full-scale invasion of China, Even Asia, and the Pacific.



1931年9月18日,日本在中国沈阳制造了“九一八事变”,开始侵占中国东北三省,在亚洲率先燃起战火

(选自日本朝日新闻社:《满洲事变写真画报》)

On September 18, 1931, Japan provoked a military incident in Shenyang and began to invade three northeastern provinces of China.



在日本军国主义煽惑下,日本社会陷入战争狂热,图为日本各地民众欢送侵华日军出发  
(选自上海文华美术图书公司:《东北巨变血泪大画史》)

Encouraged by its growing militarism, Japanese society became agitated by war. This picture shows the citizens of Japan send off their invading army.



日军装甲车侵入沈阳

(选自日本东海通讯社:《大日本外地写真帖》)

Armed Japanese vehicles enter Shenyang.