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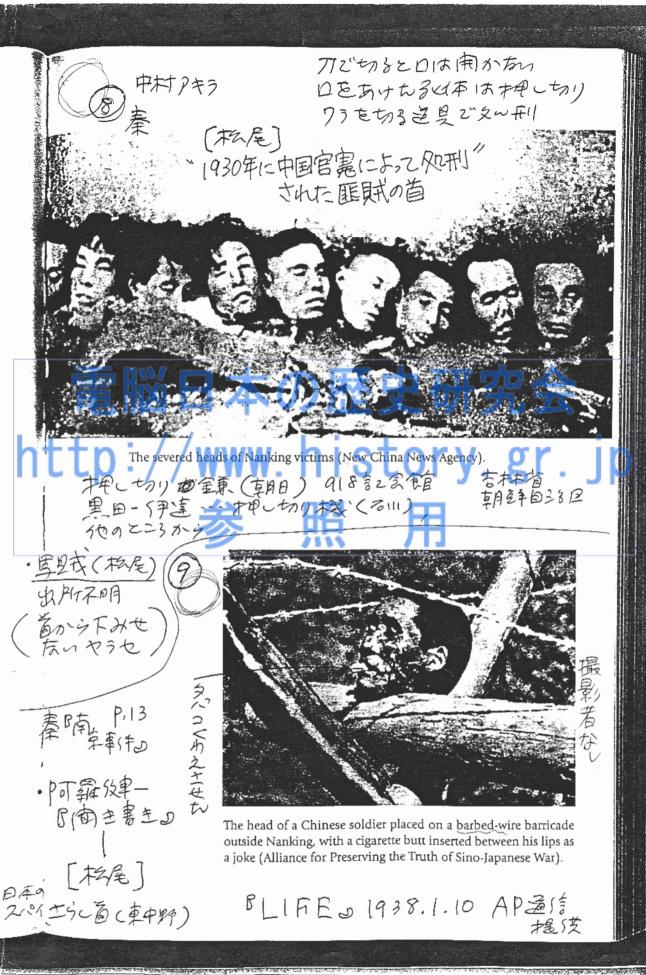


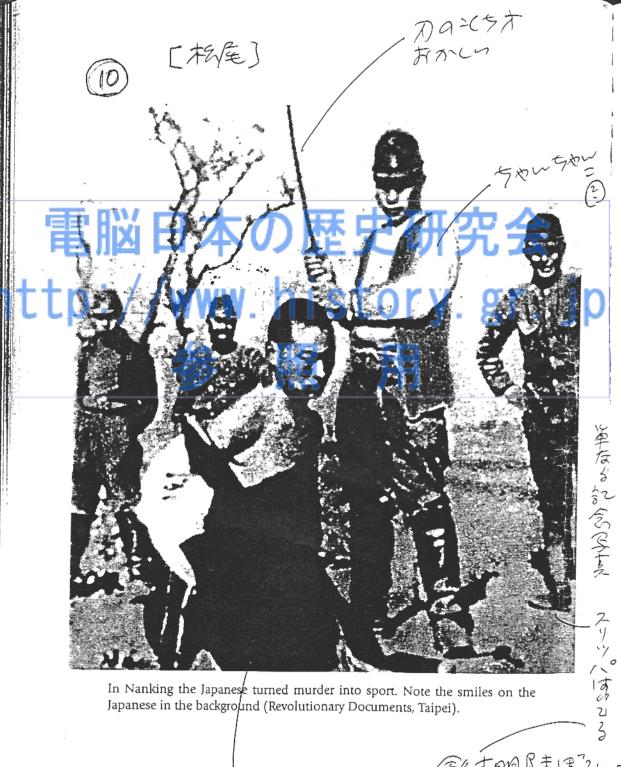
Beheadings by sword were popular in Nanking. Here the camera captures the moment of a victim's decapitation (New China News Agency).

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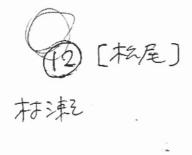
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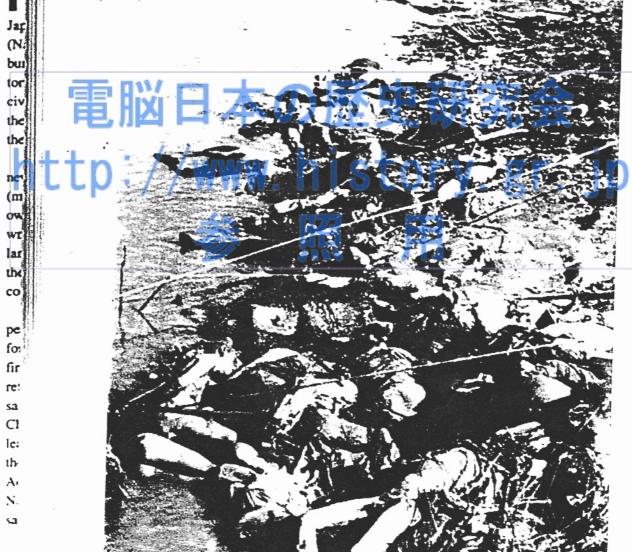
p. 265



The Japanese media avidly covered the army's killing contests near Nanking. In one of the most notorious, two Japanese sublieutenants, Mukai Toshiaki and Noda Takeshi, went on separate beheading sprees near Nanking to see who could kill one hundred men first. The Japan Advertiser ran their picture under the bold headline, "Contest to Kill First 100 Chinese with Sword Extended when Both Fighters Exceed Mark—Mukai Scores 106 and Noda 105" (Japan Advertiser).

李室·521-振寿, 海见記者





Corpses of Nanking citizens were dragged to the banks of the Yangtze and thrown into the river (Moriyasa Murase).

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## 電脳日本の歴史研究会 ttpは海軍上海海域は東東 jp

Heaps of dead bodies wait for disposal on the wharves of Hsiakwan, the port suburb north of Nanking (Moriyasa Murase).

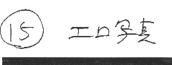
力力丰芳自气:シナ军の宣伝学に湾別軍が Japanese soldiers sometimes forced their victims to pose in pornographic pictures, which were kept as souvenirs of rape (courtesy of the Fitch family). -- 英語原文には写真をで ティンパーりの本の中国語訳から登場 S.13.7 ~ 学術性やいに読者にショックチェるた目的に

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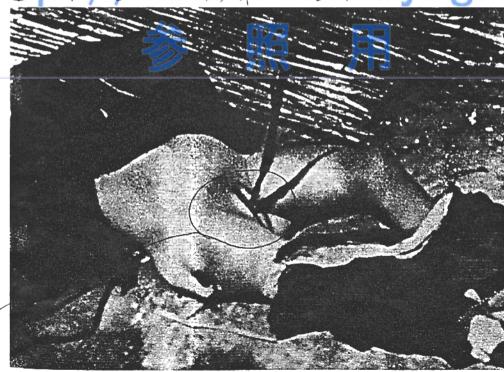
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The Japanese bound this young woman to a chair for repeated attack (New

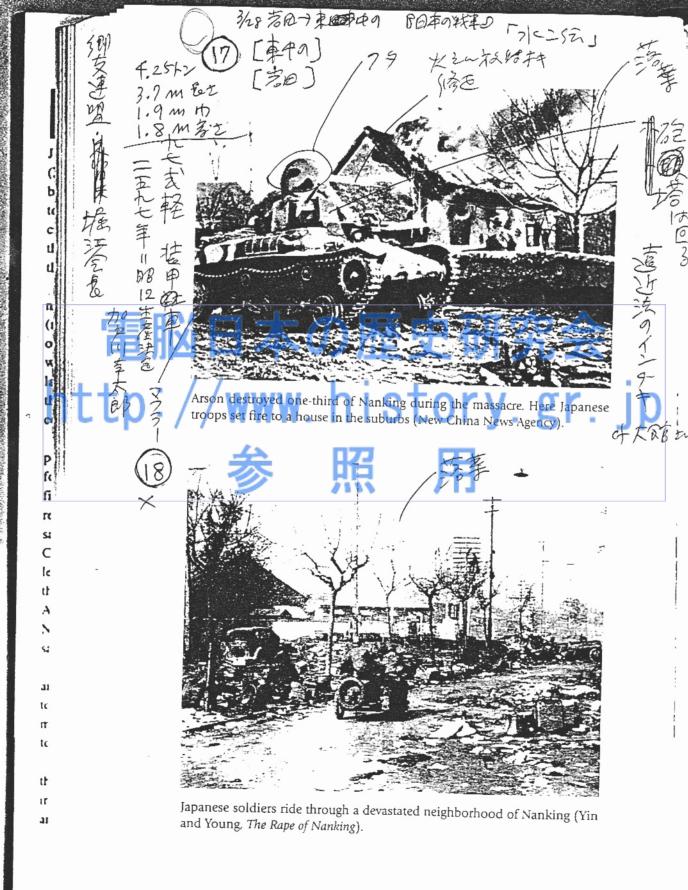




Nanking women were not only raped but tortured and mutilated (Modern China Publishing).

日清郑争時、尼港事件

日本の月智にはなり





The foreigners also established a rural safety zone outside Nanking (Ernest H. Forster, Yale Divinity School Library).



Dr. Robert Wilson, the only surgeon in Nanking during the massacre (Yale Divinity School Library).





Dr. Wilson examines a gang-rape victim whose head was almost severed by the Japanese. In a deserted schoolhouse two soldiers struck this woman ten times with a bayonet—once on the wrist, once on the face, four times on the back, and four times on her neck, which slashed the muscles down to the vertebral column (John Magee).

Scenes from Nanking University Hospital, where Wilson worked. This teenage boy's head was charred black after the Japanese doused it with gasoline and set it on fire (John Magee).





This fourteen-year-old boy was imprisoned by the Japanese, starved, and then severely beaten with an iron bar when he begged to go home (John Magee). Li Xouyin, who barely eluded rape after fighting three Japanese soldiers and enduring thirty-seven bayonet wounds. Seven months pregnant during the fight, she suffered a miscarriage in the hospital. She did not recover from her wounds for

another seven months (John Magee).





Minnie Vautrin, "The Living Goddess of Nanking" (Courtesy of Emma Lyon).



Miner Searle Bates, history professor at Nanking University and chairman of the International Committee after May 1939 (Yale Divinity School Library). 24



During the war crimes trials in 1946, some of the dried bones from mass graves were unearthed for inspection by Chinese officials (Alliance for Preserving the Truth of the Sino-Japanese War).

戦弘者の骨を唇部なの常と2リかとる

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