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"When he heard what was happening, Magee rushed to the site, and using his 16 mm movie camera he didn't flinch from recording the most disturbing images," Wu said.

"The missionary was also the first person to hear Xia's story as the 8-year-old, who sustained three bayonet cuts, struggled to explain an atrocity she would only be able to grasp many years later."

In 1938, Magee's film, shot in secret on a number of occasions and lasting hundreds of minutes, was smuggled out of Nanjing to be developed in Shanghai. Before Magee left China in 1941, the film was taken out of the country by a friend.

Another person Wu believes risked his life trying to expose the inhuman actions was known only as "CS Tai". "The name was on the cover of a book I bought in an antique market. It also appeared at the end of the book's English foreword, along with a date: Nov 8, 1938," he said.

The book, which is typewritten, comprises two different works. One, called *What War Means: The Japanese Terror in China*, and the other called *War Damage in the Nanking Area, December 1937 to March 1938*. Both were penned in early 1938.

"Research shows that the books were not published in Nanjing, for obvious reasons. So this person, whose exact Chinese name we may never discover, typed the entire two books sitting in front of his type-



A Chinese veteran salutes the victims of the Nanjing Massacre. YANG BO / CHINA NEWS SERVICE

writer in a room inside the Nanking Safety Zone," Wu said.

The zone, set up by a group of foreigners at the fall of Nanjing, provided a haven for many thousands of Chinese. It was operated by the International Committee, of which Magee was a member.

"Why would Tai do that? Because he wanted to expose the sin, and to offer hope to people locked in the 'city of death,'" Wu said.

"In the final sentence of the foreword, he wrote: 'I pray that our country will gain her final success, and become a strong country.'"

In 2005, Wu paid 5,000 yuan (\$755) for a packaged condom previously owned by a Japanese collector. Printed on the simple kraft paper packaging is the brand name, just below a star — the emblem of the Imperial Japanese Army. The packaging of the accompanying dis-

infected cream states that it was manufactured by a Japanese army supply factory.

"This sheds light on the notorious 'comfort women' system the Japanese military consistently installed in almost all the areas of Asia it occupied," he said.

According to estimates by Chinese scholars, about 360,000 women in the region were forced into sexual slavery, most notably in China, Korea and the Philippines. Abducted from their homes, they were thrown into "comfort stations", in which many of them died.

The survivors lived with the pain for the rest of their lives.

Very few of them spoke openly about their experience later, Wu said. "It was here (in Nanjing) that the Japanese occupying authorities began to install the evil system on a large scale, after its introduction in Shanghai."

Research has shown that there were at least 30 comfort stations in the city.

Wu's museum is located near the Andemen Gate, the southwestern entrance of Nanjing, through which two Japanese Army divisions entered the city 80 years ago.

"Everything here speaks volumes," Wu said, leafing through a diary in his collection. It was written by a Japanese soldier who was in Nanjing in 1937.

Part of one entry simply reads: "December 13, 1937; a bright winter day."

Oldest massacre survivor dies at 100

Witness to the 1937 Japanese invasion passes away, three days before national memorial

By ZHOU WENTING
and CANG WEI

The oldest survivor of the Nanjing Massacre died on Dec 10, and fewer than 100 survivors remain, the Memorial Hall of the Victims in the Nanjing Massacre said on Dec 11.

State leaders attended a public memorial ceremony at the Memorial Hall of the Victims in the Nanjing Massacre by Japanese Invaders in Nanjing, East China's Jiangsu province, on Dec 13.

Guan Guangjing died at age 100 three days before the National Memorial Day for Nanjing Massacre Victims. He had been bedridden for six months because of heart disease and died at home from multiple organ failure, his 76-year-old son-in-law, who gave only his surname as Liu, said by phone.

Guan contributed verbal testimony to *Irrefutable Evidence, A Memoir of the Lishui Bombing Caused by Japanese Invaders*, published by Nanjing Press in November 2016. The book collected 31 survivors' oral accounts of the bombing in Nanjing's Lishui county on Nov 29, 1937, that took more than 1,200 lives.

He said in the book that he hid under a big rock during the bombing and witnessed his neighbors, including the four generations of a family surnamed Sun, being killed.

Guan later managed to stay alive by hiding wherever he could during the massacre, in which more than 300,000 Chinese were killed by Japanese invaders, when Nanjing, then China's capital, was occupied in December 1937.

Officials from the memorial hall said Guan narrated that he witnessed Japanese invaders killing people multiple times.

The National Memorial Day falls on Dec 13, and this year marks the 80th anniversary of the Nanjing Massacre.

"Guan was an orphan before 1937 and had no siblings. Five years ago, his wife died at age 84," Liu said.

Internet users mourned for Guan after the memorial hall announced his death on social networking service Sina Weibo on Dec 10. The Weibo post said Guan used to be a barrel maker in Lishui county and lived a frugal life. He was always willing to help others and was highly esteemed in the local community, it said.

It also said his family donated several of his personal articles to the memorial hall, including a paper fan, a watch and a teapot.

Zhang Sheng, a history professor at Nanjing University, said only about half of the more than 90 survivors can express themselves clearly as most are older than 85.

Wu Lisong, a history lecturer at Nanjing University, said the public used to believe that the survivor's pain would pass but have come to realize that it lasts a lifetime.

"Some of them are stricken with fright when people wearing Japanese military uniforms appear on the TV screen, and some become irritable whenever people mention those years to them," said Wu, who since September 2016 has led a project collecting oral accounts from survivors.

"Neither an apology nor compensation can reverse the traumas to the victims and survivors, but we still must make clear the history, which may be a starting point of reconciliation," he said.

Contact the writers at
zhouwenting@chinadaily.com.cn



Guan Guangjing, the oldest Nanjing Massacre survivor until his death on Dec 10, works in his vegetable garden. PHOTOS BY XINHUA



Guan is pictured showing his survivor identification and posing with his daughters. His oral testimony about his survival was published in a book last year.