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Project Process Book

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## > **Web Design I**

### **Web Design I** **Exercises and Projects**

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## Web Design | Exercises and Projects

This process book shows web design exercises and projects that I have completed throughout this semester. The main goal of this class was to start off coding in HTML, then apply CSS styling to that HTML code, and ultimately create a functioning mini website by the end of the semester utilizing the knowledge we gained during these last four months.

Our class completed five exercises relating to HTML and CSS styling. Each student was allowed to choose a topic of interest for him or her, and all five exercises revolved around building webpages about that topic. After these five exercises, we did a speed project, which was to design a sweepstakes landing page on Adobe Illustrator. Our first official project was to code a webpage based on that design. Lastly, our second—and final—project of the semester was to design a small, working website for a restaurant of our choice.

### > Introduction

## Web Design | Exercises and Projects

Throughout this semester, my biggest goal for web design was to learn how to properly apply CSS styling to my HTML code. In my senior year of high school, I had taken a Web Design and Technology class and learned about HTML and CSS; however, I soon realized in this Web Design I class this semester that much of what I had been taught to do in high school in terms of coding was outdated or incorrect (such as designing layouts with tables). Therefore, I really wanted to focus on relearning proper attributes, elements, and styling functions so that I could put together an effective layout for a webpage.

### > **Design Objectives**

## Web Design | Exercises and Projects

The topic I chose for my five exercises was the Nanking Massacre. For Exercise 1, we were required to code just the content of one page about our chosen topic. The focus was placed on creating headings and paragraphs. On this page, I inserted background information and some important information about the Nanking Massacre.

### > Exercise 1

The Nanking Massacre, also known as the Rape of Nanking or Rape of Nanjing, was an episode during the Second Sino-Japanese War of mass murder and mass rape by Japanese troops against the citizens of Nanking (then called Nanjing) at the end of the Republic of China's Nationalist government's rule in December 1937, after it had fallen to the Japanese capture. During this period, soldiers of the Imperial Japanese Army murdered an estimated 40,000 to over 300,000 Chinese civilians and disarmed combatants, and perpetrated widespread rape and looting. Several key perpetrators were tried and found guilty at the International Military Tribunal for the Far East and the Nanking War Crimes Tribunal, and were executed. A key perpetrator, Prince Asaka of the Imperial Family, escaped prosecution by having earlier been granted immunity by the Allies.

Since most Japanese military records on the killings were kept secret or destroyed shortly after the surrender of Japan in 1945, historians have not been able to accurately estimate the death toll of the massacre. The International Military Tribunal for the Far East estimated in 1948 that over 200,000 Chinese were killed in the incident. China's official estimate is more than 300,000 dead based on the evaluation of the Nanjing War Crimes Tribunal in 1947. The death toll has been actively contested among scholars since 1980s.

The event remains a contentious political issue, as aspects of it have been disputed by historical negotiators and Japanese nationalists who assert that the massacre has been either exaggerated or fabricated for propaganda purposes. The controversy surrounding the massacre remains a stumbling block in Sino-Japanese relations and in Japanese relations with other Asia-Pacific nations such as South Korea and the Philippines.

Although the Japanese government has admitted to the killing of a large number of non-combatants, looting, and other violence committed by the Imperial Japanese Army after the fall of Nanking, and Japanese veterans who served there have confirmed that a massacre took place, a small but vocal minority within both the Japanese government and society have argued that the death toll was military in nature and that no such crimes ever occurred. Denial of the massacre and revisionist accounts of the killings have become a staple of Japanese nationalism. In Japan, public opinion of the massacres varies, but few deny outright that it happened.

### Battle of Nanking

#### Siege of the City

The Japanese military continued to move forward, breaching the last lines of Chinese resistance, and arriving outside the walled city of Nanking on December 9.

#### Demand for Surrender

At noon on December 9, the military dropped leaflets into the city, urging the surrender of Nanking within 24 hours, promising annihilation if refused.

Meanwhile, members of the Committee contacted Tang and suggested a plan for three-day cease-fire, during which the Chinese troops could withdraw without fighting while the Japanese troops would stay in their present position.

General Tang agreed with this proposal if the International Committee could acquire permission of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, who had already fled to Hankow to which he had temporarily shifted the military headquarters two days earlier.

John Rabe bounded the U.S. gunboat *Panay* on December 9 and sent two telegrams, one to Chiang Kai-shek by way of the American ambassador in Hankow, and one to the Japanese military authority in Shanghai. The next day he was informed that Chiang Kai-shek, who had ordered that Nanking be defended "to the last man," had refused to accept the proposal.

#### Assault and Capture of Nanking

The Japanese awaited an answer to their demand for surrender but no response was received from the Chinese by the deadline on December 10. General Iwane Matsui waited another hour before issuing the command to take Nanking by force. The Japanese army mounted its assault on the Nanking walls from multiple directions; the SEF's 16th Division attacked three gates on the eastern side, the 6th Division of the IJA launched its offensive on the western walls, and the SEF's 9th Division advanced into the area in-between.

On December 12, under heavy artillery fire and aerial bombardment, General Tang Sheng-chi ordered his men to retreat. What followed was nothing short of chaos. Some Chinese soldiers stripped civilians of their clothing in a desperate attempt to blend in, and many others were shot by the Chinese supervisory forces as they tried to flee.

On 13 December, the 6th and the 116th Divisions of the Japanese Army were the first to enter the city, facing little military resistance. Simultaneously, the 9th Division entered nearby Guanghua Gate, and the 16th Division entered the Zhongshan and Taiping gates. That same afternoon, two small Japanese Navy fleets arrived on both sides of the Yangtze River.

#### Pursuit and Mopping-up Operations

Japanese troops pursued the retreating Chinese army units, primarily in the Xukouan area to the north of the city walls and around the Zijin Mountain in the east. Although most sources suggest that the final phase of the battle ended on December 13, Chinese troops continued to fight in pockets throughout the city. The remaining Chinese military still posed a serious threat to the Japanese. Prince Yasuhiko Asaka told a war correspondent later that he was in a very perilous position when his headquarters was ambushed by Chinese forces that were in the midst of fleeing from Nanking east of the city. On the other side of the city, the 11th Company of the 45th Regiment encountered some 20,000 Chinese soldiers who were making their way from Xukouan.

The Japanese army conducted its mopping-up operation both inside and outside the Nanking Safety Zone. Since the area outside the safety zone had been almost completely evacuated, the mopping-up effort was concentrated in the safety zone. The safety zone, an area of 3.85 square kilometres, was packed with the remaining population of Nanking. The Japanese army leadership assigned sections of the safety zone to some units to separate alleged plain-clothed soldiers from the civilians.

#### Massacre

Eyewitness accounts of Westerners and Chinese present at Nanking in the weeks after the fall of the city say that, over the course of six weeks following the fall of Nanking, Japanese troops engaged in rape, murder, theft, arson, and other war crimes. Some of these accounts, including the diaries of John Rabe and American Minnie Vautrin, came from foreigners who opted to stay behind to protect Chinese civilians from harm. Other accounts include first-person testimonies of Nanking Massacre survivors, eyewitness reports of journalists (both Western and Japanese), as well as the field diaries of military personnel. American missionary John Magee stayed behind to provide a 16 mm film documentary and first-hand photographs of the Nanking Massacre.

A group of foreign expatriates headed by Rabe had formed the 15-man International Committee on November 22 and mapped out the Nanking Safety Zone in order to safeguard civilians in the city, where the population numbered from 200,000 to 250,000. Rabe and American missionary Lewis S. Smythe, secretary of the International Committee and a professor of sociology at the University of Nanking, recorded the actions of the Japanese troops and filed complaints to the Japanese embassy.

### Massacre Contest

In 1937, the *Osaka Mainichi Shinbun* and its sister newspaper, the *Tokyo Nichi Nichi Shinbun*, covered a "contest" between two Japanese officers, Toshiaki Mukai and Tsuyoshi Noda of the Japanese 16th Division. The two men had been accused of rape and murder during the Nanking Massacre. Prior to the trial, Mukai had reportedly killed 100 people, while Noda had killed 105 people. Both officers supposedly surpassed their goal during the heat of battle, making it impossible to determine which officer had actually won the contest. Therefore, (according to journalists Asumi Karan and Suzuki Jiro, writing in the *Tokyo Nichi Nichi Shinbun* of December 13), they decided to begin another contest to kill 150 people. The *Nichi Nichi* headline of the story of December 13 read "'Incredible Record' [in the Contest] to Reheat 100 People—Mukai 106—105 Noda—Both 2nd Lieutenants Go Into Extra Innings."

After Japan surrendered, Mukai and Noda were arrested, each charged as a "Civilized Public Enemy," and executed at gunpoint in Nanking.

### Rape

The International Military Tribunal for the Far East estimated that, in addition to children and the elderly, 20,000 women were raped. A large portion of these rapes were systematic in a process in which soldiers would go from door to door, searching for girls, with many women being captured and gang raped. The women were often killed immediately after being raped, often through explicit mutilation or by penetrating vaginas with bayonets, long sticks of bamboo, or other objects. Young children were not exempt from these atrocities and were cut open to allow Japanese soldiers to rape them.

On 19 December 1937, the Reverend James M. McCallum wrote in his diary:

I know not where to end. Never have I heard or read such brutality. Rape! Rape! Rape! We estimate at least 1,000 cases a night and many by day. In case of resistance or anything that seems like disapproval, there is a bayonet stab or a bullet ... People are hysterical ... Women are being carried off every morning, afternoon and evening. The whole Japanese army seems to be free to go and come as it pleases, and do whatever it pleases.

On March 7, 1938, Robert O. Wilson, a surgeon at the American-administered University Hospital in the Safety Zone, wrote in a letter to his family, "a conservative estimate of people slaughtered in cold blood is somewhere about 100,000, including of course thousands of soldiers that had thrown down their arms."

Here are two excerpts from his letters of 15 and 18 December 1937 to his family:

The slaughter of civilians is appalling. I could go on for pages telling of cases of rape and brutality almost beyond belief. Two bayoneted corpses are the only survivors of seven street cleaners who were sitting in their headquaters when Japanese soldiers came in without warning or reason and killed five of their number and wounded the two that found their way to the hospital.

Let me recount some instances occurring in the last two days. Last night the house of one of the Chinese staff members of the university was broken into and two of the women, his relatives, were raped. Two girls, about 16, were raped to death in one of the refugee camps. In the University Middle School where there are 8,000 people the Japs came in ten times last night, over the wall, stole food, clothing, and ran away until they were satisfied. They bayoneted one little boy of eight who had five bayonet wounds including one that penetrated his stomach, a portion of omentum was outside the abdomen. I think he will live.

In his diary kept during the aggression against the city and its occupation by the Imperial Japanese Army, the leader of the Safety Zone, John Rabe, wrote many comments about Japanese atrocities. For 17 December:

Two Japanese soldiers have climbed over the garden wall and are about to break into our house. When I appear they give the excuse that they saw two Chinese soldiers climb over the wall. When I show them my party had no they return the excuse. In one of the houses in the narrow street behind my garden wall, a woman was raped, and then wounded in the neck with a bayonet. I managed to get an ambulance so we can take her to Kuanlin Hospital. Late at night 1,000 Japanese and girls and babies have been raped about 100 girls at Gingling College... alone. You hear nothing but rape. If husbands or brothers rape them, they're in shack. What you hear and see on all sides is the brutality and bestiality of the Japanese soldiers.

There are also accounts of Japanese troops forcing families to commit incestuous acts. Sons were forced to rape their mothers, fathers were forced to rape their daughters. One pregnant woman who was gang-raped by Japanese soldiers gave birth only a few hours later; although the baby was physically unharmed (Robert B. Edgerton, *Warriors of the Rising Sun*). Men who had declared a life of celibacy were also forced to rape women.

### Massacre of Civilians

Following the capture of Nanking, a massacre, which was perpetrated by the Imperial Japanese Army (IJA), led to the deaths of up to 60,000 residents in the city, a figure difficult to precisely calculate due to the many bodies deliberately burnt, buried in mass graves, or deposited in the Yangtze River by the IJA. Japanese ultra-nationalists have strongly disputed such death tolls, with some stating that only several hundred civilians were killed during the massacre. B. Campbell, in an article published in the journal *Sociological Theory*, has described the Nanking Massacre as a genocide considering the fact that the residents were still unwillingly killed en masse during the aftermath, despite the successful and certain outcome in battle. On 13 December 1937, John Magee wrote in his diary:

It is not until we tour the city that we learn the extent of destruction. We come across corpses every 100 to 200 yards. The bodies of civilians that I examined had bullet holes in their backs. These people had presumably been fleeing and were shot from behind. The Japanese march through the city in groups of ten to twenty soldiers and loot the shops ... I watched with my own eyes as they looted the cafe of our German baker Herr Kassing. Hempel's hotel was broken into as well, as [was] almost every shop on Ching Shang and Taiping Road.

On 10 February 1938, Legation Secretary of the German Embassy, Rosen, wrote to his Foreign Ministry about a film made in December by Reverend John Magee to recommend its purchase. Here is an excerpt from his letter and a description of some of its shots, kept in the Political Archives of the Foreign Ministry in Berlin:

During the Japanese reign of terror in Nanking—which, by the way, continues to this day to a considerable degree—the Reverend John Magee, a member of the American Episcopal Church Mission who has been here for almost a quarter of a century, took motion pictures that eloquently bear witness to the atrocities committed by the Japanese ... One will have to wait and see whether the highest officers in the Japanese army succeed, as they have indicated, in stopping the activities of their troops, which continue even today.

On December 13, about 30 soldiers came to a Chinese house at #5 Hsing Lu Kou in the southeastern part of Nanking, and demanded entrance. The door was open by the landlady, a Mohammad named Ha. They killed him immediately with a revolver, also Mrs. Ha, who knelt before them after Ha's death, begging them not to kill anyone else. Mrs. Ha asked them why they killed her husband and they shot her. Mr. Ha had a son four years old, who was also killed. After the killing of the parents, the soldiers took the child and beat him with a bottle thrice in her vagina. The baby was killed with a bayonet. Some soldiers then went to the next room, where Mrs. Ha's parents, aged 76 and 74, and her two daughters aged 16 and 14 [were]. They were about to rape the girls when the grandmother tried to protect them. The soldiers killed her with a revolver. The grandfather grasped the body of his wife and was killed. The two girls were then stripped, the elder being raped by 2-3 men, and the younger by 3. The older girl was stabbed afterwards and a cane was rammed in her vagina. The younger girl was bayoneted also but was spared the horrible treatment that had been meted out to her sister and mother. The soldiers then bayoneted another sister of between 7-8, who was also in the room. The last murders in the house were of Ha's two children, aged

**The Nanking Massacre**

file:///Users/Briana\_Pong/Desktop/brianapong-wu.github.io/Spring16/ex1/index.html

For quick access, place your bookmarks here on the bookmarks bar. Import bookmarks now.

4 and 2 respectively. The older was bayoneted and the younger split down through the head with a sword.

Pregnant women were targeted for murder, as their stomachs were often bayoneted, sometimes after rape. Tang Junshan, survivor and witness to one of the Japanese army's systematic mass killings, testified:

The seventh and last person in the first row was a pregnant woman. The soldier thought he might as well rape her before killing her, so he pulled her out of the group to a spot about ten meters away. As he was trying to pull her down, she screamed. The soldier abruptly stabbed her in the belly with a bayonet. She gave a final scream as her intestines spilled out. Then the soldier stabbed the fetus, with its umbilical cord clearly visible, and tossed it aside.

According to Navy veteran Shu Minan, "The Army used a trumpet sound that meant 'Kill all Chinese who run away'". Thousands were led away and mass-executed in an excavation known as the "Ten-Thousand-Corpse Ditch," a trench measuring about 300 m long and 5 m wide. Since records were not kept, estimates regarding the number of victims buried in the ditch range from 4,000 to 20,000. However, most scholars and historians consider the number to be more than 12,000 victims.

The Hui people, a minority Chinese group who are mainly Muslim, also suffered during the massacre, after which one mosque was found destroyed and others found to be "filled with dead bodies." Hui volunteers and imams buried over 100 Hui following Muslim ritual.

**Extrajudicial Killing of Chinese Prisoners of War**

On August 6, 1937, Hinshina had personally ratified his army's proposition to remove the constraints of international law on the treatment of Chinese prisoners. This directive also advised staff officers to stop using the term "prisoner of war" (POW).

Immediately after the fall of the city, Japanese troops embarked on a determined search for female soldiers, in which thousands of young men were captured. Many were taken to the Yangtze River, where they were machine-gunned. What was probably the single longest massacre of Chinese troops occurred along the banks of the Yangtze River on December 18 in the Straw String Corps Massacre. Japanese soldiers took most of the morning to bayonet all of the POWs' hands together; then the soldiers divided POWs into four columns and opened fire. Unable to escape, the POWs could only scream and thrash in desperation. It took an hour for the sounds of death to stop and even longer for the Japanese to bayonet each individual. Most were dumped into the Yangtze. It is estimated that at least 57,500 Chinese POWs were killed.

The Japanese troops gathered 1,300 Chinese soldiers and civilians at Taiping Gate and killed them. The victims were blown up with landmines, then doused with petrol before being set on fire. Those who were alive afterward were killed with bayonets. F. Tilmann Durbin and Archibald Steele, American news correspondents, reported that they had seen bodies of killed Chinese soldiers forming mounds six feet high at the Nanking Yijiang gate in the north. Durbin, who was working for *The New York Times*, toured Nanking before his departure from the city. He heard waves of machine-gun fire and witnessed the Japanese soldiers gun down some two hundred Chinese within ten minutes. Two days later, in his report to *The New York Times*, he stated that the alleys and street were filled with civilian bodies, including women and children.

According to a testimony delivered by missionary Ralph L. Phillips to the U.S. State Assembly Investigating Committee, he was "forced to watch while the Japs dismembered a Chinese soldier" and "rusked his heart and liver and ate them."

**Theft and Arson**

One third of the city was destroyed as a result of arson. According to reports, Japanese troops torched newly built government buildings as well as the homes of many civilians. There was considerable destruction to areas outside the city walls. Soldiers pillaged from the poor and the wealthy alike. The lack of resistance from Chinese troops and civilians in Nanking meant that the Japanese soldiers were free to divide up the city's valuables as they saw fit. This resulted in the widespread looting and burglary.

On December 17, chairman John Rabe wrote a complaint to Kiyoshi Fukai, second secretary of the Japanese Embassy. The following is an excerpt:

In other words, on the 13th when your troops entered the city, we had nearly all the civilian population gathered in a Zone in which there had been very little destruction by stray shells and no looting by Chinese soldiers even in full retreat ... All 27 Occidentals in the city at that time and our Chinese population were totally surprised by the reign of robbery, raping and killing initiated by your soldiers on the 14th. All we are asking in our protest is that you restore order among your troops and get the normal city life going as soon as possible. In the latter process we are glad to cooperate in any way we can. But even last night between 8 and 9 p.m. when five Occidentals members of our staff and Committee toured the Zone to observe conditions, we did not find any single Japanese patrol either in the Zone or at the entrances!

**Nanking Safety Zone and the Role of Foreigners**

The Japanese troops did respect the Zone to an extent; until the Japanese occupation, no shells entered that part of the city except a few stray shots. During the chaos following the attack of the city, some were killed in the Safety Zone, but the crimes that occurred in the rest of the city were far greater by all accounts.

The Japanese soldiers committed actions in the Safety Zone that were part of the larger Nanking Massacre. The International Committee appealed a number of times to the Japanese army, with Rabe using his credentials as a Nazi Party member, but to no avail. Rabe wrote that, from time to time, the Japanese would enter the Safety Zone at will, carry off a few hundred men and women, and either summary execute them or rape and then kill them.

By February 5, 1938, the International Committee had forwarded to the Japanese embassy a total of 450 cases of murder, rape, and general disorder by Japanese soldiers that had been reported after the American, British and German diplomats had returned to their embassies.

- Case 5—On the night of December 14th, there were many cases of Japanese soldiers entering houses and raping women or taking them away. This created panic in the area and hundreds of women moved into the Ginling College compound yesterday.
- Case 6—On the night of December 15th, a number of Japanese soldiers entered the University of Nanking buildings at Tao Yuan and raped 30 women on the spot, some by six men.
- Case 13—On December 18, 4 p.m., at No. 18 I Ho Lu, Japanese soldiers wanted a man's cigarette case and when he hesitated, one of the soldiers crushed in the side of his head with a bayonet. The man is now at the University Hospital and is not expected to live.
- Case 14—On December 16, seven girls (ages ranged from 16 to 21) were taken away from the Military College. Five returned. Each girl was raped six or seven times daily—reported December 18th.
- Case 15—There are about 540 refugees crowded in 983 and 85 on Canton Road ... More than 30 women and girls have been raped. The women and children are crying all nights. Conditions inside the compound are worse than we can describe. Please give us help.
- Case 16—A woman, her mother and brother, who were living in one of the Refugee Centers in the Refugee Zone, was shot through the head and killed by a Japanese soldier. The girl was 14 years old. The incident occurred near the Kuling Ssu, a noted temple on the border of the Refugee zone.
- Case 19—January 30th, about 5 p.m. Mr. Sone (of the Nanking Theological Seminary) was greeted by several hundred women pleading with him that they would not have to go home on February 4th. They said it was no use going home they might just as well be killed for staying at the camp as to be raped, robbed or killed at home ... One old woman 62 years old went home near Hansimen and Japanese soldiers came at night and wanted to rape her. She said she was too old. So the soldiers rammed a stick up her. But she survived to come back.

**Matsui's Reaction to the Massacre**

On December 18, 1937, as General Iwane Matsui began to comprehend the full extent of the rape, murder, and looting in the city, he grew increasingly dismayed. He reportedly told one of his civilian aides: "I now realize that we have unknowingly wrought a most grievous effect on this city. When I think of the feelings and sentiments of many of my Chinese friends who have fled from Nanking and of the future of the two countries, I cannot but feel depressed. I am very lonely and can never get in a mood to rejoice about this victory." He even let a tinge of regret flavor the statement he released to the press that morning: "I personally feel sorry for the tragedies to the people, but the Army must continue unless China repents. Now, in the winter, the season gives time to reflect. I offer my sympathy, with deep emotion, to a million innocent people." On New Year's Day, Matsui was still upset about the behavior of the Japanese soldiers at Nanking. Over a year he confided to a Japanese diplomat: "My men have done something very wrong and extremely regrettable."

**End of the Massacre**

In late January 1938, the Japanese army forced all refugees in the Safety Zone to return home, immediately claiming to have "restored order."

After the establishment of the *wuxian zhengfu* (the collaborating government) in 1938, order was gradually restored in Nanking and atrocities by Japanese troops lessened considerably.

On February 18, 1938, the Nanking Safety Zone International Committee was forcibly renamed "Nanking International Rescue Committee," and the Safety Zone effectively ceased to function. The last refugee camps were closed in May 1938.

## Web Design | Exercises and Projects

For Exercise 2, we worked on adding links, photographs, and tables to a second page about our chosen topic. We were still working on HTML code, so CSS did not come into play yet. The second page I created was related to the Nanking Massacre death toll.

### > Exercise 2

**The Nanking Massacre Death Toll**

**Background**

The total death toll of the Nanking Massacre is a highly contentious subject in Chinese and Japanese historiography. Following the outbreak of the Second Sino-Japanese War, the Japanese Imperial Army marched from Shanghai to the Chinese capital city of Nanking, and though a large number of Chinese POWs and civilians were slaughtered by the Japanese following their entrance into Nanking on December 13, 1937, the precise number remains unknown. Since the late 1960s when the first academic works on the Nanking Massacre were produced, estimating the approximate death toll of the massacre has been a major topic of scholarly debate.

A wide range of numbers have been proposed by historians but, in addition to differing interpretations of the evidence, there have been persistent difficulties in defining the scope and determining who among the dead to include as "massacre victims." Schlesinger believes that the massacre took place over a larger geographic area and a longer period of time, and who defines "massacre victim" more broadly, have generally led to larger estimates for the death toll. For example, Lewis S.C. Smythe estimates a death toll at 40,000, while Hata has argued that the Nanking Massacre took place only with the fall of Nanking between December 13, 1937, and early February 1938 and that only civilians and disarmed POWs should be included as "massacre victims." By contrast, the historian Tokushi Kashahara, who estimates the death toll at nearly 200,000, has argued that the Nanking Massacre took place in both the city of Nanking and in surrounding rural areas between December 4, 1937, and late March 1938 and that some Chinese soldiers killed on the battlefield should be included alongside POWs and civilians as "massacre victims."

Currently, the most reliable and widely agreed upon figures place the total between the broad range of 40,000 to 200,000 massacre victims in the entire Nanking Special Administrative District, though numbers even smaller or larger than this have been put forward by Japanese revisions and the government of China respectively.

Click [here](#) for more information on the Nanking Massacre on our website.  
Click [here](#) for a more comprehensive article on the Nanking Massacre from Wikipedia.

**Sources and Application**

David Askew, a historian at Ritsumeikan University, states that the death toll of the Nanking Massacre can be calculated by modern-day historians on the basis of four types of sources. The first type of source is oral history, but he calls this "the most problematic methodology in researching the incident" due in part to large discrepancies between the testimony of Japanese and Chinese eyewitnesses.

The second type of source is the burial records written down by Chinese charitable associations. The IMTFE stated that a total of 155,300 corpses were buried in and around Nanking after the fall of the city, based on statistics from the Red Swastika Society and the Chongshantang, though many historians now discount the accuracy of the burials recorded by the Chongshantang. Consequently, Askew estimates that the true number of corpses buried in Nanking is likely to be closer to 100,000. Kashahara, however, believes that the figures from the Chongshantang are accurate and that the IMTFE, though he concedes that some of the Chongshantang's figures can be accepted "at face value," nevertheless overstates the true death toll of the massacre. On the one hand, burial statistics combine together massacre victims with Chinese combat casualties and thus exaggerate the death toll. On the other hand, they fail to include corpses that were buried rather than buried and thus underestimate the death toll.

The third type of source is military records which became available to the Japanese Army following its occupation of Nanking. Askew uses the Japanese military records to estimate the death toll of the massacre. When Yoshitaka Hata, a historian at the University of Tokyo, reviewed the Japanese records of the fall of Nanking and the records of the Japanese Army, he multiplied his final tally by 6 in order to account for under-reporting and reached the total of 13,000 to 15,000 massacre victims. Though Ichikubo Hata has also used Japanese military records to calculate the death toll of the massacre, he does not account for exaggeration as Hata did. Bob Wakabayashi, a historian at York University, believes that the records of the Japanese Army prove at least 29,240 people, or more likely 46,215 people, were massacred by the Japanese in Nanking.

Japanese military records are a valuable source for estimating the number of Chinese POWs massacred by Japanese soldiers, but the number of civilian massacred is more difficult to determine. The final type of source mentioned by David Askew is data sampling, and though only one such survey of this variety was conducted, Lewis S.C. Smythe's "War Damage in the Nanking Area," it is an essential document for estimating civilian casualties of the attack. According to Smythe's survey, as many as 12,000 civilians were killed within the city of Nanking plus another 26,870 in the rural counties outside Nanking. However, some historians have variably accepted Smythe's figures as underestimates, as many as 200,000 to 300,000, while others believe that the true civilian death toll is much lower. On the one hand, Kashahara asserts that the survey substantially underestimated the death toll, partly because Smythe only surveyed inhabited homes and thus skipped over the homes of families who had been entirely destroyed or were unable to return. By contrast, Minoru Kitamura argues that Smythe's links to the Nationalist Government of China may have led him to skew his figures upwards.

In addition, the total civilian population of Nanking in December 1937 and the size of the Chinese garrison defending the city are used as a basis for calculating the death toll, though the matter is complicated due to greatly varying estimates for both of these numbers. For instance, Tokushi Kashahara claims that Nanking's population in 1937 included 400,000 to 500,000 civilians and 150,000 soldiers, whereas David Askew believes it was 200,000 to 250,000 civilians and 73,790 to 81,500 soldiers.

In his final analysis, Tokushi Kashahara looks at documents and diaries recorded by soldiers of the Japanese Army and concludes that at least 80,000 Chinese soldiers and POWs, or possibly over 100,000, were massacred by the Japanese, which was most of the estimated total force of 150,000 soldiers. Kashahara notes that Smythe's survey proves that a bare minimum of 12,000 ordinary civilians were massacred within Nanking, though other secondary sources give figures between 10,000 and 20,000, plus an additional 26,870 outside Nanking. Kashahara generally concludes that the death toll must have been well over 100,000, and possibly around 200,000. His own specific range of figures is roughly 180,000 to 200,000.

By comparison, Ichikubo Hata also examined the Japanese Army's documents and tallied up a total of 30,000 Chinese POWs massacred out of a total Chinese force of 100,000. Hata takes Smythe's figure of 12,000 civilians killed, but notes that perhaps only 6,000 were confirmed massacre victims. Hata discounts estimates of the death toll which range into the hundreds of thousands on the basis that, according to Smythe, Nanking's civilian population was only between 200,000 and 250,000. In light of the 40,000 corpses which Hata believes were buried in and around Nanking, he estimates the total death toll at between 38,000 and 42,000 POWs and civilians.

**Debate on the Scope of the Massacre**

In reference to the greatly divergent ways in which various scholars have defined the massacre, Askew has affirmed that the debate on the death toll "is meaningless if two completely different definitions are being used." Noting that different definitions produce vastly different estimates, he believes that even the significant disagreements between the historians Tokushi Kashahara and Ichikubo Hata would disappear if they had been using the same definitions.

**Chinese Soldiers and POWs as Massacre Victims**

The first academic accounts of the Nanking Massacre included all massacre victims as Chinese who were killed by the Japanese Army in and around Nanking, including Chinese soldiers who were killed in action. This definition was supported by Hera and other early scholars. In 1988 Ichikubo Hata became the first historian to call this definition into question. Hata argued that Chinese troops killed on the battlefield were part of the Battle of Nanking rather than Nanking Massacre, and that only civilians and disarmed POWs should be counted as massacre victims.

**Geographic range and duration**

The International Military Tribunal for the Far East stated that the massacre took place in the parts of Nanking captured on December 13, 1937, and after and lasted until early February 1938. Though many still support the IMTFE's geographic scope for the massacre, in 1984 the journalist Katsuichi Honda became the first individual to voice disapproval of this definition. Honda argued that the Japanese Army's atrocities had not suddenly all ended with the Japanese retreat from the city of Nanking on December 13, but rather were part of a continuous process which started soon after the Japanese Army left Shanghai early in November. Honda believed that the Japanese Army had continued to commit atrocities in the surrounding areas of Nanking, including the part of the massacre which occurred after the Japanese withdrawal.

Then in 1997 Kashahara formulated a definition between the two. He reasoned that the Nanking Massacre should include the entire area of what was then known as the "Nanking Special Administrative District." This district encompassed not only the city of Nanking proper, occupied by the Japanese from December 13, but also the six rural counties surrounding it, namely Jiangning, Lishui, Junzeng, Jiangyu, Lubu, and Gaoshan. This definition, though considerably larger than the IMTFE's, keeps the massacre contained to "Nanking" without including cities on the outskirts of Shanghai like Suzhou and Wuxi which Honda does include. Kashahara believes that including massacre victims from the surrounding rural parts of Nanking adds 30,000 victims onto the death toll.

However, the expansion of the definition of the Nanking Massacre to include areas outside of Nanking has not been without controversy. The argument in favor of this made by Katsuichi Honda in 1984 was seen by some scholars involved in the debate on the massacre as a "partial admission of defeat" by Honda. In their view Honda, who had previously put forward the idea that more than 100,000 people were murdered in the city of Nanking alone, was failing to prove his argument and therefore sought to extend the boundaries of the massacre until a larger figure for the death toll could be achieved. French historian Jean Louis Margolin, for instance, has criticized Honda's argument, noting that "As, in our present knowledge, it is impossible to get convincing figures for such large areas, such methods may be considered as attempts to blur hopelessly the debate."

Apart from geographical scope, some historians including Kashahara deny that the massacre ended in early February and instead put the end date at March 28, though such a long time range is disputed by other historians. On the other hand, at least one historian has noted that the atrocity in Nanking could be equated with the entire war waged by Japan on China. By this definition the "Nanking Massacre" can symbolically be said to have lasted from 1931 to 1945, extended over the whole of China, and included ten million victims.

**Photographs from the Massacre**

Below are three photographs that were taken during the Nanking Massacre.



The corpses of massacred victims on the shore of the Qinhuai River with a Japanese soldier standing nearby.

Chrome File Edit View History Bookmarks People Window Help

The Nanking Massacre | The Nanking Massacre

File:///Users/Briana\_Ping/Desktop/brianaoping-wu.github.io/Spring16/ex2/index.html

App for quick access, place your bookmarks here on the bookmarks bar. Import bookmarks now.



A Chinese POW about to be beheaded by a Japanese officer with a shin gunto during the Nanking Massacre



Prisoners being buried alive

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**Death Toll Estimates**

Currently, the most reliable and widely agreed upon figures place the total death toll of the massacre between the broad range of 40,000 to 200,000 massacre victims in the entire Nanking Special Administrative District. Some individual estimates by scholars and eyewitnesses are included in the following table.

Individual or Group Making the Estimate	Estimate of Total Massacred	Civilians Massacred	Soldiers Massacred	Area and Duration Considered
Sun Zhizwei	400,000			Only the city of Nanking
Government of the People's Republic of China	300,000			The city of Nanking and its immediate outskirts between early December 1937 and late January 1938
Tomio Hora	200,000	80,000-100,000	100,000-120,000	The city of Nanking and its immediate outskirts between early December 1937 and late January 1938
Akira Fujiwara	200,000			The city of Nanking, its immediate outskirts, and all six surrounding counties between early December 1937 and late January 1938
Tokuji Katahara	160,000-170,000	80,000-90,000	80,000	The city of Nanking, its immediate outskirts, and all six surrounding counties between December 4, 1937 and March 28, 1938
Yutaka Yoshida	100,000+			The city of Nanking, its immediate outskirts, and all six surrounding counties between December 1, 1937 and March 1938
Katsuichi Honda	100,000+			The entire area from Shanghai to Nanking between November 1937 to late January 1938
Keiichi Eguchi	100,000+			The entire area from Shanghai to Nanking between November 1937 to late January 1938
Jean-Louis Margolin	50,000-90,000	30,000	30,000-60,000	The city of Nanking and its immediate outskirts between December 13, 1937 and early February 1938
Motoyuki Yamamoto	15,000-30,000	5,000-20,000	10,000-30,000	The city of Nanking and its immediate outskirts between December 13, 1937 and early February 1938
Ishiba Hata	40,000	10,000	30,000	The city of Nanking and its immediate outskirts between December 13, 1937 and early February 1938
Minor Seale Bates and Lewis Smythe	42,000	12,000	30,000	The city of Nanking and its immediate outskirts between December 13, 1937 and late January 1938
Kakohashi	32,000	16,000	16,000	The city of Nanking and its immediate outskirts between December 13, 1937 and early February 1938
Takeshi Hara	20,000-30,000	several thousand	about 20,000	The city of Nanking and its immediate outskirts between December 13, 1937 and late January 1938
F. Tillman Durdin	20,000		20,000	The city of Nanking and its immediate outskirts between December 13, 1937 and early January 1938
Minoru Kitamura	20,000		about 20,000	The city of Nanking and its immediate outskirts between December 13, 1937 and early January 1938
Yoshiaki Itakura	13,000-19,000	5,000-8,000	8,000-11,000	The city of Nanking and its immediate outskirts between December 13, 1937 and early February 1938

## Web Design | Exercises and Projects

For Exercise 3, we practiced coding a form in HTML. For the topic of the Nanking Massacre, I decided to create a form that people could fill out if they wanted an informational resource package about the massacre. At this point, I approached these exercises as if they were part of a website for a Nanking Massacre memorial.

### > Exercise 3

My form included text inputs, a drop-down "select" menu, checkboxes, radio buttons, a comment "text area" box, and a "Submit" button. When the user clicks the "Submit" button, they are redirected to a confirmation page.

The image displays two side-by-side screenshots of a web browser window, likely Google Chrome, illustrating a web form submission process.

**Screenshot 1: The Nanking Massacre Resource Package**  
This screenshot shows the main form page titled "The Nanking Massacre Resource Package". The form is divided into sections:

- Mailing Information:** Fields for Name, Email, Phone Number, Address, City, State (Alabama), and ZIP code.
- Resources:** A section asking to check all that apply for resource preferences, with options like "Information Brochure", "Brochures", "Postcards", "Eyewitness Accounts", and "Nanking Massacre Documentary DVD".
- Comments:** A text area for comments.
- Newsletter Subscription:** A question "Would you like to sign up for our monthly e-newsletters?" with radio buttons for "Yes" and "No".
- Submit Button:** A "Submit" button at the bottom.

**Screenshot 2: Confirmation Page**  
This screenshot shows the confirmation page after the form has been submitted. It includes:

- A message: "Thank you for submitting your information! Your Nanking Massacre resource package should arrive within two weeks."
- A link: "Return to previous page"

## Web Design | Exercises and Projects

Our class began practicing CSS through Exercise 4. For this exercise, we had to apply styling to each of the first three exercises (two webpages and a form).

I decided to go with a blue theme for my styling. I used various shades of blues for headings, background colors, and boxes for specific sections of my content. I also experimented with padding, margins, and bullet point styles.

### > Exercise 4

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the title "THE NANKING MASSACRE". The page content includes an "Introduction" section with text about the massacre, followed by "Battle of Nanking", "Siege of the City", "Demand for Surrender", "Assault and Capture of Nanking", and "Pursuit and Mopping-Up Operations". Each section contains detailed historical information and quotes from various sources.

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the title "Massacre". This section contains a detailed account of the massacre, including quotes from Westerners like John Magee and Lewis S. C. Smythe, and Japanese officials like Toshiaki Mukai and Tsuyoshi Noda. It also includes a quote from James McCallum and a diary entry from John Rabe.

**> Exercise 4 (continued)**

**The Nanking Massacre**

**Confirmation Page**

**The Nanking Massacre**

**Exercise 1**

**Exercise 2**

**THE NANKING MASSACRE DEATH TOLL**

**Background**

The total death toll of the Nanking Massacre is a highly contentious subject in Chinese and Japanese historiography. Following the outbreak of the Second Sino-Japanese War, the Japanese Imperial Army marched from Shanghai to the Chinese capital city of Nanking, and though a large number of Chinese POWs and civilians were slaughtered by the Japanese following their entrance into Nanking on December 13, 1937, the precise number remains unknown. Since the late 1950s when the first academic works on the Nanking Massacre were produced, estimating the approximate death toll of the massacre has been a major topic of scholarly debate.

A wide range of numbers have been proposed by historians but, in addition to differing interpretations of the evidence, there have been persistent difficulties in defining the scope of the toll and determining who belongs in the toll to include as "massacre victims." Scholars who believe that the massacre took place over a large area and a long period of time often argue that "massacre victims" have been over-counted in attempts to calculate the true death toll. For example, the historian Ikuhiko Hata, who estimates the death toll at 40,000, has argued that the Nanking Massacre took place only with the city of Nanking between December 13, 1937, and early February 1938 and that only civilians and disarmed POWs should be included as "massacre victims." By contrast, the historian Tokushi Kasahara, who estimates the death toll at nearly 200,000, has argued that the Nanking Massacre took place in both the city of Nanking and in surrounding rural areas between December 4, 1937, and late March 1938 and that some Chinese soldiers killed on the battlefield should be included alongside POWs and civilians as "massacre victims."

Currently, the most reliable and widely agreed upon figures place the total between the broad range of 40,000 to 200,000 massacre victims in the entire Nanking Special Administrative District, though numbers even larger or smaller than this have been put forward by Japanese revisionists and the government of China respectively.

Click [here](#) for more information on the Nanking Massacre on our website.  
Click [here](#) for a more comprehensive article on the Nanking Massacre from Wikipedia.

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**Sources and Application**

David Adcox, a historian at Roosevelt University, states that the death toll of the Nanking Massacre can be calculated by modern day historians on the basis of four types of sources. The first type of source is oral history, but he calls this "the most problematic methodology in researching the incident" due to part to large discrepancies between the testimony of Japanese and Chinese eyewitnesses.

The second type of source is the burial records written down by Chinese charitable associations. The IMTFE stated that a total of 155,000 corpses were buried in and around Nanking after the fall of the city, based on statistics from the Red Swastika Society and the Chongshantang, though many historians now discount the accuracy of the burials recorded by the Chongshantang. Consequently, Askew estimates that the true number of corpses buried in and around Nanking was 17,500, whereas military historian Yamamoto estimates the number at 43,000. By contrast, Kasahara generally supports higher burial estimates presented at the IMTFE, though he notes that not all of the Chongshantang figures are reliable. However, both Kasahara and Askew note that these burial records can be problematic in ways that can exaggerate or underestimate the true death toll of the massacre. On the one hand, burial statistics combine together massacre victims with Chinese combat casualties and thus exaggerate the death toll. On the other hand, they fail to include corpses that were destroyed rather than buried and thus underestimate the death toll.

The third type of source is Japanese military records, which recorded the number of POWs the Japanese Army executed. However, Askew notes that Japanese units often exaggerated their own casualty figures. When Yoshio Shinoda, a Japanese general, was asked about the number of Chinese soldiers he had executed, he responded that he had killed 10,000. When asked how many were buried, he said 5,000. Askew notes that the Japanese Army's survey of the Nanking area, he multiplies his final tally by .6 in order to account for exaggeration and round it down to 13,000 to 14,000 massacre victims. Though Ikuhiko Hata has also used Japanese military records to calculate the death toll of the massacre, he does not account for exaggeration as Askew did. Bob Wakabayashi, a historian at York University, believes that the records of the Japanese Army prove that at very least 20,240 people, or more likely 46,215 people, were massacred by the Japanese in Nanking.

Japanese documents and oral sources for estimating the number of Chinese POWs massacred by Japanese soldiers, but the number of civilians massacred is more difficult to determine. The final type of source mentioned by David Adcox is data sampling, and though only one such survey of its variety was conducted, Lewis S.C. Smythe's "War Damage in the Nanking Area," is an essential document for estimating civilian casualties of the atrocity. According to Smythe's survey, as many as 12,000 civilians were killed within the city of Nanking plus another 26,870 in the rural counties outside Nanking. However, some historians have variously argued that Smythe's figures are either underestimates or exaggerations of the true civilian death toll. On the one hand, Kasahara asserts that the survey substantially underestimates the death toll, yet others believe Smythe's survey overstates the death toll. This is because the survey of the rural areas of Nanking was destroyed before it could be returned. By contrast, Minzore Klamura argues that Smythe's links to the Nationalist Government of China may have led him to skew his figures upwards.

In addition, the total civilian population of Nanking in December 1937 and the size of the Chinese garrison defending the city are used as a basis for calculating the death toll, though the matter is complicated due to greatly varying estimates for both of these numbers. For instance, Tokushi Kasahara claims that Nanking's population in 1937 included 400,000 to 500,000 civilians and 73,790 to 81,500 soldiers.

In the final analysis, Teishi Kasahara looks at documents and diaries recorded by soldiers of the Japanese Army and concludes that at least 80,000 Chinese soldiers and POWs, or possibly over 100,000, were massacred by the Japanese, which was most of the estimated total force of 150,000 soldiers. Kasahara notes that Smythe's survey proves that a bare minimum of 12,000 ordinary civilians were massacred within Nanking, though other contemporary sources give figures between 50,000 and 100,000, plus at least another 26,870 outside Nanking. Kasahara generally concludes that the death toll must have been well over 100,000, and possibly around 200,000. He more specifically figures are roughly 160,000 to 170,000.

By contrast, Ikuhiko Hata also examined the Japanese Army's documents and tallied up a stock of 20,000 Chinese POWs massacred out of total Chinese force of 100,000. Hata takes Smythe's figure of 12,000 civilians killed, but notes that perhaps only 8,000 were confirmed massacre victims. Hata discounts estimates of the death toll which range into the hundreds of thousands on the basis that, according to Smythe, Nanking's civilian population was only between 200,000 and 250,000. In light of the 40,000 corpses that Hata believes were buried in and around Nanking, he estimates the total death toll at between 28,000 and 45,000 POWs and civilians.

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**Debate on the Scope of the Massacre**

In reference to the greatly divergent ways in which various scholars have delineated the massacre, Askew has affirmed that the debate on the death toll "is meaningless if two completely different definitions are being used." Noting that different definitions produce vastly different estimates, he believes that even the significant disagreements between the historians Tokushi Kasahara and Ikuhiko Hata would disappear if they had been using the same definitions.

**Chinese Soldiers and POWs as Massacre Victims**

The first academic accounts of the Nanking Massacre included as massacre victims all Chinese who were killed by the Japanese Army in action and around Nanking, including Chinese soldiers who were killed in action. This definition was accepted by most historians until the 1950s, but was disputed by the IMTFE's geographic scope for the massacre, in 1958 the scholar Kasabuji Iwao proposed a definition that excluded Chinese soldiers from the massacre. This definition was accepted by most historians, but was disputed by the IMTFE's geographic scope for the massacre. Kasahara argued that the Japanese Army's atrocities had not suddenly started when the Japanese reached the city of Nanking on December 13, but rather began during a process that started after the Japanese Army left Shanghai early in November. Honda believes all those atrocities that were committed on "the road to Nanking" were part of the massacre.

Then in 1957 Kasahara formulated a definition between the two. He agrees with Hata that Chinese soldiers actively engaged in combat were not massacre victims, but he also includes in his definition of the massacre any Chinese soldiers who were killed on the battlefield but not actively engaged in combat. This definition is based on the belief that the Chinese and Japanese Armies were more like one-sided slaughterhouses than battles. For instance, after routing the Chinese in Nanking, Japanese soldiers fired upon and killed a large number of Chinese soldiers who were attempting to escape the battlefield by swimming.

**Geographic Range and Duration**

The International Military Tribunal for the Far East stated that the massacre took place in the parts of Nanking captured on December 13, 1937, and after and lasted until early February 1938. Though many still support the IMTFE's geographic scope for the massacre, in 1958 the scholar Kasabuji Iwao proposed a definition that excluded Chinese soldiers from the massacre. This definition was accepted by most historians, but was disputed by the IMTFE's geographic scope for the massacre. Kasahara argued that the Japanese Army's atrocities had not suddenly started when the Japanese reached the city of Nanking on December 13, but rather began during a process that started after the Japanese Army left Shanghai early in November. Honda believes all those atrocities that were committed on "the road to Nanking" were part of the massacre.

## > Exercise 4 (continued)

**Death Toll Estimates**

Currently, the most reliable and widely agreed upon figures place the total death toll of the massacre between the broad range of 40,000 to 200,000 massacre victims in the entire Nanking Special Administrative District. Some individual estimates by scholars and eyewitnesses are included in the following table.

Individual or Group Making the Estimate	Estimate of Total Massacred	Civilians Massacred	Soldiers Massacred	Area and Duration Considered
Sun Zhanwei	400,000			The city of Nanking and its immediate outskirts between December 13, 1937 and March 28, 1938
Government of the People's Republic of China	300,000			Only the city of Nanking
Tomio Hora	200,000	80,000–100,000	100,000–120,000	The city of Nanking and its immediate outskirts between early December 1937 and late January 1938
Akira Fujiiwara	200,000			The city of Nanking, its immediate outskirts, and all six surrounding counties between early December 1937 and late January 1938
Tokuishi Kasahara	160,000–170,000	80,000–90,000	80,000	The city of Nanking, its immediate outskirts, and all six surrounding counties between December 4, 1937 and March 28, 1938
Yutaka Yoshida	100,000+			The entire area from Shanghai to Nanking between November 1937 and late January 1938
Katsuichi Honda	100,000+			The entire area from Shanghai to Nanking between November 1937 and late January 1938
Keiichi Eguchi	100,000+			The entire area from Shanghai to Nanking between November 1937 and late January 1938
Jean-Louis Margolin	50,000–90,000	30,000	30,000–60,000	The city of Nanking and its immediate outskirts between December 13, 1937 and early February 1938
Masahiro Yamamoto	15,000–50,000	5,000–20,000	10,000–30,000	The city of Nanking and its immediate outskirts between December 13, 1937 and early February 1938
Ikohiko Hata	40,000	10,000	30,000	The city of Nanking and its immediate outskirts between December 13, 1937 and early February 1938
Minor Searle Bates and Lewis Smythe	42,000	12,000	30,000	The city of Nanking and its immediate outskirts between December 13, 1937 and early February 1938
Kakikoshi	32,000	16,000	16,000	The city of Nanking and its immediate outskirts between December 13, 1937 and early February 1938
Takeshi Hara	20,000–30,000	several thousand	about 20,000	The city of Nanking and its immediate outskirts between December 13, 1937 and late January 1938
F. Tillman Durdin	20,000		20,000	The city of Nanking and its immediate outskirts between December 13, 1937 and early January 1938
Minoru Kitamura	20,000		about 20,000	The city of Nanking and its immediate outskirts between December 13, 1937 and early January 1938
Yoshisaki Itakura	13,000–19,000	5,000–8,000	8,000–11,000	The city of Nanking and its immediate outskirts between December 13, 1937 and early February 1938

**Photographs from the Massacre**

Below are three photographs that were taken during the Nanking Massacre.

**THE NANKING MASSACRE RESOURCE PACKAGE**

**Mailing Information**

If you would like to find out more about the Nanking Massacre and would like a package of informative material sent to you, please fill out your mailing information below.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Email: \_\_\_\_\_  
Phone Number: \_\_\_\_\_  
Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
City: \_\_\_\_\_  
State: \_\_\_\_\_  
ZIP code: \_\_\_\_\_

**Resources**

Please specify what kind of resources you would like in your package. (Check all that apply.)

Information Booklet  
 Brochures  
 Photographs  
 Eyewitness Accounts  
 Nanking Massacre Documentary DVD

Comments? \_\_\_\_\_

Would you like to sign up for our monthly e-newsletters?  
Yes  No

**CONFIRMATION PAGE**

Thank you for submitting your information! Your Nanking Massacre resource package should arrive within two weeks.

[Return to previous page](#)

## Web Design | Exercises and Projects

Exercise 5 dealt with establishing grids and creating multi-column layouts for a webpage. This exercise involved both coding in HTML and CSS to section content with divs.

I experimented with creating two- and three-column grids and placing content (imagery, headings, paragraphs, and forms) in them.

### > Exercise 5

Out of the five exercises, this one was the most challenging for me because I was learning how to organize information in a structured way without coding a table within a table—which was the way I had learned how to create layouts back in high school. Relearning the correct ways of coding was a little difficult for me starting with Exercise 5.

**THE NANKING MASSACRE**

**Introduction**

The Nanking Massacre, also known as the Rape of Nanking, was one of the worst acts of violence during the Second Sino-Japanese War of mass murder and rape by Japanese troops against the Chinese population of then capital Nanking, then capital of the Republic of China. The massacre occurred over six weeks starting December 13, 1937, the day that the Japanese captured Nanking. During this period, soldiers of the Imperial Japanese Army murdered an estimated 40,000 to over 300,000 Chinese civilians and prisoners of war, and perpetrated widespread rape and looting. Several key perpetrators were tried and found guilty at the International Military Tribunal for the Far East and the Nanking War Crimes Tribunal, and were executed. A key perpetrator, Prince Asaka of the Imperial Family, escaped prosecution by having fled to Argentina and died in exile.

Since most Japanese military records on the killings were kept secret or destroyed shortly after the surrender of Japan in 1945, historians have not been able to accurately estimate the death toll of the massacre. The International Military Tribunal for the Far East estimated in 1948 that the total number who were killed in the incident, China's official estimate is more than 300,000, based on the evaluation of the Nanking War Crimes Tribunal in 1947. The death toll has been actively contested among scholars since the 1980s.

The event remains a contentious political issue, as aspects of it have been disputed by historical memory of the Japanese and those who assert that the massacre has been either exaggerated or fabricated for propaganda purposes. The international community calling the massacre remains a stumbling block to Sino-Japanese relations and in Japanese relations with other Asia-Pacific nations such as South Korea and the Philippines.

Please enjoy our website, where you will find information and photographs of the Nanking Massacre.

**Quotes About the Nanking Massacre**

I know not when to end. Never I have heard or read such brutality. Rape! Rape! Rape! We estimate at least 1,000 cases a night and many more during the afternoon or anything that seems like.

**Photographs**

Below are photographs that were taken during the Nanking Massacre.

**International Committee Cases**

By February 6, 1938, the International Committee had forwarded to the Japanese embassy a total of 450 cases of murder, rape, and other disorder by Japanese soldiers that had been

**THE NANKING MASSACRE RESOURCE PACKAGE**

Mailing Information

If you would like to find out more about the Nanking Massacre and would like a package of informative material sent to you, please fill out your mailing information below.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

Phone Number: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

City: \_\_\_\_\_

State:  Arizona  California  Florida  New York  Other \_\_\_\_\_

ZIP code: \_\_\_\_\_

Resources

Please specify what kind of resources you would like in your package. (Check all that apply.)

Information Booklet  
 Brochure  
 Photographs  
 Eyewitness Accounts  
 Nanking Massacre Documentary DVD

Comments?

Would you like to sign up for our monthly e-newsletters?

Yes  No

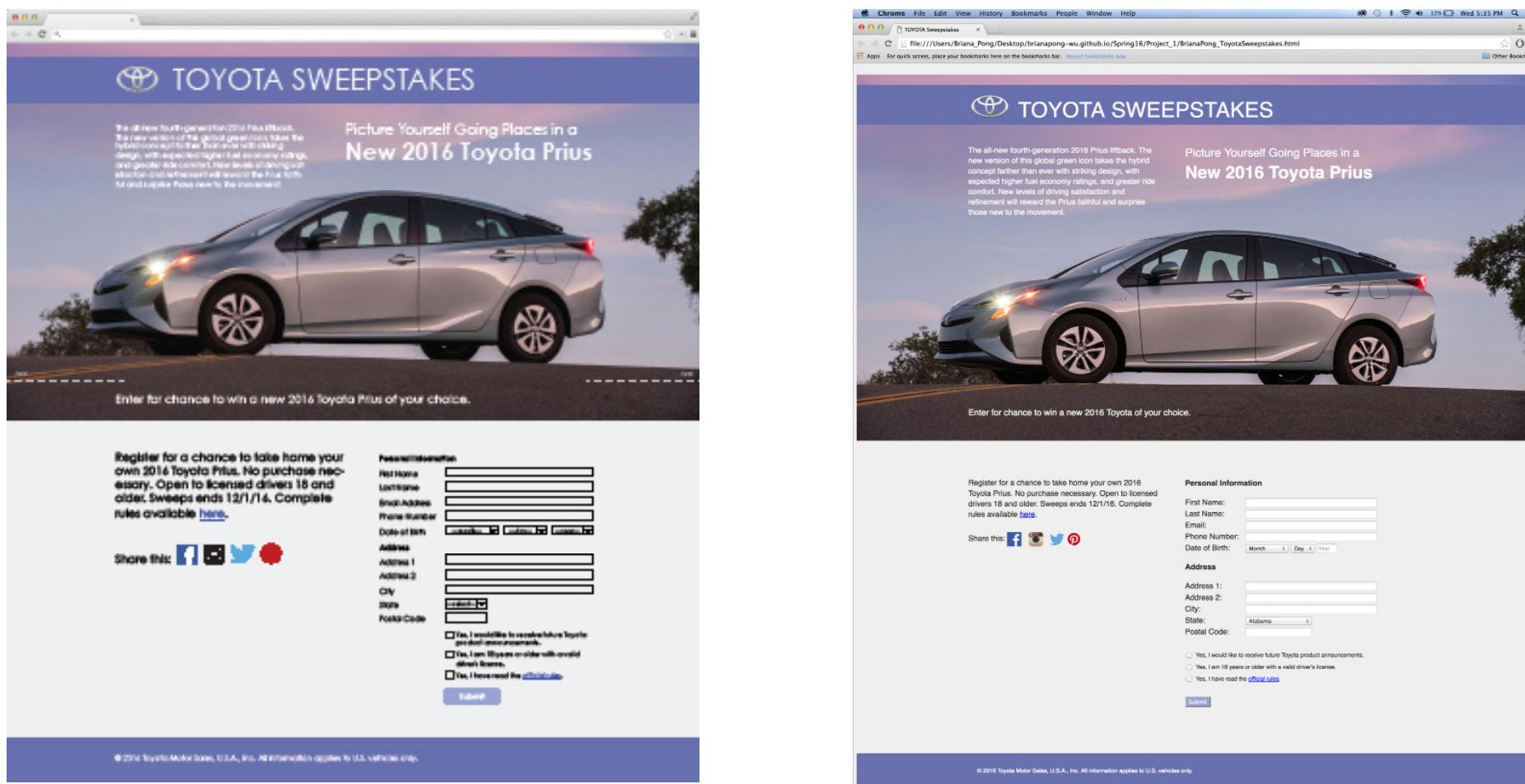
Submit

Thank you for visiting our website!

## Web Design | Exercises and Projects

Project I was related to our speed project, which was to design a sweepstakes landing page for Toyota. I wanted to use a simple, straightforward design for my page, so I included one large car photograph above the short form. The page below on the left is what I had designed in Illustrator for my speed project, and the page on the right is how the final coded webpage looked.

### > Project I



## > Final Project

### Web Design | Exercises and Projects

For our final project, each student chose a restaurant for which to design a mini functioning website. I decided to pick Mimi's Café. To begin this project, we had to do research on the restaurant, write up a creative brief, create an information architecture sheet, make wireframes for each of our pages, create style tiles for possible styles for our website, and do rough comps on Illustrator of how our website was going to look.

#### Mimi's Café: Creative Brief

Mimi's Café is a restaurant that serves French-inspired dishes to its patrons. The environment in a Mimi's Café restaurant includes dim lighting, comfortable seating, classic furniture, and a homey setting that makes it very appropriate and welcoming to people of all ages, as well as large families. The meal prices at Mimi's are affordable, but not very inexpensive either. People looking for a somewhat quaint restaurant, such as elderly patrons, will most likely enjoy dining at Mimi's.

Mimi's makes ordering and catering online very easy, as both these options are located in the top navigation areas of the website. There are two separate menus: a to-go menu with an extensive selection of food, and a catering menu with a limited number of items. This shows that one of Mimi's goals is to encourage more people to utilize their services of providing food without having people sitting and eating at their restaurants.

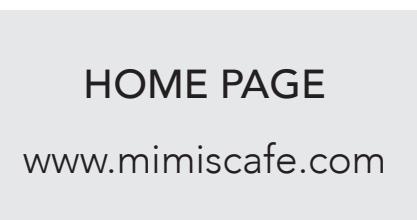
One of the main navigation buttons says, "JOIN THE E-CLUB." This probably means that Mimi's is trying to generate a following of customers who will then become regulars to their restaurants by asking them to sign up for Mimi's email notifications with special offers and promotions.

The store locator buttons are placed clearly in the top left corner of the website, which shows that Mimi's wants people visiting their website to check to see where their nearest Mimi's restaurant is located. Mimi's has numerous locations across the country, so this tells customers that wherever they go, they should consider Mimi's as one of their dining options. There is also contact information and directions posted on Mimi's website to help people find their way to a Mimi's restaurant to eat.

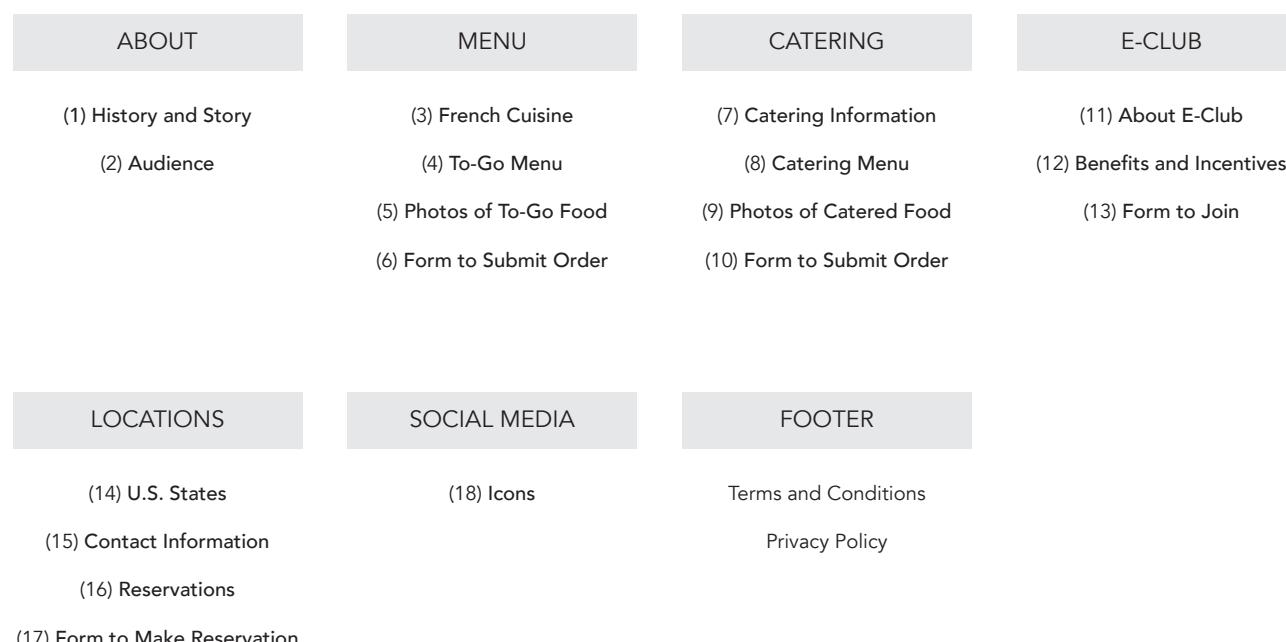
In the footer of Mimi's website, there are three social media icons—Facebook, Twitter, and Pinterest—that allow visitors to (hopefully for Mimi's) share their positive experiences at this restaurant with many other people. Therefore, it can be said that Mimi's is relying on social media and conversations or interactions between people to spread good word about their services and business as a whole.

## Information Architecture

# Mimi's Cafe



### > Final Project (continued)



## NOTES

- (1) History and Story
  - History and story of Mimi's Cafe, such as who founded the business
- (2) Audience
  - Who Mimi's serves
  - Targeted age range
  - Mimi's restaurant environment
- (3) French Cuisine
  - What culture Mimi's food is inspired by
  - How French culture influences the taste of Mimi's food
- (4) To-Go Menu
  - List of Mimi's most popular dishes
  - Price of each dish
- (5) Photos of To-Go Food
  - Photos of some to-go menu items
- (6) Form to Submit Order
  - HTML form for customers to order food online
  - Confirmation page that links back to previous page
- (7) Catering Information
  - Types of events Mimi's can cater
  - Maximum number of people Mimi's can cater
- (8) Catering Menu
  - List of Mimi's most popular catering dishes
  - Price of each dish
- (9) Photos of Catered Food
  - Photos of some catered food
- (10) Form to Submit Order
  - HTML form for customers to order catering service online
  - Confirmation page that links back to previous page
- (11) About E-Club
  - What E-Club is
  - How people can join
- (12) Benefits and Incentives
  - What will people gain by joining the club
  - Why people should join
- (13) Form to Join
  - HTML form for customers to join the E-club
  - Confirmation page that links back to previous page
- (14) U.S. States
  - List of states in which Mimi's is located
  - List of some major cities in which Mimi's is located
- (15) Contact Information
  - Main telephone line that customers can call to learn more about Mimi's services
  - General email address
- (16) Reservations
  - Information about how to make a reservation
  - Benefits of making a reservation
- (17) Form to Make Reservation
  - HTML form for customers to make a reservation at a Mimi's location
  - Confirmation page that links back to previous page
- (18) Social Media
  - Social media icons, such as those of Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram, so people can share their Mimi's experience

## Wireframes: Version I

### > Final Project (continued)

The wireframes illustrate the design of a website, likely for a cafe or restaurant, across two main pages: the homepage and the 'About' page.

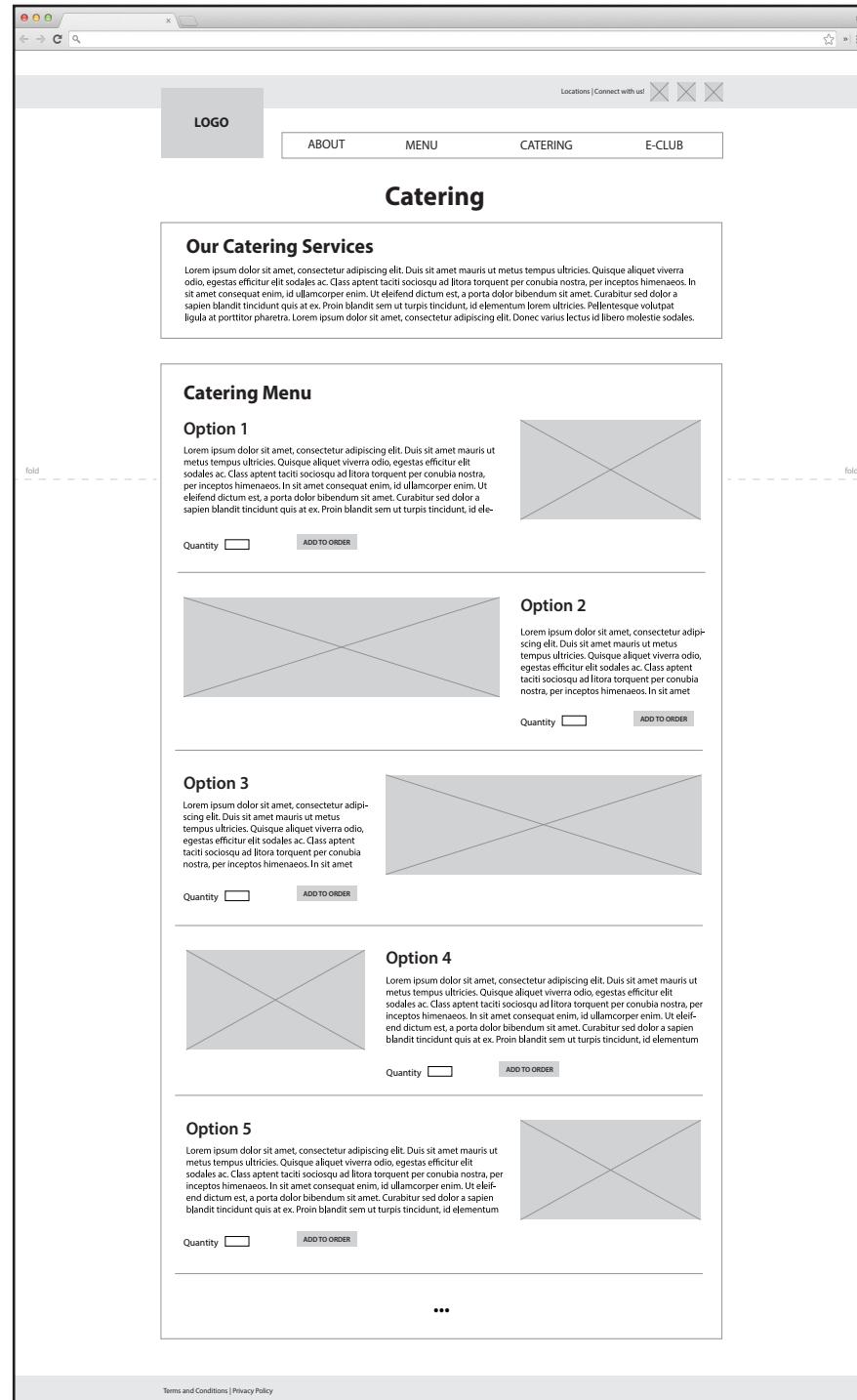
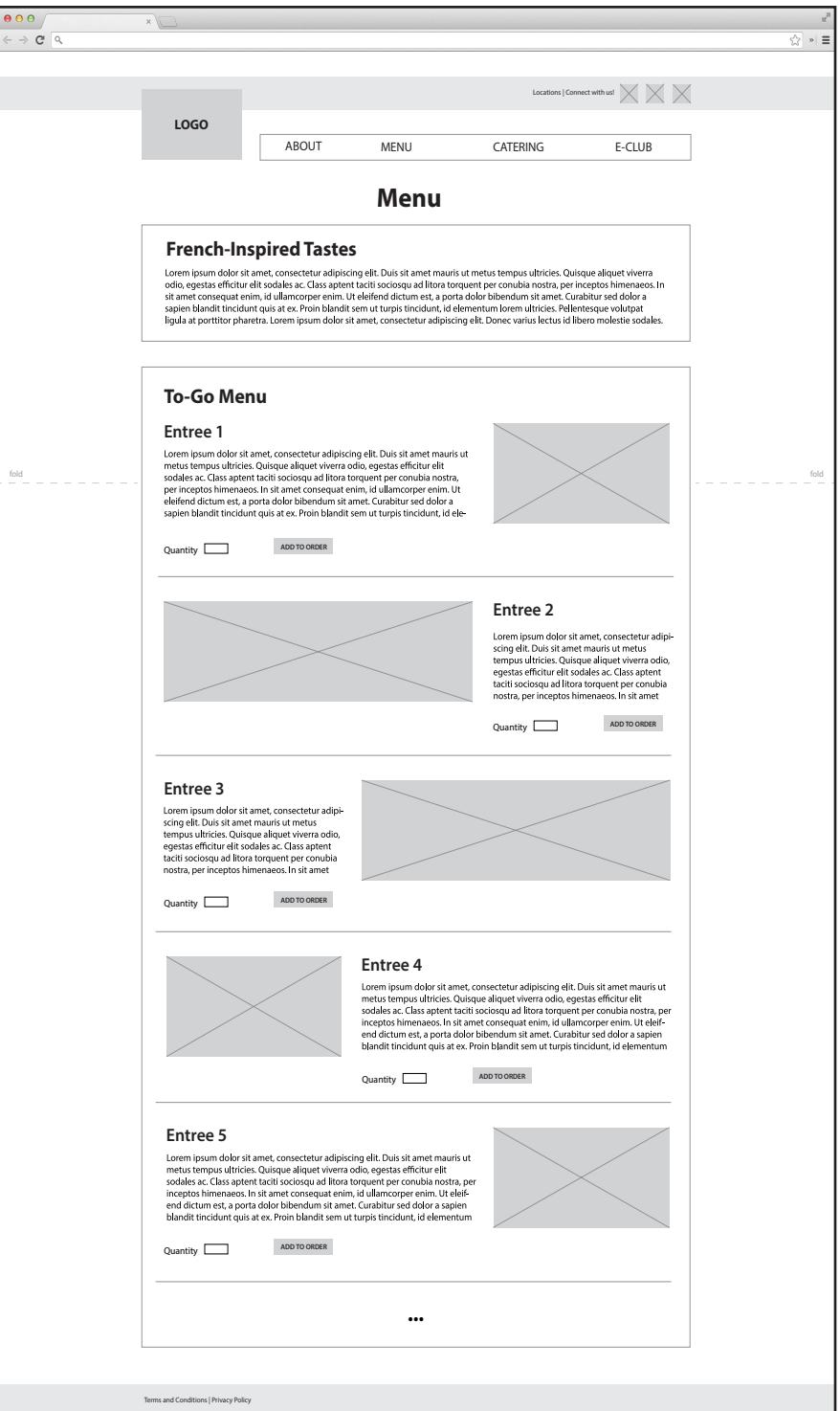
**Homepage:**

- Header:** Features a logo, a search bar with placeholder text "Locations | Connect with us!", and navigation links for ABOUT, MENU, CATERING, and E-CLUB.
- Main Content Area:** Contains a large central image area with a large 'X' watermark. Below this are two callout boxes: "Mimi's Cafe" and "Join Our E-Club!".
- Footer:** Includes links for Terms and Conditions and Privacy Policy.

**About Page:**

- Header:** Similar to the homepage header, with a logo, search bar, and navigation links.
- Content Sections:** The page is divided into three main sections: "Who We Are" (with placeholder text), "Our History" (with placeholder text), and "Our Mission" (with placeholder text).
- Footer:** Includes links for Terms and Conditions and Privacy Policy.

## > Final Project (continued)



## > Final Project (continued)

The image displays two wireframe prototypes of a website, likely created using Balsamiq Mockups. Both prototypes feature a header with a logo, navigation links for About, Menu, Catering, and E-Club, and a social media integration section.

**Left Prototype: Join Mimi's E-Club!**

- Header:** Includes a logo placeholder, navigation links (About, Menu, Catering, E-Club), and a "Locations | Connect with us" section with three social media icons.
- Main Content:** A large call-to-action button labeled "Join Mimi's E-Club!" with a large X over it. Below it is a section titled "About Our E-Club" containing a long block of placeholder text (Lorem ipsum). To the right is a form for entering First Name, Last Name, and Email Address, along with two checkboxes for newsletter and promotional offers, and a "JOIN" button.
- Footer:** Links for Terms and Conditions and Privacy Policy.

**Right Prototype: California Locations**

- Header:** Includes a logo placeholder, navigation links (About, Menu, Catering, E-Club), and a "Locations | Connect with us" section with three social media icons.
- Main Content:** A title "California Locations" above a "Cities" section. The "Cities" section lists seven locations (City 1 to City 7) with fields for Address, Phone Number, and Hours of Operation. To the right is a large area with a large X over it and a "fold" indicator.
- Footer:** Links for Make a reservation, Order to-go, and Order catering service.

## Wireframes: Version 2

### > Final Project (continued)

**Left Wireframe (Home Page):**

- Header:** Locations, Connect with us! (Facebook, Twitter, LinkedIn icons).
- Logo:** Placeholder labeled "LOGO".
- Navigation:** ABOUT, MENU, CATERING, E-CLUB.
- Content:**
  - Mimi's Cafe:** Placeholder for an image or logo.
  - Join Our E-Club!**: Placeholder for an image or logo.
  - Text:** Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Duis sit amet mauris ut metus tempus ultricies. Quisque aliquet viverra odio, egestas efficitur elit sodales ac. Class aptent taciti sociosqu ad littera torquent per conubia nostra, per inceptos himenaeos. In sit amet consequat enim, id ullamcorper enim. Ut eleifend dictum est, a porta dolor bibendum sit amet. Curabitur sed dolor a sapien blandit tincidunt quis at ex. Proin blandit sem ut turpis tincidunt, id elementum lorem ultricies. Pellentesque volutpat ligula at porttitor pharetra. Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Donec varius lectus id libero molestie sodales.
  - Fuse quis sapien ullamcorper, scelerisque tellus et, porttitor risus.** Cum sociis natoque penatibus et magnis dis parturient montes, nascetur ridiculus mus. Cum sociis natoque penatibus et magnis dis parturient montes, nascetur ridiculus mus. Cum sociis natoque penatibus et magnis dis parturient montes, nascetur ridiculus mus. Cum sociis natoque penatibus et magnis dis parturient montes, nascetur ridiculus mus.
- Footer:** Terms and Conditions | Privacy Policy

**Right Wireframe (About Page):**

- Header:** Locations, Connect with us! (Facebook, Twitter, LinkedIn icons).
- Logo:** Placeholder labeled "LOGO".
- Navigation:** ABOUT, MENU, CATERING, E-CLUB.
- Content:**
  - About:** Placeholder for an image or logo.
  - Who We Are:** Placeholder for an image or logo.
  - Text:** Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Duis sit amet mauris ut metus tempus ultricies. Quisque aliquet viverra odio, egestas efficitur elit sodales ac. Class aptent taciti sociosqu ad littera torquent per conubia nostra, per inceptos himenaeos. In sit amet consequat enim, id ullamcorper enim. Ut eleifend dictum est, a porta dolor bibendum sit amet. Curabitur sed dolor a sapien blandit tincidunt quis at ex. Proin blandit sem ut turpis tincidunt, id elementum lorem ultricies. Pellentesque volutpat ligula at porttitor pharetra. Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Donec varius lectus id libero molestie sodales.
  - Our History:** Placeholder for an image or logo.
  - Text:** Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Duis sit amet mauris ut metus tempus ultricies. Quisque aliquet viverra odio, egestas efficitur elit sodales ac. Class aptent taciti sociosqu ad littera torquent per conubia nostra, per inceptos himenaeos. In sit amet consequat enim, id ullamcorper enim. Ut eleifend dictum est, a porta dolor bibendum sit amet. Curabitur sed dolor a sapien blandit tincidunt quis at ex. Proin blandit sem ut turpis tincidunt, id elementum lorem ultricies. Pellentesque volutpat ligula at porttitor pharetra. Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Donec varius lectus id libero molestie sodales.
  - Our Mission:** Placeholder for an image or logo.
  - Text:** Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Duis sit amet mauris ut metus tempus ultricies. Quisque aliquet viverra odio, egestas efficitur elit sodales ac. Class aptent taciti sociosqu ad littera torquent per conubia nostra, per inceptos himenaeos. In sit amet consequat enim, id ullamcorper enim. Ut eleifend dictum est, a porta dolor bibendum sit amet. Curabitur sed dolor a sapien blandit tincidunt quis at ex. Proin blandit sem ut turpis tincidunt, id elementum lorem ultricies. Pellentesque volutpat ligula at porttitor pharetra. Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Donec varius lectus id libero molestie sodales.
- Footer:** Terms and Conditions | Privacy Policy

## > Final Project (continued)

**Locations** Connect with us!   

**LOGO**

**ABOUT MENU CATERING E-CLUB**

**Menu**

**French-Inspired Tastes**

LOREM IPSUM DOLOR SIT AMET, CONSECTETUR ADIPISCING ELIT. DUIS SIT AMET MAURIS UT METUS TEMPUS ULRICES. QUISQUE ALIQUET VIVERRA ODIO, EGESTAS EFFICIT ELIT SODALES AC. CLASS APENT TACIT SOCIOSQU AD ITORA TORQUENT PER CONUBIA NOSTRA, PER INCEPTOS HINAEAOES. IN SIT AMET CONSEQUAT ENIM, ID ULLAMCORPER ENIM. UT ELEIFEND DICTUM EST, A PORTA DOLOR BIBENDUM SIT AMET. CURABITUR SED DOLOR A SAPIENTE BLANDIT TINCIDUNT QUAIS AT EX. PROIN BLANDIT SEM UT TURPIS TINCidunt, ID ELEMENTUM LOREM ULRICES. PELLentesque VOLUPAT LIGula AT PORTITOR PHARETRA. LOREM IPSUM DOLOR SIT AMET, CONSECTETUR ADIPISCING ELIT. DOMEC VARUS LECTUS ID LIBERO MOLESTIE SODALES.

**Look through our menu items and place your to-go order below!**

**To-Go Menu**

**Entree 1**

LOREM IPSUM DOLOR SIT AMET, CONSECTETUR ADIPISCING ELIT. DUIS SIT AMET MAURIS UT METUS TEMPUS ULRICES. QUISQUE ALIQUET VIVERRA ODIO, EGESTAS EFFICIT ELIT SODALES AC. CLASS APENT TACIT SOCIOSQU AD ITORA TORQUENT PER CONUBIA NOSTRA, PER INCEPTOS HINAEAOES. IN SIT AMET CONSEQUAT ENIM, ID ULLAMCORPER ENIM. UT ELEIFEND DICTUM EST, A PORTA DOLOR BIBENDUM SIT AMET. CURABITUR SED DOLOR A SAPIENTE BLANDIT TINCIDUNT QUAIS AT EX. PROIN BLANDIT SEM UT TURPIS TINCidunt, ID ELEMENTUM LOREM ULRICES.

**Entree 2**

LOREM IPSUM DOLOR SIT AMET, CONSECTETUR ADIPISCING ELIT. DUIS SIT AMET MAURIS UT METUS TEMPUS ULRICES. QUISQUE ALIQUET VIVERRA ODIO, EGESTAS EFFICIT ELIT SODALES AC. CLASS APENT TACIT SOCIOSQU AD ITORA TORQUENT PER CONUBIA NOSTRA, PER INCEPTOS HINAEAOES. IN SIT AMET CONSEQUAT ENIM, ID ULLAMCORPER ENIM. UT ELEIFEND DICTUM EST, A PORTA DOLOR BIBENDUM SIT AMET. CURABITUR SED DOLOR A SAPIENTE BLANDIT TINCIDUNT QUAIS AT EX. PROIN BLANDIT SEM UT TURPIS TINCidunt, ID ELEMENTUM LOREM ULRICES.

**Entree 3**

LOREM IPSUM DOLOR SIT AMET, CONSECTETUR ADIPISCING ELIT. DUIS SIT AMET MAURIS UT METUS TEMPUS ULRICES. QUISQUE ALIQUET VIVERRA ODIO, EGESTAS EFFICIT ELIT SODALES AC. CLASS APENT TACIT SOCIOSQU AD ITORA TORQUENT PER CONUBIA NOSTRA, PER INCEPTOS HINAEAOES. IN SIT AMET CONSEQUAT ENIM, ID ULLAMCORPER ENIM. UT ELEIFEND DICTUM EST, A PORTA DOLOR BIBENDUM SIT AMET. CURABITUR SED DOLOR A SAPIENTE BLANDIT TINCIDUNT QUAIS AT EX. PROIN BLANDIT SEM UT TURPIS TINCidunt, ID ELEMENTUM LOREM ULRICES.

**Entree 4**

LOREM IPSUM DOLOR SIT AMET, CONSECTETUR ADIPISCING ELIT. DUIS SIT AMET MAURIS UT METUS TEMPUS ULRICES. QUISQUE ALIQUET VIVERRA ODIO, EGESTAS EFFICIT ELIT SODALES AC. CLASS APENT TACIT SOCIOSQU AD ITORA TORQUENT PER CONUBIA NOSTRA, PER INCEPTOS HINAEAOES. IN SIT AMET CONSEQUAT ENIM, ID ULLAMCORPER ENIM. UT ELEIFEND DICTUM EST, A PORTA DOLOR BIBENDUM SIT AMET. CURABITUR SED DOLOR A SAPIENTE BLANDIT TINCIDUNT QUAIS AT EX. PROIN BLANDIT SEM UT TURPIS TINCidunt, ID ELEMENTUM LOREM ULRICES.

**Entree 5**

LOREM IPSUM DOLOR SIT AMET, CONSECTETUR ADIPISCING ELIT. DUIS SIT AMET MAURIS UT METUS TEMPUS ULRICES. QUISQUE ALIQUET VIVERRA ODIO, EGESTAS EFFICIT ELIT SODALES AC. CLASS APENT TACIT SOCIOSQU AD ITORA TORQUENT PER CONUBIA NOSTRA, PER INCEPTOS HINAEAOES. IN SIT AMET CONSEQUAT ENIM, ID ULLAMCORPER ENIM. UT ELEIFEND DICTUM EST, A PORTA DOLOR BIBENDUM SIT AMET. CURABITUR SED DOLOR A SAPIENTE BLANDIT TINCIDUNT QUAIS AT EX. PROIN BLANDIT SEM UT TURPIS TINCidunt, ID ELEMENTUM LOREM ULRICES.

**...**

**Order To-Go**

**First Name**   
**Last Name**   
**Email Address**   
**Phone Number**   
**Which entree would you like to order?**     
  
**Do you have any other comments or special food preparation requests?**   
**Pick-Up Location**

**PLACE ORDER**

**Locations** Connect with us!   

**LOGO**

**ABOUT MENU CATERING E-CLUB**

**Catering**

**Our Catering Services**

LOREM IPSUM DOLOR SIT AMET, CONSECTETUR ADIPISCING ELIT. DUIS SIT AMET MAURIS UT METUS TEMPUS ULRICES. QUISQUE ALIQUET VIVERRA ODIO, EGESTAS EFFICIT ELIT SODALES AC. CLASS APENT TACIT SOCIOSQU AD ITORA TORQUENT PER CONUBIA NOSTRA, PER INCEPTOS HINAEAOES. IN SIT AMET CONSEQUAT ENIM, ID ULLAMCORPER ENIM. UT ELEIFEND DICTUM EST, A PORTA DOLOR BIBENDUM SIT AMET. CURABITUR SED DOLOR A SAPIENTE BLANDIT TINCIDUNT QUAIS AT EX. PROIN BLANDIT SEM UT TURPIS TINCidunt, ID ELEMENTUM LOREM ULRICES. PELLentesque VOLUPAT LIGula AT PORTITOR PHARETRA. LOREM IPSUM DOLOR SIT AMET, CONSECTETUR ADIPISCING ELIT. DOMEC VARUS LECTUS ID LIBERO MOLESTIE SODALES.

**Look through our menu items and request catering services below!**

**Catering Menu**

**Option 1**

LOREM IPSUM DOLOR SIT AMET, CONSECTETUR ADIPISCING ELIT. DUIS SIT AMET MAURIS UT METUS TEMPUS ULRICES. QUISQUE ALIQUET VIVERRA ODIO, EGESTAS EFFICIT ELIT SODALES AC. CLASS APENT TACIT SOCIOSQU AD ITORA TORQUENT PER CONUBIA NOSTRA, PER INCEPTOS HINAEAOES. IN SIT AMET CONSEQUAT ENIM, ID ULLAMCORPER ENIM. UT ELEIFEND DICTUM EST, A PORTA DOLOR BIBENDUM SIT AMET. CURABITUR SED DOLOR A SAPIENTE BLANDIT TINCIDUNT QUAIS AT EX. PROIN BLANDIT SEM UT TURPIS TINCidunt, ID ELEMENTUM LOREM ULRICES.

**Option 2**

LOREM IPSUM DOLOR SIT AMET, CONSECTETUR ADIPISCING ELIT. DUIS SIT AMET MAURIS UT METUS TEMPUS ULRICES. QUISQUE ALIQUET VIVERRA ODIO, EGESTAS EFFICIT ELIT SODALES AC. CLASS APENT TACIT SOCIOSQU AD ITORA TORQUENT PER CONUBIA NOSTRA, PER INCEPTOS HINAEAOES. IN SIT AMET CONSEQUAT ENIM, ID ULLAMCORPER ENIM. UT ELEIFEND DICTUM EST, A PORTA DOLOR BIBENDUM SIT AMET. CURABITUR SED DOLOR A SAPIENTE BLANDIT TINCIDUNT QUAIS AT EX. PROIN BLANDIT SEM UT TURPIS TINCidunt, ID ELEMENTUM LOREM ULRICES.

**Option 3**

LOREM IPSUM DOLOR SIT AMET, CONSECTETUR ADIPISCING ELIT. DUIS SIT AMET MAURIS UT METUS TEMPUS ULRICES. QUISQUE ALIQUET VIVERRA ODIO, EGESTAS EFFICIT ELIT SODALES AC. CLASS APENT TACIT SOCIOSQU AD ITORA TORQUENT PER CONUBIA NOSTRA, PER INCEPTOS HINAEAOES. IN SIT AMET CONSEQUAT ENIM, ID ULLAMCORPER ENIM. UT ELEIFEND DICTUM EST, A PORTA DOLOR BIBENDUM SIT AMET. CURABITUR SED DOLOR A SAPIENTE BLANDIT TINCIDUNT QUAIS AT EX. PROIN BLANDIT SEM UT TURPIS TINCidunt, ID ELEMENTUM LOREM ULRICES.

**Option 4**

LOREM IPSUM DOLOR SIT AMET, CONSECTETUR ADIPISCING ELIT. DUIS SIT AMET MAURIS UT METUS TEMPUS ULRICES. QUISQUE ALIQUET VIVERRA ODIO, EGESTAS EFFICIT ELIT SODALES AC. CLASS APENT TACIT SOCIOSQU AD ITORA TORQUENT PER CONUBIA NOSTRA, PER INCEPTOS HINAEAOES. IN SIT AMET CONSEQUAT ENIM, ID ULLAMCORPER ENIM. UT ELEIFEND DICTUM EST, A PORTA DOLOR BIBENDUM SIT AMET. CURABITUR SED DOLOR A SAPIENTE BLANDIT TINCIDUNT QUAIS AT EX. PROIN BLANDIT SEM UT TURPIS TINCidunt, ID ELEMENTUM LOREM ULRICES.

**Option 5**

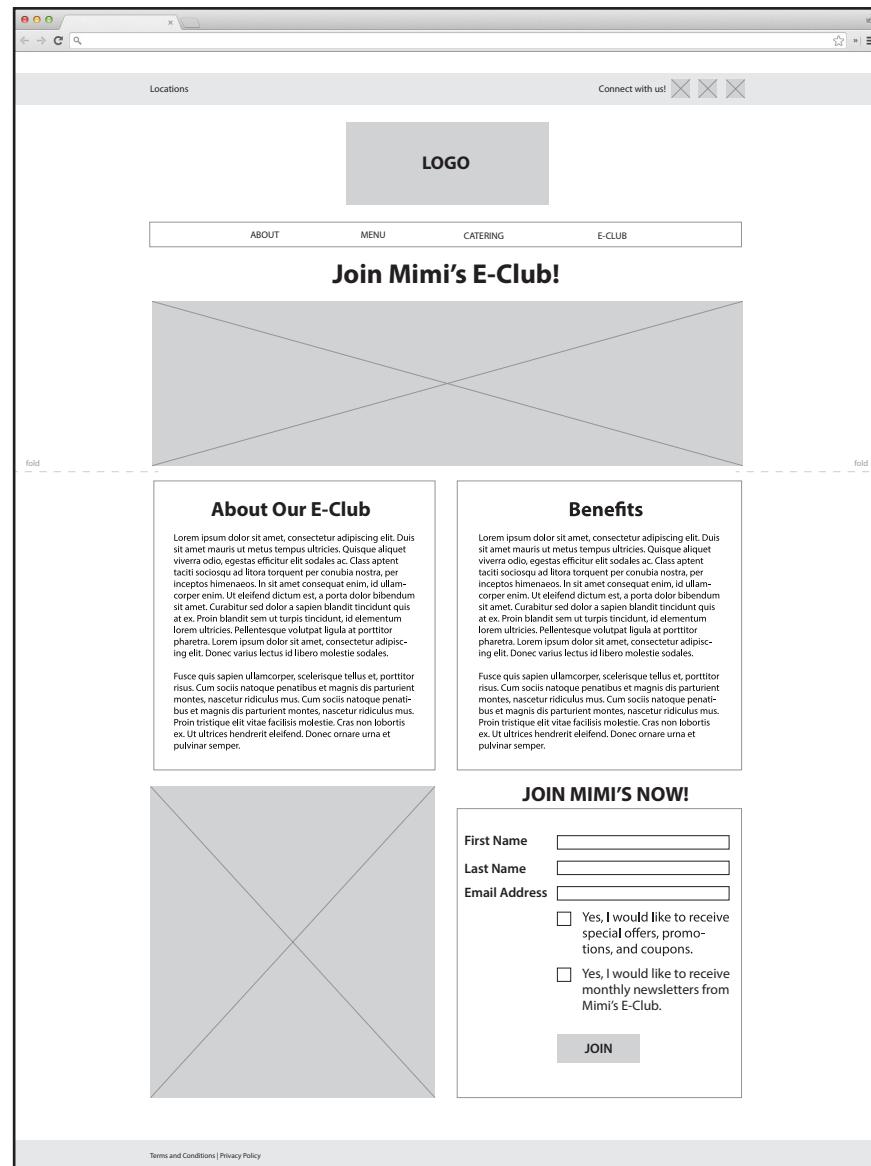
LOREM IPSUM DOLOR SIT AMET, CONSECTETUR ADIPISCING ELIT. DUIS SIT AMET MAURIS UT METUS TEMPUS ULRICES. QUISQUE ALIQUET VIVERRA ODIO, EGESTAS EFFICIT ELIT SODALES AC. CLASS APENT TACIT SOCIOSQU AD ITORA TORQUENT PER CONUBIA NOSTRA, PER INCEPTOS HINAEAOES. IN SIT AMET CONSEQUAT ENIM, ID ULLAMCORPER ENIM. UT ELEIFEND DICTUM EST, A PORTA DOLOR BIBENDUM SIT AMET. CURABITUR SED DOLOR A SAPIENTE BLANDIT TINCIDUNT QUAIS AT EX. PROIN BLANDIT SEM UT TURPIS TINCidunt, ID ELEMENTUM LOREM ULRICES.

**...**

**Catering Services Request**

**First Name**   
**Last Name**   
**Email Address**   
**Phone Number**   
**Address**   
**City**   
**State**   
**Postal Code**   
**Which option would you like to order?**     
  
**Do you have any other comments or special food preparation requests?**   
**REQUEST**

## > Final Project (continued)



## Web Design | Exercises and Projects

### > Final Project (continued)

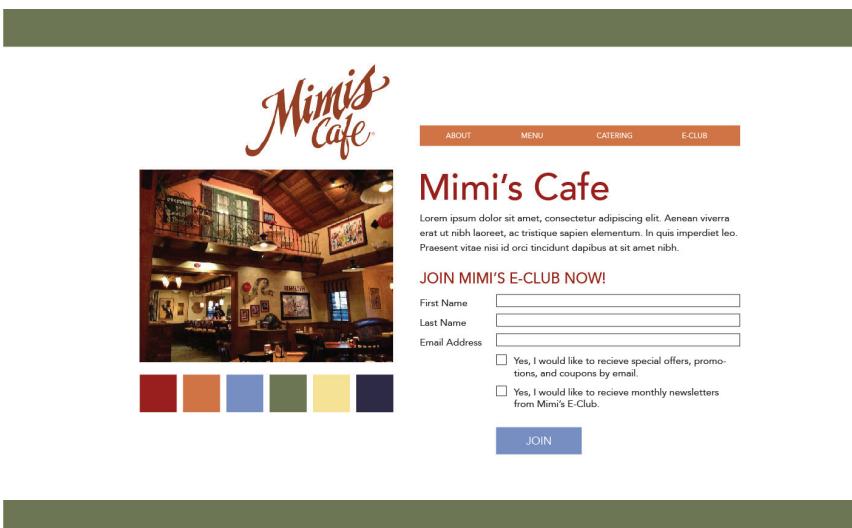
#### Style Tiles

The atmosphere at Mimi's Cafe is a very welcoming, comfortable, homey one, so I decided to try picking out colors and rounded typefaces that would probably create the idea of friendliness. I wanted the colors I sampled to have warm-color or brown undertones to them for an earthy or natural feel, which I thought would seem calming to people who visit the website.

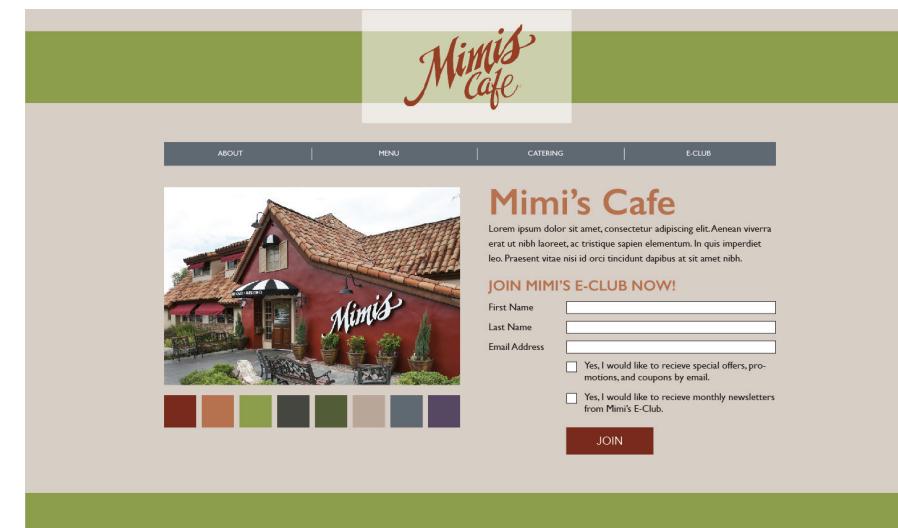
#### Style Tile 2



#### Style Tile 1



#### Style Tile 3



## Rough Comps

## First Comps

### > Final Project (continued)

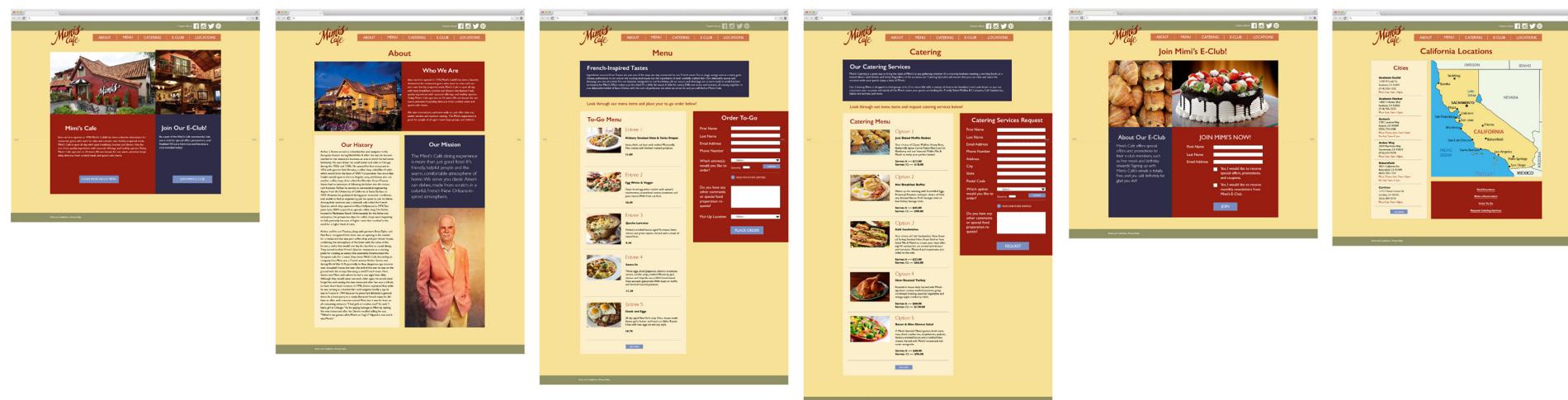
The image displays five screenshots of the Mimi's Cafe website, illustrating the progression from rough comps to final designs.

- Homepage:** Shows the main landing page with a large image of the restaurant exterior, a "Join Our E-Club!" button, and a "Menu" button.
- About Page:** Displays information about the history of Mimi's Cafe, featuring a portrait of the founder and a "Our Mission" section.
- Menu Page:** Lists various menu items under categories like "French-Inspired Tastes" and "Our Mission". It includes a "To-Go Menu" section and a "Order To-Go" form.
- Catering Page:** Shows a "Catering Services Request" form and a "Catering Menu" with options like "Breakfast Buffet" and "Steak & Eggs".
- E-Club Page:** Encourages users to join the Mimi's E-Club, featuring a "JOIN MIMI'S NOW!" button and a "About Our E-Club" section.

## > Final Project (continued)

Rough Comps

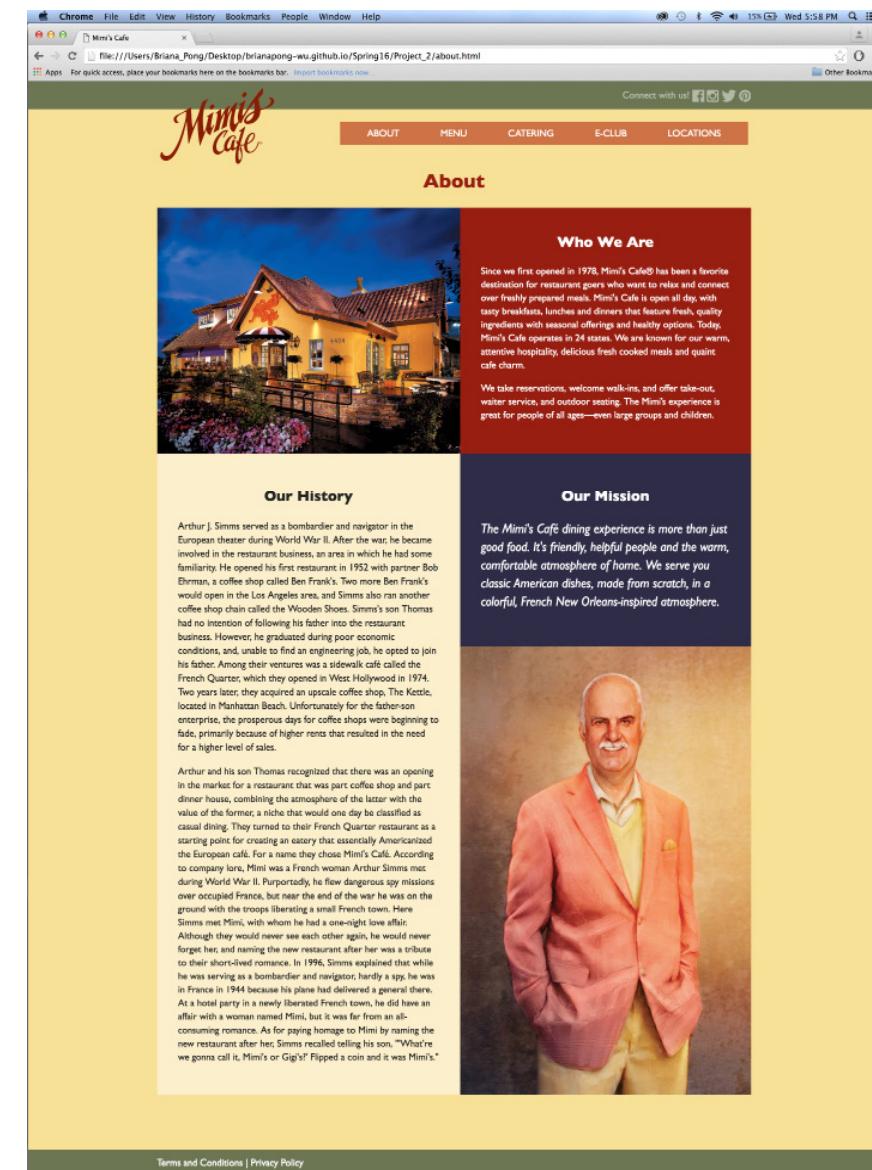
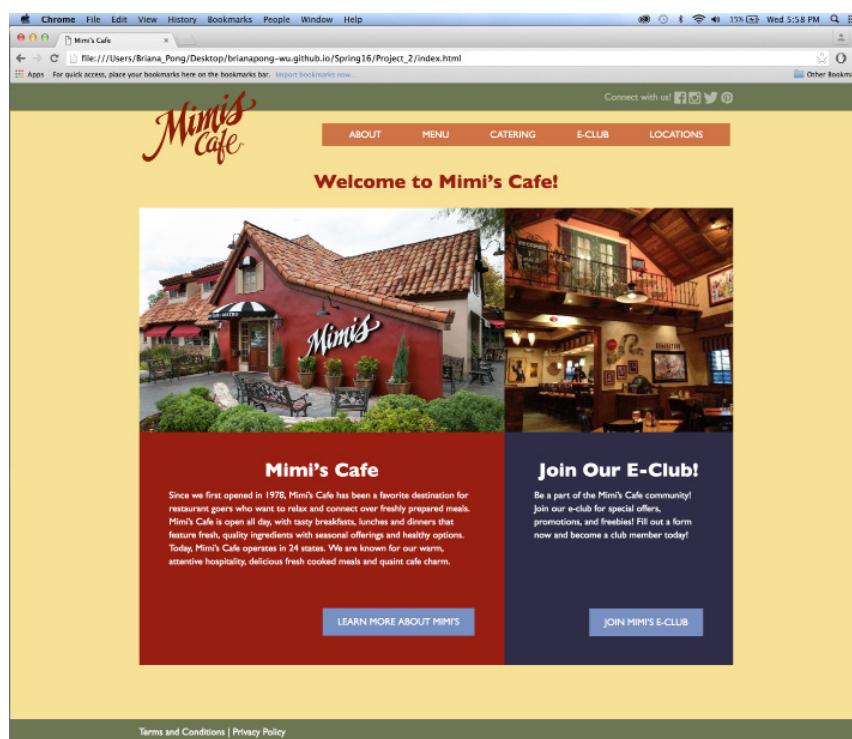
Revised Comps



## > Final Project (continued)

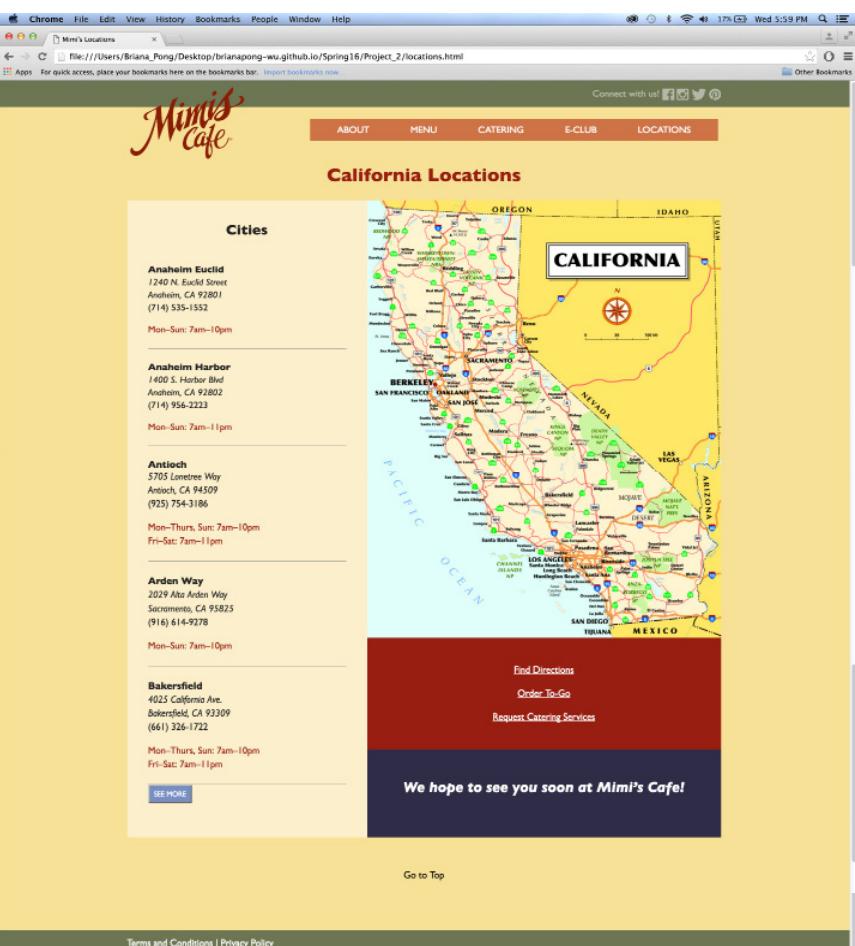
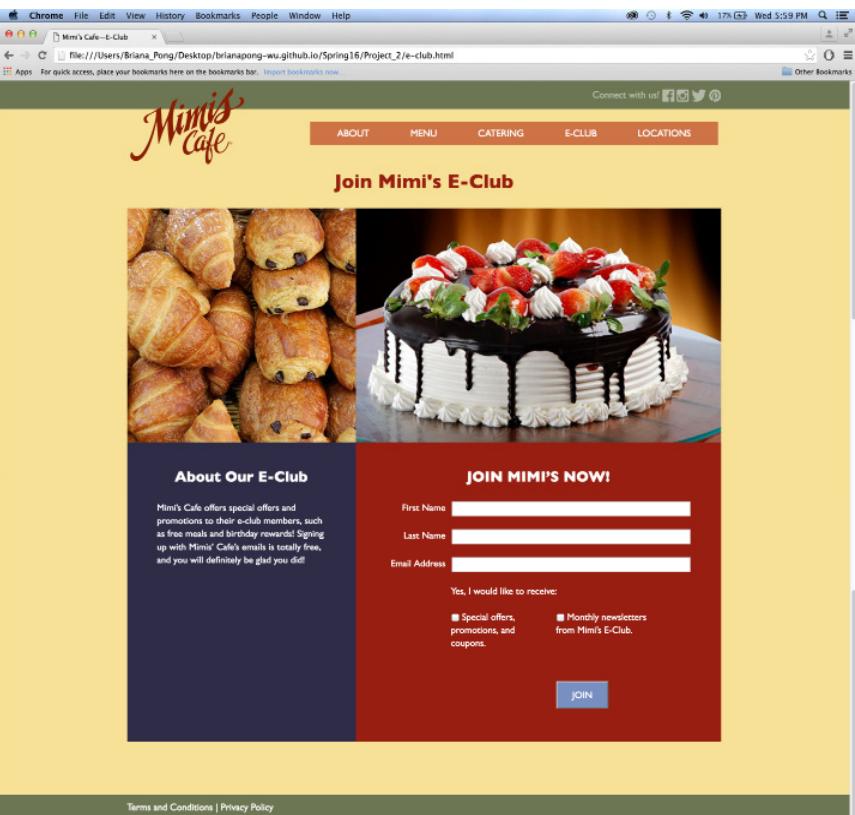
### Web Design | Exercises and Projects

The following are the main pages of my website after HTML and CSS coding. During the process of planning out the final product to actually coding it, I found that I took elements from different versions of the style tiles and the wireframes; I did not choose just one style tile or just one set of wireframes to stick with for my final website. I tried my best to make the final website as close as possible to the revised comps, but there were still a few differences between them.



## > Final Project (continued)

## > Final Project (continued)



## > Conclusion

### Web Design | Exercises and Projects

In conclusion, I felt that I had learned a great amount about web design in this class. At first, relearning the correct ways of coding was a bit confusing to me, but over the course of this semester, I felt that I gradually understood the concepts of coding. Compared to my exercises, I believe that my final website for Mimi's Cafe demonstrated a better sense of layout and functionality. The color palette, layout, and overall convenience for the user were things I tried to consider during the design and coding process. There was a lot of trial and error and a huge amount of frustration involved in the coding of the restaurant website, but seeing the final result was pretty rewarding for me. Despite the fact that there are a few aspects of my final website that still need to be resolved, I am quite satisfied with how the website turned out overall.