Introduction

At the end of the 1920s, Japan was plunged into an unprecedented economic crisis. In order to address the financial disaster that was plaguing his country, the head of the Japanese Cabinet, Tanaka, proposed an invasion of China proper as well as North Korea, with the long term goal of completely dominating Asia and eventually the world. His proposal became known in Japan as "The China policy". However, Japan's land mass was small and it lacked the mineral resources, particularly metal, to produce the necessary munitions for such a campaign. The Japanese military began saving resources as well as researching the production of new weapons. Shiro Ishii took advantage of this opportunity and suggested, "Since Japan lacks the natural resources to fight a large-scale war, we must rely on biological warfare in order to attain victory." Ishii was supported by the Japanese military and after the "September 18 incident", he established an "Epidemic Prevention Research Laboratory" at the Army Medical School in Japan, thus beginning his research into germ warfare. Subsequently, research activities were transferred from Japan to Manchuria and Unit 731 was established. This unit conducted large-scale research into biological warfare and developed a series of germ warfare bacteria known as "The White Devil" and "The Man-eating Demons". During World War II, Unit 731 was the only military unit that defied international conventions by utilizing chemical and biological weaponry. This exhibit has seven sections. It uses text and photos to reveal the horrible and inhumane research that was conducted by Unit 731.

前言

20世纪20年代末,日本陷入空前经济危机。为摆脱国内矛盾,以田中义一为首的日本内阁制定了以侵略大陆国家中国和朝鲜为主要目标,进而称霸亚洲乃至全世界的"大陆政策"。但日本国土小,缺少用于制造枪炮的五金矿产资源,严重影响其大陆政策的实施。日本军方开始进行节省资源和能源的新式武器的研究。石井四郎顺势抛出"缺乏资源的日本,要想取胜只能依靠细菌战",他的主张得到了日本军方的支持。"九?一八"事变后,石井四郎在日本陆军军医学校创立了"防疫研究室",将细菌战研究计划付诸实施。其后将研究活动从日本转移到中国东北,建立了731部队,大规模进行细菌研究和进行一系列细菌战,被称为"白衣恶魔"和"食人魔窟"。这是二战中惟一违背国际公约进行了细菌战与化学战、将细菌武器和化学武器用于实战的军队。 本展览共七个部分,用文字、照片、图表揭露了以日本关东军731部队为首的日本军进行细菌研制和细菌战的罪行。

Setting up the Bacterial Research Base

Japan has a lengthy history of researching the potential of bacteria and germs for military use. In 1916, lectures on how to conduct "Poultry Warfare" were given at the Japanese Army Medical School. The Army Medical Board began to study germ warfare after 1918. The Military Department of the Japanese Supreme Headquarters asked the Tokyo Science Research Board to "develop biological weapons which cannot be resisted by the human immune system." Since he was unable to complete this task within the stipulated time frame, Dr. Ito Kogaku was arrested and charged with "tardiness" and "wasting state resources". More than 40 of the scientists participating in the project received pay cuts and were assigned to other projects. Research into the military application of bacteria was thus temporarily interrupted.

Once again, Shiro Ishii proposed the idea of continuing research into biological warfare. He believed that biological weapons had significant potential because they could inflict considerable amounts of damage to enemy troops at minimal financial and resource costs. His idea was supported by Koizumi Chikahiko, a famous Japanese military "scientist", Nagata Tetsuzan, section chief of the Military Affairs Bureau and other influential people. As a result, he was sent abroad to conduct further investigatgion. After returning to Japan, he actively advocated the creation of a bacteria unit. Kaji Otsuka Ryuuji, section chief of the Japanese Army's Medical Department commissioned Ishii Shiro to start developing biological weapons. Thus, with the support of Japanese politicians and military leaders, the construction of a bacterial research base and bacterial research laboratories began in earnest.

第一章

建立细菌研究基地

日本研究细菌由来已久。1916年,日本陆军军医学校在细菌学教学中,就讲授过如何进行"家畜战"。1918年后,陆军省医务局就开始研究细菌战。日本大本营的军部曾要求东京科学研究局"研究出一种或多种为人力无法抗拒的秘密杀人武器"。由于在限期内没有完成任务,局长伊藤工学博士在"工作不力"、"浪费国家财力"等罪名下被逮捕法办,参加研究的40余名科学家也全部被降薪并调转其他工作。后来,细菌研究工作曾一度中断。

日本再度研究细菌战的发起人是石井四郎,他提出了准备细菌战的主张。他认为细菌武器杀伤力大、传染性强、死亡率高,而投资又少,节省钢铁,是一种很有力的进攻武器。他的主张得到日本著名军事"科学家"小泉亲彦、陆军军务局课长永田铁山等人的支持,派他出国考察。回国后,他积极倡导创建细菌部队。日本陆军省军医署课长梶塚隆二推荐石井四郎研制细菌武器。于是,在日本当局及一大批军国主义分子的策划下,开始筹建细菌研究所,建立细菌研究基地。

The Establishment of Bacterial Research Base in Japan

Officially sanctioned by the Japanese Emperor, the Bacteria Research Laboratory was founded by the Army Medical School in Wakamatsu-Machi Tokyo, Japan in August of 1932. To the public, it was known as the: "Epidemic Prevention Research Center". The following year, it was renamed as the "Epidemic Prevention Institute" and became the Japanese army's main research center for biological warfare.

在日本建立细菌研究基地

1932年8月,根据天皇命令,在日本东京若松町的陆军军医学校创立了细菌研究室,对外称"防疫研究室",翌年改称"防疫研究所",成为日军初期研究细菌战的中心。



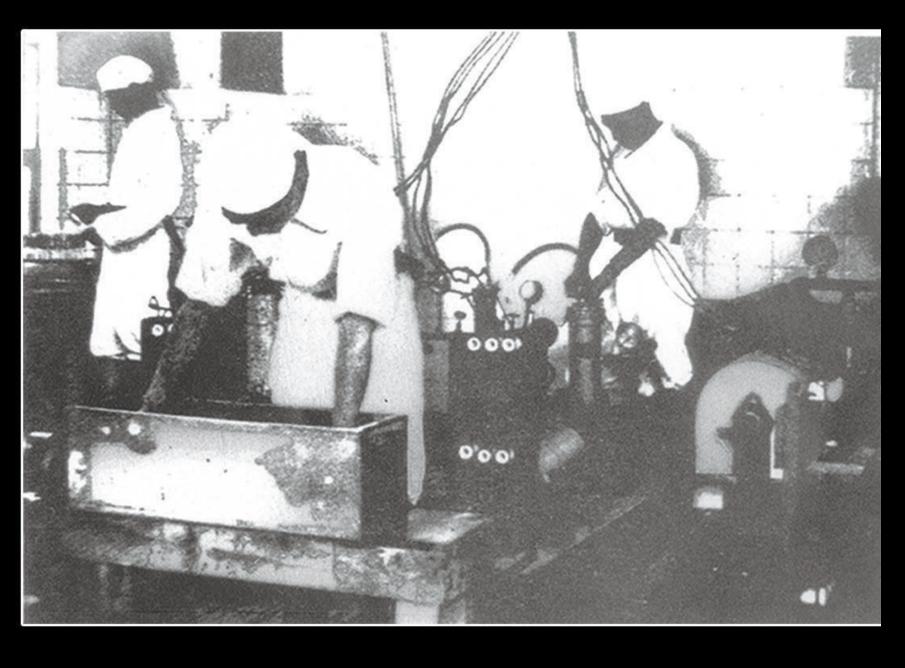


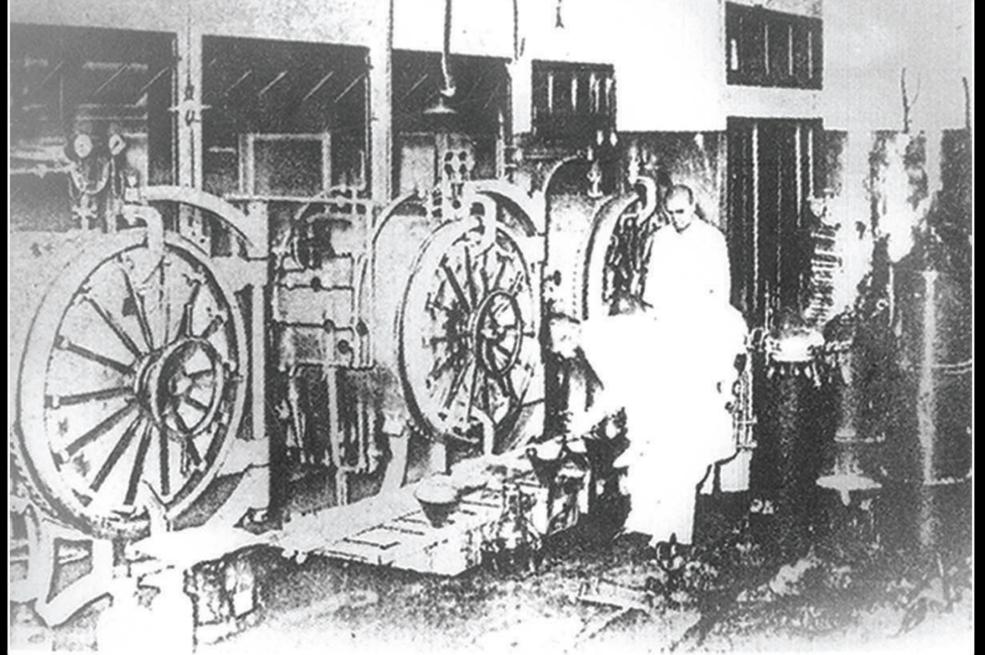
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Working conditions inside the Japanese Army Medical School's Epidemic Prevention Research Laboratory. The filter pipe being checked by the staff member on the right pumps pure water.

初期陆军军医学校防疫研究室内的工作情况,纯净水就是从右侧工作人员正在检查的滤水管中涌出。





The working conditions at the Epidemic Prevention Research Laboratory.

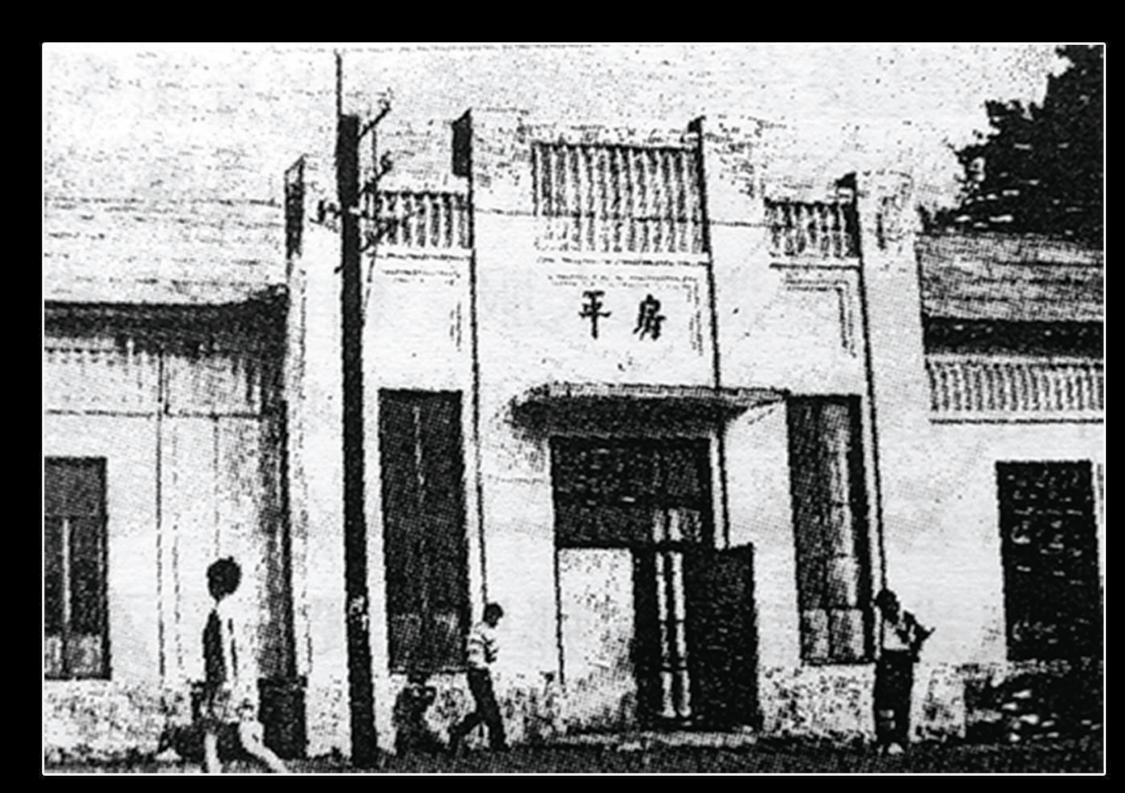
日本陆军军医学校防疫研究室人员工作 情形

Establishment of a Bacterial Research Base in the Pingfang District of Harbin

In 1935, Ishii's Unit began to survey and occupy a piece of land measuring six square kilometres in an area 4 km north of Pingfang Station. In the spring of 1936, "Ishii's Unit" was known to the public as the "Epidemic Prevention and Water Supply Department of Kwantung Army". In the same year, the Suzuki Group, Matsumura Group, Fujita Group and Dahlin Group were sent by Japan Co., Ltd. into the area and started construction.

在哈尔滨平房建立细菌研究基地

1935年,石井部队开始在平房站以北4公里处勘测圈占6平方公里的土地作为军事用地。1936年春,"石井部队"设营驻扎,对外称"关东军防疫给水部"。同年由日本株式会社派来的铃木组、松村组、藤田组和大林组在平房地区大兴土木。



Pingfang Train Station in Harbin 哈尔滨平房火车站



A bird's eye view of Unit 731's research base.

Unit 731's research base, where bacteria research, production and testing occurred, was located at the heart of Pingfang Town. The base encompasses the first, second, and fourth departments, the education and training department and the Dongxiang Village living area. It covers about 160 thousand square meters, with more than 70 major buildings, one headquarters building and a square-shaped building near the center known as the 'Quartet'. The research complex is surrounded by 2-meter-high walls with a total circumference of 5 km, on top of which electric barbed wire grids were erected. The moat outside the wall is 3 meters wide and 2.5 meters deep. Gates are present on all four sides of the complex.

731部队建筑全貌

平房镇是731部队细菌研究、生产、实验的中心,包括第一部、第二部、第四部、教育训练部及生活区域东乡村。它占地约16万平方米,主要建筑物有70多座,中心建筑为本部1栋和四方楼,四围筑有土墙,高2米,周长5公里,土墙上架设着铁刺电网。墙外有护城壕,宽3米,深2.5米。四面都有大门。







The construction of Unit 731's research base.
建造中的731部队建筑工程

Formation of the Germ Warfare Unit

In 1936, the Japanese General Staff Headquarters expanded Ishii's Unit and also set up the "Veterinary Prevention Department of Kwantung Army". This department later became known as "Manchuria Unit 100" and operated in Changchun under the command of Wakamatsu Yoo Jiro. The unit studied anthrax, rinderpest, sheep pox and other kinds of bacteria, and conducted not only human experiments, but also animal and plant experiments resulting in the large-scale destruction of crops and livestock in China. The Japanese forces utilized the site of the Biology Institute of Peking Central Health and Epidemic Prevention Department to establish the North Branch Bacteria Unit 1855 in July 1937, known to the public as the "Epidemic Prevention and Water Supply Department of Expeditionary Army in North China". This unit's detachments were spread throughout northern China, mainly in Tianjin, Zhangjiakou, Taiyuan and 16 other locations. In 1938, the Japanese military established "Unit Bo 8604" in Guangzhou, known to the public as the "Epidemic Prevention and Water Supply Department in South China". In 1939, the Japanese forces utilized the site of the Nanjing Central Army General Hospital to establish "Unit 'Rong' 1644", known to the public as "Epidemic Prevention and Water Supply Department of the Expeditionary Army in Central China". In May of 1942, the Southern Army Bacteria Unit 'Gang' 9420 was established in Singapore. In addition to the above-mentioned bacteria units, the Japanese forces also set up other Epidemic Prevention and Water Supply Departments, a total of 18 divisions, one after another, in different parts of China. Unit 731 was the Japanese biological weapons research center and germ warfare command headquarters. While Shiro Ishii led this unit, he also provided technical support to the special bacteria units in Northeast, North, South, and Central China. Japan's Bacteria Units constituted a significant military threat in the form of a comprehensive biological warfare system.

第二章

组建细菌战部队

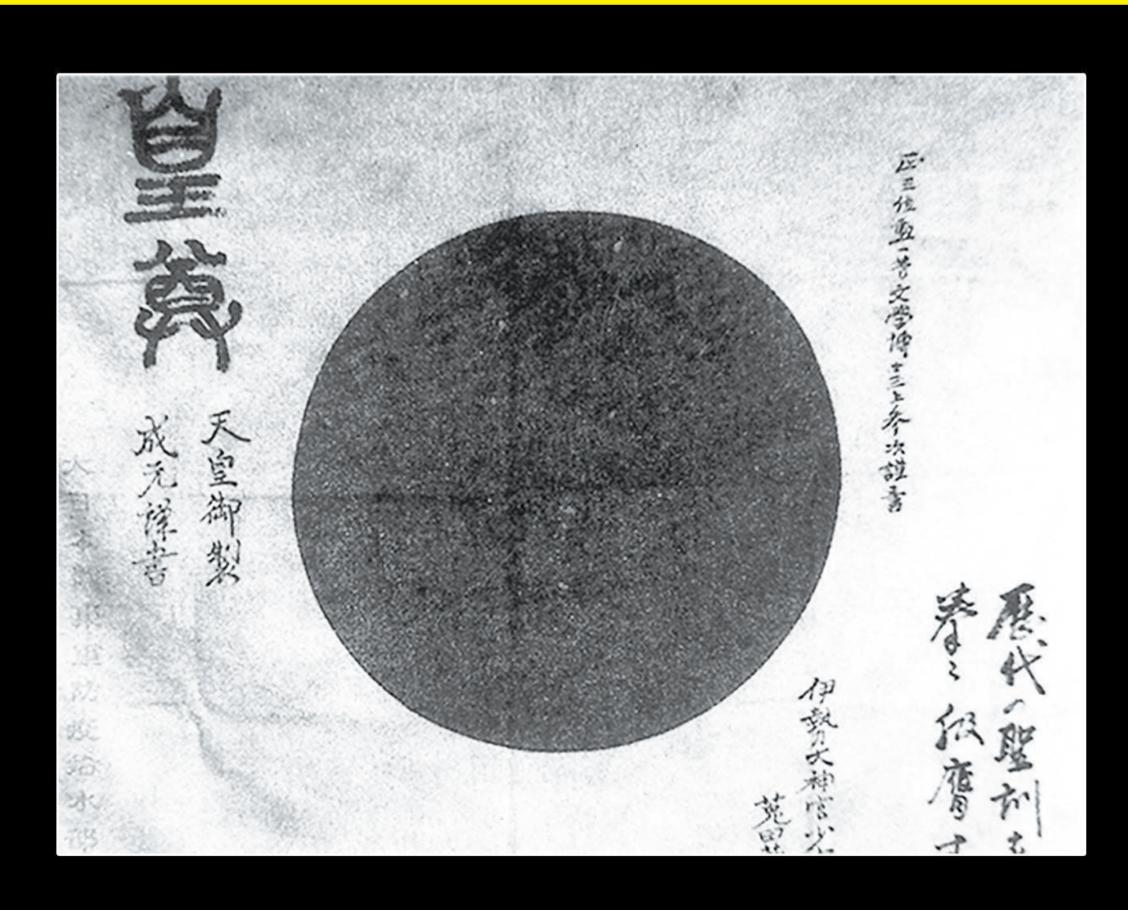
1936年,日本参谋本部扩编了石井部队,同时设立了"关东军兽医预防部",即后来设在长春的"满洲第100部队",由若松侑次郎任部队长。该部队研究炭疽、牛瘟、羊痘等各类细菌,既进行人体实验,也进行动物、植物实验,摧毁中国的庄稼和牲畜。1937年7月,日军利用原北平中央卫生防疫处生物研究所建立了北支甲第1855细菌部队,对外称"华北派遣军防疫给水部",其支队遍布华北各地,主要有天津、张家口、太原、等16个办事处、支部或分遣队。1938年,日军在广州建立了波字8604部队,对外称"华南防疫给水部"。1939年,日军利用原南京中央陆军总医院建立了荣字1644部队,对外称"华中派遣军防疫给水部"。 1942年5月,南方军冈字第9420细菌部队在新加坡成立。除上述细菌部队外,日军还在中国各地陆续成立了18个师团的防疫给水部。731部队则是日本细菌武器研究中心和细菌战指挥大本营,石井四郎在领导本部队的同时,还从技术方面指导中国东北、华北、华南、华中各地的特种细菌部队。至此,日本细菌部队形成了具有一定作战能力的完整的细菌战体系。。

Germ Warfare System

Bacteria research was guided by the Kwantung Army headquarters, which provided funds and organizational support. Due to its generous pay for employees and the fact that it favored human dissection, vivisection (often without the use of anaesthesia) and other experiments with live human subjects as research techniques, the unit attracted close to 400 senior medical personnel from well-known academic institutes and university departments specializing in bacteriological research. They also offered training courses in order to meet the personnel requirements of conducting biological warfare.

细菌战系统

细菌研究工作由关东军司令部直接领导,从组织到经费都有保障。它以优厚的待遇和人体解剖、活人实验等研究条件,吸引了一批中、高级医学人才400余人,集中了各研究所及大学的有名学者进行细菌研究工作。同时举办各类培训班培养细菌研究后继人才,用以满足细菌战的需求。



Unit 731's flag. 731部队队旗

Unit 731 Commander, Shiro Ishii (Lieutenant General)
731部队长石井四郎(中将)

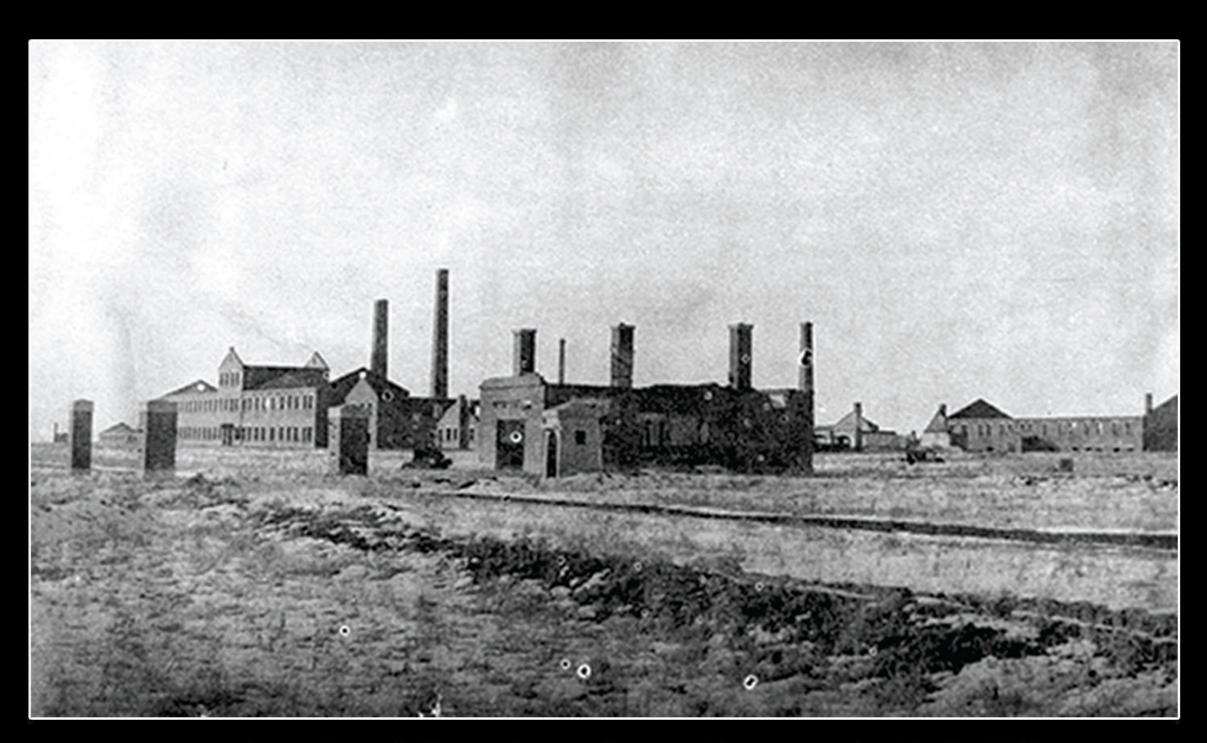


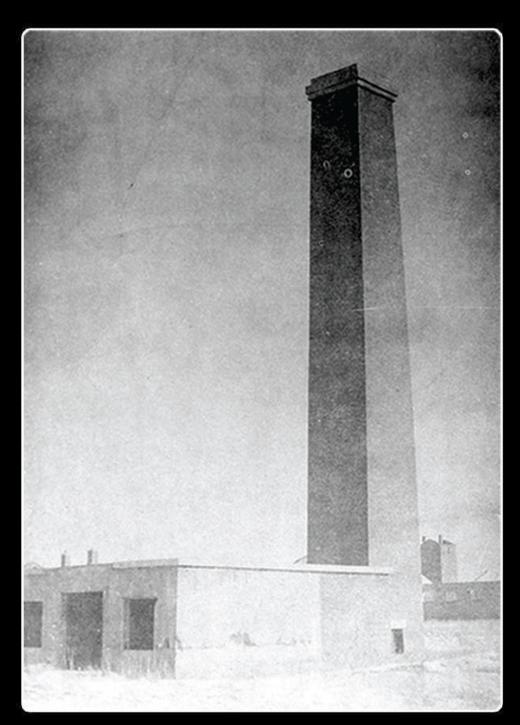
Kwantung Army Manchuria Unit 100

On November 1931, the Kwantung Army set up a temporary shelter for sick horses in Mukden (now Shenyang). In 1933, the shelter was moved to Kuanchengzi, Hsinking (now Changchun). It was renamed as the Veterinary Prevention Department of the Kwantung Army in 1936. In 1938, it was moved to Mengjia Hamlet, 10 kilometers south of Changchun City. In 1941, it was renamed as "Manchuria Unit 100" and its public name was the "Veterinary Epidemic Prevention Department of the Kwantung Army".

关东军满洲第100部队

1931年11月在奉天(今沈阳)成立关东军临时病马收容所。1933年从奉天迁到新京(今长春)宽城子。1936年,改称关东军兽医预防部。1938年迁至长春市以南10公里的孟家屯。1941年,改称"满洲第100部队",对外称"关东军兽医防疫部"。





The site of the incinerator. 焚尸炉遗址



Warhorses from Manchuria Unit 100 taking part in epidemic prevention drills in September 1935.

1935年9月,满洲第100部队参加防疫演习的战马

Frostbite Experiments performed by Unit 1855.

From January 31st to February 11th of 1941, Lieutenant Commander Tanimura Ichiji, leader of the Winter Health Research Squad of Unit 1855 and Army Surgeon, led 36 Japanese officers and soldiers through military operations within a basin-like area in Sonid Banner, Xilin Gol League, Inner Mongolia (the area is presently named Sonid Right Banner located in Xilin Gol League). They performed live 'frostbite experiments' in the freezing minus 27 degrees centigrade weather on eight captured Chinese soldiers. At the end of experiments, the Japanese squad killed all eight captured soldiers and held a "memorial ceremony" for their test subjects.

1855部队冻伤实验

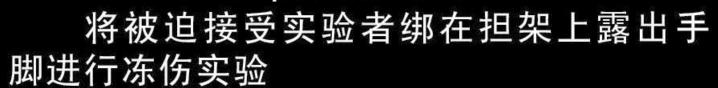
1941年1月31日至2月11日,由第1855部队冬季卫生研究班班长、外科军医谷村一治少佐带领36名日伪军官兵在内蒙古自治联合政府锡林郭勒盟苏尼特(今锡盟苏尼特右旗)西方的一个盆地里,在零下27摄氏度的严寒中,对8名被俘中国抗日人士进行活人冻伤实验。实验结束后,日军将这8名受实验者全部杀害,并假惺惺的为之开了一个"追悼会"。



The subjects were forced to undergo 'frostbite experiments' while tied up and sitting on the floor. 将被迫接受实验者捆绑而坐在地上进行冻伤实验



The subjects were forced to undergo 'frostbite experiments' while tied up with exposed hand.





Frostbitten hands. 被冻伤的手



Frostbitten feet. 被冻伤的脚



At the end of the experiments, the Japanese officers and soldiers killed all eight test subjects. In order to cover up their crimes, the Japanese squad held a "memorial" for the deceased Chinese soldiers. Lieutenant Commander Tanimura Ichiji gave a "eulogy", proclaiming that the deceased were sacrified "in the name of peace".

这次实验结束后,日军将8名受冻伤实验者全部杀害。 为掩盖罪行,日军为受冻伤实验者举行了"追悼会"。谷 村一治少佐致"悼词",称死者为"和平"做出"贡献"。

Special Transfer

"Special Transfer" was the term used by the Japanese military units specializing in biological warfare for acquiring live human subjects with which to conduct their experiments. In the process of utilizing their twisted research methods, they committed atrocious crimes against humanity for which there is no precedent in history.

Without a trial, Kwantung soldiers and police authorities arrested anti-Japanese patriots and other citizenry and transferred them into the possession of Unit 731 for secret in vivo experiments.

Although "special transfer" was a common occurrence in Japanese bio-warfare units, Unit 731 was notorious in the Kwantung Army for its particularly cruel methods and procedures.

From January 26, 1938 to March 12, 1943, the Kwantung Army Police Department followed orders No. 58 and No. 120 regarding the implementation of the "Special Transfer" protocol. The department ordered various military police squads, units and detachments to capture "human material" for Unit 731's experimental objectives.

Although the main organization responsible for the implementation of this "Special Transfer" protocol was the Japanese military police, the Manchuko Secret Police Agency, the Secret Service branch of the Japanese Imperial Army Intelligence Department, the Japanese Army's railway police, the Consulate General of Japan in Harbin and a number of other agencies were also, in varying degrees, involved in covertly abducting human test subjects. Several thousand anti-Japanese and anti-Manchurian patriots (including nationals from the former Soviet Union, Mongolia and Korea) suffered in vivo experimentation at the hands of Unit 731.

第三章

特别移送

"特别移送"是侵华日军各细菌部队为取得"活人体"进行细菌实验,带有特殊历史背景而炮制的残酷的、反人类暴行的"代名词"。

关东宪兵队等军警机关不经法庭审判,将抓捕的抗日爱国人士及其他人员移交到 731细菌部队进行人体试验的隐匿行为。

"特别移送"暴行在侵华日军细菌部队中普遍存在,但尤以关东军第731细菌部队最为严重,手段和方式最为残忍,施暴时间也最为长久。1938年1月26日和1943年3月12日,日本关东宪兵队司令部警务部曾先后向各宪兵队、宪兵分队、宪兵分遣队下达执行"特别移送"的第58号和第120号命令,旨在为731细菌部队提供细菌实验而加紧捕捉"人体材料"。

虽然执行"特别移送"的重要机构是日军的各宪兵队,但伪满洲秘密警察机构—保安局、特务机构—关东军情报局、军警特务合一的铁路警护军及日本驻哈尔滨领事馆等机构都不同程度的参予了这一极端秘密的"特别移送"的罪恶行径。数以千计的爱国抗日反满志士(包括前苏联籍人、蒙古籍人、朝鲜籍人)残遭731细菌部队活体实验杀害。

Targets and Standards for Special Transfer

On March 12, 1943, the Police Department of the Japanese Kanto Gendarmerie issued document No. 120 regarding the Special Transfer Protocol to the military police. Prisoners were to be divided into two categories: "spies" and "intellectual criminals". Anyone accused of being a 'criminal' or suspected of committing a crime could be a potential subject for 'special transfer'.

On March 12th 1943, the Police Department of the Japanese Kanto Gendarmerie Headquarters issued an order to clearly mark the prisoners who would be processed according to the procedures of the Special Transfer Protocol.

特别移送对象及标准

1943年3月12日,日本关东宪兵队司令部警务部向各宪兵队下发的关于"特别移送"的第120号文件中把"犯人"划分为"间谍"和"思想犯",确定"特别移送"对象是以"犯人"的类别、"罪状"等为标准的。

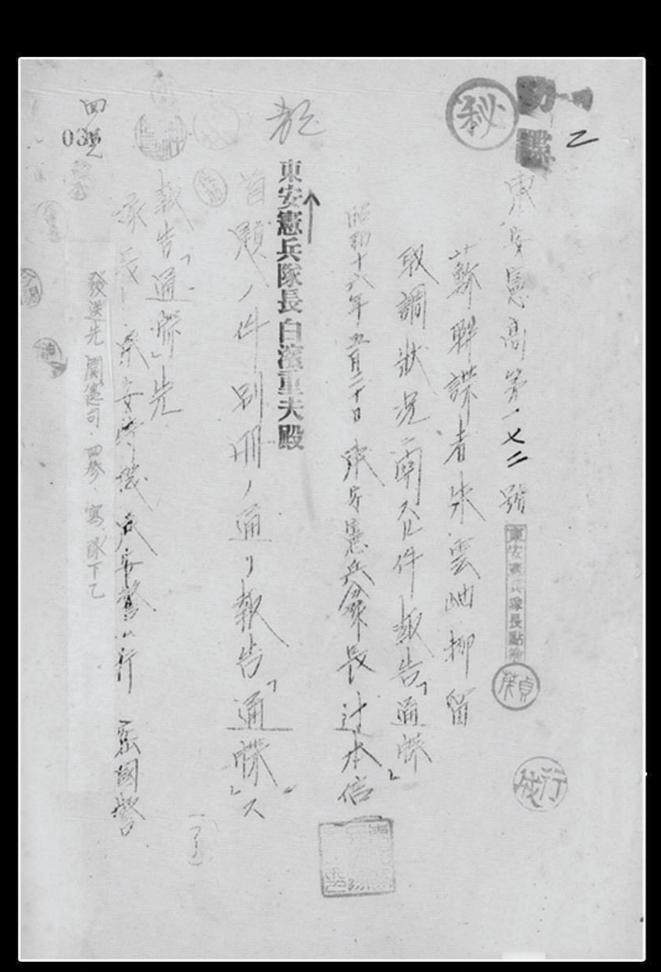
1943年3月12日,关东宪兵队司令部警务部通令附件中对应按"特殊移送"手续发遣的犯人类别做出了明确划分。



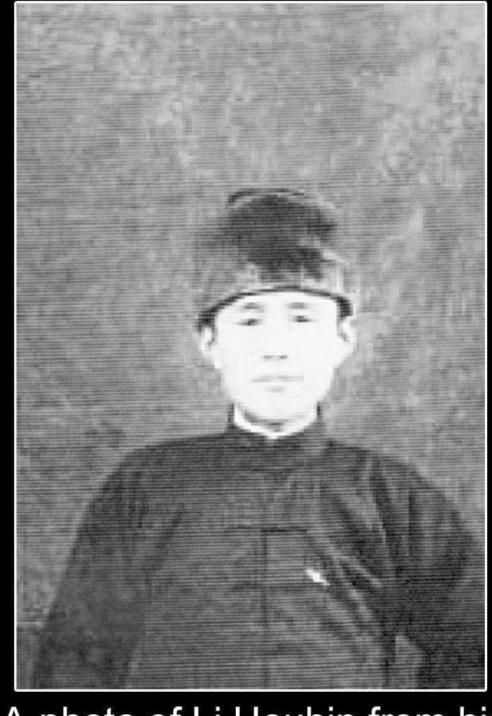
'Special transfer' subjects being escorted 押运中的被实验者



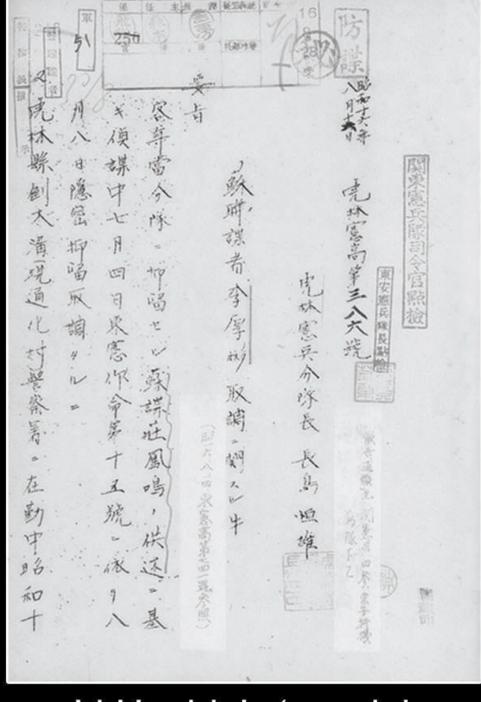
Photos of Zhu Yunxiu from his 'special transfer' file "特别移送"档案中的朱云岫照片



Zhu Yunxiu's 'special transfer' file (in Japanese) 朱云岫被特别移送日文档案



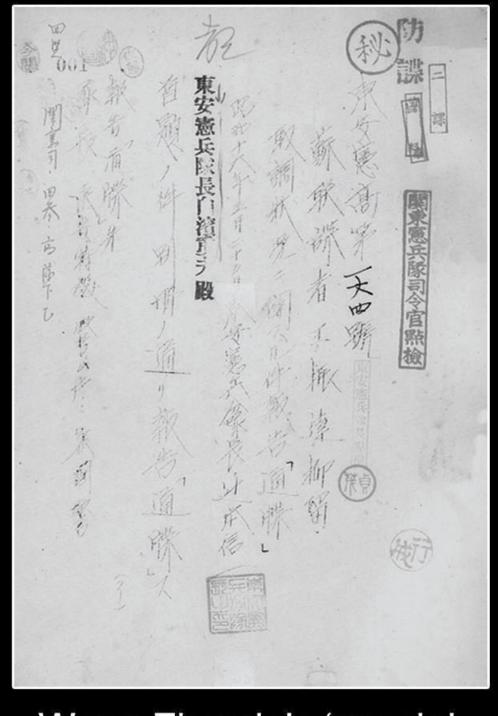
A photo of Li Houbin from his 'special transfer' file
"特别移送"档案中李厚宾照片



Li Houbin's 'special transfer' file 李厚宾被特别移送的日文档案



A photo of Wang Zhenda from his 'special transfer' file "特别移送"受害者王振达



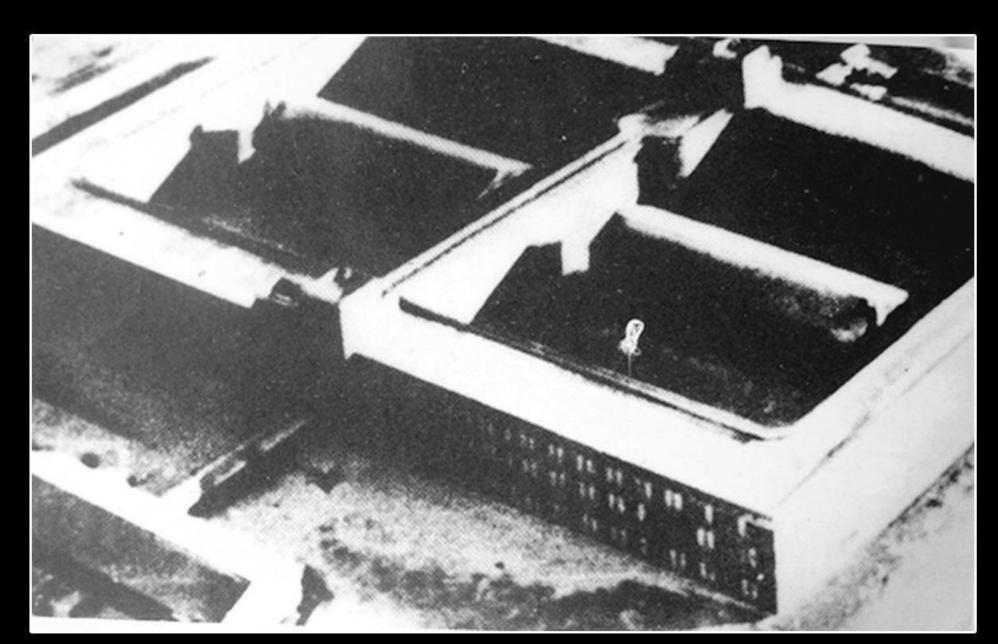
Wang Zhenda's 'special transfer' file 王振达被特别移送的日文档案

The Prisons

Special prisons for test subjects were built within the Quartet and separated by a central corridor, dividing the building into an Eastern and Western compound. Both the Eastern and the Western compound had a two-story prison. Building 8 was the women's prison, located in the Eastern compound and Building 7 was the men's prison, located in the Western compound. Both prisons had a similar design, measuring 35 to 40 meters in length, 20 meters in width. The prisons were made of reinforced concrete with a laboratory located in the basement. Each prison had 48 cells which were surrounded by a corridor running along all four sides. Most of the cells housed multiple inmates but there were also single rooms for housing 'repeat offenders'.

特别监狱

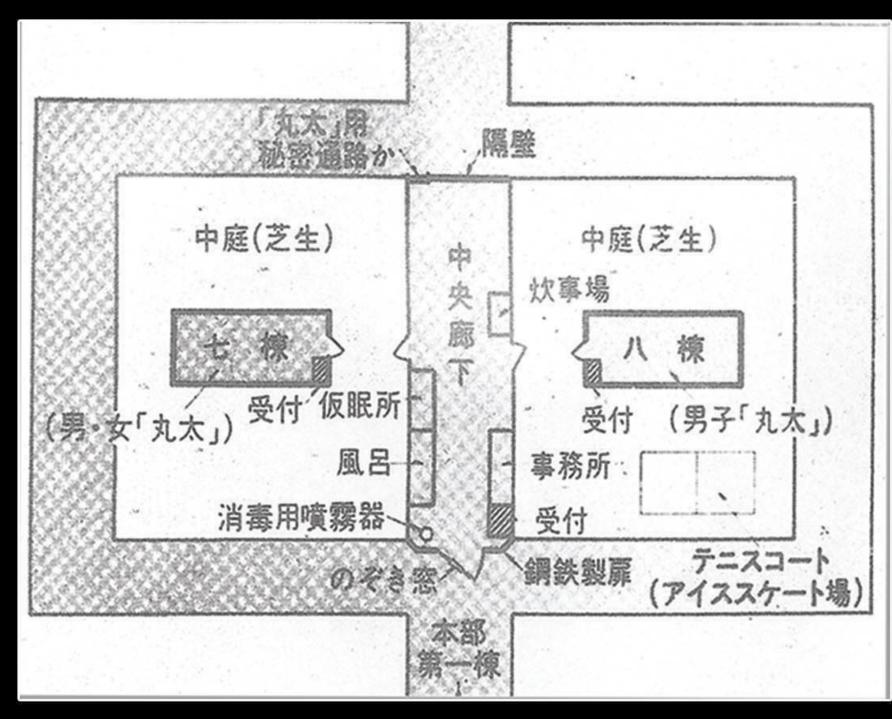
特别监狱位于"四方楼"内侧,由中心走廊间隔,分成东、西两个大院。东、西院里各有一座两层楼。东院为8栋,系女监;西院为7栋,为男监。两座监狱外部建筑结构相同,楼房长约35~40米,宽约20米,钢筋水泥结构,设有地下室,为活体实验室。两所监狱共48间牢房。牢房四周走廊为环形,多数是集体牢房,也有关押"重犯"的单间。



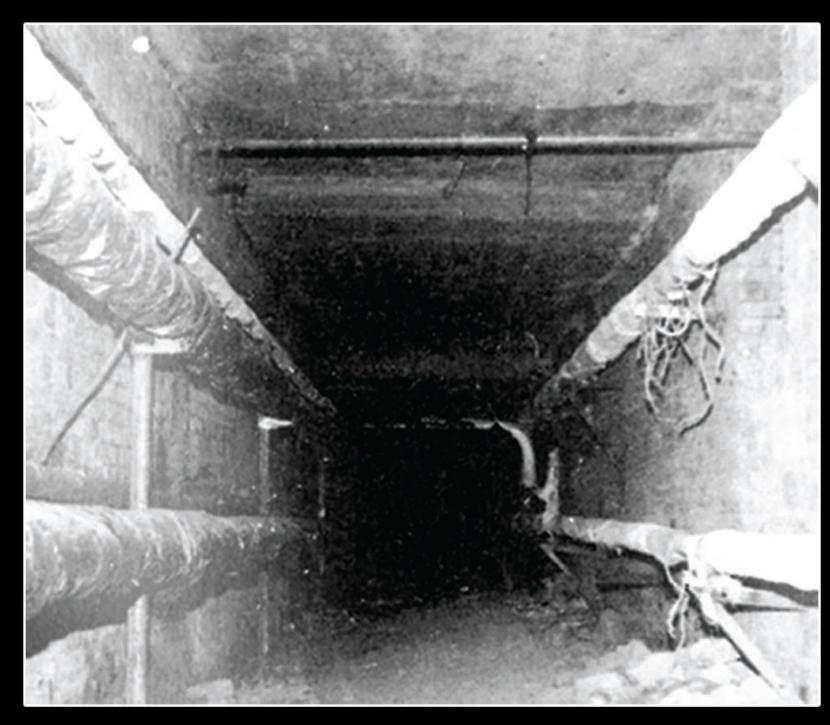
The prison located in the Western compound.
731部队四方楼监狱



Shiro Ishii's older brother, responsible for managing the Special Prisons. 特别班班长石井刚男—石井四郎的二哥,主要负责"特设监狱"的管理。



The floor plan of one of the prisons. 特别监狱布局示意图



The underground passage in one of the prisons. 特别监狱的地下通道

Bacteria Research and Production

Bacteria research and production was led directly by the Kwantung Army headquarters, which provided everything from funding to personnel. Since the Kwantung Army offered generous wages and encourged the utilizing of unique research techniques such as in vivo experimentation on human subjects, the bacteria research program attracted more than 400 intermediate and senior medical personnel from several prestigious academic institutes and universities in Japan. They also organized various training courses to ensure that this type of research would continue unabated.

Plague, typhoid, cholera, anthrax and other bacteria were tested and reproduced in large numbers. Many military operations involving the use of biological weaponry were carried out through the use of fleas contaminated with plague bacteria. In addition, clay bacteria bombs and other biological weapons were designed to effectively carry and utilize bacteria for attacking the enemy. In order to preserve bacteria for long periods of time, Unit 731 developed various types of dry-powder bacteria that could be mass produced. In 1940, they successfully mass produced dry-powder antrax, plague bacteria and other dry-powder bacteria strains. In one month, Unit 731 could produce 300 kg of plague bacteria, 800 to 900 kg of typhoid bacteria, and 1,000 kg of cholera bacteria.

第四章

细菌研究实验与生产

细菌研究实验与生产由关东军司令部直接领导,从组织到经费都有保障。它以优厚的待遇和人体解剖、活人实验等研究条件吸引了一批中、高级医学人才等400余人,集中了各研究所及大学的有名学者进行细菌研究工作,同时举办各类培训班培养细菌研究后继人才,用以满足细菌战的需求。

对鼠疫、伤寒、霍乱、炭疽等细菌进行精确研究和大量繁殖;并利用染菌跳蚤能有效 传播鼠疫菌这一途径进行了大量的细菌战。此外,设计了能够有效携带细菌的土陶细菌弹等 专门利用细菌进行攻击的武器。为了解决细菌的保存和杀伤力问题,1940年,731部队大规 模生产干燥式粉末状细菌,相继开发出干燥式炭疽菌、干燥式鼠疫菌等剧毒粉末。一个月 可生产出鼠疫菌300公斤,伤寒菌800~900公斤,霍乱菌1000公斤。

Animal Testing

In order to mass-produce fleas that could carry deadly bacteria, Unit 731 set up the Insect Squad and Animal Squad. The production process of fleas contaminated with bacteria is relatively complicated. Since the ground squirrel is able to carry plague bacteria in its blood stream for long periods of time without dying, it was regarded as an ideal animal for experimentation. After some time, Unit 731 figured out how to turn fleas and ground squirrels into small plague-bacteria production factories. These contaminated fleas and squirrels were let loose in areas all over China in order to infect the population.

Unit 731 built many wood-frame houses designed specifically for breeding mice and ground squirrels.

动物实验

为了大量生产染菌跳蚤,731部队专门成立了昆虫班、动物班。染菌跳蚤的生产过程比较复杂,用家鼠的血液饲养跳蚤的容器内,因为黄鼠是一种保菌动物,所以它在短时间内不会因感染上鼠疫菌的黄鼠血液而死亡。一段时间后,含有鼠疫菌的黄鼠,跳蚤就成为了一个个"小型细菌传染源"。最后把这类染菌跳蚤投撒出去,便可以大规模的实施细菌战。

731部队建立了木板房鼠舍、小动物饲养室专事饲养老鼠。



The exterior of a small animal breeding room.
小动物饲养室外景



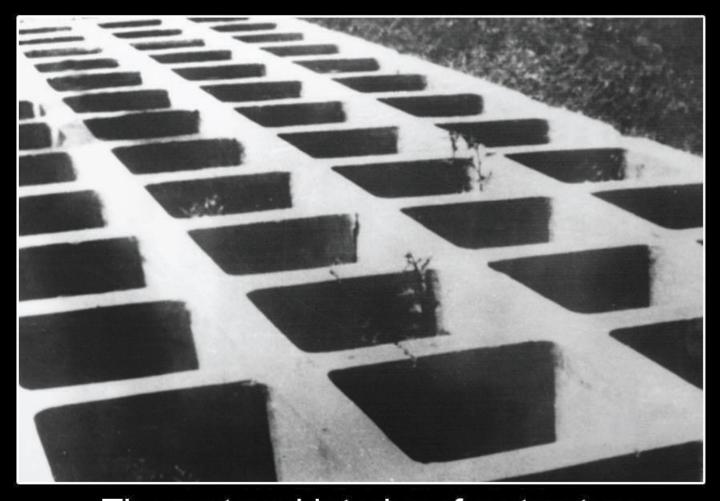
The remains of Kasahara Squad's virus laboratory. 笠原班病毒研究室残迹。



Inside a small animal breeding room.
小动物饲养室内景



The exterior of a structure used to house ground squirrels. 黄鼠饲养室外景



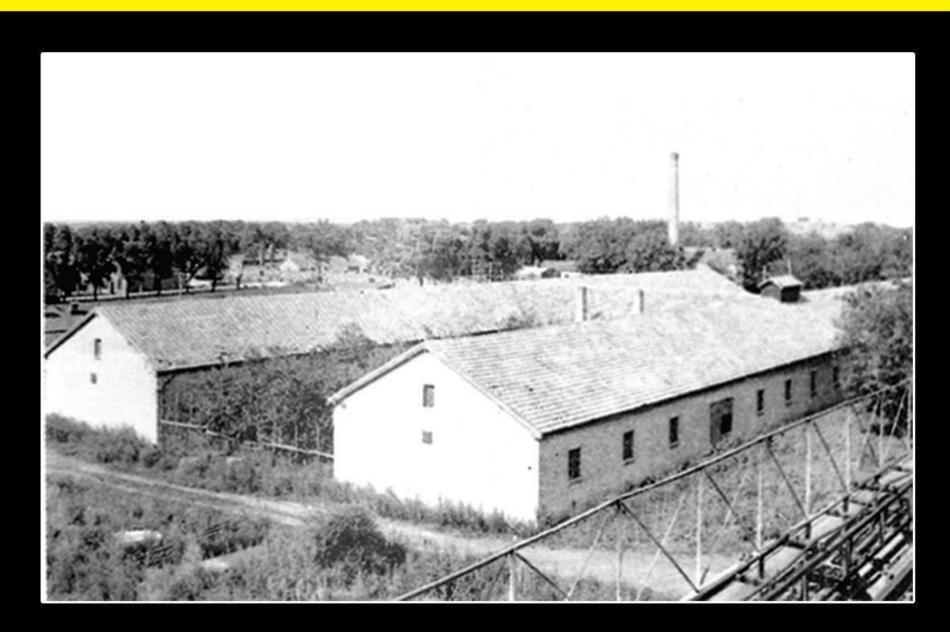
The restored interior of a structure used to house ground squirrels. 复原的黄鼠饲养室内景

The Tanaka Squad - Insect Research Experimentation

The Tanaka Squad was situated to the east of the Quartet in a separate compound. In terms of square footage, the compound was relatively large. It was comprised of a large house with tile-roofing in the North, one building with tile-roofing in the south and two 200-meter-long, two-story buildings in the south end. The windows of these buildings were very small, measuring 30 cm wide by 45 cm long. The rest of the compound consisted of empty fields and was surrounded by 2 meter-high brick walls. There were gates on both the west and south side of the compound. The main duty of this squad, which was under the command of Colonel Tanka, was to feed the rats, fleas and lice that were to be contaminated for biological warfare. This was also the place where Yersinia Pestis was cultured in large quantities. The squad used code words to maintain secrecy, substituting "cake" for mouse, "white cake" for white rate, "black cake" for black rat, "chestnut" for fleas and "ears" for lice when communicating.

田中班昆虫研究实验

田中班在四方楼东北侧,为单独院落,面积很大,院北有一座门型大瓦房,往南是一座工字型的瓦房,最南面有2座200米长的二层楼。窗户很小,宽30公分、长45公分,不像住宅。其余为空场。四围是2米高的砖墙,西、南面均有门,班长是田中大佐。主要饲养老鼠、跳蚤、虱子,这里是鼠疫菌培养基地。为了保密,日本人经常使用隐语,称老鼠为"饼",白鼠为"白饼",黑鼠为"黑饼";跳蚤为"粟子",虱子叫"穗子"。





The Tanaka Squad's insect-breeding site. 田中班昆虫舍遗址



The walls surrounding the Tanaka Squad's compound. 田中班的围墙遗址



The site where the Tanaka Squad bred fleas. 田中班跳蚤培殖室遗址

Poison Gas Experiments

Unit 731's poison gas laboratory was situated in a cabin with sealed glass windows. Test subjects were selected from a special prison, tied to a vehicle and rolled along tracks leading into the poison gas laboratory. The test subjects sometimes underwent anti-virus testing where they were required to wear normal clothes and gas masks. Other times, they were not allowed to wear anything except for pants during the poison gas experiments. Rats, chickens, dogs, and monkeys sometimes accompanied the test subjects into a small laboratory measuring less than 4 square meters in area for poison gas experimentation. The main poison gas experiment field was located in Chenggouzi. Gas experiment fields were temporarily set up in low-lying land 4 kilometres northwest of Unit 731's headquarters as well as on an empty field 500 meters north of Unit 731's airport. Unit 731 also performed poison gas experiments in a bunker known as the Aviation Squad's shooting range which was located near the unit's headquarters.

毒气实验

731部队的毒气实验室是个镶有玻璃的小屋,受实验者从特别监狱提出来,绑在台车上。这种台车上面有一根柱子,用来捆绑受实验者。台车可以在通毒气实验室的轨道上移动,受实验者沿着轨道直接被送进实验室。受实验者有时穿衣服,戴防毒面具,做防毒实验;有时只穿裤衩进去,进行毒气实验。不足4平方米的小实验室里,经常把老鼠、鸡、狗、猴、人等一起放进去,施放毒气,进行实验。该部队的毒气实验场主要在城子沟,另外,在距731部队西北4公里远的洼地,731部队飞机场北边500米左右的空场上都设置过临时毒气实验场。731部队在附近地区修筑了一个半卧式掩体,外人称之为航空班特别靶场,在这里731部队也进行过毒气实验。



Site where poison gas experiments occurred. 毒气发生室

The Gas chamber. 毒气实验室遗址



Field Experiments

While experiments on humans were often performed under laboratory conditions, Unit 731 also conducted field experiments. These kinds of experiments were organized and performed by the Second Section of Unit 731. The purpose of this section was to explore whether their findings in the laboratory were applicable in combat conditions. This unit had fixed-field experimental sites in the Northeast, mainly at the special test range in Anda. It had experimental fields in Chenggouzi, Jiamusi and Taolaizhao as well.

野外实验

在实验室条件下,对人进行的各种实验的同时,731部队还使用一部分"实验材料"在野外进行实验。这种实验由731部队第二部在最贴切近于战斗环境的条件下,组织实施进行。该部队在东北有固定的野外实验场地,主要有安达特别实验靶场、城子沟、佳木斯、陶赖昭等地设置的实验场。



Special experimental site in Anda. 安达特别实验场遗址



An underpass at Anda. 安达特别实验场地下通道遗址



城子沟野外实验场
The Chenggouzi experimental site.



Disinfection was conducted on-site after field bacteria experiments. 野外细菌实验后进行现场消毒



Bacteria being dropped into a small pond. 向水泡里投撒细菌



Preparation before conducting a poison gas 在野外毒气实验之前



Japanese army personnel occasionally suffered field experiment accidents. 日军人员也自受其害



Germ warfare exercises carried out on the south bank of the Songhua River.

在松花江南岸进行细菌战演习

Plant Virus Research

The Plant Virus Research Squad leader of Unit 731 was Yagisawa. The Plant Virus Research Squad conducted experiments in offices and laboratories as well as on experimental farms. The research led to the cultivation of a strain of infected wheat known as "Umi". This strain of wheat was used to spread 'smut' on a large scale, severely disrupting the production of crops.

植物病毒研究

731部队植物病毒研究班长是八木泽,下设事务所和实验室,还经营一个实验农场。主要进行植物病毒研究,培植麦子"乌米",用于大面积传染农作物的"黑穗病",造成粮食绝产。



Yagisawa, leader of the Plant Virus Research Squad. 植物病毒研究班班长八木泽

Human Anatomy Experiments.

Unit 731 performed human experiments involving three stages of observation: clinical observation, anatomical observation and pathological observation. Anatomical observation was usually performed during an autopsy after the death of subjects infected with various bacterial diseases. Ishii's unit also performed vivisections on humans without the use of anaesthetics. At first, only Unit 731 performed vivisections, but this utterly inhumane practice was later adopted in Japanese-controlled hospitals all over China.

人体解剖实验

731部队进行人体实验,要经过临床观察、解剖观察、病理观察3个阶段。人体解剖观察,一般是人感染细菌患病死亡后解剖尸体。石井部队也进行人体活杀解剖,把人当作动物来宰杀实验,而且不打麻药。活人解剖最早只在731部队进行,以后扩展到日本在华所有的医院。



Okamoto Kozo 冈本耕造

A rack used for hanging organs during

the anatomical observation stage.

解剖时使用的脏器挂架



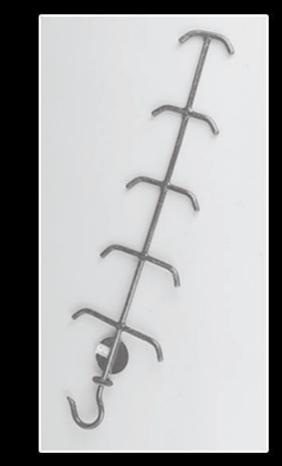
The osteotomy saw used in vivisections.
活体解剖时使用的截骨锯



Razors 剃刀

Syringe

注射器



Tray 托盘



Medical Kit. 药剂行李箱内部

Implementing Germ Warfare

During World War II, Japanese forces set up biological warfare research bases in 63 major cities in China including Harbin, Changchun, Beijing, Nanjing and Guangzhou. After the formation of these bases, the Japanese began large-scale development of biological weapons for the purpose of conducting germ warfare. From 1938 to 1945, the Japanese military's bacteria units, with the aid of Unit 731, launched 36 major military attacks utilizing biological weaponry in twenty of China's provinces. Germ warfare was only conducted in China during the entire war, occuring in many locations including Nomonhan, Zhejiang, Hunan, Yunnan, Shandong, Jilin, Heilongjiang, Inner Mongolia, Jiangxi, Guangdong, Fujian, Beijing, Shaanxi, Henan, Hebei and Shanxi.

The Japanese dropped plague, anthrax, typhoid, cholera, dysentery and other kinds of bacteria that devastated the human population, killed livestock, destroyed crops and caused widespread epidemic diseases. At the time, it was documented that 270 thousand (not including military personnel) Chinese people were killed directly by biological weapons. Recent research pegs that death toll at 2 million or more. If the casualties indirectly caused by epidemic diseases are added, the death toll is even higher.

第五章

实施细菌战

第二次世界大战时期,日本军队分别在中国的哈尔滨、长春、北京、南京、广州及新加坡等地先后组建了细菌部队,在中国的63个大中城市建立了细菌战基地。组建后的日军各细菌部队,开始了大量的、多领域的研制细菌武器,进行细菌战。仅在中国战区,1938~1945年,侵华日军各细菌部队在关东军第731部队的指导与配合下,先后在诺门罕、浙江、湖南、云南、鲁西、吉林、黑龙江、内蒙古、江西、广东、福建、北京、陕西、河南、河北、山西等20个省区地发动了36次大规模、大区域、大剂量的细菌战。

在细菌战中,日军投放了鼠疫、炭疽、伤寒、霍乱、赤痢等各类细菌残害人类,屠杀牲畜,毁灭庄稼,造成大范围的疫病流行,生灵涂炭,农作物绝产,遗留下毁灭性的灾害。被日军细菌武器杀害的中国人有据可查的就有27万人(不包括军人)。从近年来的调查研究来看,死亡人数至少在200万以上。如果加上疫病流行所造成的贻害,其死亡人数更是难以计数。

Germ Warfare in Zhejiang

In July of 1940, Unit 731's expeditionary force, led by Shiro Ishii himself, in conjunction with the Nanjing Rong Unit 1644, conducted biological warfare in the Eastern part of Zhejiang Province, striking places such as Ningbo, Quzhou, Jinhua, Yushan, Wenzhou, Taizhou and Lishui. Japanese forces carried out 6 biological attacks in all from September 18th to October 27th, resulting in numerous deaths among Chinese soldiers and civilians due to epidemic diseases.

浙江细菌战

1940年7月,731部队成立远征队,石井四郎亲自带领,在南京荣字1644部队配合下,在浙江东部宁波、衢州、金华、玉山、温州、台州、丽水地区实施了细菌战。9月18日至10月27日,日军共实施了6次细菌攻击,中国军民因染鼠疫,许多人死亡。



Kaiming Street in the center of Ningbo city today.
今日宁波市中心开明街



A list of victims from Yiwu. 义乌受害者名单



A photo of Ying Wing Takao, a pilot from Unit 731, and a fellow Unit 731 member at the Nanjing airport. The first one from the left is Ying 731部队飞行员樱永孝雄和其他队员在南京机场合影,左一为樱永孝雄。



Victim Jiang Changyou. 受害人江昌友



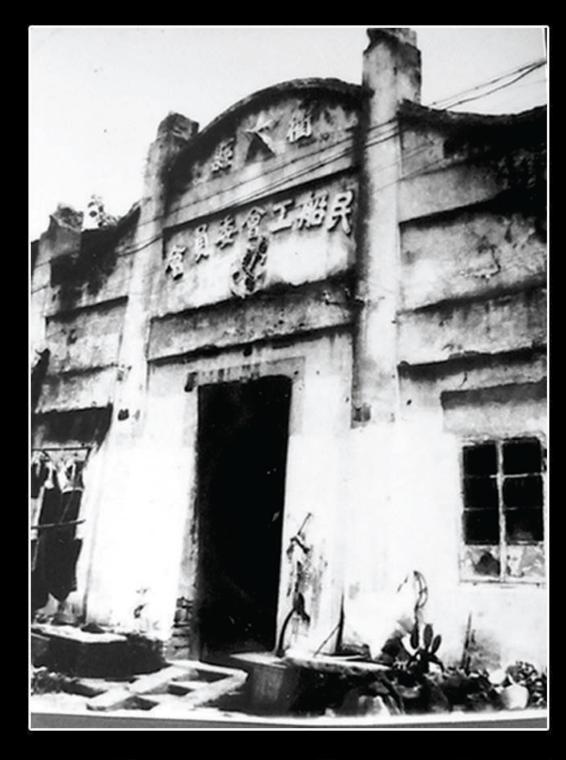
Victim Mao Shengfu. 受害人毛省甫

Germ Warfare in Quzhou

In 1942, the Japanese dropped ceramic bombs containing anthrax all over Quzhou (including the residential areas). Many people in counties along the Zhejiang-Jiangxi railroad (counties include Qu County, Longyou and Jiangshan) developed foot rot, became disabled or died, as a result of these attacks. A large number of animals also died due to anthrax. Survivors of these attacks live in a great deal of physical pain.

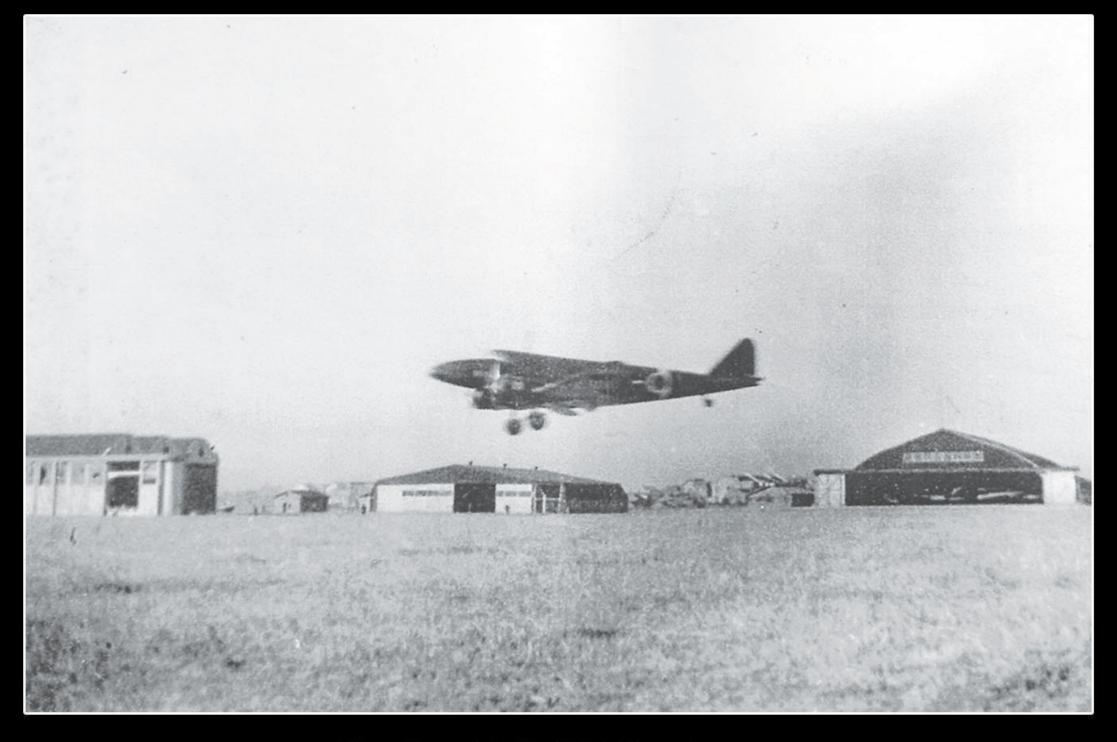
衢州细菌战

1942年,日军在衢州各地空投了炭疽菌陶瓷炸弹,还在居民区撒播了炭疽细菌,浙赣铁路沿线的衢县、龙游、江山等县先后发现了许多烂脚病人,不少人被致死、致残。不少牲畜也感染了炭疽菌,大批死亡。至今幸存者还非常痛苦地生活着。



The quarantine center at the Dragon King Temple, West Gate of Qu County, in 1941.

1941年3月设在衢县小西门 龙王庙的临时隔离病院



Nanjing Unit 1644's airport. 南京第1644部队飞机场

According to research, in 1942, Japanese troops dropped typhoid bacteria into this well which is located at Daoguan Lane in Qu County.

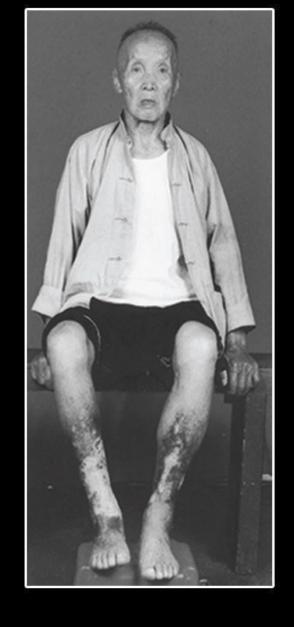
这口水井址在衢城 道贯巷,据查1942年日 军曾在此投放伤寒菌。





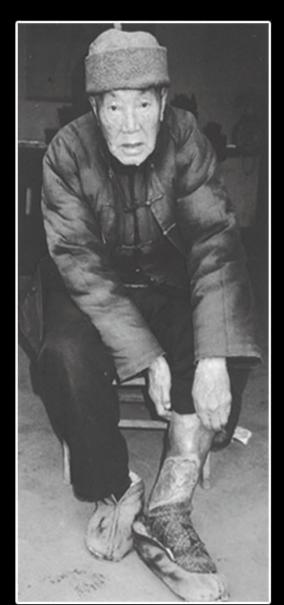
Zhou Laogen of Garden Village Garden Township, Kecheng District: contracted anthrax during the war.

柯城区花园 乡花园村炭疽病 人周老根



Zhang Zixiu
of Hu Town,
Longyou County:
contracted
anthrax during
the war.

龙游县湖镇炭疽病人章 自修



Zhang Jintu of Shishi Township, Kecheng District: contracted anthrax during the war.

柯城区石 室乡炭疽病人 张金土

The Nong'an Epidemic

With orders from Shiro Ishii, the leader of Unit 731's Insect Research Squad, Tanaka, led six military personnel in conducting plague experiments in Nong'an County. Their actions resulted in a plague pandemic that affected several towns and villages in Nong'an County. Within 5 months, 298 people died. In all, 471 people died from the plague in 12 towns and hamlets in Nong'an County.

农安防疫

1940年6月,在石井四郎指使下,由关东军731部队昆虫研究班班长田中英雄带领6名队员,在农安县实施鼠疫投放实验,造成农安县城乡鼠疫大流行。仅在6~11月短短5个月时间内,全县有12个镇屯共因感染鼠疫死亡471人,其中农安县城死亡298人。



Human dissection. 就地解剖



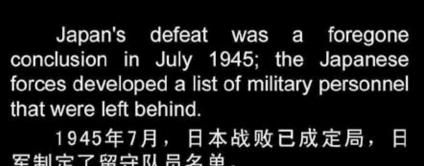
A patient's lesions under the nipples after a resection procedure was performed. 患者乳头下病变部位切除

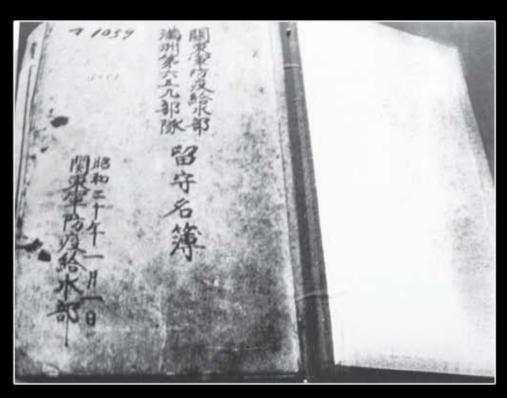


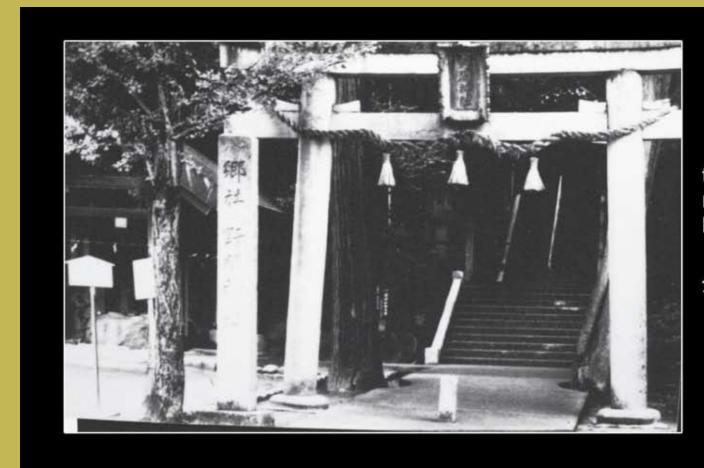
A 'postcard' left behind by the members of Unit 731 that were operating in Nong'an. 农安鼠疫防疫留念

Unit 731 Retreats

On August 8, 1945, the Soviet Union declared war on Japan. In order to conceal the despicable crime of developing and using biological weapons, the Japanese Army's General Staff Headquarters issued a directive to the Japanese bacteria units in China, ordering them to cover their tracks before withdrawal. The units immediately destroyed equipment and buildings, burned files containing their research, slaughtered human test subjects, burned bodies, buried debris and killed or let loose infected animals after receiving the command. The majority of the personnel belonging to Unit 731 escaped to Japan by train or air. Only a small number of them were captured by the advancing Soviet Red Army.







The Noma Kanazawa Shrine temporarily housed the surviving members of Unit 731 after they fled back to Japan.
731部队队员逃回日本后曾住过的金沢野间神社

第六章

731部队溃逃

1945年8月8日,苏联对日本宣战。日本陆军参谋本部为了掩盖研制和使用细菌武器涂炭生灵的罪恶行径,向侵华日军各细菌部队下达灭迹撤退的指令。侵华日军各细菌部队接到指令后,纷纷炸毁设备、建筑,焚毁档案资料,残杀实验"活体",焚尸化骨,掩埋残骸,杀死或放跑带菌动物等。731细菌部队的大部分人员分别乘专列或专机仓皇溃逃回日本,只有少部分人员被苏联红军俘获。



The Destruction of Evidence.

Unit 731 began prepararing to retreat on August 10th 1945. With the exception of some particularly important data that Ishii Shiro took back with him to Japan, all remaining evidence of Unit 731's activites were to be destroyed. Unit 731 employed sappers to blow up the buildings and structures that they used for their research. They killed prisoners and some of the workers they employed with poison gas. Animals that were being kept for experimental purposes were also killed.

On the eve of withdrawal, Unit 731 was in great confusion. The unit was too occupied to receive a shipment of rodents that was sent to Pingfang Town. Pingfang Town was engulfed in a sea of fire during that time.

毁灭证据

731部队于1945年8月10日左右,开始进行溃逃前的准备,除石井四郎把一部分特别重要的资料带回日本外,剩下证据全部毁灭。该部队在慌乱中销毁了大部分有关细菌研究和实验的资料,动用工兵炸毁了大部分建筑物,用毒气杀害了关押在"特设监狱"里的"马路大",并杀害了部分劳工以及用作实验的各种动物。

撤退前夕,731部队内部乱作一团。平房镇接到从外地运来的老鼠,也无人接管了。那些日子,整个平房镇成为一片火海。



Shiro Ishii, who fled to Japan, lived a reclusive life in Wakamatsu Village, Shinjuku District in Tokyo. 逃回日本的石井四郎隐居在东京都新宿区若松庄



Remnants of the destroyed Weapons Squad. 被炸毁的兵器班残迹



Destroyed generators. 被炸毁的发电机