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——旅順日俄監獄
上集

人民美術出版社
PEOPLE'S FINE ARTS PUBLISHING HOUSE

AN UNFORGETTABLE SCENE

— The Former Lushun Prison

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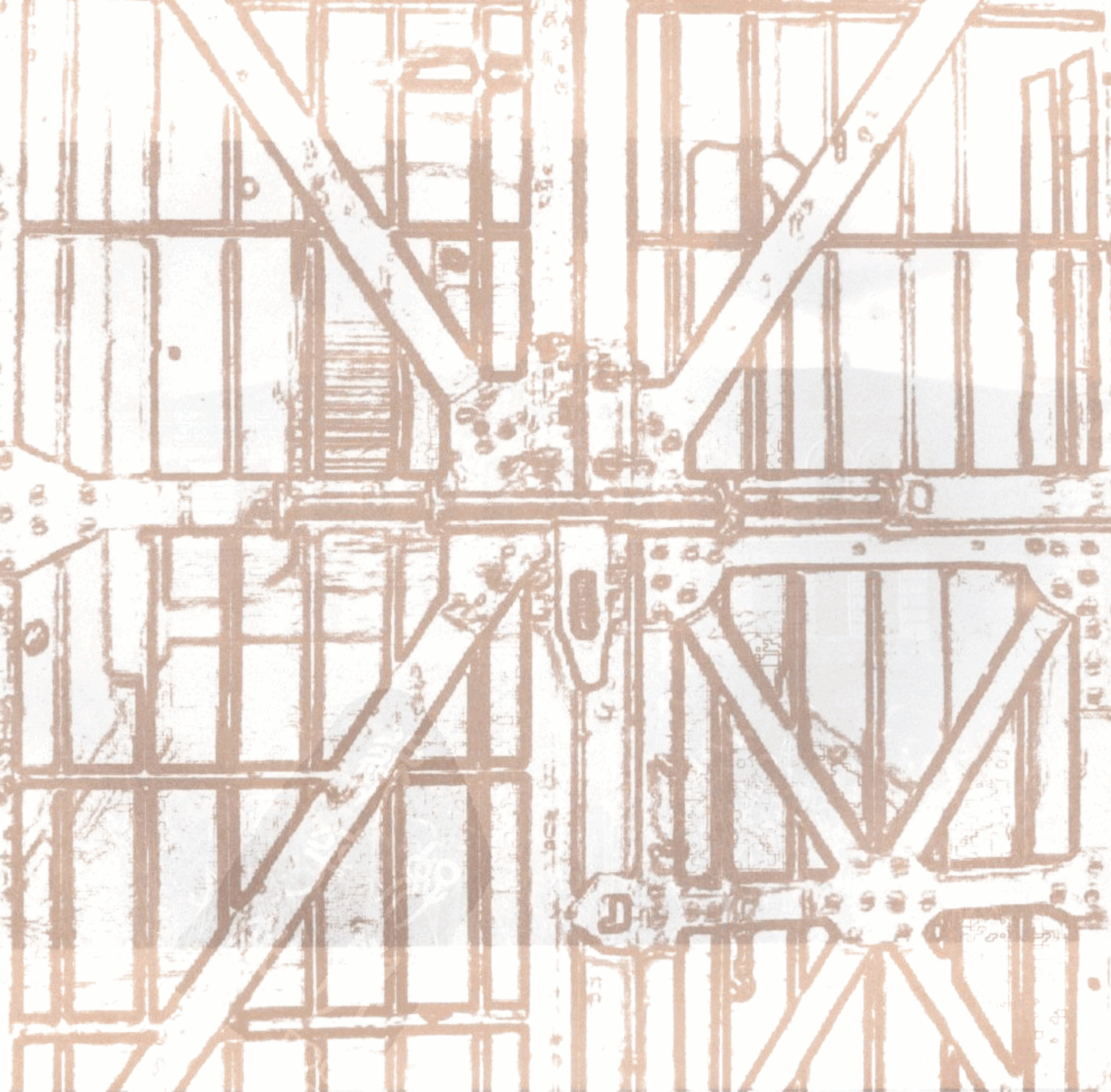
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An Unforgettable Scene

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前 言

旅顺日俄监狱旧址位于中国辽宁省大连市旅顺口区。这座监狱 1902 年由沙皇俄国始建，1907 年由日本侵略者扩建而成。

1898 年，沙俄借三国干涉“还辽有功”之机，迫使清朝政府与之签订《旅大租地条约》，强行租借旅大。为巩固其殖民政权，沙俄关东州总督阿列克塞耶夫于 1902 年奏请沙皇尼古拉二世批准，在旅顺元宝房修建监狱。1904 年，日俄战争爆发。1905 年，日本再次霸占旅大。1907 年，日本殖民当局对旅顺监狱进行扩建。扩建后的监狱，占地面积 2.6 万平方米，有各种牢房 275 间，可同时关押 2000 多人。监狱设有检身室、刑讯室、绞刑室和 15 座工场。监狱围墙外还有强迫被关押者服苦役的窑场、林场、果园、菜地等，总占地面积 22.6 万平方米。许多中国和朝鲜、日本、俄罗斯、埃及等国家的人民曾被囚禁和屠杀于此。

这座由两个帝国主义国家在第三国先后建造的监狱，是帝国主义列强侵华和反人类的铁证，其野蛮和残忍程度在世界上是罕见的。

1945 年 8 月，苏联红军进驻旅顺，监狱解体。1971 年 7 月，监狱旧址经过修复，作为陈列馆向社会开放；1988 年，中华人民共和国国务院公布旅顺监狱旧址为全国重点文物保护单位；1995 年，旅顺日俄监狱旧址陈列馆被评为全国文物博物馆系统优秀爱国主义教育基地。年接待观众 50 万人次。

Preface

The former Lushun Prison is located in Lushunkou District, Dalian, Liaoning Province, China. It was first built by the Czarist Russians in 1902 and then expanded by the Japanese invaders in 1907.

In 1898, taking the advantage of their part in "the interference of returning Liaoning Peninsula to China by the three nations", Czarist Russian invaders compelled the government of the Qing Dynasty to sign the Luda Land-Lease Treaty and leased Luda by force. For the consolidation of their colonial rule, with the approval of Czar Nicola II, Aleiksayv, the Czarist Governor of Guandong Prefecture began to build a prison in Yuanbaofang, Lushun in 1902. In 1904, the Russian-Japanese War broke out and the Japanese seized Luda again in 1905. In 1907, the Japanese colonial authorities expanded Lushun Prison. The expanded prison covered an area of 26,000 square meters and had 275 wards of various kinds, which could lock up more than 2000 personers. The prison was equipped with body-search rooms, interrogating and torturing halls, strangling cells and 15 workshops. Outside the prison walls, there were brick-kilns, a forestry center, an orchard and vegetable plots where the prisoners were forced to labor. The prison covered a total area of 226,000 square meters. Many Chinese, Koreans, Japanese, Russians and Greeks were imprisoned and killed here.

This prison, built and expanded by two imperialist nations in a third country, serves as an irrefutable evidence of the imperialist invasions of China and their anti-humanism. It also proves the exceptional cruelty and savagery of the imperialist powers.

The prison was disintegrated in August, 1945 when the Soviet Red Army entered and garrisoned in Lushun. It was open to the public in July, 1971 as an exhibition hall after it had been renovated. In 1988, the prison was approved to be a "Unit of Major Cultural Relics under State Protection" by the State Council of the People's Republic of China. In 1995, Lushun Prison Exhibition Hall was graded as a distinguished base of patriotic education in the state museum system of historical relics. Admissions to the Hall total 500,000 annually.

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