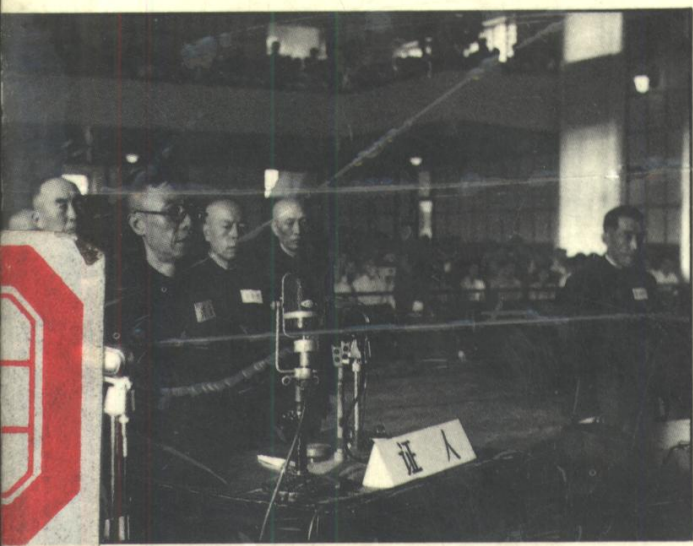


# 覺醒

日本戰犯改造紀實



羣衆出版社 長城（香港）文化出版公司

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## 日本戰犯改造紀實

目覺め——日本の戦犯の教育と改造の記録

Awakening——

A Record of Educating and Reforming of  
the Japanese War Criminals

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Great Wall (H.K.) Culture Publishing Company

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從日本帝國主義者發動“九·一八”事變算起，已經過去了整整60年，中國人民取得抗戰勝利已經46年，中國政府寬大處理全部在押的日本戰犯也已經35年。在中日兩國實現邦交正常化近二十年，中日兩國關係已經進入新階段的今天，羣衆出版社和長城（香港）文化出版公司，搜集整理了教育、改造日本戰犯的大量珍貴照片、史料，精心編輯成冊，讓這段歷史再現於世，這是一件很有意義的工作。中日兩國人民通過這幀幀歷史照片和一件件史實，重溫歷史，了解我們教育、改造戰犯的最富有人道主義精神的政策，可以受到深刻教育和啓發。特別是當有人企圖歪曲、篡改歷史時，出版這本圖冊就更有意義了。

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一九九一年七月七日

# PREFACE

China and Japan are close neighbours with a history of communication for more than two thousand years. The people of the two countries had enjoyed good relations since the Qin and Han Dynasties until the end of the 19th century, when Japan developed into an imperialist country and started invading China, casting a shadow over the relations between the two countries. Japan occupied the Taiwan province of China after the Sino-Japanese War of 1894-1895. The September 19th Incident of 1931 marked the beginning of the Japanese occupation of Northeastern China. Japan commenced all-out aggression against China on July 7, 1937, bringing unprecedented catastrophe to the Chinese people and at the same time causing the Japanese people to suffer tremendous losses. After 8 years of an arduous war of resistance and at a sacrifice of more than 20 million people, the Chinese people eventually defeated Japan, safeguarding the independence and sovereignty of their country.

How would the Chinese Government deal with the over 1,000 Japanese war criminals after the founding of New China? This was an issue of international and domestic concern. The Chinese people would have been fully justified punishing these aggressors who were guilty of unscrupulously burning, killing, raping and looting in China. However, the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese government, basing their decisions on the principle of humanitarianism and on the fundamental interests of the people of the two countries, did not take any national reprisals toward the war criminals. Instead, a policy of re-education and reform was adopted to help the war criminals realize their crimes and change their views. Difficult as the task was, this policy of the Chinese government eventually succeeded in making them confess their crimes and begin a new life with new ideas. Later the war criminals were released and went back to Japan. During the past several decades most of them have contributed much to the cause of opposing a revival of Japanese militarism and of safeguarding the friendly relations between China and Japan. The success achieved by the Chinese government in educating and reforming the war criminals produced tremendous effects in the world as well as in China and Japan. Even those who were hostile to New China acknowledged this success, though reluctantly.

Exactly 60 years have passed since the September 18th Incident caused by the Japanese imperialists. It was 46 years ago when the Chinese people won the War of Resistance Against Japan and 35 years since the Chinese government released all the imprisoned Japanese war criminals. Nearly 20 years have passed since the resumption of diplomatic relations between China and Japan. Meanwhile, relations between the two countries have reached a new stage. On this occasion the Qunzhong (the masses) Press House and the Great Wall Culture Publishing Company (Hongkong) have jointly compiled this album for the public by collecting photos and historical materials which reflect the history of this period and the education and reformation of the war criminals. This is of great significance. The photos and facts recorded in this album will help the Chinese and Japanese people remember the history, understand the humanitarian policy of educating and reforming the war criminals and thereby be educated and inspired. The publication of this album is most worthwhile at a time when some people are deliberately distorting the history of this period.

Past experience, if not forgotten, is a guide for the future. Let us make continuous efforts to oppose war, safeguard world peace and further develop the friendship and cooperation between China and Japan.

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# 瘋狂侵略 累累罪行

日本自明治維新以後，很快走上了資本主義道路，在軍事方面逐步走向軍國主義化，並形成以侵略朝鮮和中國為主要目標的所謂“大陸政策”。1931年，日本侵略軍在滿洲悍然發動了“九·一八”事變，依仗其軍事優勢猖狂進攻，歷經三個多月，佔領了中國整個東北地區；並於1932年3月，炮製成立了偽滿洲國傀儡政權，全面加強政治壓迫、經濟掠奪、文化奴役，把中國東北地區變成了日本的殖民地。1932年，日本侵略軍在上海，發動了“一·二八”事變，並先後佔領山海關、熱河，發動了華北事變。1937年7月7日，又發動了盧溝橋事變，開始了全面侵華戰爭。在這場戰爭中，日本侵略軍在中國領土上進行了野蠻瘋狂的大破壞、大屠殺，製造了世界現代史上罕見的南京大屠殺慘案；肆無忌憚地進行滅絕人寰的細菌戰試驗；瘋狂地推行燒光、殺光、搶光的“三光”政策……，僅據核實的資料統計，中國人民在八年抗日戰爭中，死亡2100萬人以上，財產損失價值超過1000億美元，使中國人民遭受了空前未有的深重災難。

經過中國人民的浴血奮戰，這場戰爭以日本帝國主義的徹底失敗，中國人民的偉大勝利而告終。

**東方會議** 1927年6月27日至7月7日，日本內閣首相兼外務相田中義一在東京主持召開了“東方會議”，製定了《對華政策綱領》，聲稱中國東北地區在（日本）國防和國民的生存上有著重大的利害關係。同年7月25日，田中義一向天皇條陳“滿蒙積極政策”，即人所共知的“田中奏折”，公然宣稱：“惟欲征服支那，必先征服滿蒙，欲征服世界，必先征服支那”。

**1-1 圖為田中義一（右起第三人）在東方會議上，濟南慘案** 1928年春，蔣介石在英美支持下，北上攻打奉系軍閥張作霖。日本帝國主義為阻止英美勢力向北方發展，借口保護僑民，出兵佔領濟南。5月1日，蔣軍開進濟南，日軍即舉槍開槍，打死中國軍民多人。3日，日軍又大舉進攻，蔣下令不准抵抗，並撤出濟南。日軍在濟南肆意蹂躪擄掠，屠殺中國軍民五千餘人，製造了濟南慘案。

**1-2 濟南慘案中，被日軍屠殺的濟南後方醫院中的傷病員屍體。**

**皇姑屯事件** 1928年6月3日，日本關東軍蓄意炸死張作霖，製造了震驚中外的“皇姑屯事件”。

**1-3 被日軍炸壞的列車現場。**

**1-4 身著大元帥服的張作霖。**  
下圖為當時奉命策劃殺害張作霖的關東軍高級參謀河本大作大佐，戰後在山西被關押期間親筆寫下的關於這一事件的供詞。

## Frenzied Aggression, Innumerable Crimes

Soon after the Meiji Reformation of 1868, Japan embarked on the capitalist road and gradually moved towards militarization. It laid down the so-called "Continental Policy" which aimed at invading China and Korea. In 1931, the Japanese aggressors brazenly staged the September 18th Incident and occupied the whole area of Northeast China in less than three months. By setting up the puppet regime of the "State of Manchuria" in March of 1932, Japan intensified its political oppression, economic plundering and cultural enslavement and turned China's northeast region into a colony of Japan. After the January 28th Incident in Shanghai and the North China Incident, the Japanese invading army occupied Shanghai, Rehe and Shanhaiguan. On July 7, 1937, it caused the Lugouqiao Incident, thus spreading the war of aggression to the whole area of China. During the war, the Japanese troops barbarously destroyed civilian facilities and violently killed Chinese people. The Nanjing Massacre was an extremely rare case in modern world history. The Japanese aggressors made tests for bacteriological warfare and pursued an unbridled policy of "burn all, kill all, and loot all" in China's territory. According to incomplete statistics, during the eight years of the War of Resistance Against Japan, over 21,000,000 Chinese were killed and the property loss amounted to over USD 60 billion. The Chinese people were faced with an unprecendented catastrophe.

After countless bloody fights and battles, the Chinese people completely defeated the aggressors and eventually won the War of Resistance Against Japan.



1-1 The Orien Conference.

From June 27 to July 7, 1927, Tanaka Yoshikazu, Japanese Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs, presided over the so-called Orien Conference in Tokyo, at which policies concerning the invasion of China were formulated, claiming that "Northeast China is of vital importance to Japan's national defence and national existence." On July 25 of the same year, Tanaka Yoshikazu submitted to the Japanese throne the "Active Policy towards Manchuria and Mongolia" — the so-called "Tanaka Memorial", claiming that "we must conquer Manchuria and Mongolia in order to conquer China, and we must conquer China in order to conquer the world".

Tanaka Yoshikazu (third right) at the conference

1-2 Jinan Massacre.

In the spring of 1928, Chiang Kai-shek's troops, supported by Great Britain and America, moved northward to attack Zhang Zuolin, one of the warlords in the Northeast. On the pretext of protecting the interests of the overseas Japanese in China, Japanese troops occupied Jinan so as to prevent the British and American influence from developing in the northern area of China. When Chiang Kai-shek's troops moved into Jinan City on May 1, the Japanese provoked and shot at Chinese troops and civilians, killing and wounding many of them. On May 3, the Japanese launched a large scale offensive and took the city, which was followed by Japanese troops pillaging, raping and killing more than 5,000 Chinese soldiers and civilians. This was later referred to as the "Jinan Massacre". Photo shows the bodies of the murdered, sick and wounded left by Japanese troops in a hospital.

1-3 Huang Gutun Incident.

On June 3, 1928, an explosion destroyed Zhang Zuolin's train and killed him. This incident, which shocked the country and the whole world, was staged by the Japanese Kwantung Army.

The wrecked train

1-4 Zhang Zuolin in the uniform of a marshal.

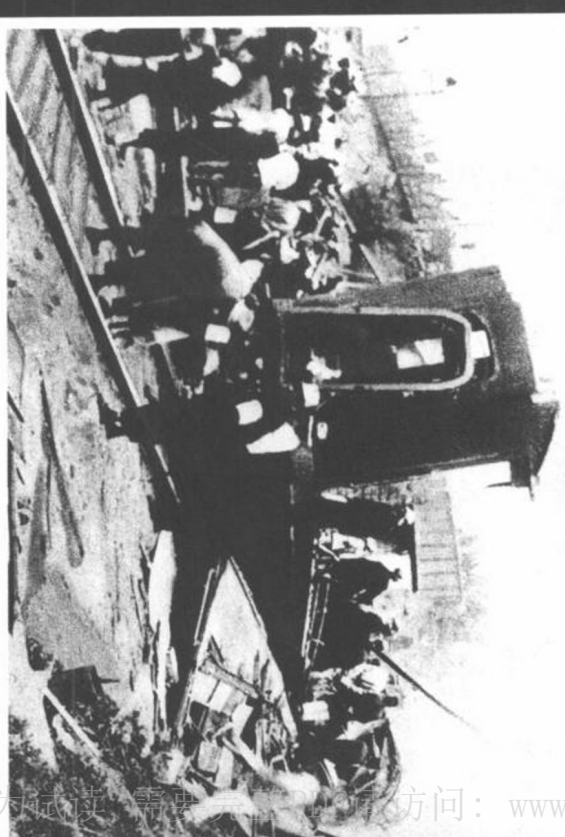
Below is the confesso of Daisaku Kawamodo, a high-ranking staff officer of the Kwantung Army, as to how he had plotted the incident to kill Zhang Zuolin. The confession was written in a Shanxi jail where he was serving his term of imprisonment after war.



1-2



1-4



1-3