

# 侵华日军关东军 七三一细菌部队

## Unit 731: Japanese Germ Warfare Unit in China

侵华日军关东军七三一部队罪证陈列馆 编

Compiled by the Unit 731 Criminal Evidence Museum

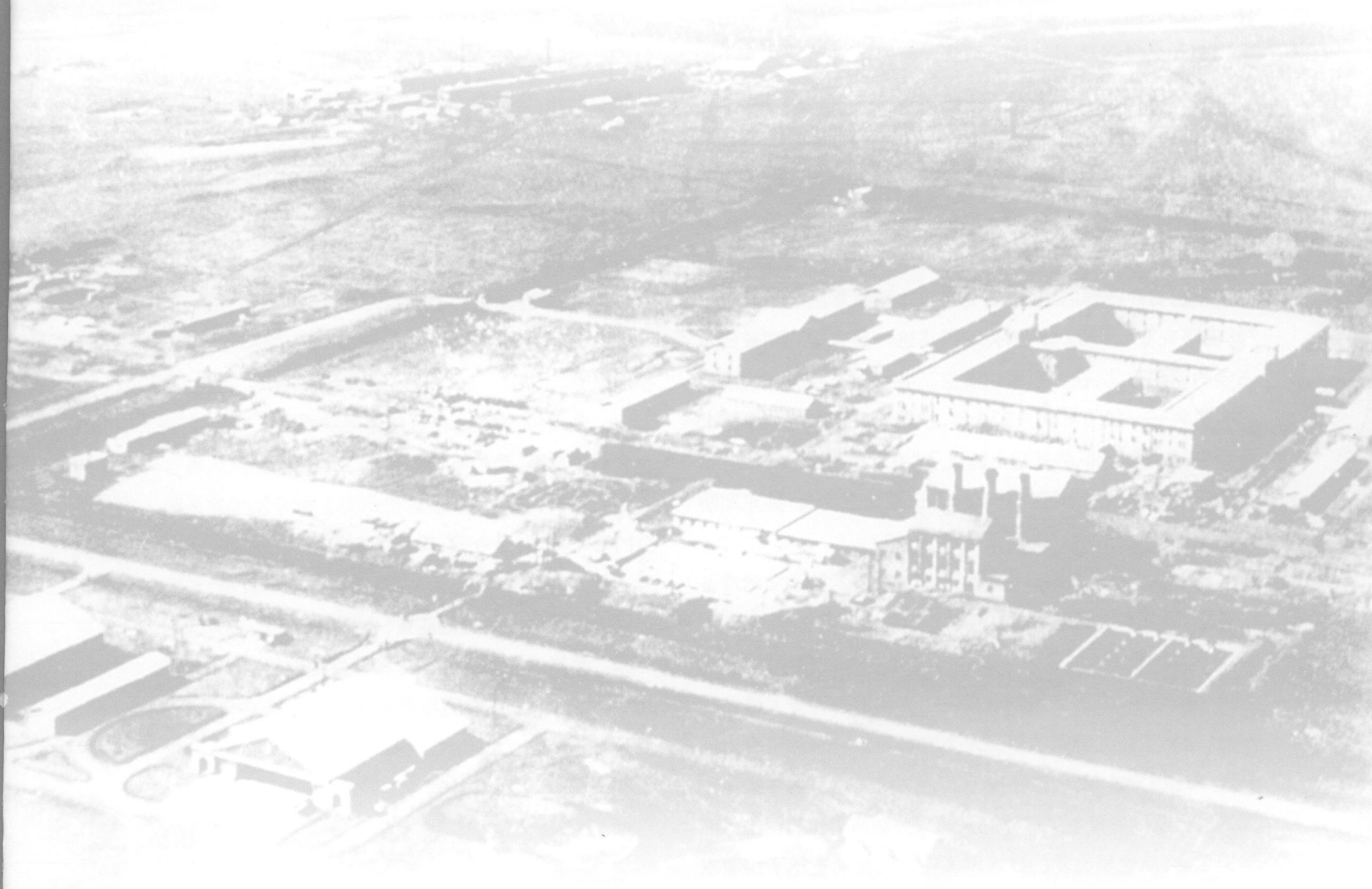
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CHINA INTERCONTINENTAL PRESS

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# 前言

第二次世界大战期间,日本军队曾经根据大本营的命令,违背国际公约进行了细菌战与化学战,是二战中惟一将细菌武器与化学武器用于实战的军队。而侵华日军关东军中的731部队(原名“满洲第731部队”)是一支专门研究细菌武器和实施细菌战的部队。

第一次世界大战后,日本军国主义者就一直在开发研究廉价但杀伤力强的武器,尽管1925年国际间缔结了禁止使用细菌与化学武器的日内瓦议定书,但是日本大本营仍然采纳了军医石井四郎的主张,首先在日本陆军军医学校设立了“防疫研究室”。1932年,石井四郎将这一研究搬到刚被日本占领的中国东北,在关东军中设立了名为“防疫给水”的防疫特务机关——加茂部队。1936年,根据天皇签署的陆甲第七号命令,在加茂部队的基础上建立了“关东军防疫部”,设在哈尔滨市的郊区平房地区。1940年,该部队改名为“关东军防疫给水部”,对外则称“满洲第731部队”。

731部队是日本军队进行大规模细菌战实验和实战准备的基地,吸收了当时日本国内医学界的许多著名医生学者,也集中了当时最先进的设备与条件,进行有组织的科学的犯罪。在这个基地中,培养了足以毁灭人类文明的各种令人恐怖的细菌;进行了骇人听闻的以活人为实验对象的种种研究。从1939年到1945年,仅在平房地区,至少有3000名中国与外国的战俘及以各种名义被俘的人们成为细菌实验的牺牲品而惨遭杀害;从这里出发的日本军人在中国各地进行了细菌攻击,屠杀和残害了更多的无辜的生命。在中国,一切与细菌战有关的地方,都会发现731部队队员的踪迹。据中国档案记载,侵华日军曾在中国二十几个省市内进行过细菌战。无论

进攻、退却或扫荡中都使用过细菌武器,中国许多地区的人民都受到了极大的伤害。1945年8月,在日本军队投降前夕,731部队屠杀了全部准备用于实验的关押者,销毁了一切设施与证据,在宣布了决不向外吐露任何情况的命令后,逃回日本国内解散。

在第二次世界大战中,日本是惟一将细菌战用于实战的国家,也是惟一使用数以几千计的活人作实验材料的国家,所以也是细菌战能力最强,细菌战水平最高的国家。当战争结束后,世界各国爱好和平的人们重新审视战争的历史,思考战争教训的时候,不能不对日本军队这种惨无人道的暴行感到愤怒。

今天,人类社会已经越过漫漫的历史长河,走向了高度的文明。然而,我们不能忘记为了今天的繁荣人类社会付出的巨大代价,我们也不能忘记历史上曾经发生的践踏人类文明的那一幕。时至今日,仍然还有人在否认那一历史事实,也有人对当年苦难的认识已经淡漠。文明与进步,和平与发展是世界人民向往的美好前景,也是世界人民努力为之奋斗的目标。希望这些滴血的图片和背后那些受害者的无声的呐喊,能够帮助人们在文明与野蛮、和平与战争中做出正确的选择。



During World War II, the Japanese army launched bacteriological and chemical warfare at the instruction of their military headquarters and in defiance of international conventions. They were the only army ever to use germ and chemical weapons into actual combat during the war. Unit 731 of Japanese Kuantung Army (formerly known as "Unit 731 in Manchuria") specialized in bacteriological weapon research and implementation of germ warfare.

The Japanese militarists had been devoted to the development of cheap but highly destructive weapons after World War I. Though the Geneva Convention signed in 1925 banned the use of bacteriological and chemical weapons, the Japanese military headquarters still adopted the proposal of Ishii Shiro, a surgeon with the Japanese army, to set up the "research center for epidemic prevention" at the Japanese Army's Medical College. In 1932, Ishii Shiro moved the center to China's northeast, which had just been occupied by the invading Japanese troops, and set up the Kamo Unit of the Kuantung Army for "epidemic prevention and water purification". In 1936, the "Epidemic Prevention Department of the Kuantung Army" was established on the basis of the Kamo Unit by order of Emperor Hirohito. It was located in Pingfang, on the suburbs of Harbin. In 1940, the unit was renamed "Epidemic Prevention and Water Purification Department of the Kuantung Army", or "Unit 731 in Manchuria" to the outside.

Unit 731, as the Japanese army's base for germ tests and preparations for bacteriological war, drew many noted doctors and scholars from the Japanese medical circle and was equipped with state-of-the-art facilities and conditions to commit organized crimes by means of science. It cultivated many horrible germs that were powerful enough to ruin the civilization of humanity, and conducted appalling researches using live human beings. In the Pingfang area alone, at least 3,000 people - including prisoners of war from China and other countries and people imprisoned for whatever reasons -- were killed between 1939 and 1945, after they were taken as guinea pigs in the germ tests. The Japanese soldiers slaughtered even more innocent people across China after they entered the

interior regions by way of the northeast. In China, traces of Unit 731 were found wherever involved in germ warfare. Chinese historical documents said the invading Japanese troops conducted bacteriological wars in more than 20 provinces and municipalities. They used bacteriological weapons in their attacks, retreats and mop-up campaigns where the Chinese people in many regions were greatly harmed. In August 1945, on the eve of the Japanese army's surrender, Unit 731 slaughtered everyone detained as human experiment materials and destroyed all facilities and evidences of their crimes before they returned to Japan and disbanded, promising they would keep the secrets to their graves and not to reveal anything to the outside.

Japan, the only country to put germ warfare into actual combat during World War II, and the only one to use thousands of live human beings as experiment materials, was therefore the most powerful country in the world in terms of bacteriological combat capacity. After the war ended, the peace-loving people from across the world could not contain their indignation over the atrocity of the Japanese army when they began to review war history with hopes to draw a lesson from it.

Today, the human society has got across the long river of history and is heading for a higher stage of civilization. But we can never forget the heavy prices the whole humanity has paid for today's prosperity. Nor can we forget that particular chapter in history about how human civilization had been trampled upon. To this day, some people are still trying to deny the historical fact, while some others have become indifferent to tribulation of the past. Civilization and progress, peace and development are the common prospects longed by all the world people as well as the ultimate goals they are working hard to achieve. We hope these bloody pictures, along with the silent calls from the victims behind them, will help today's people make the right choice between civilization and barbarism, and between peace and war.





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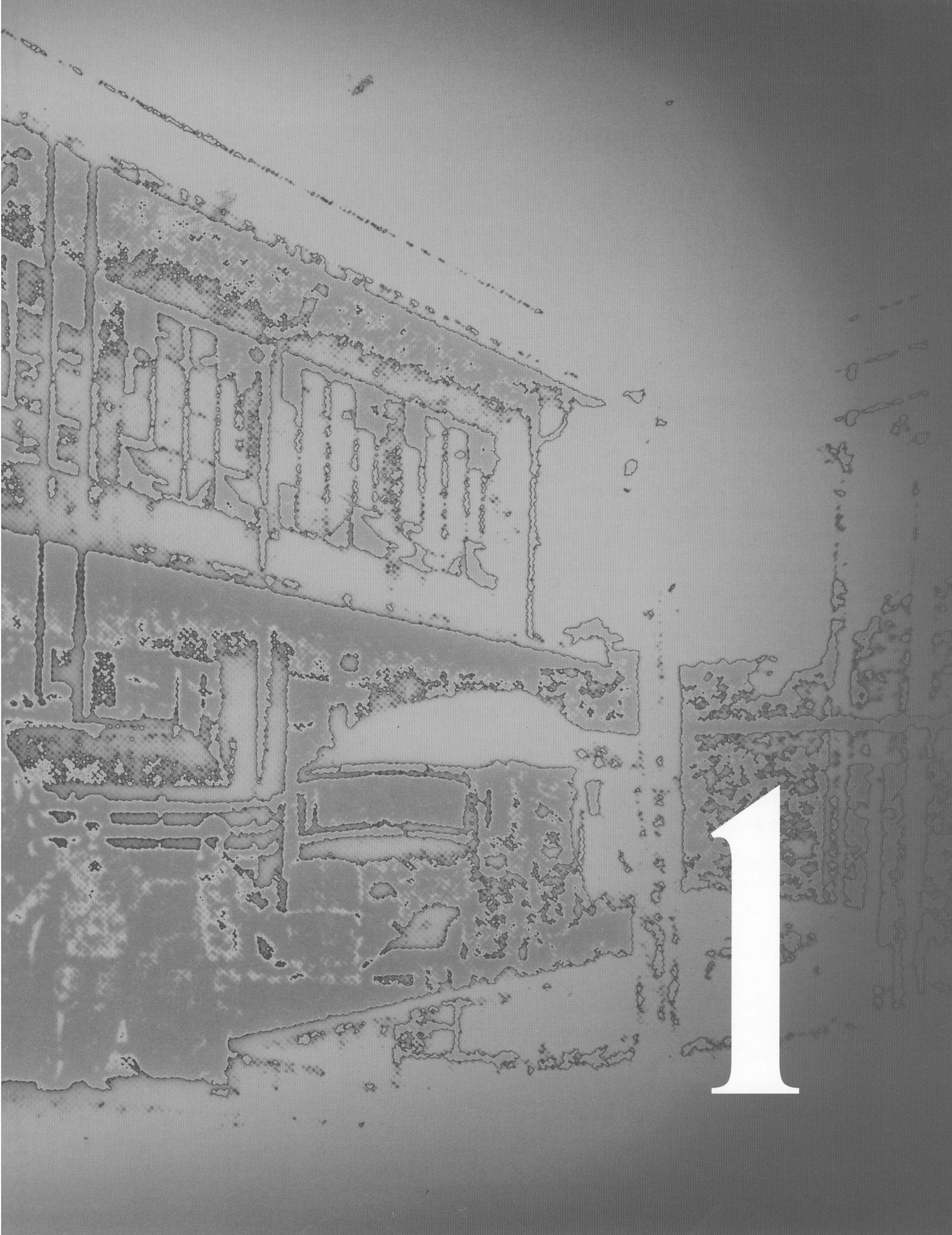
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PLANNING FOR  
BACTERIOLOGICAL  
WARFARE

**筹划细菌战**





# 1

## 筹划细菌战

### PLANNING FOR BACTERIOLOGICAL WARFARE

20 世纪 20 年代末,日本陷入空前的经济危机,为摆脱国内矛盾,日本当局便将赌注押在对外侵略上。以田中义一为首的日本内阁制定了名为“满蒙分离主义”的肢解中国的对外国策,该国策得到了日本军部的积极响应。鉴于日本国土狭小,资源缺乏的现状,许多日本军人开始思考开发节省资源和能源的新式武器。身为日本军医少佐的石井四郎提出将细菌学应用于军事,实施细菌战的计划。“九一八事变”爆发后,石井四郎在军部的支持下,在日本陆军军医学校中创立了“防疫研究室”,开始将其细菌战研究计划付诸实施。从 1933 年起,石井四郎利用关东军占领了中国东北的条件,将主要的研究活动转移到中国东北,建立了 731 部队,并为在侵华战争中实施细菌战进行了准备。

Japan slid into an unprecedented economic crisis at the end of the 1920s. To shake off its domestic conflicts, the Japanese authorities staked everything on foreign aggression. The Japanese Cabinet, headed by Tanaka Giichi, made its foreign policy known as "Manchurian-Mongolian separatism" to dismember China, to which the Japanese army responded actively. As Japan had a small territory and lacked resources, many Japanese soldiers began to ponder on ways to develop new, resource and energy efficient weapons. Ishii Shiro, a military surgeon, proposed the application of bacteriology into the military field and plan for bacteriological warfare. After the Sept. 18 Event, Ishii Shiro, backed by the military headquarters, set up the "research center for epidemic prevention" at the Japanese Army's Medical College and started to put his plans for bacteriological warfare into implementation. Starting from 1933, he moved his major research activities to China's northeast, taking advantage of the Japanese Kwantung Army's invasion of the region, and set up Unit 731, paving the way for the bacteriological warfare in the Japanese aggression on China.



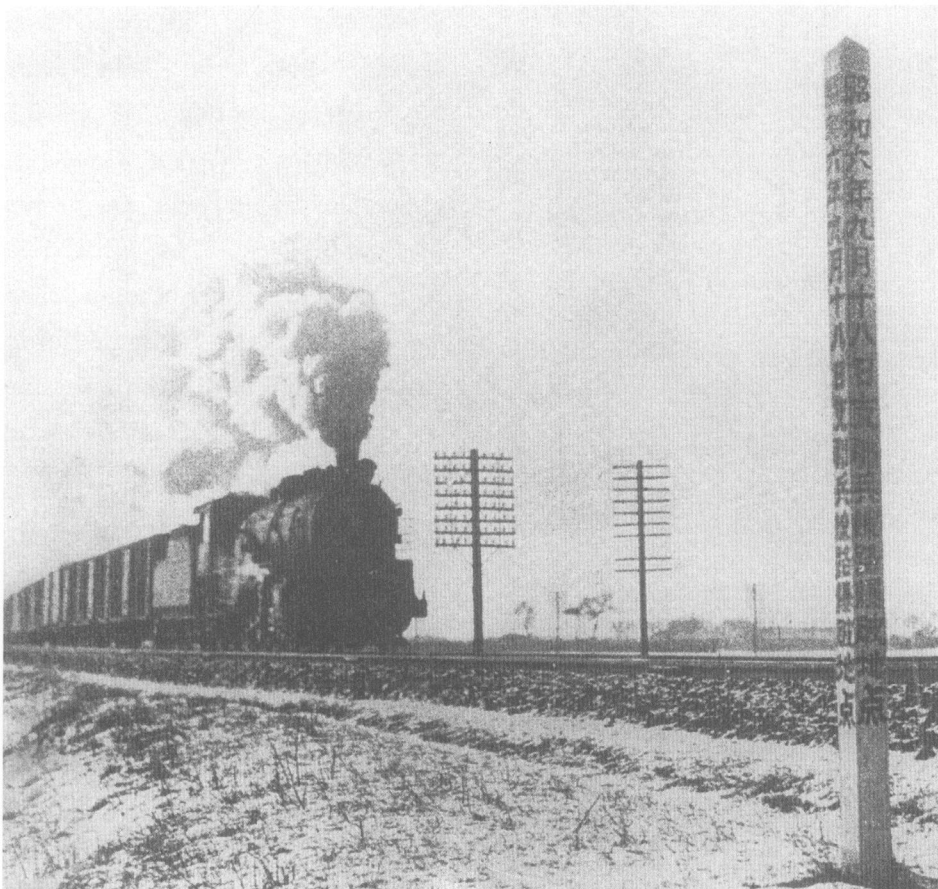


1927年6月至7月，日本首相田中义一主持召开“东方会议”。会议制订“积极”的对华政策，指出“满蒙”（指中国东北三省及蒙古地区）对日本“在国防和国民的生存上有着重大的利害关系”，一旦日本在“满蒙”的“特殊利益”受到损害，日本“将断然采取自卫措施，以维护之”

选自《日中战争写真记录》(一)(ほるぶ出版)

Between June and July, 1927, Tanaka Giichi, the then Japanese Prime Minister, presided over an "oriental meeting". The meeting mapped out an "proactive" China policy, saying the "Manchuria and Mongolia" (meaning the three northeastern Chinese provinces and the Mongolia region) was "vital to Japan's national defense and the Japanese people's livelihood", and once its own "specific interests" in these regions were impaired, Japan would "resolutely take self-defense measures to maintain such interests".

(A True Account of the War Between Japan and China, Vol. I, ほるぶ Publishing House)



1931年9月18日，日本关东军在中国东北制造了“九一八事变”。中国东北从此沦陷为日本殖民地。这是关东军制造列车爆炸事件的地点

选自《日中战争写真记录》(二)(ほるぶ出版)

On Sept. 18, 1931, the Japanese Kuantung Army created the Sept. 18 Event in China's northeast, after which the region became a Japanese colony. This is where the Japanese Kuantung Army bombed railway trains.

(A True Account of the War Between Japan and China, Vol. II, ほるぶ Publishing House)

【注】：1931年9月18日夜10时20分，日本关东军自行炸毁中国沈阳城北柳条湖附近的铁路，反诬中国军队所为，并突然袭击沈阳中国军队驻地北大营，炮轰沈阳城，制造了震惊中外的“九一八事变”。

Note: At 10:20 p.m. on Sept. 18, 1931, the Japanese Kuantung Army bombed the railway near Liutiao Lake in the northern part of Shenyang and blamed it on the Chinese army. The Japanese then made a sudden attack on the headquarters of the Chinese troops in Shenyang and bombed the entire city. The event, known as Sept. 18 Event, shocked the whole world.

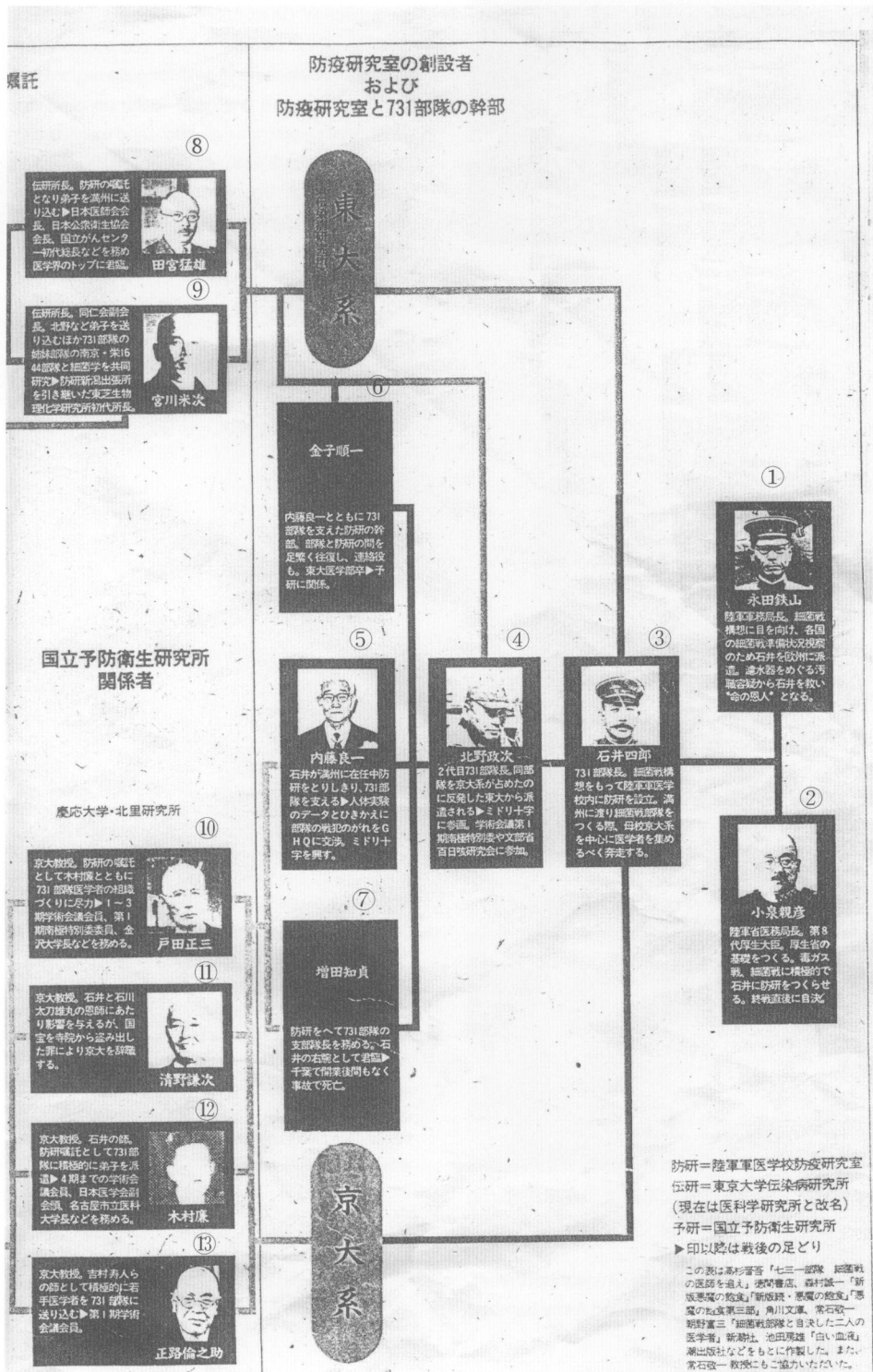


# 一、筹划

## Planning

石井四郎提出的细菌战的设想得到陆军部的支持,从而在陆军军医学校中设立了“防疫研究室”。该研究室集中了来自京都和东京帝国大学的一批医学专家,成为日本研究细菌战的核心机构。

Ishii Shiro's proposition for developing germ weapons won support from the land army headquarters, which led to the establishment of the epidemic prevention institute in the army's Medical College. The institution, with its large number of top-notch medical specialists from the Tokyo University and from Kyoto, became the core of developing bacteriological weapons in Japan.



与防疫研究室和 731 细菌部队有关的医学专家的系统  
(引自日本《731 部队展》展板,根据森村誠一、常石敬一  
的著作整理)  
A list of specialists related to the research center  
for epidemic prevention and Unit 731's germ tests.  
(From the Japanese Exhibition on Unit 731, with excerpts  
from works by Morimura Seichi and Tsuneishi Keichi)

与防疫研究室及石井的 731 部队相关的医学者介绍 Profiles of doctors related to the epidemic prevention research center and Ishii Shiro's Unit 731			
①	永田铁山 Nagata Tetsuzan	陆军省军务局长。致力于细菌战的构想，曾为了视察世界各国细菌战的准备情况而派遣石井四郎出访欧洲。因在“滤水器贪污事件”中搭救过石井四郎被石井四郎称为“一生的恩人”。	Chief of military affairs of the Japanese Army who was devoted to the conception of bacteriological warfare. He once sent Ishii Shiro on a visit to Europe to study how other countries were preparing for bacteriological warfare. He was the "lifelong savior" of Ishii Shiro, whom he protected from the "water purifier scandal".
②	小泉亲彦 Koizumi Chikahiko	陆军省医务局长。曾任厚生省大臣，积极地支持石井四郎开展毒气战和细菌战的防疫研究工作。日本战败后不久自杀。	Chief of the medical bureau of the Japanese army and former Minister of Health and Welfare. He vigorously supported Ishii Shiro on the latter's conducting toxic gas warfare and germ wars. He committed suicide shortly after the Japanese surrender.
③	石井四郎 Ishii Shiro	731 部队队长。提出细菌战的构想，在陆军军医学校内设立了防疫研究室。将其母校京都帝国大学医学部的许多专家召集到 731 部队从事细菌研究。	Commander of Unit 731. He was the first to propose bacteriological warfare and set up a research center for epidemic prevention at the Japanese Army's Medical College. He invited many experts from the medical department of Kyoto University, his Alma Mater, to join his bacteriological research.
④	北野政次 Kitano Masaji	731 部队第二任部队长。毕业于东京大学医学部，战后参加并筹划了“绿十字会”，是第一期南极特别委员会委员，并参加了“文部省百日咳研究会”。	Second commander of Unit 731. A graduate of Tokyo University's Medical Department, he joined the "Green Cross Corp." and was involved in its overall planning. He was a member of its first Antarctic Special Committee and joined the chincough research society of the Ministry of Education, Science, Sports and Culture.
⑤	内藤良一 Naitou Ryoichi	石井四郎在 731 部队活动期间，由内藤良一主持陆军军医学校防疫研究室的工作。战后创立“绿十字会”。	He was in charge of the epidemic prevention research center of the Japanese Army's Medical College when Ishii Shiro was at Unit 731. He set up the "Green Cross Corp." after the war.
⑥	金子顺一 Keneko Hisato	毕业于东京大学医学部，为陆军军医学校防疫研究室骨干。曾频繁往返于 731 部队和陆军军医学校防疫研究室之间。战后在国立预防卫生研究所工作。	Graduate of Tokyo University's Medical Department. A key figure in the epidemic prevention research center of the Japanese Army's Medical College, he commuted frequently between the research center and Unit 731. He worked at the National Disease Prevention Institute after the war.
⑦	增田知贞 Masuda Tomosada	原在陆军军医学校防疫研究室，后担任 731 部队支部队长，被石井四郎称为“左膀右臂”。战后在千叶县自营企业，企业开张后不久因意外事故死亡。	A former researcher with the epidemic prevention research center, he later headed a branch of Unit 731 and was recognized as Ishii Shiro's "right arm". He started his own business in Chiba-ken after the war, but died in an accident shortly after that.
⑧	田宫猛雄 Tamiya Takeo	东京大学传染病研究所所长。曾在陆军军医学校兼职，将自己的学生派往满洲。战后任日本医师会会长、日本公共卫生协会会长、国立癌病中心初期的代总长。日本医学界的泰斗。	Dean of Tokyo University's Epidemic Disease Institute. He worked part time at the Japanese Army's Medical College and sent his students to Manchuria. After the war he became president of the Japanese Physicians' Association, president of Japanese Public Health Association and acting president of the National Cancer Research Center shortly after it was founded. He is a noted scholar in the Japanese medical circle.
⑨	宫川米次 Miyakawa Yoneji	东京大学传染病研究所所长、同仁会副会长。曾将北野政次等多名学生送往 731 部队，并与南京 1644 部队共同研究细菌学。战后在防疫研究所新潟分所工作。后担任东芝生物化学研究所第一任代所长。	Dean of Tokyo University's Epidemic Disease Institute and vice president of the Colleagues Association. He sent a number of students to Unit 731, including Kitano Masaji, and carried out joint bacteriological researches with Unit 1644 in Nanjing. He worked at a branch of the epidemic prevention research center and later became the first acting director of Toshiba biochemical research institute.
⑩	户田正三 Toda Syozou	京都大学教授。曾在陆军军医学校防疫研究室兼职，致力于 731 部队医学专家组织的组建工作。战后任一至三期学术会议会员、第一期南极特别委员会委员、金泽大学校长等职务。	Kyoto University professor. He did part time at the epidemic prevention research center of the Japanese Army's Medical College and was committed to organizing doctors and scholars for Unit 731. He was a member of the first, second and third academic conferences, member of the first Antarctic Special Committee and president of Kanazawa University.
⑪	清野谦次 Kiyono Kenji	京都大学教授。作为石井四郎的导师曾给石井以很大的影响。	Kyoto University professor and Ishii Shiro's mentor. He had a great influence on Ishii.
⑫	木村廉 Kimura Ren	京都大学教授、石井四郎的老师。曾在陆军军医学校防疫研究室兼职，积极地将自己的学生派往 731 部队。战后任前四期学术会议会员、日本医学会副会长、名古屋市立医科大学校长。	Kyoto University professor and Ishii Shiro's teacher. He worked part time for the epidemic prevention research center of the Japanese Army's Medical College and was active in sending his own students to Unit 731. After the war he was a council member of the first four academic conferences, vice president of the Japanese Medical Society and president of the Medical University of Nagoya.
⑬	正路伦之助 Masaji Rinnosuke	京都大学教授。曾积极地往 731 部队派遣年轻医学者。战后任第一期学术会议会员。	Kyoto University Professor who enthusiastically sent young doctors to Unit 731. He was a member of the first academic conference after the war.

【注】：此表为左图汉英译文

Note: this table provides a Chinese translation of the chart on the left.



石井四郎——日本细菌战的策划者之一  
Ishii Shiro, one of those who masterminded the Japanese germ war



永田铁山  
(选自尹集钧《细菌战大屠杀》，美国旧金山北极光出版公司)  
Nagata Tetsuzan  
(From *Bacteriological Genocide* by Yin Jijun, Antarctic Light Publishing House, San Francisco, USA).

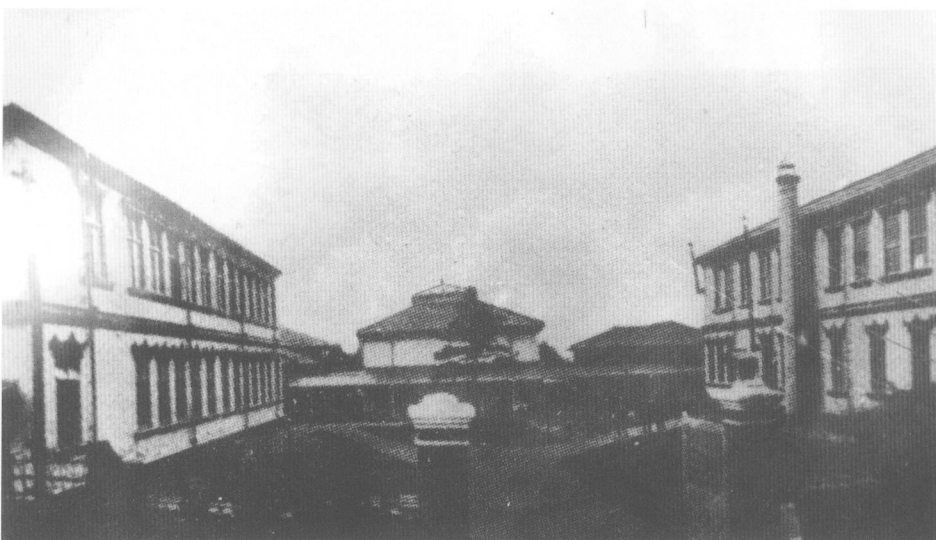
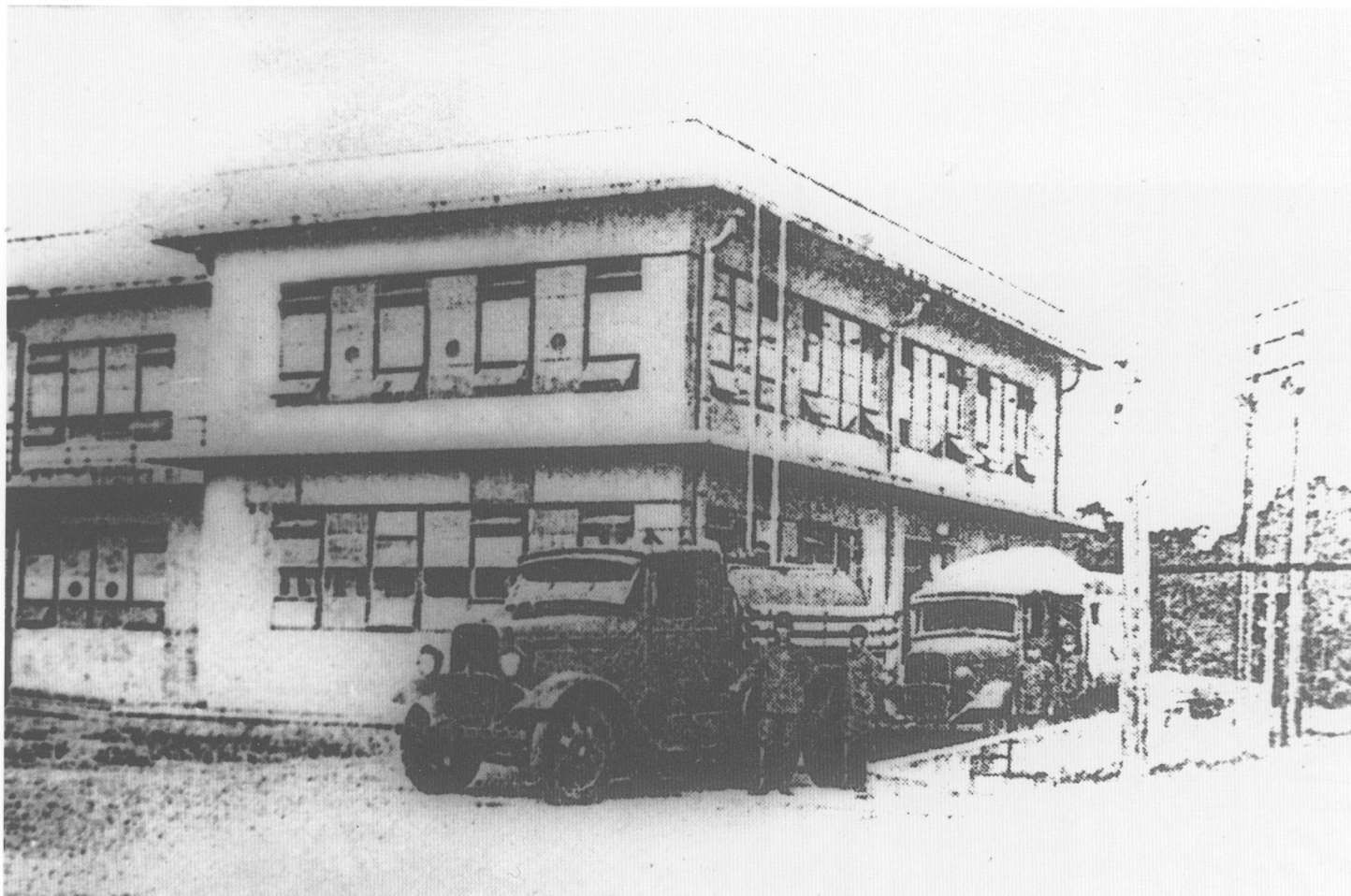
石井四郎, 1892年6月25日生于日本千叶县, 1921年从京都帝国大学医学部毕业后从军, 入伍时的军衔为少尉。1922年夏天调转至东京第一陆军医院。1924年受命在京都帝国大学内进行细菌研究。1928-1930年, 石井四郎利用两年的时间走访欧洲20多个国家, 搜集了关于细菌武器研究的大量资料。回国后开始极力鼓吹细菌战的必要性, 并提出: 制造细菌武器既省钱、省资源, 又具有不可估量的杀伤力, 对经济危机、钢铁缺乏的日本帝国来说, 是一举多得的好事。其主张得到了当时任陆军大臣荒木贞夫等军部要员的认可, 此后便开始实施细菌战的研究计划。1932年8月, 在日本陆军军医学校内设立了以石井四郎为首的防疫研究室; 同时还于7月至8月间在中国黑龙江省五常县背荫河镇建立了细菌实验工厂。1933年8月又在哈尔滨市宣化街和文庙街一带设立石井细菌研究所(即: 石井部队), 密称“加茂部队”, 石井四郎任所长。1935年在平房地区建立了规模更加庞大的细菌战研究、试验基地, 即731部队。在此前后, 石井四郎进行了长达12年的细菌武器研究和人体实验, 并在此期间指挥了大量的细菌战。二战结束后, 石井四郎逃回日本, 为了逃脱战争的审判, 他将大量的细菌研究资料全面提供给美军, 此后一直隐居在东京新宿区的若松町内, 直至1959年10月9日因喉癌去世。

Ishii Shiro was born on June 25, 1892 in Chiba-ken. He joined the army after he graduated from the medical department of Kyoto University in 1921 and was conferred second lieutenant. He was transferred to the No. 1 Army Hospital in Tokyo in the summer of 1922. In 1924, he was instructed to carry out bacteriological researches at Kyoto University. Between 1928 and 1930, he spent two years visiting more than 20 European countries and gathering information on their bacteriological weapon research. After he returned to Japan he started to preach for the necessity of bacteriological warfare, saying manufacturing biological weapons was most economical, energy efficient, extremely destructive and therefore particularly suitable for a country like Japan who was suffering economic crisis and short of iron and steel. Ishii found willing, powerful supporters in the army and soon started his research on bacteriological warfare. In August 1932, the epidemic prevention research center led by Ishii was set up at the army's Medical College. Factories for germ experiments were established between June and August in Beiyang River town, Wuchang County, Heilongjiang Province. In August 1933, the Ishii germ institute (i.e. Ishii Unit) was founded between Xuanhua and Wenmiao streets in Harbin. The unit, known to the outside as the Kamo Unit, was headed by Ishii Shiro. Year 1935 saw the establishment of a larger scale base for bacteriological war research and experiments, Unit 731, in the Pingfang area. Before and after its establishment, Ishii Shiro carried out biological weapon research and live human experiments for 12 years and commanded numerous germ wars. He fled back to the Japan after World War II ended. To avoid being trialed for his wartime crime, Ishii offered all his documents on the bacteriological research to the US army and secluded himself in Wakamatsu of Shinjuku-ku in Tokyo until he died of throat cancer on Oct. 9, 1959.

永田铁山, 前日本军务局局长永田铁山是石井四郎细菌研究计划自始至终的赞赏者与支持者, 也是石井四郎依靠的上层人物之一。早期永田铁山曾派遣石井四郎赴欧洲收集细菌武器的情报, 后又将石井四郎的细菌战计划推荐给日本军部。

Nagata Tetsuzan, former chief of military affairs who remained a firm eulogist and supporter of Ishii Shiro's bacteriological research plan and was a high level personage whom Ishii relied on. In the early days of the war, he sent Ishii to Europe to collect information on bacteriological weapons and later recommended Ishii's plan for bacteriological warfare to the Japanese military headquarters.

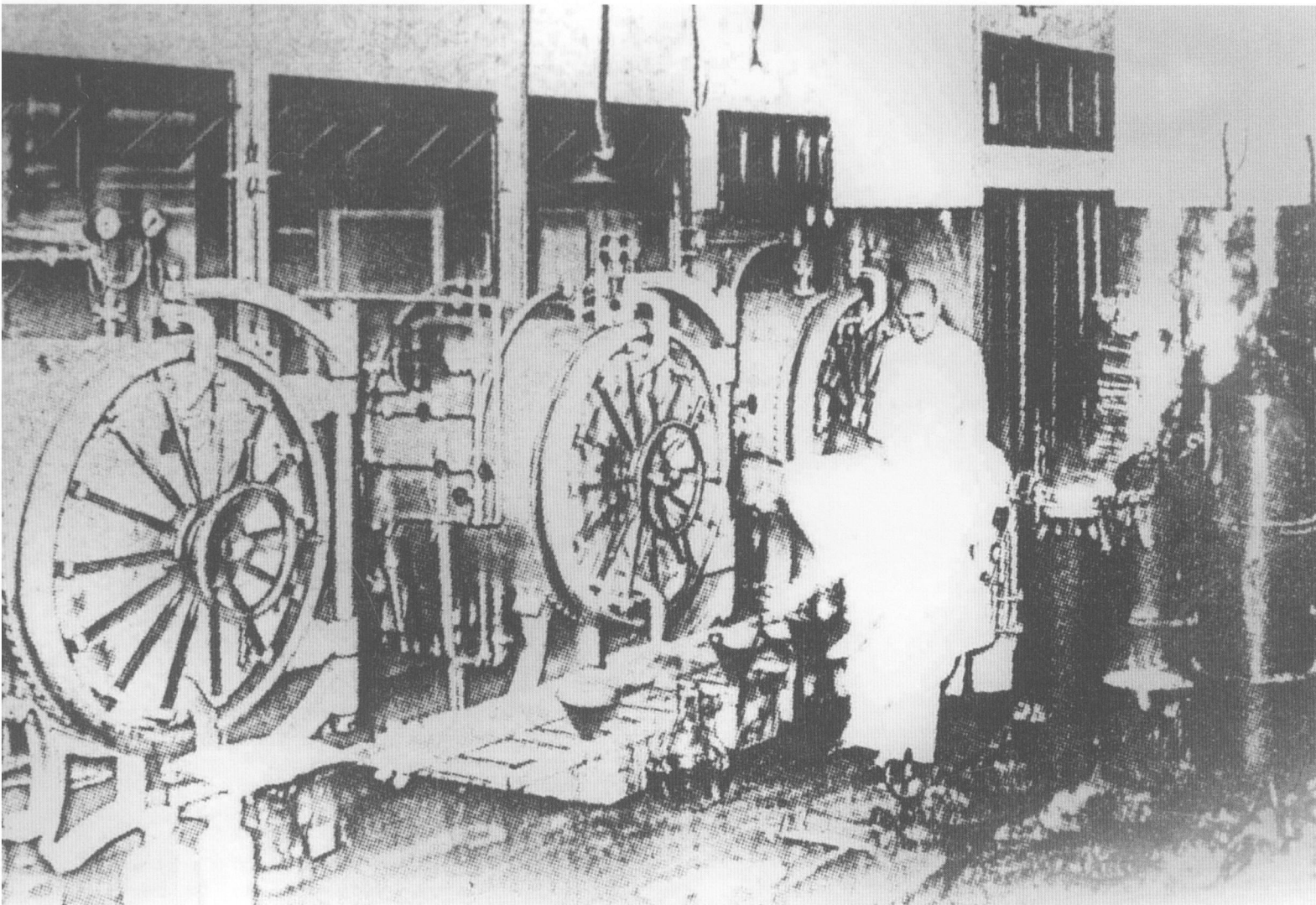




1932年，在日本陆军上层人物的支持下，东京日本陆军军医学校内设立了以石井四郎为首的防疫研究室，开始了细菌战的研究。在日本军部不断命令下，该研究室不断扩建，后改称“防疫研究所”，实际成了日军初期实施细菌战的研究中心。

In 1932, with the support of high-ranking officers of the Japanese Army, the epidemic prevention research center headed by Ishii Shiro was set up at the Japanese Army's Medical College in Tokyo for bacteriological warfare researches. At the instructions of the Japanese military headquarters, the research center underwent constant expansions and was later renamed as "epidemic prevention institute" and became the de-facto research center for the Japanese army's early stage launching of bacteriological war.

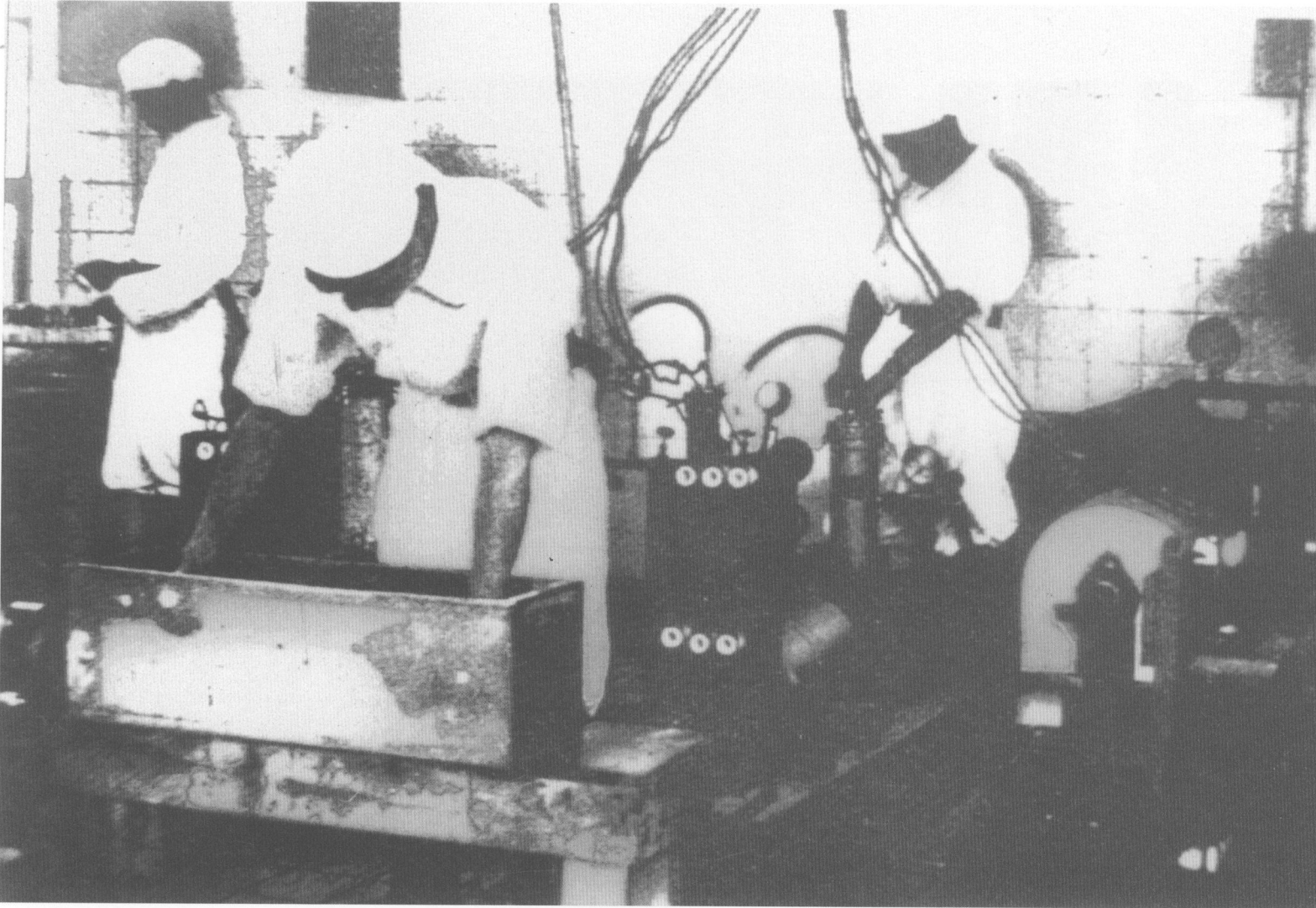
日本陆军军医学校防疫研究室  
(选自日本《陆军军医学校五十年史》)  
Epidemic Prevention Research Center of the Japanese Army's Medical College  
(From a 50-year history on Japanese land army in the Showa period)



日本陆军军医学校防疫研究室准备了培养基,以便用其来大量生产伤寒、赤痢、鼠疫、霍乱等各种细菌  
(选自日本《陆军军医学校五十年史》)

The epidemic prevention research center reserved culture media for the mass production of germs for typhoid, dysentery, bubonic plague and cholera.

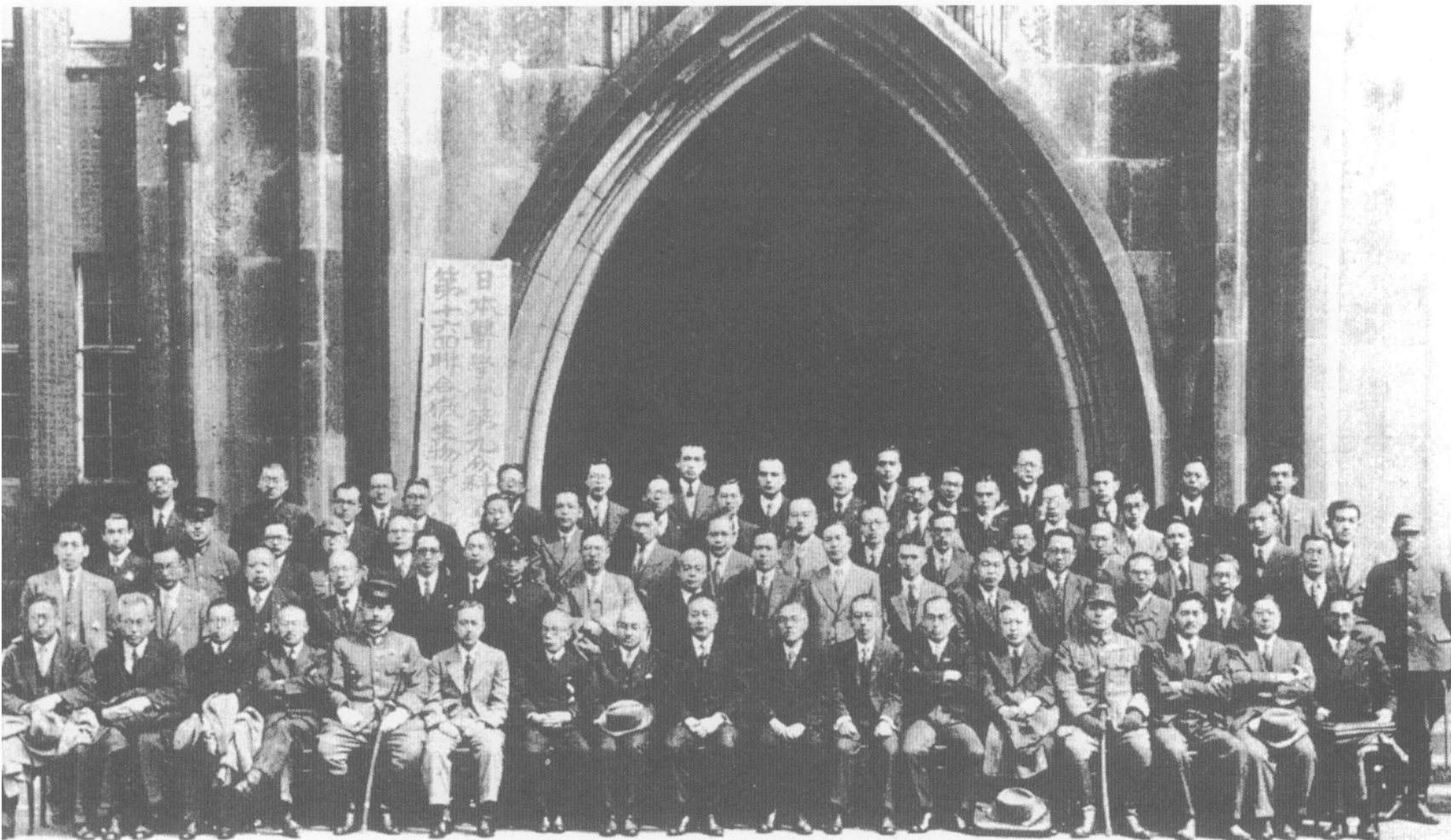
*(From a 50-year history on Japanese land army in the Showa period)*



陆军军医学校防疫研究室内的工作情形,纯净水从右侧工作人员正在检查的滤水管中涌出  
(选自日本《陆军军医学校五十年史》)

The research center at work, with purified water pouring from the water purifier under examination by workers on the right  
(From a 50-year history on Japanese land army in the Showa period)





1942年日本联合微生物学会会员合影，在座均为日本细菌学研究者。前排两名军人中，左为石井四郎，右为北野政次。第三排左起第二人为南京1644部队部队队长增田知贞  
(选自西里扶雨子《生物战部队731》，日本草之根出版社)

A group photo of members of the Japanese United Microbe Society in 1942, all of whom were Japanese bacteriological researchers. Of the two army men seated in the front row, Ishii Shiro was on the left and Kitano Masaji was on the right. The second from left in the third row was Masuda Tomosada, chief of Unit 1644 in Nanjing.

(From *Biological Warfare Unit 731*, Grassroots Publishing House, Japan)