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medical atrocities, the American cover-up, and postwar Chinese responses; Part III: Ethics and historical memory: Parallel lessons from Germany and the U.S.A.; 7 Bioethics and exceptionalism: A German example of learning from "medical" atrocities 8 Racial hygienist Otmar von Verschuer, the Confessing Church, and comparative reflections on postwar rehabilitation9 America's memory problems: Diaspora groups, civil society and the perils of "chosen amnesia"; 10 Japanese and American war atrocities, historical memory, and reconciliation: The Asia-Pacific War to today; Part IV: Annotated bibliography and appendices; 11 Annotated bibliography: Primary sources and secondary liaturature in Japanese, Chinese, and English; Appendixes; Appendix A: The experiments conducted under the Third Reich and Imperial Japan and postwar use of such data Appendix B: The experiments conducted under the U.S. governmentIndex

## Sommario/riassunto

Prior to and during the Second World War, the Japanese Army established programs of biological warfare throughout China and elsewhere. In these "factories of death," including the now-infamous Unit 731, Japanese doctors and scientists conducted large numbers of vivisections and experiments on human beings, mostly Chinese nationals. However, as a result of complex historical factors including an American cover-up of the atrocities, Japanese denials, and inadequate responses from successive Chinese governments, justice has never been fully served. This volume brings together the contributions of