川岛芳子

1. Yoshiko Kawashima was a Chinese princess of Manchu满 descent有。。血统. She was raised培养 in Japan and served任职 as a spy for the Japanese Kwantung Army and puppet傀儡国 state of Manchukuo during the Second Sino中-Japanes在·e War. She is sometimes known in fiction小说 under the pseudonym化名 "Eastern Mata Hari". After the war, she was captured, triedtry 审判 and executed处决 as a traitor by the government of the Republic of China. She was also a notable descendant of Hooge, eldest长子 son of Hong Taiji.
2. She was born in 1907 as the 14th daughter of a Manchu prince of Aisin Gioro clan氏族, the imperial clan宗室 of the Manchu-led Qing dynasty王朝. Her birth name was Aisin Gioro 爱新觉罗Xianyu and her courtesy礼仪/字 name was Dongzhen (literally "eastern jewel"). Her Sinicised汉化的 name was Jin Bihui. She is best known by her Japanese name, Kawashima Yoshiko, which is read as Chuandao Fangzi in Chinese.
3. After the Xinhai Revolution overthrew推翻 the Qing dynasty in 1912, Xianyu was given放弃 up for adoption领养 in 1915 at the age of eight to her father's friend, Naniwa Kawashima 川島浪速, a Japanese espionage间谍活动 agent and mercenary唯利是图 adventurer冒险家. Her stepfather继父 changed her name to "Yoshiko Kawashima" and took her back to Tokyo, Japan to be raised and educated in the Kawashima family house. As a teenage girl, Kawashima was sent to school in Tokyo for an education that included judo and fencing. 继父
4. 4.Around the time her adoptive family moved to Matsumoto. Kawashima's biological生 father, Shanqi, died in 1922. As Kawashima's mother had no official官方 identity身份 as Shanqi's concubine妾, she followed Manchu tradition and committed做不好的事 suicide to join Shanqi. At the age of seventeen, her stepfather raped her and later carried继续做 on the affair私通 with her.
5. In November 1927 at age 20, her brother and step-father arranged for her marriage to the son of Inner Mongolian Army general将军, who once led the Mongolian-Manchurian Independence Movement蒙满独立运动 there in 1911. The marriage ended in divorce离婚 after only three years and she left Mongolia蒙古, and she first traveled to teeming人来人往 coastal沿海 towns城镇 of China and lived a bohemian波西米亚式的生活方式（放荡不羁） lifestyle for some years in Tokyo with a series of rich lovers, both men and women. Kawashima moved to the foreign concession租界 in Shanghai. While in Shanghai, she met Japanese military attaché大使馆专员 and intelligence情报 officer官员 Ryukichi Tanaka田中良一, who utilised利用 her contacts保持联系 with the Manchu and Mongol nobility贵族 to expand拓展 his network. She was living together with Tanaka in Shanghai at the time of the Shanghai Incident of 1932.
6. After Tanaka was recalled回应/召回 to Japan, Kawashima continued to serve as a spy for the general Kenji Doihara 藤原健二. She undertook从事 undercover秘密地下 missions任务 in Manchuria, often in disguise伪装, and was considered "strikingly引人注目 attractive, with a dominating强势的 personality+个性, almost a film-drama电影器具 figure人物, half tom-boy假小子 and half heroine女英雄, and with this passion热情 for dressing装扮 up as a male. She possibly did this in order to impress留下深刻印象 the men, or she may have done it in order to more easily fit融为一体 into the tightly-knit紧密团结 guerrilla游击队 groups without attracting too much attention". 例：he disguised himself as a woman伪装
7. Kawashima was well-acquainted熟识 with Puyi, the last emperor of the Qing dynasty, who regarded视为 her as a member of the imperial帝国 family and welcomed her into his household during his stay in Tianjin. It was through this close liaison联络 that Kawashima was able to persuade Puyi to become a figurehead ruler for Manchukuo, a puppet傀儡 state created by the Japanese in Manchuria. However, Kawashima privately私下 criticised批评 Puyi for being too amenable顺从 to Japanese influence. 熟识 傀儡
8. After Puyi became Emperor of Manchukuo, Kawashima continued to play various各种 roles and, for a time一度, was the mistress情人 of Hayao Tada多田骏 , the chief首要的 military advisor to Puyi. She formed组建 an independent counter反击 insurgency叛乱 cavalry骑兵 force力量 in 1932 made up of 3,000-5,000 former前 bandits土匪 to hunt搜索 down anti-Japanese guerilla游击队 bands一群人 during the Pacification平定 of Manchukuo, and was hailed赞扬 in the Japanese newspapers as the Joan of Arc of Manchukuo. In 1933, she offered the unit小分队 to the Japanese Kwantung Army for Operation Nekka, but it was refused. The unit continued to exist under her command until sometime in the late 1930s.
9. Kawashima became a well-known著名 and popular figure in Manchukuo, making appearances出席 on radio broadcasts, and even issuing issue发行 a record of her songs. Numerous fictional虚构 and semi-fictional stories of her exploits功绩 were published发表 in newspapers and also in the pulp低俗小说 fiction press. However, her very popularity流行度 created issues麻烦 with the Kwantung Army, because her utility有用性 as an intelligence情报 asset资产/有用的人 was long gone长时间不复存在, and her value as a propaganda宣传 symbol象征 was compromised妥协/损害 by her increasingly越来越 critical批评的 tone语气 against the Japanese military's exploitative剥削的 policies in Manchukuo as a base基地 of operations军事行动 against China in the Second Sino-Japanese War, and she gradually逐渐 faded消失 from public sight视野.
10. After the end of the war, on 11 November 1945, a news agency新闻机构 reported that "a long sought-for寻找 beauty in male costume戏服；服装 was arrested in Beijing by Chinese counter反-intelligence officers." She was held hold关押 at Hebei Model Prison.

The Supreme最高 Court法院 of Hebei originally最初 addressed称作 Kawashima as "Chuandao Fangzi" (the Chinese pronunciation发音 of her Japanese name). When her trial began a month later, Kawashima identified证实 herself by her Chinese name, "Jin Bihui", which eventually最终 became the name court officials used. 更正一下，我刚才说成sought-after流行的的意思了，sought-for是寻找的意思，原形是seek

1. However, in accordance按照 with her lawyers' strategy to deflect转移 her charge指控 of treason,叛国 she gradually began to emphasise强调 a Japanese or Manchu banner八旗 identity. The court rejected the defence辩护律师's bid尝试/投标 to have her tried as a war criminal rather than as a domestic国内 traitor, based on a combination结合 of jus sanguinis根据血统决定国籍 and Kawashima's failure to formally正式的 renounce放弃 her citizenship through China's Department of Civil Affairs.
2. Charged with treason in 20 October 1947, she was executed by a pistol手枪 shot into the back of her head in 25 March 1948, and her body was later put on public display展览.

Her body was collected by a Japanese monk to be cremated火化. Her remains遗体 were sent back to her adoptive family and later buried at Shōrinji temple (正麟寺) in Matsumoto, Nagano Prefecture, Japan. Prefecture县