

抗戰勝利七十周年

徐宗懋 藏品選

圖片集

The **70th** anniversary of
the victory of the War
of Resistance against
Japanese Aggression:

Selections from the Hsu Chung Mao Collection

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Title: *The 70th anniversary of the victory of the War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression: Selections from the Hsu Chung Mao Collection*

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前言

中國與日本之間的八年戰爭（1937-1945），無疑是二十世紀最重要的史事之一。這場戰爭對每個華人，特別今天生活在兩岸三地的中國人，影響至今仍然持續。從全球的視野來看，這場戰事不單是東亞兩個國家之間的對抗，更是全世界反法西斯戰爭的重要部分。中國軍隊的裝備雖極其落後，卻能在中國戰場牽制了數以百萬計擁有先進武器的日軍；兼且能夠派出部隊遠征緬甸，支援盟軍，在反法西斯戰爭中擔當不可或缺的角色。盟軍能在不同的戰場專注應付納粹德軍及意大利的法西斯軍隊，至終取得最後勝利，中國的貢獻應該紀錄在歷史上的。但正如牛津大學歷史學家芮納·米德教授指出，過去因著種種政治的原因，中國在二戰中的貢獻長久以來被人忽視，成為「被遺忘的盟友」¹。

2015 年是抗戰勝利七十周年的重要日子，全球不同的國家舉行了各種紀念活動，除緬懷當年獻上鮮血及生命的戰士外，還傳遞了要銘記歷史教訓、為締造世界和平而努力的訊息。在香港，年青的一代由於對戰爭的慘痛結果認識不足，未能了解紀念二戰的意義；因此讓他們正確認識這場戰爭，是教育界的重要使命。目前世界各地仍不時發生各種衝突與戰亂，距離真正的和平仍然遙遠，本書透過蒐集有關抗戰時期的歷史照片及報道，向學生多角度呈現當年戰爭的實況，讓他們全面認識這場戰爭，關注國家的命運；同時讓學生透過影像思考這場戰爭發生的原因及其對人類的傷害，從而成為推動和平的使者。

抗日戰爭爆發之初，歐洲已經戰雲密布，因此當時世界各國均對這場戰爭十分關注。歐洲的媒體，特別是英、法兩國的報刊，不時圖文並茂刊載中國戰場的情況，並在標題及評論中表達對這場戰事的立場。不久，與日本成為軸心國盟友的德國及意大利，亦對中日之間的戰事有所報道。到 1941 年 12 月，太平洋戰爭爆發，美國參戰，成為了二戰的轉捩點。中國成為同盟國的一員，取得了盟國、特別是美國的支持，抗戰形勢由是逆轉；此後中國配合盟國進行反攻，至終得到勝利。在此期間，美國朝野均對中國的處境十分同情，不單提供大量軍事及經濟援助，美軍更實際參與了戰鬥任務，並在中緬印戰區拍攝了大量彌足珍貴的戰場實況照片，成為這個戰區的歷史見證，紀錄了盟軍與國軍在抗戰中的角色。本書選取了不同歐洲媒體對抗戰的報道及美軍拍攝的照片以供教師閱覽，旨在提供更多角度與思考的空間。期望教師能指導學生從宏觀的視野認識這場戰爭，使中國抗日的歷史不會成為「被遺忘」的片段。

¹ Rana Mitter, *Forgotten Ally: China's World War II, 1937-1945* (Boston : Houghton Mifflin Harcourt, 2013). 中譯本見芮納·米德著，林添貴譯：《被遺忘的盟友：揭開你所不知道的八年抗戰》（台北：遠見天下文化，2014 年）

本書共收納圖片 180 張，所載範圍不限於傳統上的八年抗戰時間，而是分為三個時段，即抗戰之前、抗戰初期及抗戰後期。分期乃參考自張玉法的《中國現代史》，以 1938 年 10 月武漢陷落作為兩期抗戰的分界線；另外涵蓋日本於上世紀二十年代策劃侵略中國至抗戰爆發前的情況，也包括抗戰勝利後中國加入聯合國，成為五強之一，以及審判及處決戰犯的情形。教育局於 2013 年出版的《歷史影像中的近代中國》，也刊載了 50 張有關抗日戰爭的照片，教師可一併閱讀，有助更全面認識抗戰的面貌。

徐宗懋先生為本書提供所有圖像，包括由美國國家檔案館所藏的中緬印戰場照片。前香港公開大學人文社會科學院教授、現任香港大學中文學院名譽教授蘇維初博士為本書各圖的說明文字進行校訂及潤飾。本局謹向兩位致以謝意。

圖片集及光碟所載圖片版權屬徐宗懋先生擁有，印刷本版權由教育局擁有。教師可選取及複印光碟所載圖片作教學用途，唯須註明出處。電子相簿中各圖像均有浮水印，以保障版權持有人。任何人士不得翻印圖片集及光碟所載圖片及文字說明作商業用途。若對本圖片集及電子相簿提出意見和建議，請致函：

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Preamble

The Sino-Japanese War, which lasted eight years from 1937 to 1945, can be ranked as one of the most significant historical events in the twentieth century. It has a lasting impact on every Chinese, especially those living in the mainland, Hong Kong and Taiwan. From a global perspective, the Sino-Japanese War not only pitted these two countries against each other, but also formed an important part of the war against Fascism that was waged throughout the world. Chinese armies fighting with antiquated arms were able to tie down millions of Japanese troops equipped with the latest advanced weaponry. In the later stages of War, China was able to dispatch an expeditionary army to Burma to support the Allied forces there and thus played an indispensable role in the war against Fascism. China's resistance against Japanese aggression allowed the Allies to concentrate on the war on different fronts against Nazi Germany and Fascist Italy and finally to win the war in Europe and Africa. As Rana Mitter, professor of history at Oxford University, remarks in a recent book, China has become, for a variety of political reasons, the 'Forgotten Ally'¹. Its contribution to victory in the Second World War has long been neglected. It is a contribution that deserves to be recorded and remembered, however.

The year 2015 marked the 70th anniversary of victory in the War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression. Countries around the world had held a variety of memorial activities not only to commemorate the soldiers who shed their blood and sacrificed their lives in the War, but also to convey the messages of the importance of promoting peace by remembering the lessons of history. In Hong Kong, younger generations have little understanding on the bitterness of war, so it is part of our mission to provide them with an awareness of and insight into the War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression. Nowadays many parts of the world are wracked by conflicts and wars, and the road to real peace is still a distant prospect. This collection of historical photos and news reports sets out to show a true picture of the War from a variety of perspectives and thus enhancing students' understanding of the conflict and drawing their attention to the fate of our nation. At the same time, the images allow them to reflect on the causes of the War and the untold misery and suffering it caused. By understanding the damage that the War inflicted on the people of China and Japan, students will learn to serve as a peacemaker.

The situation in Europe was already tense at the beginning of the War of Resistance, and the War in China attracted the world's attention and concern. The media in Europe, especially the newspapers in Britain and France, frequently reported in pictures and texts on the ongoing battles in China and expressed their views in both their headlines and commentaries. Soon after Germany and Italy had joined forces with Japan forming the Axis powers, their media also regularly carried news on the confrontation between China and Japan. When the Pacific War later broke out in December 1941, the entry of the US marked a turning point in the Second World War. As one of the major Allied powers, China now received greater support from her allies, especially from the US. With the resources to launch a counterattack against Japan,

¹ Rana Mitter, *Forgotten Ally: China's World War II, 1937-1945* (Boston : Houghton Mifflin Harcourt, 2013).

China was able to turn the tide until it achieved final victory. During this period, both the ruling and opposition parties in America sympathised with China's situation. The US not only provided substantial military and economic assistance, but the American army also carried out military action and took a large number of valuable photos in the China-Burma-India Theatre, which today provide us with rare, often neglected historical evidence in this battlefield and record the role of the Allied powers and the Chinese army in the War. The selection of news reports from European media and pictures taken by US army aims to provide teachers with greater latitude and wider perspectives for understanding the War of Resistance. It is hoped that teachers could help students study the conflict from a global perspective and ensure that the War of Resistance does not remain a 'forgotten' episode.

This collection of 180 photos does not follow the traditional time frame of the Eight-year War of Resistance, but is instead classified into three periods: the Pre-war period, the First Phase and the Second Phase of the War. Reference is made to the division of historical periods adopted by Chang Yu-fa in his work *Zhongguo xian dai shi (History of Modern China)* which uses the fall of Wuhan in October 1938 as the event dividing the first and the second phases of the War. In addition, the collection covers Japan's plans to invade China from the 1920s up to the outbreak of the War, China's accession to the United Nations following its victory and its assumption of the role as one of the five major powers with a permanent seat on the UN Security Council, as well as the trial and execution of war criminals. In order to gain a more holistic view of this period, teachers may also refer to the 50 photos about the War included in our earlier publication *Historical Images of Modern China* (2013).

We would like to express our thanks to Mr Hsu Chung Mao for providing pictures for this collection, including the invaluable photos of the China-Burma-India Theatre from the United States National Archives and Records Administration, and to Dr So Wai-chor, former professor of the School of Arts and Social Sciences of the Open University of Hong Kong and honorary professor of the School of Chinese at the University of Hong Kong, for reviewing and polishing the captions.

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