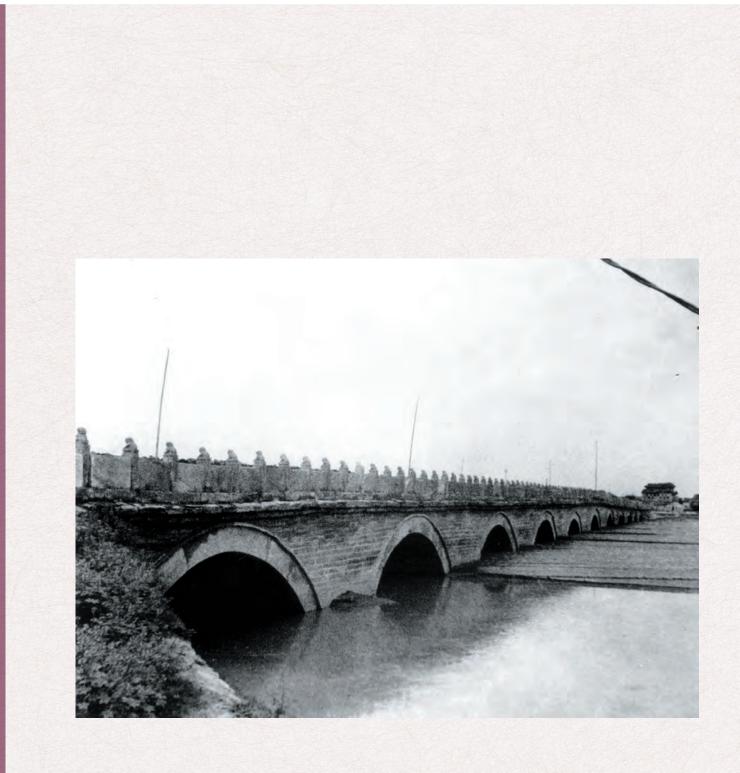
第二部分 抗戰初期:1937年7月至 1938年10月

Part Two The First Phase of the War : from July 1937 to October 1938

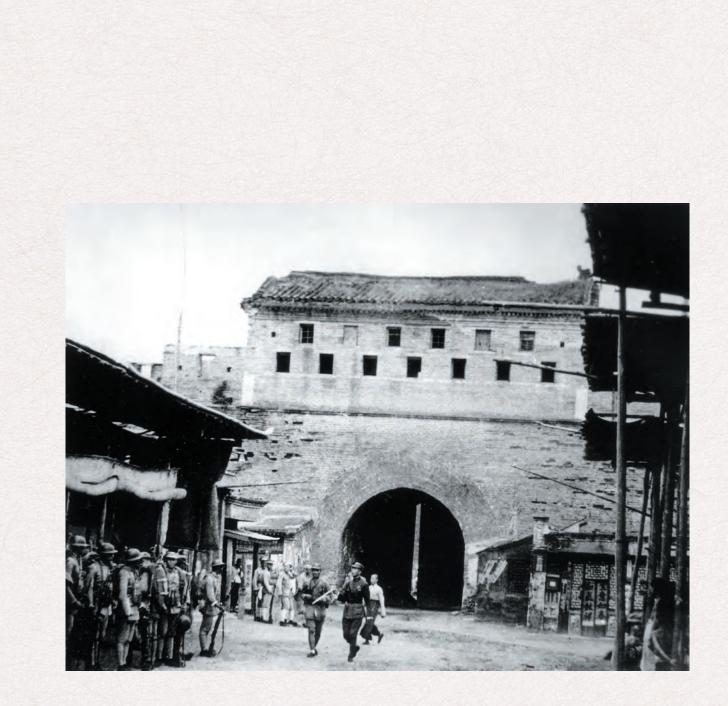


盧溝橋及遠方的宛平城

圖為 1937 年 7 月的盧溝橋及遠方的宛平 城。盧溝橋位於現在北京城西南約 13 公 里,豐台區宛平縣城西門外,跨永定河上, 始建於金大定 29 年(西元 1189 年),成 於金明昌 3 年(西元 1192 年),至今已 有八百多年歷史,為北京最古老的石造多 孔聯拱橋。橋全長 212.2 米、寬 9.3 米, 全橋共有 11 個橋孔。橋的兩端有 280 根 望柱,每根望柱上有金、元、明、清歷代 雕刻的石獅,其中大部份的石獅為明、清 兩代所造,形象生動多變,總共有 498 隻。 橋東的石牌上有「盧溝曉月」四個字,為 清乾隆皇帝御題,由於歷史悠久,橋形優 美,盧溝橋景色被列為「燕京八景」之一。

Marco Polo Bridge with Wanping city in the distance

The picture shows Marco Polo Bridge in July 1937 with the walled city of Wanping visible in the distance. The bridge is located outside the West Gate of Wanping city in the district of Fengtai some 13 km southwest of present-day Beijing. Construction of this bridge crossing the Yongding River was commenced in 1189 (29th year of the Dading reign in the Jin dynasty) and completed in 1192 (third year of the reign of Mingchang in the Jin dynasty). With a history dating back over 800 years, it is the oldest multiple arch stone bridge in Beijing. 212.2 m long and 9.3 m wide, it has a total of 11 arches. At the two ends of the bridge are 280 baluster columns, on which stand 498 stone lions in a variety of lively postures, which were carved mostly during the Ming and the Qing dynasties, but also in the Jin and Yuan dynasties. Four Chinese characters, 盧溝曉月 (lugou xiaoyue, means morning moon over Lugou,), written by the Qing emperor Qianlong are carved on the stone tablet at the eastern end of the bridge. Thanks to its long history and beautiful structure, the Marco Polo Bridge has been named one of the 'Eight Sceneries of the Imperial Capital'.



宛平縣城內中國守軍緊急調動

1937年7月8日,日軍包圍宛平縣城,城內外中國守軍緊急調動,加強防衛,軍事衝突氣氛驟升,戰爭大 有一觸即發之勢。這一年一月間,日本華北駐屯軍在北平、天津兩地舉行大規模的分列儀式,尋釁意味濃厚, 中國政府因內外條件趨於成熟,亦以強硬態度回應。6月25日開始,日軍在北平近郊盧溝橋以北以西地區 舉行一連串的軍事演習。7月7日夜晚,駐豐台的日軍駐屯軍第一聯隊第三大隊第八中隊在中隊長清水節郎 的率領下,在盧溝橋以北地區舉行夜間演習。夜晚11時許,日軍演習部隊突稱遭受中國軍隊射擊,導致一 名士兵失蹤,要求進入宛平縣搜查,同時又向豐台日軍請援;時駐守宛平的29軍37師219團吉星文團長 以時值深夜,恐生事端,拒絕日軍入城,日軍遂對宛平採包圍勢態。不久,豐台日軍援部抵達,未待雙方 人員交涉結果,日軍於7月8日凌晨4時45分開始砲擊宛平城,吉星文亦下令守軍還擊,遂爆發歷史性的 「七七事變」。

Chinese troops inside Wanping city mobilise quickly

As the mood of conflict intensified in 1937, it seemed only a matter of time before fighting would break out. In January that year, Japanese troops garrisoned in north China began demonstrating a strong desire to instigate conflict by conducting large-scale parades in Beiping and Tianjin. In view of domestic and international developments at that time, the Chinese government adopted a firm attitude in response. Starting from 25 June, Japanese troops held a series of military exercises in the regions north and west of Marco Polo Bridge in the nearby suburbs of Beiping. In the evening of 7 July, the 8th Company of the 3rd Battalion of the 1st Regiment of Japan's China Garrison Army stationed in Fengtai carried out a night-time military exercise in the area north of Marco Polo Bridge, led by Unit Captain Shimizu Setsuro. At some time past 11, the Japanese troops suddenly claimed that they had been shot at by Chinese troops and that a soldier was missing. They demanded that they be allowed to enter Wanping city to search for the soldier and at the same time requested reinforcements from their garrison in Fengtai. Fearing the prospect of trouble late at night, Ji Xingwen, commander of the 219th Regiment of the 37th Division of the 29th Army stationed in Wanping, rejected the demand. The Japanese then laid siege to Wanping on 8 July 1937. The reinforcements from Fengtai soon arrived and, without waiting for the outcome of negotiations between the two parties, began to bombard the city at 4.45 a.m. Ji Xingwen ordered his troops to return fire. Thus began the Marco Polo Bridge Incident .The photo shows Chinese troops, who were stationed inside and outside the walled city, mobilising quickly to strengthen their defences.

抗戰勝利七十周年圖片集 命命國藏品選



宛平城内的中國守軍疾奔 應戰

圖為1937年7月8日宛平城內的中國守 軍疾奔應戰的情形。8日下午,29軍將領 馮治安、張自忠、秦德純等人聯名致電國 府中央,表達抗戰決心,謂:「彼方要求 須我軍撤出盧溝橋城外,方免事態擴大, 但我方以國家領土主權所關,未便輕易放 棄, 徜彼一再壓迫, 為正當防衛計, 不得 不竭立周旋。」事實上8日深夜,29軍 副軍長,北平市長秦德純與日軍駐守機關 長松井太久郎談判,雙方達成口頭協議三 項: (一) 雙方停止射擊; (二) 日軍撤 回豐台、我軍撤回盧溝橋以西地帶; (三) 城內防務由保安隊擔任,人數約二百名至 三百名,定9日早上9時起接防。不過日 軍旋即破壞此協定,於9日再度向宛平發 起攻擊。

Chinese troops from Wanping run to the battlefield

The picture shows Chinese troops running from the Wanping walled city to the battlefield on 8 July 1937. In the afternoon of that day, commanders of the 29th Route Army including Feng Zhian, Zhang Zizhong and Qin Dechun jointly telegraphed the central government to express their determination to resist the Japanese aggression, reporting: 'The Japanese demanded us to retreat to outside the city at Marco Polo Bridge if we wanted to avoid aggravating the situation. However, we are not in a position to give in easily, as this is a matter of territorial sovereignty. If they keep on forcing us, we shall have no choice but to stand up and fight them for the sake of our defence.' In fact, late in the night of 8 July, Qin Dechun, acting commander of the 29th Route Army and also mayor of Beiping, entered into negotiations with Matsui Takuro, chief of the authority responsible for Stationing Japanese troops in the area, and the two sides reached a verbal agreement on three points: firstly, a ceasefire would be put into effect; secondly, Japanese troops would retreat to Fengtai and Chinese troops would retreat to the west of Marco Polo Bridge; and thirdly, the city's defences would be handed over to the Chinese civilian constabulary numbering 200 to 300 men, which would take over control at 9.00 a.m. on 9 July. The Japanese soon broke the agreement, however, and resumed their attack on Wanping on 9 July.

抗戰勝利七十周年圖片集 命命國藏品選



蔣介石在江西廬山發表演説,號召全國抗日

1937年7月7日,盧溝橋事變爆發。時任中華民國實際最高領導人的國民政府行政院院長兼國民政府軍事 委員會委員長蔣介石,於7月17日在江西廬山發表了著名的「最後關頭」演說,稱為《廬山聲明》,號召 全國抗日,從此中國開始了漫長的抗日戰爭。圖為蔣介石在麥克風前發表《廬山聲明》。該聲明稱:

「臨到最後關頭,便只有拼全民族的生命,以救國家生存……最後關頭一到,我們只有犧牲到底、抗戰到 底……如果放棄尺寸土地與主權,便是中華民族的千古罪人!那時便只有拼全民族的生命,求我們最後的 勝利……我們希望和平,而不求苟安;準備應戰,而決不求戰。我們知道全國應戰以後之局勢,就只有犧 牲到底,無絲毫僥倖求免之理。如果戰端一開,那就是地無分南北,年無分老幼,無論何人,皆有守土抗 戰之責任,皆應抱定犧牲一切之決心。」

Chiang Kai-shek makes a speech in Lushan, Jiangxi, calling for nationwide resistance against the Japanese aggression

Following the Marco Polo Bridge Incident on 7 July 1937, Chiang Kai-shek, President of the Executive Yuan and Chairman of the Military Council of the Nationalist Government and the de facto supreme leader of the Republic of China, made the renowned Lushan Proclamation in Lushan, Jiangxi, on 17 July – as shown in this photograph – in which he called for nationwide resistance against the Japanese aggression. This marked the start of China's prolonged anti-Japanese war.

"... when we reach the limit of endurance, we must throw every ounce of energy into the struggle for our national existence and independence... once that stage is reached, we can only sacrifice and fight to the bitter end... If we allow one inch more of our territory to be lost, or our sovereignty to be again infringed, we shall be guilty of committing an unpardonable offence against our race. There will then be no way left but to throw all the resources of our nation into a grim struggle for ultimate victory... We hope for peace, but we do not seek an easy path to peace; we prepare for war, but we do not want war. When we reach the point where the whole nation must take up arms, then we know we shall have to sacrifice to the very end without the slightest hope of avoiding suffering by some sudden turn of fortune. Once the battle is joined there can be no distinction between north and south, or between old and young. Everyone, everywhere, will have to shoulder the responsibility for protecting the country and for resisting the foe. Everyone will have to give everything that he has."

抗戰勝利七十周年圖片集



宛平縣長王冷齋説明「七七事變」

1937年7月,宛平縣長王冷齋舉行記者會,説明日軍攻擊盧溝橋的情形。王冷齋同時擔任河北省行政督察 專員,為「盧溝橋事變」此一重大歷史事件的當事人之一。他在1938年7月7日「盧溝橋事變」一周年時, 根據自己的筆記整理出一篇回憶文字。

Wanping County Magistrate Wang Lengzhai describes the Marco Polo Bridge Incident

Wanping County Magistrate and Administrative Supervising Commissioner of Hebei Province, Wang Lengzhai witnessed the Marco Polo Bridge Incident at first hand and one year later, on 7 July 1938, wrote an article recalling this significant historical event. He is pictured here holding a press conference in July 1937 to explain how Japanese troops came to attack the Marco Polo Bridge.

日軍佔據宛平城後留影

1937年7月29日,日軍佔據宛平城後留下的照片紀錄。

Japanese troops occupy Wanping

Serving as a record of their victory, this picture was taken by Japanese troops after they seized Wanping City on 29 July 1937.



抗戰勝利七十周年圖片集 徐 宗 感 藏 品 選



Der neue Obertommandierende im Beiping-Abschnitt. Feng Pu-hfang, ber berühmte "chriftliche General", lebte mehrere Jahre in völiger Zurächgeaggenheit. Seine Berufung als Oberbefehlshaber bes wichtigten Ramplachgnittes ift ein Beweis bafür, och alte Zumitig-teiten unter ben Generallen begrachen worden find — angeschick vochgehren, inmer entlier werbeihden Togae.





Es wurde weitergefeuert. Das Ofitor nach der Be-schießung, Rund um das Tor find Granateinschläge deutlich sichtbar.

en Zeitung" in Peiping, Walter Bosshard

北平城内的防禦

1937年8月5日,德國《柏林畫報》關於 盧溝橋事變的報道,標題為「北平戰場」。 德國的新聞記者於「七七事變」期間在北 平拍攝的這些照片非常少見,儘管沒有激 烈的戰鬥場面,但是宛平城上身背大刀的 中國守軍(遠處是京漢線鐵路橋)、北平 城街道上的工事、擦汗的傳信兵都從側面 刻畫出形勢的緊張。

Defence of Beiping

The German newspaper Berliner *Illustrierte Zeitung* published a report on the Marco Polo Bridge Incident under the headline 'Kriegsschauplatz Peiping' ('Beiping Battleground') on 5 August 1937. Photos such as the ones in the report taken by German correspondents in Beiping during the Marco Polo Bridge Incident are very rare. Although there are no scenes of fierce fighting, the tense situation at the time is reflected by the Chinese troops bearing broadswords on their backs on the city wall of Wanping (a bridge on Beiping-Hankow (Hankou) Railway can be seen in the background), defences set up on the streets of Beiping and a runner wiping the sweat from his brow after delivering a message.

抗戰勝利七十周年圖片集 國 · 國 · 國 · 羅



日軍先頭部隊穿過正陽門

平津戰役後,中國軍隊撤出北平、天津。日軍在1937年8月13日於北平舉行入城式,圖為作為先頭部隊 牟田口部隊穿過正陽門前方的南門大街牌樓。

An advance detachment of Japanese troops passes through Zhengyang Gate

After the Battle of Beiping-Tiangjin, Chinese troops were ordered to retreat, and they withdrew from the city and the surrounding areas. The Japanese troops later held a military parade marking their capture of Beiping on 13 August 1937. An advance detachment, the Mutaguchi squad, can be seen here entering the city along the main street under the arch of the south entrance in front of Zhengyang Gate.

天安門城樓上的標語

在日偽政府統治下,天安門城樓貼上「建 設東亞新秩序」的標語。

Posters on the Tiananmen Rostrum

Under the rule of the Japanese-sponsored puppet government, posters with characters meaning 'Establishing a New Order in East Asia' were displayed on the Tiananmen Rostrum.



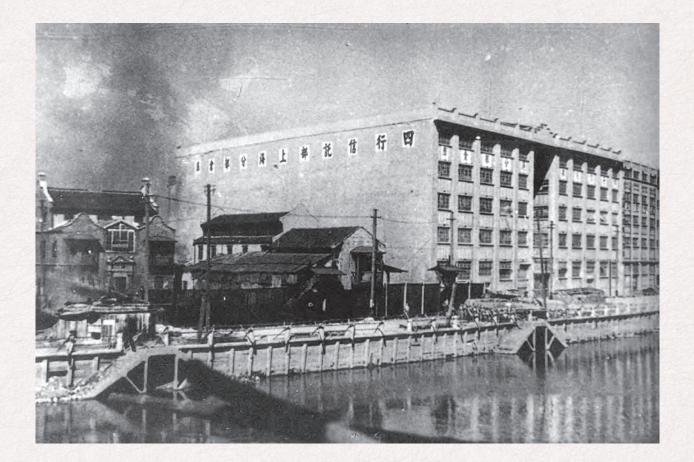
中央教導師的英姿

中央教導師為中國抗戰初期的王牌師,他們正整裝待發,準備奔赴前線與日軍精鋭部隊一較高下。1930年 代間,中、德兩國進行軍事合作,德國派遣軍事顧問團來華,協助中國建立國防工業,提供大量新式武器, 訓練近 20 多萬的兵力,並協助制定中國抵抗日本入侵的中長期作戰計畫。中國爭取在短短三、四年間整軍 經武,並在淞滬戰役中抵擋了日軍精鋭部隊的猛烈攻勢。

The highly disciplined Central Training Division stands at attention

Shown here fully equipped and ready to take the fight to the Japanese on the frontline, the Central Training Division was regarded as China's trump card in the early stage of the War of Resistance. China and Germany boosted their military co-operation during the 1930s: delegations of German military advisers were sent to China to assist it in setting up its defence industry, and they brought with them large quantities of modern weapons, helped train more than 200,000 Chinese soldiers and also played a part in formulating China's long-term plans for resisting the Japanese invasion. China's aim with the co-operation had been to reorganise its military forces and strengthen its military power within three to four years, and its success in doing so was demonstrated in its ability to resist the fierce attack of Japan's elite forces during the Battle of Shanghai.





屹立不搖的四行倉庫

1937年時之四行倉庫位於上海開北區南部 的蘇州河北岸,西藏路橋的西北角,為日 軍經過英租界的必經之地。四行倉庫創建 於1931年,是一座鋼筋混凝土結構的六 層大廈,為該地區最高建築。它原是四間 銀行(金城銀行、中南銀行、大陸銀行、 鹽業銀行)共同出資建設之倉庫,所以稱 為「四行」。淞滬會戰期間,為中國國軍 第88 師師部,倉庫中貯存大量食物、救 護用品及彈藥。

Still standing: the Sihang Warehouse

The Sihang Warehouse was located on the northern bank of Suzhou Creek and the northwestern corner of Xizanglu Bridge in the southern part of the Zhabei district of Shanghai. Japanese troops had to pass through the area in order to reach the British concession in the city. Named Sihang, which literally means 'four banks', because it was jointly financed by the Kincheng Banking Corporation, China and South Sea Bank Limited, Continental Bank and Yien Yieh Commercial Bank, the warehouse was built in 1931 as a six-storey concrete and steel construction and was the tallest building in the area at the time. During the Battle of Shanghai in 1937, the warehouse was turned into the headquarters of the 88th Division of the Chinese army and was also used to store large quantities of food, equipment and ammunition. 抗戰勝利七十周年圖片集 爾爾國 藏品 選



國軍全面攻擊日軍

數名英勇的國軍士兵,在巷道中對日軍進 行射擊。1937年8月13日,日軍攻擊在 上海的中國軍隊。14日及16日,第9集 團軍總司令張治中下令87師及88師向楊 樹浦及虹口一帶的日軍發動總攻擊,造成 日軍相當程度的損傷。

Chinese troops launch a full-scale attack on the Japanese

Chinese soldiers show their bravery as they shoot at Japanese troops in a lane. When the Japanese attacked Chinese troops in Shanghai on 13 August 1937, Zhang Zhizhong, the commander of the Ninth Army Group, ordered its 87th and 88th divisions to strike back in the districts of Yangshupu and Hongkou on 14 and 16 August 1937, and they inflicted significant casualties on the enemy.

國軍戴著防毒面具作戰

面對日軍可能施放毒氣,中國軍隊戴著防毒面具,在草叢中對日軍作戰。

Chinese troops don gas masks to fight

Confronted with the likelihood that the Japanese would use chemical weapons, Chinese soldiers were issued with gas masks for the battlefield.



抗戰勝利七十周年圖片集 務局國藏品選

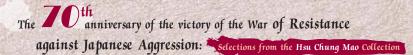
日軍穿越房屋

會戰炮火猛烈,原本繁華的上海市區瞬間 成為戰場,許多房屋遭受嚴重破壞。圖為 日軍穿越房屋,與中國軍隊逐屋逐巷戰 鬥。

Japanese troops enter a house

Fierce gunfire turned prosperous urban areas of Shanghai into battlefields in an instant, and many buildings suffered serious damage. Japanese soldiers can be seen here entering a house during street fighting with Chinese troops.







持久戰

中國軍隊頭戴防毒面具,潛伏於竹林之中,伺機對日軍進行攻擊。淞滬會戰打破國際軍事專家的眼鏡,中 國軍隊竟然能力戰日軍,本以為最多防守一個星期的戰鬥,竟然打了一個月以上,成為全球新聞關注的焦 點。

A protracted war

Chinese troops wearing gas masks hide inside a bamboo forest waiting for an opportunity to attack the Japanese. Contrary to the expectations of international military experts, who had predicted that Chinese troops would be able to resist for a week at most, the Battle of Shanghai took a very different course, as the Chinese held out for more than a month, attracting the attention of the international press at the same time.



八百壯士

中國軍隊在四行倉庫屋頂設置戰鬥據點,對下方的日軍開火。當時對外宣布有官兵近八百人,被稱為「八百壯士」。

The Eight Hundred Heroes

Chinese soldiers fire at Japanese troops from their stronghold on the roof of the Sihang Warehouse. The Chinese public was told at the time that the building was defended by 800 soldiers and officers, and the fierce resistance they put up earned them the name 'The Eight Hundred Heroes'.

奄奄一息的病童

因爆炸不幸受傷的孩童,只能奄奄一息地 躺在街道旁等待救援,家人也束手無策。

A dying child

On the verge of death after being injured in an explosion, a child lies at the side of a street waiting to be saved while his parents look on helplessly.



抗戰勝利七十周年圖片集 務 冊 题 藏 品 選

運送難民的挑戰

圖為輪船上滿載逃離戰場的難民。將大量 的上海難民運送出去,是各救濟機構的一 大難題,尤其是在戰事發生的情況下,一 方面交通條件極其惡劣,車船來之不易; 另一方面,運送途中危險重重,搜查、轟 炸運送難民船及車的現象時有發生。

Challenges confront the transportation of refugees

The liner was filled up with refugees who escaped from battlefield. Trying to get masses of refugees out of Shanghai proved a major problem for the relief agencies in the city during the war. There was a serious shortage of suitable transportation, and the escape routes were fraught with danger: ships and vehicles carrying refugees were frequently searched or even bombed.





逃難者

日軍進攻上海期間在逃難中的家庭。

Refugees

A family tries to flee the calamity that engulfs Shanghai when the Japanese attack.



逃難者

日軍進攻上海期間帶著家當逃難的百姓。

Refugees

As the Japanese attack Shanghai, ordinary citizens flee the calamity with their belongings.

民間救護隊

由僧侶與志願民眾組成的民間救護隊。

Civilian rescue squad

A civilian rescue squad formed by monks and volunteers.



抗戰勝利七十周年圖片集 命命國藏品選



警告漢奸的標語

政府人員在房屋的外牆上塗寫警告漢奸的 標語。

A slogan warning Chinese traitors

A government official writes a slogan on the exposed wall of a house with a warning for Chinese traitors about serving Japanese interests.

抗戰勝利七十周年圖片集 徐宗感藏品選

EN 1932, LORS DE LA PREMIÈRE AFFAIRE DE CHAN-GHAI, ON AUTORISA LES CORRESPONDANTS ÉTRAN-GERS A PARCOURIR LES FAUBOURGS DE CHAPEI. VOICI CE QU'ILS VIRENT...

Changhaï, 23 août.

Changhai, 23 aoin. Changhai, 23 aoin. Des Maisons en flammes, des familles entières sur la route... Estec l'incendie qui les chasse ainsi en foule? Ou sontree des ordres stricts donnés par la police de Chapei, ainsi que les Chinois le pré-tendent? Quoi qu'il en soit, c'est depuis plusieurs jours im flot intarissable de voitures, de rickshaw, de protectes (de ces curieuses brouettes chinoises où la charge s'equilibre des deux côtés d'une roue énorme et que le coolie balance d'un mouvement souple des reins), de longues files, aussi, d'hommes à pied,



CHANGHAÏ BRÛLE

portant sur leurs épaules maigres un ballot, une caisse — tout leur bien! Dù vontils? Se terrer, se serrer dans quelque impasse de Nantao, ou vivre à huit, à dux, à douze dans une des minuscules chambres des minuscules maisons bâties en série pour les Chinois dans les concessions térangères, maisons de brique et de plâtre couvrant d'un dédale de ruelles étroites et pavées de pierres pointues quelque immense quadrilatère. Car ce sont de véritable labyrinthe que ces « ciés « chinoites, grouillant de marmaille, sans lumière, presque sans air, et où la police ellevmême ose à peine s'aventurer...





EN 1937, LES MÊMES QUARTIERS SONT EN



LAMMES TANDIS QUE, PARMI LES RUINES, LES CHINOIS TENTENT DE REJETER A LA MER L'ARMÉE JAPONAISE QUI S'ACCROCHE AUX FLANCS DE LA CONCESSION INTERNATIONALE

被燒毀的上海

1937年8月的上海,曾經繁華的遠東大都市,成為淞滬會戰的戰場。日軍在街道上大肆砲擊,平民百姓及 城市遭受轟炸,最不幸的是普通百姓,流離失所。

Shanghai destroyed by fire

Shanghai in August 1937: once a prosperous and growing metropolis in the Far East, the city was turned into a theatre of war in the Battle of Shanghai as Japanese troops rained down their fire indiscriminately on the streets. The bombardment left parts of the city in ruins, and the hardest hit were the many ordinary residents who were left homeless.

抗戰勝利七十周年圖片集 命 ● 题 藏 品 選



LA GRANDE PITIÉ DE LA POPULATION CIVILE A CHANGHAI. — Des milliers de réfugiés des quartiers chinois traversent le pont du Jardin et s'engagent sur le Bund pour chercher abri dans la concession française.

上海公共租界的中國難民

法國《畫報》關於上海難民的報道,其中 標題為「可憐的上海平民」。這張照片是 在落成不久的百老匯大廈上拍攝的,開北 的戰事益緊,大批中國難民經過外白渡橋 湧入公共租界尋求庇護。

Chinese refugees in the Shanghai International Settlement

French weekly *L'Illustration* published a report on Shanghai refugees under the headline 'La grande pitié de la population civile a Changhai' ('The terrible pity of the civilian population in Shanghai') accompanied by this photo taken from the newly constructed Broadway Mansions. As the battles in the city's Zhabei district became fiercer, many Chinese citizens fled the fighting across Waibaidu Bridge (Garden Bridge) to seek sanctuary in the Shanghai International Settlement. 抗戰勝利七十周年圖片集 務局國藏品選



SATURDAY, AUGUST 21, 1937.



THE CHINESE SOLDIER-AN ENIGMATIC FACTOR IN THE PRESENT CONFLICT WITH JAPAN: A PRIVATE OF THE MODERNISED ARMIES MAINTAINED BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

NED BY THE CENTRAL GUVERNMELT. to date. Many of the troops have been trained by German instructors, notably General Chang Kai-She's own 87th Division, which took up positions in Kiangwan, to the north of Shanghal, on August 14. There are estimated to be about 2,000,000 men under arms in China, but this figure includes provincial armies not directly controlled by the Central Government. The soldier seen here is seen wearing his field-cap-but Chinese fighting equipment includes steel helmets -of Cerman patternfor the crack units. Other troops wear tin-hats of American type.

In the present conflict between China and Japan, the Chinese soldier is a factor whose value it is difficult to estimate with anything like precision. There can be no doubt that the Chinese troops have improved greatly in recent years. This was strongly emphasized the other day in a report of the Japanese War Ministry. In this it was stated that since the fighting of 1932-33 Chinese military efficiency has been doubled or trebled. Organisation has been centralised and inferior equipment has been replaced by better weapons. Artillery, in particular, has been brought up

中國軍人捍衛國家的決心

圖為 1937 年 8 月 21 日英國《倫敦新聞畫 報》關於抗日的國軍士兵報道,其標題為 「中國士兵 — 目前與日本衝突的難以捉 摸因素:中央政府轄下現代化武裝部隊的 一名士兵」。編輯用一張靜待出擊的普通 士兵肖像作頭版,士兵粗糙的臉龐、堅毅 的眼神,反映中國軍人捍衛國家的決心, 即使在今天看來,仍令人熱血澎湃。

The determination of a Chinese soldier to defend his motherland

British weekly magazine *The Illustrated London News* published a report on 21 August 1937 on the soldiers of the Chinese Nationalist government fighting against the Japanese under the headline 'The Chinese soldier – an enigmatic factor in the present conflict with Japan: a private of the modernized armies maintained by the central government'. The front page was dominated by the portrait of an ordinary soldier ready for the coming battle. The resolute look on his rough-hewn face reflects the determination of the Chinese soldiers to defend their motherland, an image that still fires people's blood even today.

抗戰勝利七十周年圖片集 爾爾國 嚴 品 選



北平淪陷時的使館區

英國《倫敦新聞畫報》於1937年8月28日報道關於「七七事變」中東交民巷使館區的情況,標題為「日 軍佔領北平時的緊張日子:保護使館,擊敗中國軍隊」。北平淪陷,歐洲人最關心的是他們在北平的僑民 和商業機構的安全。《倫敦新聞畫報》的編輯用了一個對開版來介紹使館區在北平淪陷期間的情況。英國 政府對日本侵略中國的容忍立場,很快就會影響到其在整個亞洲的利益。

Quarter when Beiping was in Japanese hands

British weekly magazine *The Illustrated London News* published a report on 28 August 1937 on the situation in the Legation Quarter in the district of Dong Jiao Min Xiang during the Marco Polo Bridge Incident under the headline 'Tense days while the Japanese were securing Peking: protecting the legations; defeated Chinese troops'. What concerned European governments most when Beiping (Peking) fell into Japanese hands was the safety of their citizens and commercial undertakings in the city, and *the Illustrated London News* describes, on two facing pages, the situation in the legation zone at that time. The tolerant stance adopted by the British government towards Japan's invasion of China was very soon to have a negative effect on its interests throughout Asia.

抗戰勝利七十周年圖片集 徐 宗 懋 藏 品 選



SATURDAY, AUGUST 28, 1937.



THE FATALIST WITH THE MACHINE-GUN: A JAPANESE SOLDIER, THE UNQUESTIONING INSTRUMENT OF HIS COUNTRY'S WAR LORDS IN CHINA.

On the front page of our last issue we reproduced a photograph of a typical Chinese soldier of the Central Government's armies which have been resisting the Japanese soldier shoulden we have show a young Japanese soldier shouldenier shouldenier shouldenier shouldenier souldenier shouldenier souldenier and infanty divisions; a hundred and ninety batteries of artillery of different calibres; and an air force manned by a personnel of 10,000.

反諷日本的侵略

英國《倫敦新聞畫報》於1937年8月28 日關於抗戰中日本士兵的報道,照片下的 標題為「扛著機槍的宿命論者:一名日軍 士兵,日本軍國主義者在中國的工具」。 扛著機槍的年輕日軍士兵,在陽光下顯得 堅毅果敢,但他在中國的所作所為並不是 為了解救中國人民,而是侵略,他們都是 日本軍國主義的犧牲品。英國記者也持同 樣的觀點,他用這張日本攝影師拍攝的照 片反諷了日本的侵略。

Satirising the Japanese invasion

The caption below this photo headlining a report about Japanese soldiers during the war between China and Japan published in *The Illustrated London News* on 28 August 1937 reads: 'The Fatalist with the machine-gun: a Japanese soldier, the unquestioning instrument of his country's war lords in China'. The resolute and courageous appearance of this young Japanese soldier with a machine gun on his shoulder could not conceal the fact that, rather than liberating the Chinese people as claimed by Japan, he was invading their country. The British correspondent took the widely shared view that the soldier was also a victim of Japanese militarism, and he used this picture, taken by a Japanese photographer, to satirise the invasion. 抗戰勝利七十周年圖片集 務局國藏品選



紅十字會的人道救援

圖中的紅十字會卡車上載滿了傷患者。上 海紅十字會煤業救護隊志願上前線擔任戰 地救護工作的職工多達 500 人,救護車約 50 輛,負責前往前線陣地救護傷患者,或 協助運送難民。

The Red Cross performs humanitarian rescue work

Red Cross vehicles packed with wounded people: up to 500 staff and around 50 vehicles of the Coal Industry Voluntary Rescue Team of the Shanghai Red Cross went to the frontlines to provide aid to people injured during the fighting and help transport refugees caught up in the battle away from danger.

上海留日同學返國共赴國難

1937年抗日戰爭爆發,國難當前,海外中國留學生紛紛輟學共赴國難,尤其留日同學更是悲憤異常,戰端 初啟,立刻整裝回國。在兩個月的時間內,六千餘名留學生中將近四千人回到中國。圖為上海留日同學救 亡會在上海碼頭歡迎新一批回國的留日同學。

Young Chinese from Shanghai studying in Japan return to China to fight for their country

Confronted with national calamity when the War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression broke out in 1937, many overseas Chinese students terminated their studies and returned to China. Those pursuing their education in Japan were especially angry and unhappy, and they packed up to go home right after the war began. Almost 4,000 of the over 6,000 students overseas came back to China within two months. Here, a new group of students returning from Japan are welcome at a pier in Shanghai by the Association for the National Salvation of Shanghai Students Studying in Japan.



抗戰勝利七十周年圖片集 徐宗感藏品選

390-THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS-SEPT. 4, 1937

THE TRAGEDY OF SHANGHAI AND THE SETTLEMENT:





OF A HIGH BUILDING; WHILE FIRES ARE SEEN BURNING ON THE HORIZON.

After weeks of tension at Shanghai, a conflict between the Chinese and Japanese After weeks of tension at Shanghai, a conflict between the Chinese and Japanese was precipitated by the shooting of two Japanese at the Hungiao Aerodrome. On August 11 the Japanese demanded the withdrawal of the Chinese Peace Preservation Corps. The Chinese did not comply. Fighting broke out round Japanese districts on August 13. The Chinese began shelling the headquarters of the Japanese Marines, and were answered from Japanese warships lying in the Woosung. On August 14 occurred the calamitous bombing of the Inter-national Settlement. The destruction caused by the bombs which fell on the Nanking Road between the Cathay and the Palace Hotels is illustrated on the



THE DESTRUCTIVE FIRES AT SHANGHAI CAUSED BY AERIAL BOMBS AND SHELLING: A JAPANESE OFFICER WATCHING A BIG BLAZE ON THE BANKS OF THE WOOSUNG.



IINESE BOMBING AIRCRAFT, WHICH, GENERALLY, APPEARED OF BEING SHOT DOWN : AN ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUN ON SHORE AT SHANGHAI. JAPANESE ANSWER TO T ISINCLINED TO FACE THE



UNE OF THE JAPARESE SEAFLARES WHICH MEL THE CHARGE AERIAL ATTACHS, BUT WERE APPARENTLY OUTCLASSED : A MACHINE BEING HOISTED ON BOARD A WARSHIP AT SHANGHAI.

DEPARENTLY OUTCLASSED : A MACHINE BEING HOISTED ON BOARD A WARSHIP AT SHANCHAI. opposite page. Hundreds of people were killed and wounded, including about twelve foreigners. Among the latter was Professor Robert Reischauer, of Princeton University, whose portrait we gave in our last issue. The bombs, it will be recalled, were dropped unintentionally by Chinese aircraft engaged in attacking the Japanese warships—notably the flagship "Izumo"—moored off Hongkew. The intense Japanese anti-aircraft fire seems to have kept the Chinese at a distance and their bombs constantly went wide. Another civil building struck was the Asiatic Petroleum Company's installation on the Pootung side of the Whangpoo, opposite the International Settlement.

上海遭到大轟炸

英國《倫敦新聞畫報》於1937年9月4日關於淞滬會戰的報道,其標題為「上海和租界的悲劇」。持續的 轟炸造成了大量房屋毀壞,平民傷亡慘重。

Shanghai suffers under heavy shelling

British magazine *The Illustrated London* News published a report on the Battle of Shanghai on 4 September 1937 under the headline 'The Tragedy of Shanghai and the Settlement'. The almost continuous shelling of the city by the Japanese resulted in the wide-scale destruction of houses and heavy civilian casualties.

抗戰勝利七十周年圖片集 務局國藏品選

Sept. 4, 1937

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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PEACE IN THE NANKING ROAD, SHANGHAI, SCENE OF WAR TRAGEDIES DURING THE SINO-JAPANESE FIGHTING: CHINESE WOMEN STROLLING ALONG THE MAIN THOROUGHFARE OF THE INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENT.

Nanking Road is the main thoroughfare of the International Settlement at Shanghai and runs from the Bund to the race-course, where it joins Well Road and Tibet Road. It was there that two aerial bombs caused the death of some 1040 people, including eleven foreigners, in the International Settlement on August 14. They fell between the Cathay Hotel and the Palace Hotel, where Nanking Road joins the Bund, killing and wounding hundreds of people and smashing everything within fifty yards of the explosion. One of the bombs, weighing approximately 1000 lb., failed to burst on impact and made a crater in the street ten feet wide and eight feet deep. On August 23 another missile (aerial bomb or shell) feel at one of the buister points in Shanghain near the corner occupied by the Sincere store, where the Nanking and Chekiang Roads meet. This killed 169 people, including three foreigners, and injured 535.

上海公共租界的平和景象

圖為1937年9月4日英國《倫敦新聞畫報》 關於上海局勢的報道,標題是「平和的上 海南京路;中日交戰期間中國婦女在公共 租界主要街道上漫步」。淞滬會戰期間, 上海的公共租界淪為孤島。開北等地交戰 正酣,而公共租界內則是一片平和景象, 南京路上依舊熱鬧非凡,兩名婦女邊聊天 邊快步走著,好像戰爭完全沒有發生。

A peaceful scene in the Shanghai International Settlement

The International Settlement became an increasingly isolated sanctuary during the Battle of Shanghai. While nearby districts such as Zhabei saw fierce fighting, the settlement maintained a peaceful appearance, and Nanjing Road remained busy and noisy. British magazine *The Illustrated London News* published a report on the situation in the city on 4 September 1937, accompanied by this picture with the caption 'Peace in the Nanking Road, Shanghai, scene of war tragedies during the Sino-Japanese fighting: Chinese women strolling along the main thoroughfare of the international settlement': two women walk leisurely down the road, chatting with each other and looking for all the world as if a war was not being waged on their doorstep.

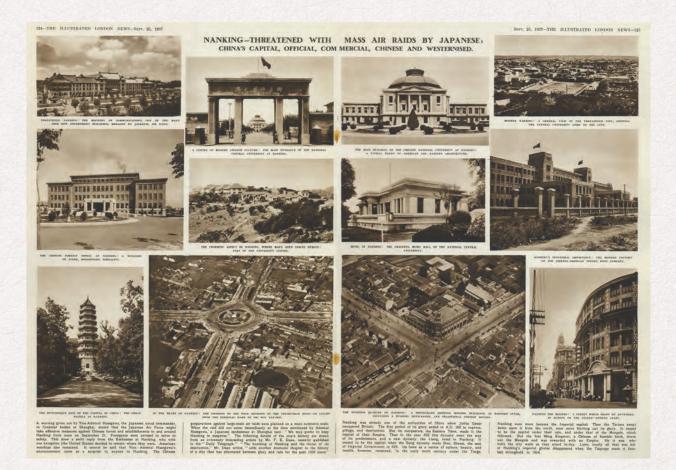
預見全面戰爭的形勢

法國《畫報》於1937年9月11日關於中國戰爭形勢的報道,標題是「中國的戰爭」。這版報紙選用了當時的中國地圖,顯示東北和台灣都已成為日本的勢力範圍,另有停靠在黃浦江外國軍艦的照片。

Full-scale war expected

French magazine *L' Illustration* published a report on the situation in China on 11 September 1937 under the headline 'La guerre de Chine' ('The War in China') using a map of China to show that Manchuria and Taiwan had already fallen under Japanese control by this time and also featuring a picture of foreign warships berthed along the banks of the Huangpu River.





首都南京

1937年9月25日,英國《倫敦新聞畫報》 報道南京被襲擊,其標題為「南京,中國 的首都,政治、經濟中心,遭到日本大規 模空襲」。南京是國民政府的首都,日軍 不斷加大對這座城市的軍事威脅,企圖迫 使國民政府投降。1937年8月15日,日 軍開始空襲南京,不僅襲擊了南京的大校 場機場和明故宮機場,還轟炸了中央醫院 等單位,造成大量平民傷亡。英國報紙選 用對開版發表了12張南京被轟炸前的照 片。

Nanjing, the capital

On 25 September 1937, British magazine *The Illustrated London News* published a report on the danger facing Nanjing under the headline 'Nanking-threatened with mass air raids by Japanese: China's capital, official, commercial, Chinese and Westernised'. The Nationalist government had established Nanjing as the capital of China, and, in an attempt to force it to surrender, the Japanese continuously strengthened its military threat against the city. Launching air raids on 15 August 1937, they attacked not only the Nanjing Dajiaochang Airport and Ming Palace Airport , but also places such as Central Hospital, causing severe civilian casualties. The British magazine chose to publish 12 photos of Nanjing before the air raid in folio format. 抗戰勝利七十周年圖片集 谷 冊 题 藏 品 選



La guerra in Cina. Contro uno dei forti cinesi di Wusung formidabilmente munito di mitragliatrici e protetto da un flume, s'erano infranti numerosi attacchi nipponici. Per incuorare i compagni allo sprezzo del pericolo e della morte, dodici soldati giapponèsi, inermi, passato il flume, hanno offerto il loro petto alla mitraglia nemica. Pochi minuti dopo i loro compagni sferravano un disperato attacco ed espugnavano la posizione. (Disegno di A. Beltrame)

意大利畫刊的法西斯美學

1937年9月26日,意大利一份畫刊上繪畫出12名日本士兵強渡一條阻礙他們進攻的小河而被中國士兵擊 斃的情形。在意大利畫家的筆下,中國的抗日戰爭被解讀為「英勇」而手無寸鐵的日本士兵為勝利而獻出 了生命。

Italian painting reflects Fascist aesthetics

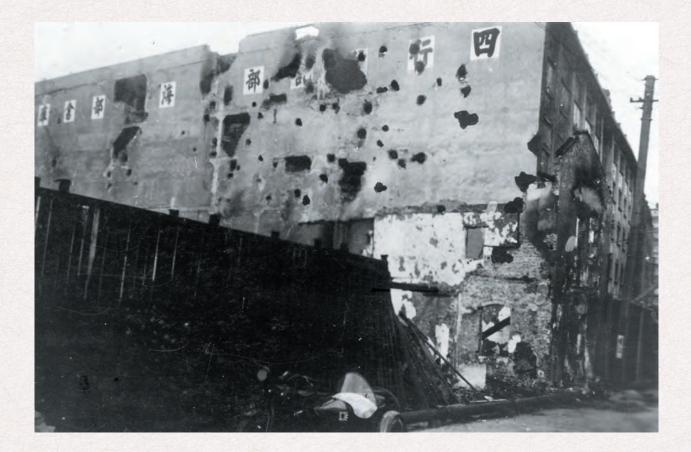
Published in an Italian pictorial on 26 September 1937, this drawing shows 12 Japanese soldiers being shot by Chinese troops as they make a forceful attempt to cross a small river hindering their progress during the invasion. The work of the Italian artist turned China's just resistance into a war in which bare-chested, unarmed Japanese soldiers heroically sacrificed their lives for victory.

抗戰的壯烈史詩

圖為佈滿彈孔的四行倉庫。1937年10月 30日,日軍大舉進攻,用小鋼炮及機關槍 向四行倉庫密集射擊,並有敵機數架在上 空助戰。中國孤軍沈著應戰,逐一殲滅敵 人。上海公共租界英軍司令少將,因見國 軍英勇作戰,深受感動,除了購贈糧食送 給八百壯士充飢外,更親自進入四行倉庫 拜會謝晉元,建議孤軍自租界撤出,英國 駐上海領事願給予最大的協助。但謝團長 答道:「我們軍人以服從命令為天職,即 使撤走,也得要有我們蔣委員長的命令, 否則我們寧願戰死。」

Legendary heroism in the War of Resistance

A wall of the Sihang Warehouse is pockmarked with bullet holes after Japanese troops launched a major attack on 30 October 1937 with a hail of fire from small artillery and machine guns from the ground and from the air with the help of several fighter planes. Despite the intense onslaught, the isolated Chinese troops fought calmly, repelling each assault and inflicting heavy casualties on the Japanese. The major general commander of British troops in the Shanghai International Settlement was deeply stirred by their bravery: in addition to donating food for the 'Eight Hundred Heroes', he entered the warehouse to meet the officer in charge, Xie Jinyuan, in person and suggested that the British Embassy would be willing to offer its assistance if he chose to retreat via the concession. Xie replied, 'As soldiers, obeying orders is our vocation. Even if we are to retreat, it has to be on the orders of Generalissimo Chiang. Otherwise we would rather fight to the death.'



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



意大利畫刊歌頌日本軍國主義

圖為意大利《星期日信使報》關於侵華日軍的報道,標題為「日軍的武器」。意大利當時已經進入墨索里 尼當政的法西斯時代,其《星期日信使報》對中日戰爭報道的重點多放在日本身上,這期介紹了日軍火炮、 戰艦、裝甲車等武器。

Italian pictorial praising Japanese militarism

Italy was already under the fascist rule of Mussolini when the War of Resistance broke out. This report from Italian weekly newspaper *La Domenica Del Corriere* on the invasion of China by Japanese troops under the headline 'Il Giappone in armi' ('The Japanese at arms') focuses on Japan, primarily its weaponry, warships, armoured cars and other munitions.

抗戰勝利七十周年圖片集 國 圖 圖 藏 品 選



征服者的氣焰

1937年11月,日軍攻佔了一座江南城鎮,一批日軍士兵佔領了一處民宅大院,並在斷壁殘瓦中露出征服 者的笑容。此照片為日軍隨軍記者所攝,如實地反映了侵略者的橫蠻。松井石根指揮的部隊,北路沿京滬 鐵路兩側,向無錫、常州、丹陽、鎮江、句容進攻;中路經蘇州、無錫後,南折金壇,直撲南京;南路則 由太湖以南,沿京杭公路,後廣德、宣城包抄南京。日軍沿途攻城掠地,燒殺擄掠。

The arrogance of the conquerors

Showing a group of Japanese soldiers celebrating their victory with broad smiles among the debris in the courtyard of a civilian house after occupying a city in southern China in November 1937, this photo, taken by a Japanese war correspondent, suggests the arrogance and unruliness of the invaders. Under the command of General Matsui Iwane, Japanese troops advanced into the heart of China along three routes: the north route progressed along the two sides of the Beiping-Shanghai railway towards Wuxi, Changzhou, Danyang, Zhenjiang and Jurong; after passing Suzhou, Wuxi and turning south to Jintan, the central route headed directly towards Nanjing; the southern route started south of Tai Lake and moved along the Beiping-Hangzhou highway towards Nanjing after passing Guangde and Xuancheng. On their way, the Japanese attacked cities, seized land, torched buildings, looted and killed civilians.

日軍攻入中華西門

1937年12月8日,日軍渡過秦淮河,攻打南京中華西門。日軍進攻光華門受挫之後,將主力集中在雨花 台和中華門,對該地區實施連番晝夜的轟炸。守軍第88師官兵英勇抵抗,旅長朱赤等身先士卒,壯烈犧牲。 12日拂曉起,日軍動用飛機、大砲、坦克密集轟炸各城門,城門既破,日軍蜂湧而上。這一天,雨花台陣地、 紫金山第二峰和各城門相繼失守。

Japanese troops force their way through Zhonghua West Gate

After crossing the Qinhuai River, Japanese troops attacked Zhonghua West Gate of Nanjing on 8 December 1937. They suffered an initial setback in their assault on Guanghua Gate, but reassigned their main forces to Yuhuatai and the Zhonghua Gate, shelling these areas without cease. The officers and soldiers of the 88th Division defending the city resisted bravely, with many of them, including brigade commander Zhu Chi, heroically sacrificing their lives. Starting at dawn on 12 December onwards, the Japanese deployed planes, artillery and tanks to launch an intense bombardment on the various city gates. Positions such as Yuhuatai, the second peak of Zijin Mountain and at the city gates were eventually breached, and the Japanese poured through into the city on that day.



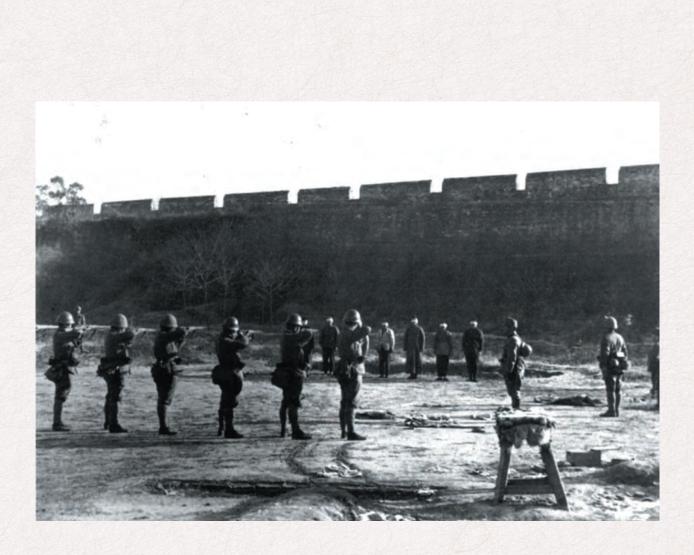
日軍登上光華門

1937年12月13日,日軍攻陷南京後,登上光華門,指揮官率隊遙拜東京的明治神宮,一副征服者的殺氣 騰騰狀。

Japanese troops ascend Guanghua Gate

Led by their commander with the ruthless expression of a conqueror on his face, Japanese troops ascend the Guanghua Gate after seizing Nanjing on 13 December 1937 to pay homage to the Meiji Shrine in Tokyo.





抗日勇士齊赴國難

日軍佔領江南城鎮後,將武裝抗日的人民 槍決。圖中的仁人志士被蒙上雙眼,站在 古老的城牆前面對侵略者的行刑隊。在一 陣槍聲後,鮮血灑在國土上,如同一曲悲 壯的自由之歌。

Execution of resistance fighters

Blindfolded and lined up in front of an ancient city wall, a group of civilians who took up arms to resist the Japanese and save the nation face a Japanese execution squad after the invaders occupy cities and towns south of the Yangtze River. Shed on the soil of their motherland, the blood of these valiant fighters bears witness to a solemn and tragic chapter in the fight for national salvation and freedom.

抗戰勝利七十周年圖片集 徐 宗 秘 藏 品 選

(continued)

THESE ATROCITIES EXPLAIN JAP DEFEAT

These ten pictures are not pretty to look at, but they partially explain why Japan is now being beaten at war. They were taken after the Japanese occupation of Nanking, Dec. 13. The photographer was an American missionary whose name must be concealed. He used a 16-mm. amateur movie camera carefully hidden

from Japanese eyes. The most dreadful pictures of the rape of Nanking this amateur photographer could not take. He knew that if he filmed civilians being shot down or houses looted and burned, he would be arrested and his camera smashed. Besides, he looted and burned, he would be arrested and his camera smashed. Besides, he was too busy, like other foreign missionaries and doctors, saving what civilians he could. But for two weeks he saw an army completely out of control, raping, burning, killing, robbing and destroying without check. He saw a Japanese em-bassy completely powerless to restrain its own men. In foreign hospitals in and around Nanking he saw hundreds of innocent victims of "totalitarian war." But the rape of Nanking had, for the Japanese, its own devastating revenge. It 1) solidified China into an indomitable will to resist the invader; 2) so demoral-ized Japanese military discipline that they are now, to the world's amazement, enduring one smashing defeat after another on the 1,000-mile Shantung front.

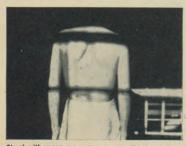
In primitive baskets, Chinese civilians who were shot, bayoneted or bludgeoned by Japa-nese soldiers are transported by neighbors to an emergency village opened by missionaries.



Horrible death wiped out all but two of a Chinese family of 11 when 30 Japanese soldiers broke into the house, Dec. 13.



Two bayonet gashes in the throat were punishment for this home owner who refused to yield his women to Japanese.



Struck with an axe, this policeman was still in hospital two ths later. He escaped a firing squad by feigning death.



A bullet wound in the arm remains with this woman as me-mento of night when a soldier killed her husband and child.



Decapitation was barely escaped by this woman when sol-diers ordered her to an abandoned house, hacked her neck.



For resisting assault, this 19-year-old woman was stabbed rriage in a refugee hospital later. 29 1



His head burned to a cinder, this man died in a few hours. He was one of 100 tied together, doused with gasoline.



A beating with an iron bar was given this 14-year-old boy who begged to go home when taken prisoner and starved.



Typical fale met by thousands in Nanking: execution with hands tied in back, hodies left to rot in roadside ponds.

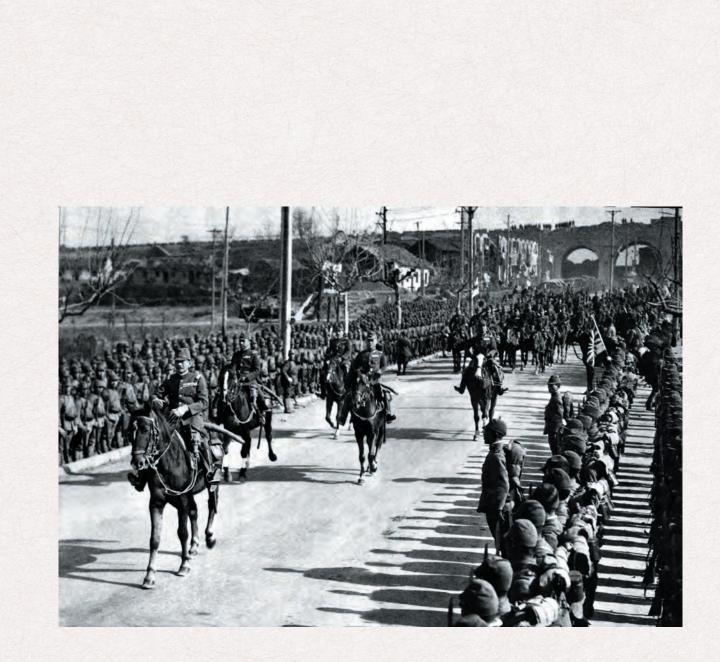
Page 14

《生活》雜誌首次披露南京大屠殺

美國《生活》雜誌首次披露日軍在南京的暴行,刊出的照片都來自一位美國傳教士用 16mm 攝影機拍攝的 膠片。這些記錄著日軍在 12 月 13 日佔領南京後所施暴行的膠片躲過了日軍的檢查,得以重見天日。其中 有被子彈擊傷、被刺刀刺傷、被火燒傷的平民,還有一個 19 歲的女孩被刺了 29 刀,這些資料都是南京大 屠殺的鐵證。

LIFE exposes the Nanjing Massacre for the first time

Publishing stills from films shot by a US missionary using a 16mm movie camera, US magazine *LIFE* exposed for the first time atrocities committed by Japanese troops in Nanjing after they occupied the city on 13 December 1937. Eventually published after making their way through Japanese inspections, the photos show a variety of scenes that constitute ironclad evidence of the Nanjing Massacre, including civilians with gunshot and bayonet wounds as well as terrible burns; there is even a photo of a 19-year-old girl who had been stabbed 29 times with a bayonet.



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

松井石根率日軍進入南京城

1937年12月17日,華中日軍最高指揮官 松井石根(前方騎馬者)在南京中山門舉 行入城儀式。大軍入城,威風凜凜,象徵 日本侵華戰爭進入了新階段。「盧溝橋事 變」之後,日本於 1937年 11月 12日佔 領上海市,接著日軍總司令松井石根指揮 第六、第16、第18及第114四個師團分 兵圍攻南京。由於日軍攻勢凌厲,國民政 府決定以空間換取時間,11月20日發表 了《遷都重慶宣言》,表明長期抗戰的決 心。24日,蔣介石任命唐生智為南京衛戍 司令官,率第二集團軍14個師保衛南京。 12月6日,日軍先頭部隊抵南京外圍陣 地,中日兩軍發生激戰,中國軍隊奮力抵 抗,但仍不敵日軍猛烈的炮火,10日,日 軍發動總攻擊,12日衝進中華門內,唐生 智奉命撤退,南京宣告失陷。

Iwane Matsui leads Japanese troops into Nanjing

General Matsui Iwane (front, mounted), the highest ranking Japanese commander in Central China, enters Nanjing through Zhongshan Gate on 17 December 1937 at the head of victory march marking the occupation of the city. The imposing look of the Japanese troops, turned out in full kit, symbolised a new stage in Japan's invasion of China. Following the Marco Polo Bridge Incident, Japan occupied Shanghai on 12 November 1937, and Matsui subsequently directed the 6th, 16th, 18th and 114th divisions to converge on Nanjing from different directions. In the face of the Japanese advance, the Nationalist government decided to trade space for time and issued the Declaration on the Relocation of the Capital to Chongging on 20 November, expressing its determination to put up a long resistance. On 24 November, Chang Kai-shek appointed Tang Shengzhi as garrison commander of Nanjing, placing him in charge of the 14 divisions of the 2nd Army Group defending the city. The first Japanese detachments arrived on the outskirts of Nanjing on 6 December, where they were forced to engage in fierce fighting with Chinese troops. Despite their brave resistance, the Chinese were overwhelmed by the ferocious Japanese gunfire. After launching a general attack on 10 December, the Japanese forced their way through Zhonghua Gate on 12 December. Tang was ordered to retreat, and Nanjing fell into Japanese hands.

抗戰勝利七十周年圖片集 爾爾國 嚴 品 選

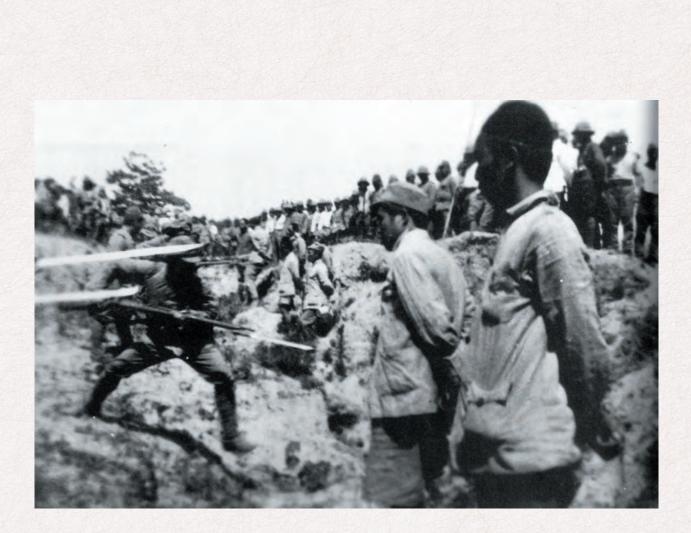
江邊堆積的屍骨

1937年12月,日軍佔領南京進行大屠殺之後,將被害者的屍體丢棄到長江裡,照片為江邊堆積的屍骨。

Bodies on a river bank

Bodies pile up on the bank of the Yangtze after being dumped in the river by Japanese troops during their massacre of Chinese soldiers and civilians in December 1937 following their capture of Nanjing.





日軍的刺刀

1937年底,日軍命令中國戰俘自行挖壕 溝,隨後以刺刀將他們活活地刺死,屍體 躺在壕溝中,反映日軍手段兇殘無比。這 批屠殺照片由日軍醫院衛生伍長板本多喜 二拍攝,於戰後公布,震撼了各界。

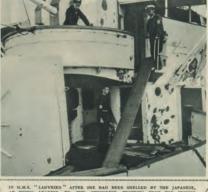
Japanese bayonets

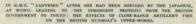
Japanese troops savagely bayonet Chinese soldiers to death in a ditch which the prisoners of war had just been ordered to dig, and which thus became their own grave, in late 1937. Taken by Corporal Itamoto Takiji, a medic at a Japanese military hospital, this picture and others showing similar atrocities shocked the public when they were published after the war. 抗戰勝利七十周年圖片集 徐 宗 懋 藏 品 選

40-THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS-JAN. 8, 1938

JAPANESE OUTRAGES ON THE YANGTZE : THE U.S.S. "PANAY"









QUARTERMASTER JOHN CHIN WAS SLASHED BY HANDS WERE BADLY WHO WHO



KILLED BY



THE COMMANDER OF THE "PANAY," WHO WAS PUT NORS DE COMBAT BY THE FIRST BOME: CAFT. HUGHES (WHO HAD HIS LEO BROKEN) HIDDEN AMONG THE REEDS IN THE SWAMP.

The Japanese attack on the gunboat "Panay" aroused intense indignation in the United States, all the more so because of the group of correspondents and photographers who were in the vessel at the time and fully qualified to give the outrage the utmost publicity. The enormity of the Japanese action was heightened by the fact that the "Panay" had been previously stopped by a Japanese military partol boat, and full details as to the "Panay"s" status and intentions given to the officer in charge, thus,



EFFECTS OF THE JAPANESE ATTACKS ON THE "PANAY," WHICH DROVE HER CREW TO AMANDON HER IN LESS THAN AN HOUF: PLATING HIDLED WITH BULLETS AND SPLINTERS.

presumably, removing any doubts of the local Japanese command about her. The following eye-witness description of the attack is based on that by Mr. C. M. McDonald, of "The Times." The first bomb dropped at 1.38. It wrecked the fore-part of the ship, broke Capt. Hughes' leg, and blackened his face with its blast. Getting to safety, Mr. McDonald "had a vivid picture of American saliors stripped to the waist, grimly firing at the oncoming aero-planes which swooped lower over the vessel as she was steadily disabled. . . .

英國媒體詳述日軍的野蠻

1938年1月8日,英國《倫敦新聞畫報》關於日軍在揚子江襲擊美國軍艦「巴納」號後船員狀況的報道, 標題為「日軍在揚子江上的暴行:美國軍艦『巴納』號」。日軍對英美軍艦的無理襲擊幸得攝影師記錄,從《倫 敦新聞畫報》上刊載的照片可以了解到英艦「瓢蟲」號遭受了多嚴重的損傷,左舷滿是彈痕;以及被救上 岸的美艦「巴納」號受傷船員的情況。

British media report details of barbaric acts committed by Japanese troops

In a report published on 8 January 1938 under the headline 'Japanese Outrages on the Yangtze: The U.S.S. "Panay"', British magazine *The Illustrated London News* detailed the plight of sailors on the US gunboat after it was sunk during an unprovoked attack by Japanese troops on the Yangtze River. Photographers had fortunately been on hand to capture the pictures that accompanied the report, which graphically show wounded sailors rescued from the *Panay* as well as the damage inflicted during the incident on British gunboat the HMS *Ladybird*, its port side pocked with bullet holes.

抗戰勝利七十周年圖片集 務局國藏品選



英國在香港積極備戰

1938年2月5日,英國《倫敦新聞畫報》關於香港的常備軍和志願隊進行訓練的報道,標題為「為確保帝 國遠東橋頭堡的防務效率,香港的常備軍和志願隊在進行訓練」。儘管彼時香港由英國管治,但是它離中 國太近,且是重要的國際港口,為避免戰事蔓延到港,駐港英軍加強備戰,並且對志願人員進行軍事訓練。 儘管香港政府作出了努力,但是自1941年12月8日日軍進攻香港起,僅18天香港即告淪陷。

Britain actively prepares for war in Hong Kong

British magazine *The Illustrated London News* published a report on the training of Hong Kong's regular and volunteer troops on 5 February 1938 under the headline 'Ensuring the efficiency of the Empire's Eastern Outpost: Hong Kong regulars and volunteers train'. Although Hong Kong was ruled by Britain at the time, it was closely connected to China and was an important international port. To try and prevent the war from spreading to Hong Kong, British troops stationed in Hong Kong stepped up their own drills and their training of volunteers. Despite the efforts of its government, Hong Kong was attacked by Japanese troops on 8 December 1941 and fell into their hands just 18 days later.

中國防禦工事

圖為在徐州會戰期間(1938年3月至6 月),沿著山東前線,用黏土補強古老的 城牆,中國軍隊正以此抵抗日軍的砲擊。 白天,中國官兵在戰壕裡躲避榴霰彈;到 了夜晚,他們利用突襲行動阻礙日軍的行 進。

Defensive works undertaken by Chinese troops

A city wall on the frontline in Shandong is reinforced with clay by Chinese troops in order to withstand Japanese gunfire during the Battle of Xuzhou (March – June 1938). Chinese officers and men hid inside the trenches to avoid shrapnel during the day and, when night fell, launched sudden attacks on the Japanese to disrupt their advance.



抗戰勝利七十周年圖片集 爾爾國 嚴品 選

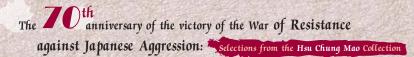
中國著名領袖

圖中為第五戰區總司令(津浦前線)李宗 仁將軍(左),以及副總參謀長白崇禧將 軍(右)。這張照片攝於徐州會戰期間東 北方戰線靠近其指揮部之處。

Renowned Chinese leaders

General Li Zongren (left), Commander-in-Chief of the 5th War Zone (Jinpu frontline), and General Bai Chongxi (right), Deputy Chief of the General Staff, pose for a photograph near the command headquarters of the northeastern battlefront during the Battle of Xuzhou.







典型的山東風華

中國部隊在台兒莊地區沿著湖岸行軍。

A typical scene in Shandong

Chinese troops march along the side of a lake in the region of Taierzhuang.

抗戰勝利七十周年圖片集 命 ● ● 藏 品 選



日軍散發勝利傳單

圖為徐州會戰後,日軍所散發宣傳勝利的傳單。1938年春,南北日軍夾擊華東地區的中國軍隊,因自恃精 銳,北線日軍一部孤軍深入魯南台兒莊一帶,遭中國軍隊圍攻,幾乎全殲。這場台兒莊戰役是日軍侵華以 來的重大挫折,證明了日軍絕不是不能擊敗的。儘管隨後日軍重整隊伍,再度反攻,中國軍隊為了保持實 力自徐州撤出,日軍達到南北兩路會師的目的;但消滅中國軍隊主力的戰略目標則徹底失敗,事後日軍雖 大肆宣揚勝利,不過卻對台兒莊一役絕口不提。

Poster distributed by the Japanese celebrating victory

In the spring of 1938, Japanese troops launched a joint attack on Chinese troops in eastern China from both the north and the south. Arrogant about their supposed superiority, an isolated detachment of Japanese troops on the northern front advanced deep into the region of Taierzhuang, but were ambushed there by the Chinese and almost completely annihilated. The first major setback experienced by the Japanese since the initial invasion China, the Battle of Taierzhuang provided proof that Japanese troops were not invincible. The Japanese subsequently reorganised their troops and fought back, finally achieving their objective of joining up their forces in the north and south as the Chinese retreated from Xuzhou in order to preserve their strength. However, they failed in their strategic aim of eliminating the main body of Chinese troops. The Japanese later exaggerated their success by distributing posters celebrating their victory in the Battle of Xuzhou for propaganda purposes, while omitting any mention of the Battle of Taierzhuang.

抗戰勝利七十周年圖片集



A CHINESE MOTHER WEEPS AS DEATH FALLS FROM THE SKY UPON CANTON

The most terrifying news since the World War is presented in the pictures on the following pages. They show what airplanes can do to a city of a million, what they did to South China's Canton, what they will doubtless do in the next European War to Paris, Berlin or London.

what they do to South China s canton, what they will obside so in the nexe European War to Paris, Berlin or London. On May 28 the Japanese Navy's air fleet went seriously about the job of nuterly destroying Canton so far as air bombing could. They had sporadically bombed Canton before, but Canton had come to be the great transshipping point for munitions that had entered China through British-owned Hong Kong and were bound for the armies to the north. During the morning and afternoon of May 28 Japanese planes circled mercilessly over Canton, methodically dropping their 500-lb. bombs. They hit their "military objective" four times, the Wongsha station of the north railroad, but they incidentally killed 700 Cantonese, wounded 1,000. Cantonese charged that they also swooped down to machine-gun Red Cross workers (*see the next page*) who had run out to rescue the wounded. For the importent civilians there was nothing to do but squat and cry, like the poor coolie mother who in the pieture above grieves for her dead daughter. The next day and the next and the next the Japanese planes returned to drop their loads, though on the fourth day some Chinese planes returned from the north and fought them off. At this the Japanese took a two-day recess until the Chinese planes had gone back to the front. Then they began another series, this one lasting, up to June 10, for eight consecutive days. They came over in squadrons of half-a-dozen, 50 at a time, sometimes in three shifts, morning, afternoon and by moonlight.

They first made shambles of the railway stations to Hankow and Hong Kong, then went for government buildings, schools, factories, tenement districts, the Sun Yat-sen Memorial Hall, power plants and even the U. S-owned Lingnan University. The total dead on June 10 was 3,000; the wounded 5,000. Half of Canton's 1,000,000 had scuttled out of the city, but the people had frozen into a kind of stolid rage, without panic. One boy was seen giving a glass of water to his mother, who lay pinned under a huge stone.

On June 3 the U. S. State Department voiced general disapproval of the "ruthless bombings of unfortified localities." On June 8 it specifically protested the Japanese bombing of Lingnan University. Great Britain and France also protested this outrageous device of modern warfare. Japan replied that the air raids on Canton were a success and therefore would be continued, that Canton was fortified and that most of the victims were killed by "careless anti-aircraft fire."

廣州遭受大轟炸

圖為 1938 年 6 月 20 日美國《生活》雜誌 對廣州大轟炸的圖文報道。這位廣州的母 親正蹲在地上哀悼自己的孩子。這樣悲慘 的場景在抗戰的八年中屢見不鮮,戰爭只 會給百姓帶來無盡的痛苦。1937 年 8 月 31 日,日軍開始空襲廣州,在接下來的 14 個月裡,這樣的空襲共進行了近百次。

Canton suffers heavy bombing

On 20 June 1938, US magazine *LIFE* published a pictorial report on the heavy bombing of Canton (Guangzhou), in which the main picture shows a mother squatting and mourning the death of her child. Tragic scenes of this kind were an all too common sight during the Eight-year War of Resistance, which brought only endless suffering to ordinary people. The Japanese launched their first air raids on Canton on 31 August 1937 and conducted almost a hundred more over the following 14 months.



被沒收的毒品公開焚毀

侵華期間,日軍在中國各地進行鴉片的生產與販賣,以支持軍事開支,不少國人因而深染毒癮。為了強化 中國的反煙戰爭,中國吹起了反鴉片的戰爭號角,一批被沒收的毒品於1938年6月22日在漢口地區公開 焚毀。

Confiscated drugs are burnt in public

During Japanese invasion of China, in order to cope with the growing military expenditure, Japanese army planted and sold opium to the Chinese to make huge profit. As a result, many Chinese became opium addicts. A pile of confiscated drugs is burnt in public in Hankou on 22 June 1938 as part of the anti-opium campaign launched throughout China to reinforce the country's anti-drug war.



中共呼籲捐輸

抗戰爆發後的第一年,國共兩黨密切合 作,具體成果是抗日宣傳的擴大。1938年 1月,國民政府軍事委員會政治部成立。 2月,周恩來出任政治部副部長。在周恩 來的指導下,郭沫若出任政治部第三廳廳 長、陽翰笙任主任祕書,三廳下設第五、 第六及第七三個處,多由共產黨人主持。 自4月起各種抗戰宣傳擴大活動舉行,到 了7月7日抗戰一周年時,日軍即將對武 漢發起大規模的攻擊,武漢三鎮發起 「獻 金活動」,獲得民眾熱烈的響應。捐輸運 動持續了三天,無數市井小民,包括家庭 主婦、小販、車夫,甚至孩子都自動捐錢。 漢口市各界踴躍捐獻,共赴國難,三天所 收取獻金達百萬之多。圖為中國共產黨的 獻金團在大街小巷進行宣傳,呼籲人們踴 躍捐輸。

The CCP calls for donations

The Nationalist Party (Kuomintang, KMT) and the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) began working closely together in the first year of the War of Resistance, and a concrete outcome of this was the expansion of anti-Japanese propaganda. The Political Bureau of the Military Council of the Nationalist Government was set up in January 1938, with Zhou Enlai as its deputy director. With his support, Guo Moruo was appointed chief and Yang Hansheng chief secretary of the Third Office of the Political Bureau, under which three departments, the fifth, sixth and seventh, were organised, mainly managed by the communists. Various activities promoting anti-Japanese resistance were held from April of that year onwards, including a campaign calling on people to donate money that was launched in the three towns of Wuhan on 7 July, the anniversary of the start of the War of Resistance, as Japanese troops prepared a large-scale attack on the area. The people responded enthusiastically: many ordinary citizens - from hawkers and rickshaw pullers to housewives and even children - gave as much as they could, and on the three consecutive days of the campaign in Hankou the various sectors in the city generously donated up to million yuan for the salvation of China. Here, a CCP donation collection squad drives around the streets broadcasting the call for people to give generously.



漢口紀念中國抗戰一周年

1938年7月,漢口紀念中國抗戰一周年,在中山公園為陣亡官兵默哀三分鐘。

Anniversary of China's War of Resistance in Hankou

Paying tribute to the soldiers who had died in battle protecting their country, people stand in silence for three minutes in Zhongshan Park in Hankou in July 1938 on the first anniversary of the start of China's War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression.

毛澤東與延安抗戰基地

圖為 1938 年 8 月 6 日英國《倫敦新聞畫報》關於延安軍民生活的介紹,並刊出了毛澤東的照片。延安是座 位於陝西北部的小城,在抗日戰爭如火如荼的 1937 年,中共於該地組織了農業生產和軍事訓練,吸引了大 量來自全國各地的年輕人,他們的生活、工作和學習狀態受到國際社會的關注。繼 1936 年斯諾訪問陝北保 安後,史沫特萊和她的攝影師朋友 1937 年也來到陝北延安,並向西方世界發回大量有關延安的報道,為共 產黨人在國際上爭得了幫助和支持。

Mao Zedong and the communist base in Yan'an

British magazine *The Illustrated London News* published a report on 6 August 1938, accompanied by photos of Mao Zedong, on the life of military personnel and civilians in Yan'an. This small city in the northwest of Shaanxi was turned by the Chinese Communist Party into a base where it could produce food and conduct military training in 1937, as the fighting in the War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression became ever fiercer. A large number of young people from different parts of China were inspired to move to the city, and their life, working and studying there attracted international attention. Following Edgar Snow's visit to Bao'an, which is also located in the northern part of Shaanxi in 1936, Agnes Smedley and her photographer travelled to Yan'an in 1937 and sent back a large volume of reports to the Western world, which triggered international assistance and support for the Communists.



抗戰勝利七十周年圖片集 爾爾國 蟲 品 選

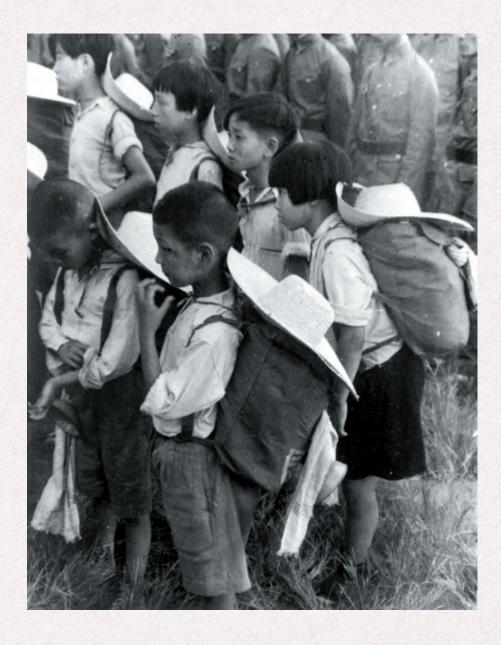
兵役的宣導工作

1938年8月武漢會戰前夕,漢口市內舉行 大規模的抗敵宣傳。圖為中華海員抗敵後 援會進行兵役的宣導工作,其掛出的標語 寫著「好鐵要打釘,好男要當兵」。

Work to promote military service

A large-scale resistance campaign launched in Hankou in August 1938 on the eve of the Battle of Wuhan included work to promote military service carried out by the Association of Chinese Sailors for Providing Support behind the Frontlines in the Fight against the Enemy. The banner here reads 'Good iron is used to strike nails, and good men serve in the army'.





巡迴劇團出發前往戰地

這些由上海來的劇團難民兒童,背著行 頭,1938年8月間離開漢口前往農村和前 線進行愛國宣傳之前,正與其他數百名的 劇團團員,共同聆聽軍事委員會政治部部 長陳誠的送別致詞。

A touring theatrical troupe sets off for the battlefields

With their belongings on their back, a group of refugee children from a several hundred-strong theatrical troupe in Shanghai listen to a farewell speech given by the director of the Political Bureau of the Military Council, Chen Cheng, before setting off from Hankou in August 1938 for the countryside and the frontlines to perform propaganda work.

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中國女兵赴沙場

1938年8月間,一群在武昌市完成三個月密集軍事訓練的中國女兵組成一個營,由軍事委員會政治部部長 陳誠檢閱,出發前往東邊戰線。她們的帽子加上了防空偽裝。

Chinese female soldiers head for the battlefield

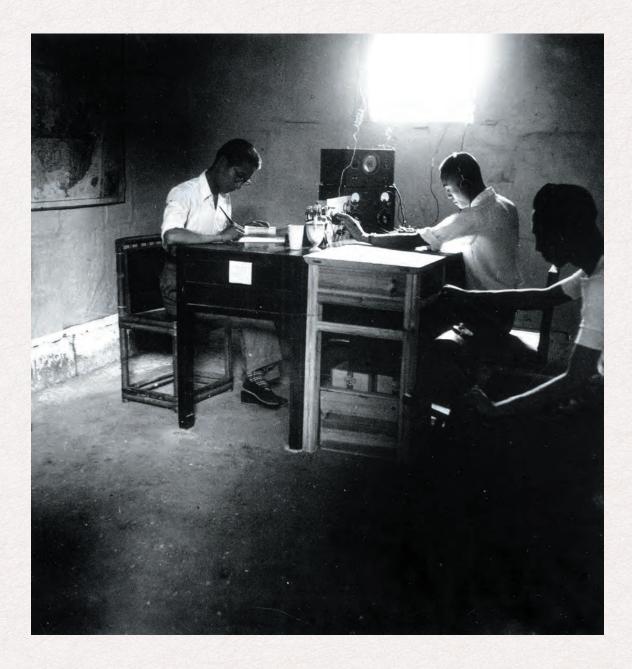
Having just formed a battalion and completed three months of intensive military training in Wuchang in August 1938, a group of Chinese female soldiers are reviewed by Chen Cheng, the director of the Political Bureau of the Military Council, before setting off for the eastern front. Anti-aircraft camouflage has been added to their hats.

中國軍隊的電報室

圖為 1938 年 9 月武漢會戰時期,中國軍隊軍部電報室的工作人員透過電報把各種密令發往前線,同時也把 前線傳來的戰況翻譯出來並迅速上呈。

Chinese army telegraph room

A telegraph room in the headquarters of the Chinese army during the Battle of Wuhan in September 1938, where staff dispatched orders to the frontline and quickly decoded situation reports received from the troops fighting there.



抗戰勝利七十周年圖片集 爾爾國 藏品 選

中國裝甲車向戰線挺進

中國裝甲車群向東邊戰線挺進,軍事指揮官希望能強力阻擋日軍對漢口的攻擊。

Chinese armoured cars advance towards the frontline

A group of Chinese armoured cars advance towards the eastern front, where military commanders hope that they will be able to obstruct a Japanese attack on Hankou.





日軍戰俘的戰爭思索

一名中國官員在武昌訊問日軍戰俘, 靠牆 掩面的是一名隨軍韓國女性, 她被強迫在 日軍軍營中服務。

Interrogation of Japanese prisoners of war

A Chinese official interrogates Japanese prisoners of war in Wuchang; the woman by the wall covering her face in her hands is a Korean woman who had been forced to serve in a Japanese military camp. 抗戰勝利七十周年圖片集 留局國 嚴 品 選



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中國防衛部隊的將領

圖為武漢會戰時期揚子江南岸中國防衛部隊的將領。

Chinese officers on the defence line

Officers of the Chinese troops defending the south bank of the Yangtze River during the Battle of Wuhan.

抗戰勝利七十周年圖片集 爾爾國 品 選



IN A GROVE BESIDE A WAVING FIELD OF KAOLIANG, JAPANESE STAFF OFFICERS PLOT NEXT MOVES IN THE CONQUEST OF CHINA

JAPAN CONQUERS NORTH, SOUTH AND CENTRAL CHINA AND CHIANG KAI-SHEK BECOMES A "LOST CAUSE"



CHUNGKING, CHINA'S NEW CAPITAL, SITS ON A ROCKY PENINSULA, IS CALLED "JEWEL BETWEEN TWO RIVERS"

Hankow, great trade center for all Central China, Hell to the Japanese Army and Navy on Oct. 25, not far behind schedule (LIFE, Oct. 17). This meant that Japan had completed the conquest of the China the modern world knows. Japan now rules Nanking, Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Canton, Hankow, controls all China's ports and nearly all its railways.

The motern work allows. Asymptotic Naturking, the motern work allows. Asymptotic Naturking, but there is still another China. West of Hankow rises a wall of mountains through which the great Yangtze River races down high-walled gorges (see near page). Far beyond them, 1,500 miles from the coast of China, sits the fogbound (hence hard to bomb) city of Chungking (left). Chungking (meaning Central Capital) is the trade center for some 100,000,000 Chinese in one of the most beautiful, fertile and populous areas in the world. It lies on the edge of the Red Basin of Szechuan (Four Rivers) Province. During the past six months scores of great Chinese corporations have hauled their factories piece by piece up river to Chungking and even further to Kiating, Hither too have come the faculties and student bodies of eight great Chinese schools to join Chungking's own young university on the bambooshaded shore. Over 15,000 tons of machinery have arrived in Chungking this year. Last August all the bureaus of the Chinese Government quit beleaguered Hankow for Chungking, Last week, at last, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and his Wellesley-educated wife elimbed into a plane and flew the 600 miles up the Yangtze to Chungking too. Chiang announced that he would keep on fighting, that he had 1,000,000 crack troops, 2,000,000 second-line and provincial troops. From Szechuan Province alone he could mobilize 6,000,000 men with ease. Szechuan has bought \$17,000,000 worth of Chinese liberty bonds. In the richware al laft facing annouted that he would keep on fighting, that the had 1,000,000 crack troops. 2,000,000 second-line and provincial troops. From Szechuan Province alone he could mobilize 6,000,000 men with ease. Szechuan has bought \$17,000,000 worth of Chinese liberty bonds.

In the picture at left, facing south, the city goes on elimbing up hills off to the right. The Rivers Yangtze (*background*) and Kialing (*left*) sometimes rise as much as 90 ft., flood the riverside shacks.

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

美國媒體於戰爭第一年的消 極看法

日本佔據了華北、華中和華南,蔣介石變 成了一個「失敗者」。這樣的標題出現在 1938年10月25日出版的美國《生活》雜 誌之上,這表達了美國主流媒體在戰爭第 一年的看法。不過,隨著日軍攻勢的減緩, 戰爭的延長,美國媒體進一步認識到中國 抗戰的積極意義。尤其三年後,日軍偷襲 珍珠港,對美國發動戰爭,美國媒體更全 面支持中國抗戰,也更深一層的體會到中 國在過去四年抗戰所付出的努力。

Pessimistic view of the US media in the first year of the war

'Japan Conquers North, South and Central China and Chiang Kai-Shek becomes a "Lost Cause"' is the headline of this report published in US magazine *LIFE* on 25 October 1938, which represents the view of the mainstream media in the US during the first year of the war. However, as the Japanese offensive slowed and the war ground on, the US press began to recognise the positive meaning of China's resistance. After Japan launched its surprise attack on Pearl Harbour three years later, the US media began to report more sympathetically on China's struggle and with more insight into the important contribution that China had made in its efforts to defeat the Japanese invasion over the previous four years. 抗戰勝利七十周年圖片集 命命國藏品選



漢口外國租界的意大利士 兵列隊歡迎日軍

1938年10月26日,日軍佐野部隊進入漢 口市區,漢口外國租界的意大利士兵列隊 歡迎。歷經四個月的武漢會戰以日軍的勝 利告終,表面上日軍大獲全勝,實際上戰 爭此刻才真正開始。

Italian soldiers in the foreign concession in Hankou welcome Japanese troops

Italian soldiers in the foreign concession in Hankou line up to welcome Japanese Sano troops as they enter the city on 26 October 1938. After four long months of fierce fighting during the Battle of Wuhan, Japan seemed to have gained a complete victory, but in fact the battle was just another stage in the beginning of the war.