



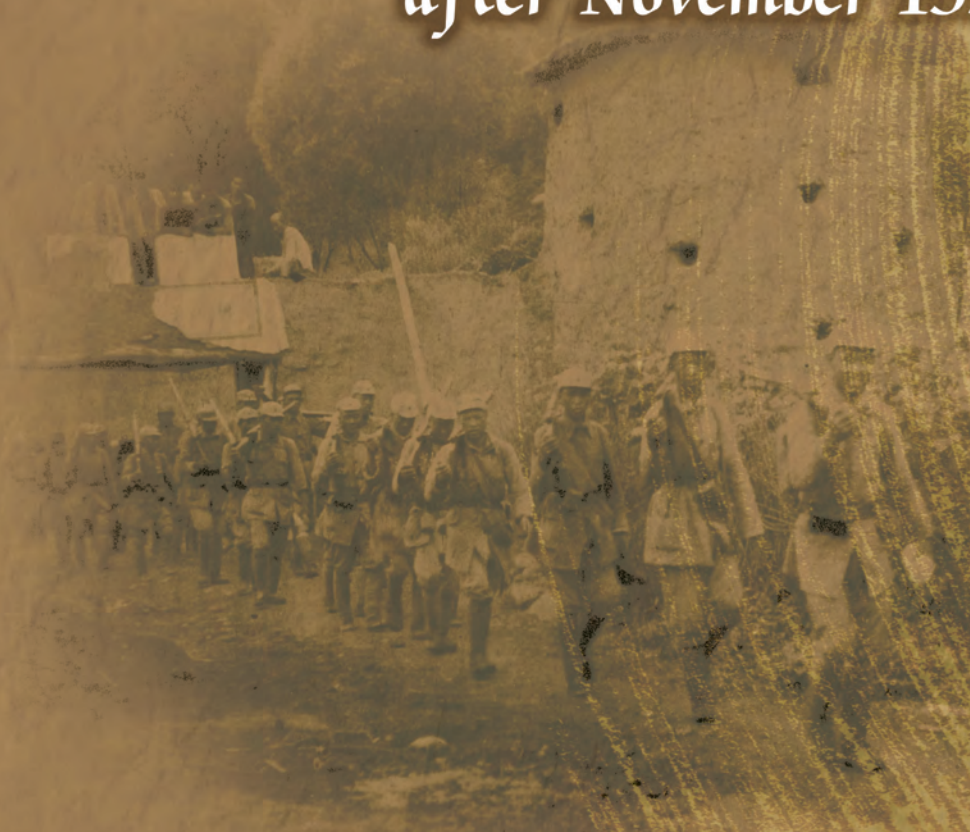
第三部分

抗戰後期：1938年11月以後

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Part Three

*The Second Phase of the War :  
after November 1938*



Nov. 12, 1938

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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## CHINESE ACTING TO ENCOURAGE RESISTANCE TO JAPAN: A GRIM WAR-PLAY.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY JULIUS EIDNER.



EXPLAINING THE EXTENT OF THE JAPANESE OCCUPATION BY MEANS OF A BIG MAP FLANKED BY GIRLS REPRESENTING PEACE AND LIBERTY: AN ACTRESS IN THE PROLOGUE TO A CHINESE WAR-PLAY.



THE PROLOGUE: A JAPANESE SOLDIER APPEARS OVER THE MAP AND, AFTER INDICATING JAPAN'S DESIRE TO POSSESS THE WHOLE OF CHINA, TEARS OFF THE WINGS OF PEACE AND TAKES AWAY THE TORCH OF LIBERTY.



THE CIVILIAN RESPONSE TO THE ARMY'S NEEDS, DEPICTED IN A CHINESE WAR-PLAY: PEOPLE IN ALL WALKS OF LIFE BRINGING GIFTS FOR THE SOLDIERS AGAINST A BACKGROUND OF BARBED WIRE AND TRENCHES.



THE SINO-JAPANESE WAR DRAMATISED FOR PROPAGANDA PURPOSES, RESULTING IN A STRENGTHENING OF THE POWER OF RESISTANCE AMONG THE CHINESE: A SCENE SHOWING CHINESE TROOPS BEGINNING AN ATTACK UPON JAPANESE POSITIONS.



RE-ENACTING THE EPIC DEFENCE BY THE DOOMED BATTALION AT SHANGHAI: A CHINESE GIRL-SCOUT, AT THE RISK OF HER LIFE, BRINGS A NATIONAL FLAG TO THE GARRISON, WHO HOIST IT ON THE ROOF.



YOUNG CHINA CELEBRATES THE ULTIMATE VICTORY: THE FINALE OF THE PLAY; WITH CHILDREN HOLDING TORCHES BETWEEN THE FIGURES OF PEACE AND LIBERTY, AND AN EQUESTRIAN STATUE OF CHIANG KAI-SHEK IN THE BACKGROUND.

One of the most surprising features of the Sino-Japanese war is the way in which the Chinese people, hitherto thought to possess little national feeling, have united against the Japanese invader. Ever since the outbreak of hostilities, the Chinese Government has made a special effort to arouse patriotism throughout the country, in order to strengthen the power of resistance and to weld China into a homogenous whole. A share in this work is delegated to troupes of actors who go on tour and give performances of plays which have proved invaluable as propaganda. At present,

there are about a dozen such theatrical troupes, consisting usually of not more than a score of people, many of whom come from Shanghai theatres and film-studios. They go from village to village giving performances for a day or a week. Contrary to the tradition of the Chinese stage, which is content with symbolism and favours an extreme restraint, these actors give a realistic performance in which the horrors of invasion are depicted in a way that would not be permitted in Europe. The greater part of the money obtained from the sale of seats is spent on comforts for the troops.

## 民族精神永垂不朽

1938年11月12日的英國《倫敦新聞畫報》介紹了中國人排演的宣傳抗戰舞臺劇，標題為「中國上演宣傳抗戰的話劇：一場嚴肅的戰爭劇」。可見中國的文藝界也為抗戰貢獻自己的力量。

## 'Never-say-die' national spirit

Under the headline 'Chinese Acting to Encourage Resistance to Japan: A Grim War-Play', British magazine *The Illustrated London News* published on 12 November 1938 an introduction to a play performed by Chinese advocating resistance against the Japanese. Like the rest of the country, China's art world also played a role in the efforts to repel the invaders.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

Nov. 26, 1938

# HANKOW BEFORE AND AFTER CONQUEST: THE "SCORCHED EARTH" POLICY.



DEPRIVED OF RUNNING WATER FOR A WEEK: REFUGEES FILLING THEIR WATER-BUCKETS AFTER ARRANGEMENTS HAD BEEN MADE TO PUMP SUPPLIES FROM THE YANGTZE TO THE STREET MAINS DURING CERTAIN HOURS.



BEFORE THE FALL OF HANKOW: REFUGEES, WITH PITIFUL BUNDLES OF PERSONAL POSSESSIONS, CROWDED ON THE PAVEMENTS FROM WHICH THEY WERE LATER DRIVEN BY THE NEWS OF THE JAPANESE ADVANCE.



A LESSON LEARNT FROM EVENTS AT SHANGHAI: SCRAP-IRON PILED ON THE BUND AT HANKOW IMMEDIATELY PRIOR TO THE CHINESE EVACUATION IN AN EFFORT TO PREVENT ITS CAPTURE BY THE JAPANESE.



SHOWING THE DAMAGE CAUSED BY CHINESE SOLDIERS WHO BLEW UP PRACTICALLY THE WHOLE OF THE JAPANESE CONCESSION BEFORE RETIRING: THE RUINS OF THE JAPANESE CONSULATE-GENERAL AT HANKOW.



THE "SCORCHED EARTH" POLICY: ONE OF THE MANY SPECTACULAR FIRES THAT LIT UP THE SKY AS THE RETREATING CHINESE BURNED AND DYNAMITED ALL THE CHIEF BUILDINGS IN HANKOW.

On October 25, four days after the capture of Canton, the Japanese advanced troops entered Hankow. The Chinese had learnt their lesson from events at Shanghai and had collected every imaginable type of scrap-iron in piles on the Bund with the intention of removing it so that it should not fall into the hands of the Japanese, but they had not sufficient time and the material had to be abandoned. The retreating Chinese soldiers, pursuing the "scorched earth" policy of leaving a derelict

city in the hands of the enemy, set fire to all the chief buildings and dynamited bridges, railway stations, and wharves before they left. The arsenal in Hanyang was blown up, the airports destroyed and the electricity and water supplies cut off. For a week no running water was available until arrangements were made to pump supplies from the Yangtze to the street mains for the benefit of refugees, many of whom were living in the streets. (Photographs by Gerald L. G. Samson.)

## 中國百姓慘痛的代價

1938 年 11 月 26 日，英國《倫敦新聞畫報》關於在漢口施行焦土政策的報道，標題為「漢口淪陷前後：焦土政策」。抗戰期間國民政府軍在很多城市實施了焦土政策，如長沙、廣州等，都是為了不讓侵略軍獲得資源，而將整個城市付之一炬。為了全面抗戰，中國百姓付出了慘痛的代價。

## The painful cost paid by the ordinary people of China

British magazine *The Illustrated London News* published a report on the implementation of Chinese efforts to hamper the Japanese advance around Hankou under the headline 'Hankow: Before and After the Conquest: The "Scorched Earth" Policy' on 26 November 1938. During the War of Resistance, Nationalist troops carried out this policy in several areas, setting fire to many cities, such as Changsha and Canton, in order to prevent the invaders from getting their hands on valuable resources. China's ordinary people ended up paying a painful price for the full-scale War of Resistance.

Nov. 26, 1938

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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# THE FALL OF HANKOW: JAPANESE AND EUROPEAN AUTHORITIES MEET.



THE CEREMONIAL ENTRY OF JAPANESE INTO THE FORMER FOREIGN CONCESSIONS AT HANKOW: AMERICAN MARINES (WEARING RAINCOATS) AND A BRITISH NAVAL DETACHMENT UNDER REAR-ADMIRAL HOLT, FACING THE JAPANESE.



AFTER THE JAPANESE HAD TAKEN OVER HANKOW: STREET CLEANERS AT WORK WITH PRIMITIVE BROOMS TIDYING UP THE DÉBRIS.



ANOTHER EXAMPLE OF THE SYSTEMATIC DESTRUCTION OF JAPANESE PROPERTY IN HANKOW BY THE RETREATING CHINESE: A BLAZING BUILDING IN THE JAPANESE CONCESSION.



THE JAPANESE CONSULATE BUILDING IN HANKOW, COMPLETELY DEVASTATED BY THE CHINESE BEFORE THEY LEFT: A HEAP OF RUBBLE—THE RESULT OF DYNAMITE AND KEROSENE FIRES.



MAKING ARRANGEMENTS ABOUT THE REFUGEE AREAS: FATHER JACQUINOT, PRESIDENT OF THE REFUGEE ZONE COMMITTEE, SHAKING HANDS WITH A JAPANESE OFFICER OF MARINES WHOM HE SHOWED ROUND THE BOUNDARIES.

Even before the arrival of the Japanese at Hankow, Father Jacquot, the French priest, had begun to make arrangements with the Chinese for the formation of refugee zones. Both sides were prepared to include the three former foreign concessions, but the Chinese wished to add the model city and the Japanese their own concession. When the official announcement authorising the Refugee Zone Committee to assume control in its allotted districts was made, the former Japanese Concession

was not in the area. The Committee, headed by Father Jacquot, emphasized its intention to take control indefinitely, and to hand over its responsibilities in due course to the "successional authority." Father Jacquot took the commander of the Japanese advance guard round the safety zone directly he reached Hankow, on October 26. The gates of the refugee areas were kept closed and guarded, and only opened from time to time to admit refugees in small batches.

## 漢口教會組建難民營

圖為 1938 年 11 月 26 日英國《倫敦新聞畫報》關於漢口陷落和傳教士救助中國難民的報道，標題是「漢口陷落：日本和歐洲高層會面」。在漢口的耶穌會士饒家駒在獲悉漢口即將淪陷時，組建了一個難民營，並且通過他和日本佔領軍的協商，使難民營得到保護。

## A church in Hankou sets up a refugee camp

British magazine *The Illustrated London News* published a report on the fall of Hankou and the rescue of Chinese refugees by missionaries under the headline 'The Fall of Hankow: Japanese and European Authorities Meet' on 26 November 1938. When Robert Jacquinet de Besange, a French Jesuit in Hankou, learned about the imminent fall of the city, he negotiated with the occupying Japanese troops to set up a refugee camp offering a safety zone for civilians displaced by the war.



### 擠在山路上的撤退部隊

1938年由前線撤退至重慶外圍的部隊，擠在山路上，與逃難的百姓混在一起，顯出撤退的窘狀。此照片為西方記者所攝，反映一部份中國軍隊的狀況。由於國民政府發佈的抗戰新聞照片，多集中在配備優良的中央軍，以正面形象激勵人心，使得其他素質較差的部隊的影像記錄厥如，因此，這張反映戰場敗退的照片亦十分珍貴。

### Retreating troops crowd along a mountain road

Soldiers retreating from the frontline to the outskirts of Chongqing mix with ordinary people fleeing the calamity on a congested mountain road in 1938. Taken by a Western correspondent, the photo reflects the confusion and panic of the retreat and the poor state of parts of the Chinese army. When the Nationalist government published news photographs related to the war, they tended to focus on the elite forces of the Central Army in order to boost people's morale with positive images. Few photographs were therefore taken of more poorly equipped and less well-disciplined troops, and this one showing dishevelled, defeated soldiers is a rare and valuable document of the true situation during the war.

MAY 27, 1939

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# THE CALVARY OF CHUNGKING: AFTER THE RAIDS OF MAY 3 AND 4.



AFTER THE FIRST DAY'S BOMBING OF CHUNGKING ON MAY 3: SOME OF THE THOUSANDS OF HOMELESS PEOPLE CROWDING TOGETHER ON THE CITY SIDE OF THE YANGTZE RIVER.



IN ONE OF THE BETTER-CLASS QUARTERS OF CHUNGKING: HOUSES WHICH REMAINED STANDING—AND THE RUINS OF OTHERS WHICH DID NOT.



GOING INTO ACTION IN ONE OF THE CITY'S MAIN STREETS: MEMBERS OF THE CHUNGKING FIRE BRIGADE, WHICH HAD FORTUNATELY UNDERGONE PREVIOUS INTENSIVE PREPARATION AND TRAINING.



AMIDST THE RUIN AND DESOLATION OF CHUNGKING: A POLICEMAN ON POINT-DUTY, BUT WITH LITTLE TRAFFIC TO DIRECT EXCEPT PEDESTRIANS.



FORMERLY THE MOST PROSPEROUS AND BUSIEST THOROUGHFARE IN CHUNGKING: THE RUINS OF THE STREET CALLED TU YU KAI.



SURVIVORS OF THE JAPANESE INCENDIARY BOMBS; WITH THEIR HOMES IN THE SLUM QUARTER ABLAZE BEHIND THEM, COVERED BY A FALL OF SMOKE.

Continued.

bombs shattered every fragment of plaster and every pane of glass in the Catholic Mission d'Etranger de Paris, and bomb splinters killed twenty people in the compound and wrecked a wall from which, the following morning, could be seen protruding the limbs of buried people—yet the main building was unharmed. Chungking's Air Raid Precautions corps worked non-stop through the night, and in the early morning exhausted volunteers could scarcely be detected from the dead they lay amongst.

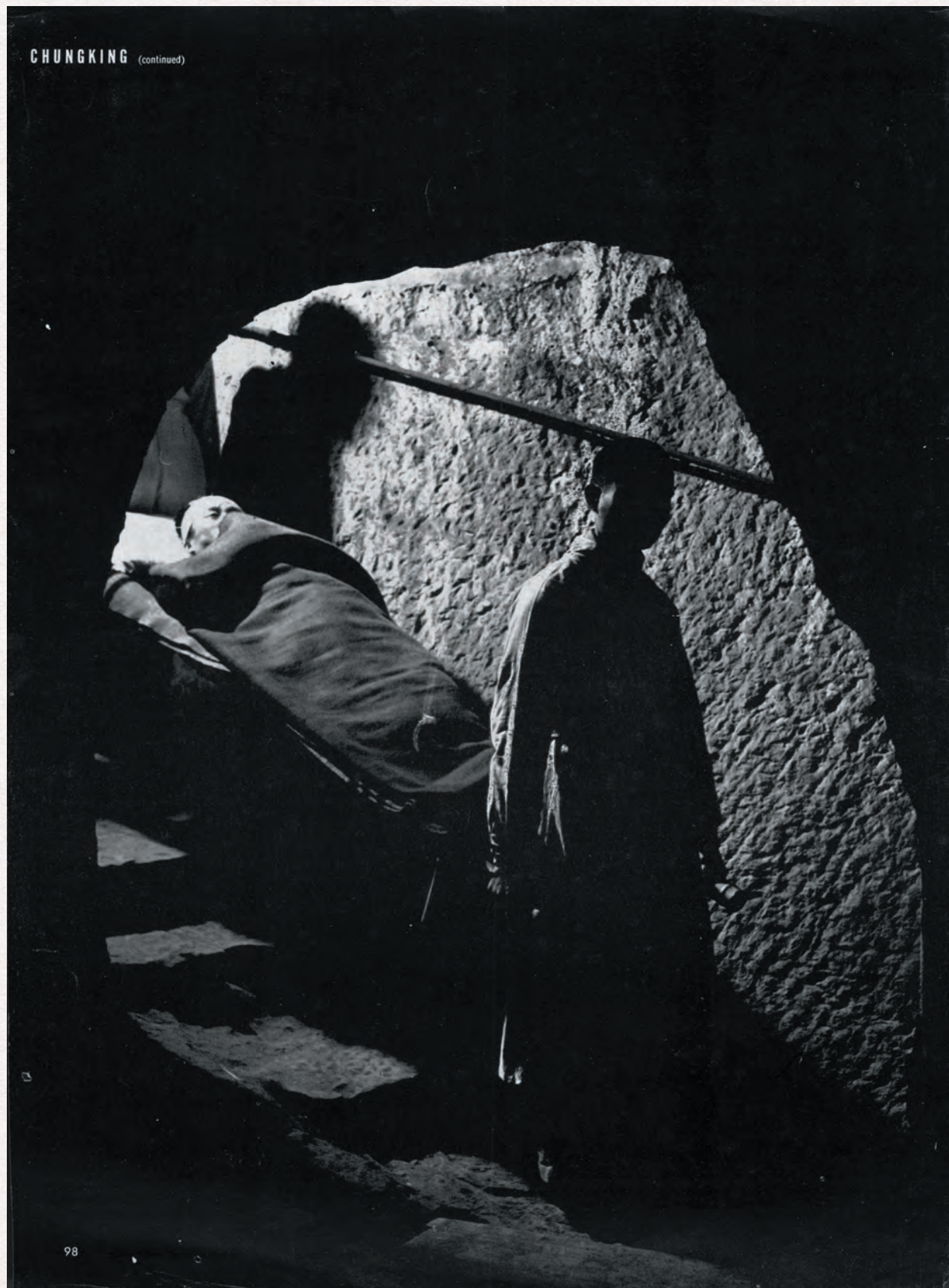
And then the powers that be were kind to the stricken city. Rain extinguished the embers of the mighty fire; and gave at least a day's start on the bombers to the countless thousands of people streaming into the countryside. But Chungking still remained in an agony of apprehension, for handbills dropped by the raiders gave the diabolic warning that it would only take four more raids to burn the city to ashes; raids which, at the moment of writing, have not as yet been carried out.

## 重慶大轟炸

圖為 1939 年 5 月 27 日英國《倫敦新聞畫報》關於重慶大轟炸的報道，標題為「5 月 3、4 日大轟炸後重慶的慘況」。國民政府遷都重慶後，這座位於中國西南、長江沿岸的古城成為日本空軍的襲擊目標。據統計，自 1938 年 2 月 18 日至 1943 年 8 月 23 日長達五年半的時間裡，日本空軍對重慶及周邊地區發動 9,166 架次轟炸，造成一萬多人死亡，17,600 多幢房屋被毀。1939 年 5 月 3 及 4 日，日本海軍航空兵啟用九六式轟炸機從漢口機場起飛，連續轟炸重慶市中心區，並且大量使用燃燒彈，造成大火。重慶商業街道被燒成廢墟，3,991 人死亡，2,323 人受傷，損毀建築物 4,889 棟，約 20 萬人無家可歸。同時被炸的還有外國教會和英、法等國駐華使館，甚至連掛有納粹黨旗的德國使館也未能倖免。

## Bombing of Chongqing

After it was made the capital of the Nationalist government, the ancient city of Chongqing located on the Yangtze River in southwestern China became a target of the Japanese air force. Statistics indicate that over the period of five and a half years from 18 February 1938 to 23 August 1943, Japanese planes flew 9,166 bombing raids on the city and its environs, killing over 10,000 people and destroying over 17,600 houses. British magazine *The Illustrated London News* reported on the destruction wreaked on Chongqing with these photos on 27 May 1939 under the headline 'The Calvary of Chungking: After the Raids of May 3 and 4.' On these two days, Mitsubishi G3Ms of the Japanese naval air force took off from Hankou Airport to carpet-bomb the urban area, dropping a large number of incendiary devices and setting the city ablaze. 3,991 people were killed, 2,323 were injured and around 200,000 were left homeless, while 4,889 buildings were damaged and Chongqing's commercial streets were turned into ruins. The bombs also rained down on foreign churches and embassies, including those of Britain and France, and even the German embassy, despite flying the flag of the Nazi Party, was not spared.



## 防空洞裡的百姓

圖為傷者被送入防空洞的情境。日軍對重慶的轟炸是全面的，不僅僅是軍事和工業目標，甚至學校和醫院都受到轟炸，醫院裡的傷者不方便在警報響起時移動，因此有些傷者被早早轉入防空洞休養。攝影師在防空洞中向外拍攝，抬擔架的人在牆上留下黑黑的影子，只有傷者的臉被照亮，痛苦的表情在微弱的光線下顯得格外清晰。

## A civilian casualty in a bomb shelter

An injured civilian is moved into a bomb shelter. The aerial bombardment launched by Japan on Chongqing was comprehensive and indiscriminate, with the Japanese bombers making no distinction between military, industrial and civilian targets and schools and hospitals also coming under attack. Patients in hospitals were difficult to move after the sirens sounded the alarm, so some were evacuated into bomb shelters before the air raids. Taken from inside a bomb shelter, with the dark shadows of the stretcher-bearers shown on the wall and only the face of the patient distinct in the dim light, this photograph focuses all the attention on the pained and distraught look of his suffering.



## 中國鐵道防空作戰

中國所有火車都有鐵道兵，並配備了對空機砲，以防敵機空襲。當空襲警報響起，所有乘客都疏散到地面，再由鐵道兵進行防空作戰。

## Chinese railway corps

All trains in China were accompanied by soldiers of the railway corps and equipped with anti-aircraft guns to provide protection against enemy air raids. Passengers would quickly disembark when the alarm was sounded, leaving the railway corps to fight back against the Japanese bombers.

## 中國西部的貨物運往沿海

三或四人組成的隊伍拉著這些板車，載著千斤重的貨物，由中國內地運往沿海。他們一天走 30 公里，全部要走千多公里。

## Goods from western China are transported to the coastal regions

Wooden carts laden with very heavy goods, such as the one in this photograph, were used to transport much-needed resources from China's inland to its coastal regions. They were pulled by a team of three or four people, who would walk 30 kilometres a day, and more than 1,000 kilometres in total.





## 重慶的外國使節

儘管日軍大肆轟炸重慶，美國大使和法國大使仍千里迢迢地來到中國的戰時陪都。這張照片顯示，法國大使亨利·柯斯梅於1939年6月21日在中國高層官員舉辦的接待茶會上發表了簡短的談話。

## Foreign embassies in Chongqing

Despite the carpet bombing of Chongqing by the Japanese, the US and French ambassadors still made the long trip to China's war-time capital. Here, French ambassador Henri Cosme gives a toast at a tea reception held by senior Chinese officials on 21 June 1939.

## 日機轟炸下重慶一間教會學校

1939年8月，日機轟炸後，重慶一間教會學校全毀，兩位女老師站在瓦礫上，愁容滿面。這一年開始，日機以佔領的武漢為基地，對重慶實施瘋狂大轟炸，連續由5月到10月日夜轟炸，造成重慶傷亡慘重。

## A church school in Chongqing after a Japanese air raid

Two teachers stand forlornly amid the ruins of a church school after it was totally destroyed during Japan's bombing of Chongqing in August 1939. Making sorties from their base in newly occupied Wuhan, Japanese planes began bombing Chongqing intensely in 1939, and their air raids, conducted around the clock from May to October, inflicted serious casualties and damage on the city.



## 為國軍提供糧水

1939年12月，中國軍隊行經湖南戰地，民眾爭相提供米飯飲水，可謂箪食壺漿，期待戰士打勝仗回來。

## Offering food and water to Chinese soldiers

Civilians in a war-torn area in Hunan eagerly offer rice and water to Chinese soldiers as they pass through the province in December 1939, along with their wishes that the soldiers will return after winning the war.





## 國軍在湖南與日軍的激烈街道戰

1939 年 12 月，中國軍隊在湖北通城與日軍進行激烈的街道戰。這一年 9 月，日軍由湘北、湘南和鄂北三個方向企圖一舉佔領兩湖，中國軍隊則以鞏固長沙為目的，將主力置於湘北，誘敵深入至長沙，同時消耗其他兩路的日軍。由於中國軍隊有備而來，沉重打擊日軍，導致日軍作戰失敗，三部部隊退回原處。此役後，日軍認識到由華中直攻重慶並不容易，計劃改經由廣西、雲南、貴州方面北攻四川。

## Chinese troops in fierce street fighting against the Japanese

Chinese soldiers engage in fierce street battles with Japanese troops in Tongcheng, Hubei, in December 1939. In an attempt to seize Hunan and Hubei, the Japanese launched a multipronged attack from northern Hunan, southern Hunan and northern Hunbei in September that year. China's strategy involved consolidating Changsha as a base: it dispatched its main force to northern Hunan to lure the invaders deep in to the province and at the same time set out to deplete the Japanese forces advancing from the other two directions. Encountering the well-prepared Chinese defences, the Japanese suffered serious setbacks and were forced to retreat to their bases. After this first battle of Changsha, the Japanese realised that it would be difficult to attack the Nationalist government's capital in Chongqing from central China and instead drew up plans to invade Sichuan from Guangxi, Yunnan and Guizhou in the south.



## 被日軍凌辱的中國戰俘

此為攝於 1940 年的日軍侵華記錄照片，由日軍隨軍記者拍攝，原本被日本軍部列為「不許可」，戰後始獲公開。此圖清楚反映日軍對待中國戰俘的方式充滿了羞辱與凌辱，同樣的狀況也發生在日軍對待美、英、澳等國戰俘的手段上。

## Chinese prisoners of war suffer barbarous treatment at the hands of the Japanese

Taken in 1940 by a Japanese war correspondent as a record of the invasion of China, this photograph clearly reflects the humiliation and torture inflicted by the Japanese on Chinese prisoners of war. Initially classified as 'prohibited' by the Japanese military, it was published only after the war was over. Similar treatment was suffered by captured US, British and Australian servicemen.

## 宋家三姐妹宣傳抗日

1940年，宋慶齡、宋美齡及宋靄齡（左至右）在重慶出席國際友人的招待會。宋家三姐妹共同向國際宣揚中國人守土衛國之決心，積極爭取國際援華，並從事婦女和兒童的救助與福利工作。其中宋美齡身為第一夫人，位居要津，在爭取美國軍事援華一事上，作出重要貢獻。

## The three sisters of the Soong family call for resistance against Japan

Soong Ching-ling, Soong May-ling and Soong Ai-ling (left to right) attend a reception in Chongqing held by international friends in 1940 to call for international support for China by emphasising the determination of its citizens to defend their country. The three sisters also played a prominent role in relief and charity work for women and children, and Soong May-ling, occupying the key position of China's First Lady, made a further important contribution in securing US military aid for China.





## 重慶青年合唱團

1940年1月，重慶青年合唱團高歌抗戰歌曲，鼓舞人心。早期最為傳唱的抗戰歌曲有：《松花江上》、《大刀進行曲》、《義勇軍進行曲》、《八百壯士》、《黃河大合唱》等等，每一首歌的誕生都伴隨一段血淚交織的抗戰史。

## A youth choir in Chongqing

The Chongqing Youth Choir sings songs of resistance against Japan in January 1940 to boost people's morale. Some of the famous songs of the early period of the war include *Along the Sungari River*, *The Sword March*, *March of the Volunteers*, *800 Heroes Song* and *Yellow River Cantata*, each of which was based on a story of fighting against the Japanese and emphasised the blood and tears that had been shed.



## 陳嘉庚發動南洋僑社支援抗戰

1940年，著名南洋僑領陳嘉庚飛抵重慶，受到各界人士盛大歡迎。陳嘉庚原籍福建廈門，在新加坡從事貿易，成為巨賈。同時，陳亦具有高尚的愛國情操，熱心參與各項愛國活動，是海外僑社的指標人物。抗戰爆發後，陳嘉庚發動南洋僑社支援祖國抗戰，本身亦慷慨捐輸。1940年陳嘉庚訪問重慶時，亦順道參觀延安，親眼比較了國民黨的奢華腐敗以及共產黨的刻苦清廉。此行對陳嘉庚日後在政治上支持共產黨以及反對國民黨的決定產生了很大的影響。

## Tan Kah-kee calls on overseas Chinese in Southeast Asia to support the War of Resistance

Tan Kah-kee, a renowned merchant living overseas in Southeast Asia, is welcome by people from all classes in Chongqing after flying to the city in 1940. Tan was a native of Xiamen in Fujian and had earned his wealth trading in Singapore. He was known for his noble character and his active involvement in patriotic activities, and he became an icon of patriotism among overseas Chinese. After the war against Japan broke out, Tan called on overseas Chinese communities in Southeast Asia to support their home country's resistance while making generous donations to the cause himself. After visiting Chongqing in 1940, he travelled to the CCP's base in Yan'an, and he was thus able to compare at first hand the extravagance and corruption of the KMT with the frugality and integrity of the CCP. The trip ultimately exerted a great political influence, as it prompted him to support the CCP and oppose the KMT after the war.



## 重慶市烽火連天

1940年8月，日機使用燒夷彈轟炸重慶市區，導致烽火連天，黑煙覆蓋了整座山城，主要商業區均遭受嚴重破壞，甚至八路軍辦事處也受損。

## The flames of war rage across the city of Chongqing

Japanese planes drop incendiary bombs on Chongqing in August 1940, spreading flames through the urban area and covering the entire mountain city in dark smoke. The main commercial district was hit hardest, even the office of China's Eighth Route Army was damaged.

## 坐在門口用餐的人家

1940年8月，在日軍轟炸後，重慶一戶人家坐在門口用餐。戰時生活作息被打亂，一般人普遍不安，稍有不慎，即生離死別。

## A family eats outside their house

A family in Chongqing eats a meal outside their house after a Japanese air raid in August 1940. Life during wartime is seriously disrupted, and a constant feeling of unease haunted the residents of the city, as a moment of carelessness could result in separation from one's family or death.





## 在重慶的周恩來

圖為 1940 年中共駐重慶代表周恩來。他同時也是國民政府軍事委員會政治部副部長，肩負聯合各界人士共同抗戰的重大責任。重慶時期，周恩來住在曾家岩 50 號，對外稱周公館。1939 年初，中共南方局在重慶成立，由周出任書記，辦公地址在西郊紅岩嘴。周在重慶成功地團結了民主黨派人士，為中國共產黨樹立了開明進步的形象。因處境微妙，周恩來平日的出入及活動均保持低調。

## Zhou Enlai in Chongqing

Zhou Enlai photographed in 1940 when he was the CCP's representative in Chongqing and Deputy Director of the Political Bureau of the Military Council of the Nationalist Government, shouldering the responsibility for uniting people from all backgrounds to fight the Japanese. Zhou lived at 50 Zengjiayan, which became known as Zhou's Residence. The CCP had set up its Southern Bureau in Chongqing in the western suburb of Hongyanzui in early 1939, and Zhou was made the local party secretary. During his stay in Chongqing, Zhou succeeded in uniting members of the various democratic parties and helped establish the liberal and progressive image of the CCP. The complexity of his situation led him to maintain a low profile in his daily activities.



## 韓國光復軍在重慶舉行成立典禮

1940年9月17日，韓國光復軍總司令部在重慶舉行成立典禮，中韓兩國相關人士會後留影。圖中前排穿黑衣者為韓國革命領袖金九，其左為光復軍司令李青天（亦稱池青天）。黃埔軍校時期開始，國民政府即有計劃地扶植韓國抗日團體。抗戰時期，大批韓國志士集中在重慶，對韓籍日軍進行抗日宣傳工作。

## Founding ceremony of the Korean Liberation Army in Chongqing

A group photo of important Chinese and Korean leaders and soldiers following the ceremony marking the founding of the Korean Liberation Army Headquarters in Chongqing on 17 September 1940. The person in black in the middle of the front row is Kim Ku, the Korean revolutionary leader, and on his left is Ji Cheong-cheon (also known as Yi Cheong-cheon), Commander of the Korean Liberation Army. The Nationalist government in China had already begun systematically supporting Korean anti-Japanese groups when the Whampoa Military Academy was first established, and during the war a large number of Korean patriots gathered in Chongqing to conduct anti-Japanese propaganda work aimed at Korean nationals in the Japanese army.

## 希特拉、墨索里尼、富士山

1940年9月27日，日本與德國和意大利簽署同盟條約，結成「軸心國」，軍事矛頭指向英、美等西方勢力。日本軍部發出這張宣傳海報，其中有德國的希特拉、意大利的墨索里尼、以及日本的富士山和傳統武士。由於日本天皇不能露臉，所以以富士山為象徵，於是希特拉、墨索里尼和富士山三者並列，成為日本帝國心目中的共同精神象徵。1941年12月8日，夏威夷時間7日上午7時48分，日軍展開偷襲美國珍珠港的行動，摧毀了美國太平洋艦隊的主力，為太平洋戰爭拉開了序幕。

## Hitler, Mussolini and Mount Fuji

Japan signed the *Tripartite Pact* with Germany and Italy on 27 September 1940, forming the Axis Powers to combat the Western military influence of Britain and the US. Issued by the Japanese military, this propaganda poster shows Germany's Adolf Hitler and Italy's Benito Mussolini in the forefront, a traditional samurai warrior and, in the background, Mount Fuji, which was used to represent Japan because it was forbidden to show the face of the Japanese emperor. The image of Hitler, Mussolini and Mount Fuji together came to symbolise for the Japanese empire's perception of the common spirit of the three countries. On 8 December 1941, (Hawaiian time at 7.48 a.m. on 7 December 1941), Japanese planes launched a sudden attack on the US naval base at Pearl Harbour, destroying the main force of the US Pacific Fleet and raising the curtain on the Pacific War.





### 蔣介石夫婦在防空洞躲避日機轟炸

1941 年，蔣介石夫婦在黃山官邸附近的防空洞躲避日機的轟炸。日軍的情報顯示，國民政府黨政高層會議主要在黃山舉行，於是日機對黃山地區實施轟炸。然因山區密林遍佈，濃霧深鎖，日機始終無法準確鎖定主要建築的位置。

### Chiang Kai-shek and his wife take refuge from a Japanese air raid

Chiang Kai-shek and his wife Soong May-ling are pictured outside an air-raid shelter in 1941, as they take cover from Japanese bombing near their official residence in Huangshan. Japanese intelligence indicated that most meetings of the senior leaders of the Nationalist government and the KMT were held in Huangshan, and Japanese bombers conducted several raids on the region. Hampered by the thick forests and misty conditions of the mountain area, however, they were unable accurately to locate the main buildings.



## 南洋僑領胡文虎飛抵重慶

1941 年，南洋愛國僑領胡文虎飛抵重慶，受到各界代表的熱烈歡迎。胡文虎，福建永定人，生於緬甸仰光，幼年回籍讀私塾，後返仰光隨父習中醫，協助永安堂藥鋪店的業務。1908 年與弟弟胡文豹繼承父業，次年各國考察中西藥業，後擴充永安堂，吸收中國傳統丸散膏丹的優點，制成萬金油、八卦丹、頭痛粉等成藥，以老虎為商標，暢銷全球，因而有「萬金油大王」之稱。抗戰爆發前後，胡文虎積極從事愛國救國活動，捐助大量款項。胡文虎與陳嘉庚為民國時期最重要的兩位南洋僑領，他們不僅代表海外華人商業經營的傳奇，也象徵華僑對抗戰事業的重大貢獻。

## Leading overseas Chinese figure Aw Boon-haw flies into Chongqing

Aw Boon-haw, a well-known patriot and leading overseas Chinese figure who lived in Southeast Asia, is warmly welcome by people from various sectors in Chongqing after flying into the city in 1941. Born in Rangoon, Burma, Aw's native place was Yongding in Fujian; he had attended an old-style private school there when he was small, before returning to Rangoon to study Chinese medicine from his father and help him run the family medicine shop Eng Aun Tong. He and his younger brother Aw Boon-par inherited the business from their father in 1908, and the following year he travelled to a number of countries to explore the trade in Chinese and Western medicines. This later allowed him to expand Eng Aun Tong's business, and he distilled the benefits of traditional Chinese medicinal pills, powder, paste and pellets into over-the-counter preparations such as tiger balm, Balashin Sai and headache cure, adopting a tiger for the company's brand. The medicines sold very well throughout the world, and Aw earned the nickname the 'King of Tiger Balm'. Before and during the Eight-year War of Resistance, Aw played his part in patriotic activities aimed at national salvation and also donated large amounts of money to the cause. He and Tan Kah-kee were two of the most important overseas Chinese living in Southeast Asia during the Republican period: not only were they highly respected representatives of Chinese business overseas, they also symbolised the important contributions made to the resistance war by Chinese around the world.



## 中國共產黨領導下的八路軍和人民抗日武裝

1941年5月，中國共產黨領導下的八路軍和人民抗日武裝，為開闢冀熱敵後抗日根據地，轉戰在冀東長城內外。圖為部隊在長城上待命。

## The Eighth Route Army and the people's militia led by the CCP

Troops await orders at the Great Wall. The Eighth Route Army and the people's militia led by the CCP launched a campaign in the area around the Great Wall in the eastern part of Hebei in May 1941 with the aim of expanding bases allowing them to operate behind enemy lines in Hebei and Rehe.

## 八路軍聆聽「三大紀律八項注意」

在新開闢的灤縣部地區，八路軍紀律嚴明，堅持執行「三大紀律八項注意」的原則。每到一處，連級幹部都給戰士上政治課，當地群眾也來聽講。

## Soldiers of the Eighth Route Army listen to the 'Three Rules of Discipline' and 'Eight Points for Attention'

In its newly established bases in Luan County, the Eighth Route Army observed strict discipline and resolutely complied with the 'Three Rules of Discipline' and 'Eight Points for Attention'. Wherever they went, cadres at company level held political classes for the soldiers, which were also attended by local residents.





## 重慶大隧道慘案的死難者

1941年6月5日，日機對重慶市區投下大量爆炸彈和燃燒彈，市民湧入較場口大隧道躲避轟炸。由於人數過多，隧道通風設備不足，防護人員缺乏足夠的應變能力，導致隧道內秩序大亂，相互推擠，最後造成一千多人傷亡。此一事件稱為「重慶大隧道慘案」。圖為事發後救護人員將死難者的遺體抬上卡車。

## Victims of the Chongqing Great Tunnel Tragedy

Rescue workers move bodies of victims of what became known as the 'Chongqing Great Tunnel Tragedy' onto a truck. When Japanese planes dropped large quantities of explosive and incendiary bombs on urban areas of Chongqing on 5 June 1941, residents rushed to take shelter in the Jiaochangkou Tunnel. The inexperienced guards were unable to maintain order in the tunnel, while the overcrowded conditions meant people were pushed up tight against each other, and this combined with the inadequate ventilation led to more than a thousand people suffocating to death or suffering serious injuries.

## 鄂西前線運糧隊伍穿越艱險的山路

圖為 1941 年 10 月，鄂西前線運糧隊伍正穿越艱險的山路。此時正值第二次長沙會戰，日軍集中數個師團的兵力，圖一舉殲滅駐守湖南的中國軍隊。由於日軍攻堅甚猛，中國軍民傷亡甚重；不過，中方採誘敵深入的戰略，由鄂西的宜昌、粵北和贛西緊急調兵，與長沙城內的中國軍隊對日軍形成包圍之勢。一部份進入長沙城內的日軍遭到殲滅，其餘大部份緊急後撤，遭中國軍隊追擊，死傷甚多，雙方又恢復到戰前的態勢。圖中民工所運者即為宜昌援軍之軍糧。

## A food transport squad on the western Hubei frontline crosses hazardous mountain paths

Civilian workers transport food along mountain paths for soldiers in Yichang on the western Hubei frontline in October 1941 during the second Battle of Changsha. The Japanese had assembled several divisions with the intention of destroying in a single strike the bulk of the Chinese troops, who were defending Hunan. The Chinese suffered serious casualties in the fierce attack, but, employing the tactic of luring the enemies deep into hostile country and then urgently despatching troops from Yichang in western Hubei and from northern Guangdong and western Jiangxi to combine with the forces in Changsha, they encircled the Japanese. Some of the Japanese detachments that had entered Changsha were annihilated, while the larger body of troops suffered significant casualties during Chinese attacks as they urgently retreated. The situation returned to the way it was before the battle.



## 太平洋戰爭

1941年12月，山本五十六指揮聯合艦隊偷襲珍珠港，此為日軍從戰機上所拍攝的珍珠港實景，也是日軍投下第一枚炸彈的珍貴影像。

## The Pacific War

In December 1941, Admiral Yamamoto Isoroku, commander-in-chief of the Japanese Combined Fleet, launched a sudden attack on Pearl Harbour. Taken from a Japanese fighter plane, this valuable image records the first bomb dropped by the Japanese on the US naval base in Hawaii.





## 日機轟炸夏威夷機場

1941 年 12 月，日機轟炸珍珠港時，同時也轟炸夏威夷機場。此照片為日機拍攝夏威夷機場的一幕，機場熊熊大火，冒著黑煙，機坪上停著整齊的戰鬥機機隊。

## Japanese planes bomb Hawaii Airport

During the attack on Pearl Harbour in December 1941, Japanese planes bombed Hawaii Airport at the same time. Here, a cloud of dark smoke can be seen rising from flames burning part of the airport, while US fighter planes, caught unawares, can be seen parked neatly on the ground.



## 羅斯福總統簽署對日宣戰文件

1941 年 12 月 8 日，日本偷襲珍珠港美國太平洋艦隊的次日，羅斯福總統在國會發表講話，譴責日本偷襲美國的暴行，稱這天會是歷史上恥辱的一天，並要求國會對日宣戰。下午 4 時 10 分，他戴著悼念珍珠港事件死難者的黑袖章，在對日宣戰書上簽了字。

## President Roosevelt signs the declaration of war on Japan

On 8 December 1941, the day after Japan attacked the US Pacific Fleet at Pearl Harbour, President Roosevelt delivered a speech in Congress denouncing Japanese atrocities in launching the surprise attack on the US and calling it 'a date which will live in infamy'. He also demanded that Congress declare war on Japan, and at 4.10 p.m., wearing a black armband in mourning for those who had lost their lives at Pearl Harbour, he signed the declaration marking America's entry into the Second World War.



## 美軍戰史上的慘敗

1941 年 12 月 22 日，日軍第 48 陸軍師在菲律賓林加延灣的三個灘頭登陸，迅速攻上灘頭，並直逼首府馬尼拉。面對日軍異常猛烈的攻勢，菲律賓防衛司令麥克阿瑟將軍決定棄守馬尼拉，率部北撤巴丹半島。對於遠東戰局的挫敗，美國並無立即返回的計劃，華盛頓評估東西戰場的情況後，確定了以納粹德國為首要敵人的作戰方針，美軍主力應部署在歐洲；太平洋戰場初期階段以固守為主，因此不擬增兵。由於增援不足，受困於巴丹半島的美軍瀕臨彈盡援絕，麥克阿瑟將軍奉命先行撤退至澳大利亞，他和家人在官兵送行的感傷氣氛中搭乘魚雷艦艇離去，留下的美軍擠在山岩隧道之中。1942 年 4 月 3 日，日軍在重新增援後，對巴丹發動總攻擊。9 日，駐守巴丹的美軍少將小愛德華·金率七萬餘美菲官兵投降，創下美軍戰史上最龐大的投降數字。6 月 9 日，最後一批駐守菲律賓其餘島嶼的美軍亦宣告投降。

## A major defeat in US military history

On 22 December 1941, troops of the Japanese 48th division landed on three beachheads along Lingayen Gulf in the Philippines and advanced swiftly on the capital, Manila. Confronted with the severity of the Japanese attack, General Douglas MacArthur, the US commander in charge of the defence of the Philippines, decided to abandon Manila and withdrew his troops north to the Bataan Peninsula. The US did not plan to recover its losses in the Far East immediately. After assessing conditions on both the eastern and western fronts, Washington confirmed that Nazi Germany was its major enemy and that US troops would be deployed mainly to Europe. In the early stages of the Pacific War, its main tactic involved maintaining a strong defence, and no increase in troops was planned. The lack of reinforcements meant that the US forces trapped on the Bataan Peninsula began to run out of ammunition and supplies. General MacArthur was ordered to retreat to Australia. A sentimental atmosphere marked the farewell given by his officers and soldiers as he and his family departed on a torpedo boat, leaving his men behind in tunnels carved into rock mountains. The Japanese, on the other hand, quickly reinforced their troops and launched an all-out attack on Bataan on 3 April 1942. On 9 April, Major General Edward Postell King Jr commanding the US and Filipino forces in Bataan decided to surrender to the Japanese. Numbering over 70,000 officers and men, it was the largest military force to surrender in US history. On 9 June, the last US troops garrisoned on other islands in the Philippines also declared their surrender.



## 麥克阿瑟的誓言

圖為美軍在菲島戰敗後，星條旗被丟棄在垃圾堆中，象徵日軍在太平洋戰爭中取得重大勝利；至於被迫丟下部隊離去的麥克阿瑟將軍則寢食難安，在澳洲發出「我將回來！」的豪語。巴丹投降的美菲戰俘共七萬餘人，他們被日軍強迫長途跋涉和從事苦役，許多死於凌虐、疾病和飢餓當中。直至1944年10月20日，麥帥率大軍重登菲島萊特灣時，才以絕對優勢的砲火和機械化部隊掃蕩日軍，解放了受凌辱兩年多的倖存美菲官兵。

## MacArthur's vow

With US troops defeated in the Philippines, the Stars and Stripes flag left in rubbish dumps came to symbolise a major Japanese victory in the Pacific War. Feeling uneasy after being forced to abandon his troops and escape to Australia, General MacArthur made the bold promise 'I shall return'. More than 70,000 US and Filipino soldiers captured in Bataan were forced by the Japanese to walk a long distance to a prisoner-of-war camp to do hard labour, and many of them died of torture, illness and hunger. Those who managed to survive the following two years and more of torture and humiliation at the hands of the Japanese were liberated only when Commander MacArthur fulfilled his promise and landed at Leyte Gulf on 20 October 1944 with the US Army, smashing the Japanese troops with its superiority in weaponry and mechanised forces.

### 第三次長沙會戰後的長沙街頭景象

圖為 1942 年 1 月，第三次長沙會戰後，長沙街頭的景象。1941 年 12 月，日軍沿粵漢路和修水兩路，直攻長沙，中國軍隊緊急調防，戰事集中於長沙一城。由於日軍部署分散，反遭中國軍隊分別包圍，不僅攻勢被打斷，甚至出現潰退的情況。此役日軍傷亡慘重，被擄去了大批槍械、車馬和文件。駐重慶的盟國軍事人員皆受邀前往參觀所擄獲的物資，這項勝利影響國際視聽甚鉅。

### A street scene in Changsha after the Third Battle of Changsha (1942)

The picture shows a street scene in Changsha after the Third Battle of Changsha had ended in January 1942. In December 1941, Japanese troops launched a direct attack on Changsha along the Canton-Hankou Railway and the Xiushui River. Urgently organising their defences, the Chinese again decided to lure the Japanese in, and the battle was fought mainly around and in the city of Changsha. The Japanese troops were repulsed, and the Chinese then counterattacked, not only halting the advance of the Japanese troops, but also forcing them to retreat. The Japanese suffered heavy casualties in this battle, and large quantities of ammunitions, vehicles and documents fell into Chinese hands. Personnel from the Allied forces stationed in Chongqing were invited to inspect the battlefield and the captured materiel, and the victory quickly attracted tremendous international attention.



## 蔣介石就任中國戰區盟軍最高統帥時與夫人留影

圖為 1942 年 1 月，蔣介石在重慶就任中國戰區盟軍最高統帥時與夫人留影。1941 年 12 月 8 日太平洋戰爭爆發，美國總統羅斯福為了團結同盟國的力量，致電蔣介石，建議成立「中國戰區最高統帥部」，由蔣出任中國戰區盟軍最高統帥。統帥部的設立，使得美國軍事援助更暢通無阻，同時也提高了中國在二戰中的地位。

## Chiang Kai-shek and his wife

Chiang Kai-shek and his wife attend a ceremony in Chongqing at which he assumed the post of Supreme Commander of the Allied China Theatre in January 1942. To unite the Allied powers after the Pacific War broke out on 8 December 1941, US President Franklin D. Roosevelt telephoned Chiang and suggested that the Office of the Supreme Commander of the China Theatre be established under Chiang's leadership. The establishment of the office smoothed the way for the provision of US military aid to China and also enhanced China's status among the Allies in the Second World War.





## 被俘虜日軍在接受早點名

圖為 1942 年 2 月第三次長沙會戰後，被俘虜的日軍官兵早上在收容所裡接受點名。日軍在這場會戰中遭到慘重的打擊，接近 57,000 人被殲，並有 139 人被俘。這次會戰被視為珍珠港事件以來同盟國軍隊的一大勝利，因此被俘日軍官兵均表現得垂頭喪氣。

## Morning roll call for Japanese prisoners of war

Japanese prisoners of war line up for morning roll call in a detention camp in February 1942 after the Third Battle of Changsha, in which the Japanese army suffered a serious setback, with almost 57,000 soldiers killed. 139 were also captured, and these prisoners, officers and soldiers alike, look disheartened, as the battle was the first major victory for the Allied forces in the Pacific War.



## 緬甸戰役

1942 年 2 月，日軍經泰國直攻緬甸，就如在馬來亞的情況一樣，英軍無力抵抗。3 月 8 日，日軍攻佔了首府仰光，印度震動。圖為日軍在緬甸叢林作戰的情形。由於日軍以協助緬甸和印度爭取獨立為名，加上緬甸又為中國此時對外唯一的出口，因此在這之前，蔣委員長夫婦專程赴印度訪問，與印度政要，包括尼赫魯會晤，期望中印兩個民族能夠一起參與反侵略陣線，並向印度獨立領袖甘地表達支持之意。此外，中國亦派出遠征軍入緬。4 月，由孫立人指揮的新 38 師攻克仁安羌，救出被圍英軍。不過隨後遠征軍的後路遭日軍截斷，其中兩個師撤往印度，主力部隊則經荒無人煙的密林退回國境，傷亡慘重。直到 1943 年底，配備及訓練優良的中國駐印軍與美軍聯合逐步肅清北緬，第二次入緬，浴血奮戰，成為勝利之師。

## The Burma Campaign

Japanese troops fight in a Burmese forest after Japan invaded Burma from Thailand in February 1942. As in Malaya, British forces were unable to offer much resistance, and the Japanese occupied Rangoon (now Yangon), the Burmese capital, on 8 March. India was shocked, as previously the Japanese had claimed that they wanted to help Burma and India gain independence. Burma was also China's only link to the outside world, and Chiang Kai-shek and his wife therefore travelled to India to meet important political leaders, including Jawaharlal Nehru, with the hope of persuading India to join a united anti-Japanese front. He also met Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi to express China's support for Gandhi's Indian independence movement. China also sent troops to Burma: in April, the New 38th Division commanded by Sun Li-jen came to the rescue of British troops besieged during the Battle of Yenangyaung. However, the lines of the Chinese Expeditionary Force in Burma were later cut in two by the Japanese, and Sun and his men retreated to India with the British, while the main force tried to return to China through difficult jungle terrain, suffering heavy casualties on the way. In late 1943, well-equipped and well-trained Chinese troops based in India entered Burma for the second time and, fighting bravely alongside US forces, gradually cleared the north of the country until victory was earned.

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## CHINESE PILOTS IN THE MAKING: ADVANCED INSTRUCTION IN THE U.S.



CHINESE CADETS RECEIVE ADVANCED FLYING INSTRUCTION FROM AMERICAN EXPERTS. THREE OF THE INSTRUCTORS, STANDING ON THE WING OF THE PLANE, TALK TO CADETS.



IN THE LINK TRAINER: AMERICAN MILITARY OBSERVERS REPORT THAT THE CHINESE CADETS SHOW AN EXCEPTIONAL APTITUDE FOR FLYING.



"SO SOLLV, HIROCHITO SPECIAL": EXAMINING A BOMB ON WHICH THIS MESSAGE WAS WRITTEN BY THE CADETS: A SCENE IN THE CLASS-ROOM.

Young Chinese, destined for service with the Chinese Air Force, receive preliminary tests and training in their own country, and those who show special aptitude are then selected by their own officers for advanced instruction under the expert tutelage of American air instructors in the United States. The students are given flight training identical to that proffered to American aviation cadets, the only difference from the thirty-five-week American course being the instruction in



CADET MO CHUNG YUNG AT THE CONTROLS OF THE TRAINING PLANE: THE INSTRUCTOR IS SEATED IN THE REAR.



CHINESE CADETS ON THE MARCH: MILITARY DRILL IS INCLUDED IN THE THIRTY-FIVE-WEEK COURSE, WHICH DIFFERS IN THIS RESPECT FROM THE AMERICAN.



CHECKING OVER THEIR RANGE-CHART PRIOR TO A FLIGHT: (L. TO R.) CADETS CHEN HSING YAO, CHANG CHIN LO, AND WANG YUNG CHANG.



MAPPING A CROSS-COUNTRY FLIGHT: SQUATTING ON THE FLOOR OF THEIR BARRACKS, CHINESE AIR-CADETS STUDY THE COUNTRY OVER WHICH THEY WILL FLY.

military drill. For this phase of the training special Chinese officers are assigned to accompany the students for the purpose of supervising martial training peculiar to the Chinese Army. On completing their course, the Chinese aviators are commissioned as lieutenants in the Chinese Air Forces, and assigned to immediate service in the Far East. American military observers report that the men have shown an exceptional aptitude for flying.

## 中國空軍在美國受訓

圖為 1942 年 3 月 28 日英國《倫敦新聞畫報》關於中國飛行員在美國受訓的報道，標題為「中國飛行員在美國接受高級培訓」。抗日戰爭中，作為盟友的美國，不僅向中國提供了大量的軍事物資援助，還派出軍事教官對中國軍隊的訓練和作戰進行指導，另有中國空軍和海軍官兵赴美接受訓練。這些中國最優秀的飛行員在接受了高級訓練回國後，投身於中美空軍混合大隊，鷹擊長空，在這場反法西斯戰爭中扮演了重要角色。

## Chinese air force pilots receiving training in the US

British magazine *The Illustrated London News* published this report on Chinese air force pilots receiving training in the US under the headline 'Chinese Pilots in the Making: Advanced Instruction in the U.S.' on 28 March 1942. The US was China's main ally in the War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression, not only supplying it with large quantities of military materials, but also dispatching military instructors to help train Chinese troops and enhance their fighting capabilities. Moreover, officers and ranks in the air force and the navy were sent to train in the US. After returning home, these outstanding Chinese pilots fought in the air with the Chinese-American Composite Wing and played an important role in the war against Fascism.



## 八路軍向錦承鐵路南面山區挺進

1942 年夏，八路軍向錦承鐵路南大片山區挺進。半個月內，連克 18 個村莊，解放了村莊的老百姓，受到群眾的歡迎。

## The Eighth Route Army on the march to the mountains south of the Jinzhou-Chengde Railway

The Eighth Route Army advances towards the large mountainous area south of the Jinzhou- Chengde Railway in the summer of 1942, where they will retake 18 villages within just half a month to earn the appreciation of the liberated masses.



## 在華日人反戰同盟成員在歡迎會上陳詞

1943 年，在華日人反戰同盟西南支部成員抵達重慶，受到各界歡迎。圖為一名隊員在歡迎會上慷慨陳詞，痛批日本軍國主義害人害己。1940 年 7 月 20 日，「在華日人反戰同盟」由日本左翼文人鹿地亘在重慶成立，目的是在日軍戰俘中吸收反戰人士，並對日軍進行日語廣播宣傳。

## A member of the Anti-war Union of Japanese Nationals in China makes a speech at a welcoming gathering

Members of the southwestern branch of the Anti-war Union of Japanese Nationals in China arrived in Chongqing in 1943, where they received a warm welcome from various sectors of the community. Here, a member of the union makes an emotional speech at the welcoming gathering, harshly criticising Japanese militarism for the harm it was causing not only to other countries, but also to Japan itself. The union had been set up in Chongqing by Japanese leftist writer Kaji Wataru on 20 July 1940 with the objective of attracting anti-war elements among Japanese prisoners of war and broadcasting anti-war messages to Japanese soldiers in their own language.

## 中英代表簽訂《中英新約》

1943年1月11日，國民政府外交部長宋子文（右）與英國代表薛穆在重慶簽訂《中英新約》，該約全名為《中英關於取消英國在華治外法權及其有關條約與換文》，主要內容是英國撤廢在華治法外權，終止1901年《辛丑條約》給予英國的一切權利，交還天津、廣州的英租界，並終止在北平使館界、上海及廈門公共租界所享有的權利。《中英條約》的簽署代表了中國在外交方面取得了重要成就，而與英國的問題則只剩下香港。因著特殊的歷史狀況，這個問題需留待到1980年代才獲得解決。

## Chinese and British representatives sign the new Sino-British Treaty

T.V. Soong (right), the foreign minister of the Nationalist government, and British representative Sir Horace James Seymour sign the *Sino-British Treaty for the Abolition of Extraterritoriality and Related Rights in China* in Chongqing on 11 January 1943. Under the terms of this new treaty, Britain gave up its extraterritorial rights in China and terminated all the rights it had acquired under the 1901 *Boxer Protocol* and those it enjoyed in the Legation Quarters in Beijing and in the public concessions in Shanghai and Xiamen, while also returning British concessions in Tianjin and Canton to China, and its signing symbolised an important diplomatic achievement for China. The only issue left unresolved was Hong Kong, which, because of the special historical circumstances, was not settled until the 1980s.





## 美國國會議員起立鼓掌

1943年2月18日，宋美齡向美國國會參眾兩院分別發表演說，她強調中國軍民在抗日戰爭中的艱苦卓絕和流血犧牲，認為同盟國只有聯合起來一致對付日本才能讓世界有和平的未來。宋美齡演說期間數次被議員的掌聲打斷，待演說結束，議員全體起立鼓掌，他們都被宋美齡的熱情與真誠所打動。（美國國家檔案館照片）

## Standing applause from US Congressmen

Soong May-ling gives a speech respectively to the Senate and the House of Representatives on 18 February 1943. Highlighting the hardship endured and the sacrifices made by Chinese soldiers and civilians in their War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression, she stressed that there would be no prospect of peace for the world unless the Allied Powers united to fight against Japan hand in hand. Soong's speech was interrupted several times by the applause of the US congressmen, who, touched by her passion and sincerity, rose as one to give her a standing ovation at the end of her speech. (Photo courtesy from United States National Archives and Records Administration, thereafter NARA)



## 新徽章設計者在「飛虎隊」 機身上畫新標誌

1943 年，美國志願航空隊被改編為美國陸軍航空兵第 14 航空隊，其戰鬥主力 23 大隊即「飛虎隊」時期的三個中隊，後成為第 68 混成聯隊。為了延續部隊的傳統仍保留「飛虎隊」之名，並且更新部隊的徽章：一隻戴著星條旗圖案的兇猛飛虎，衝破青天白日徽章後將一面日本國旗撕碎。照片中是新徽章的設計者正在機身上塗畫新標誌。（美國國家檔案館照片）

## New logo for the Flying Tigers

The American Volunteer Group was absorbed into the 14th Air Force in 1943, the main fighting force of which, the 23rd Fighter Group, comprised the three squadrons from the Flying Tigers period; it later became the 68th Composite Wing. The name Flying Tigers was kept in order to continue the group's tradition, but a new emblem was adopted – a fierce tiger sporting a stars and stripes hat flies through the blue sky and white sun crest of the Nationalist government while tearing a Japanese flag to shreds. Here, the designer of the insignia paints it on to the fuselage of a plane. (Photo courtesy from NARA)



## 中國抗戰英雄陳納德將軍

已經是美國第 14 航空隊指揮官的陳納德將軍，於 1943 年 3 月升任為少將司令，其左袖所佩戴的是同盟國軍隊中緬印戰區徽章。陳納德於 1941 年美國航空志願隊成立後任大隊長，二戰期間帶領美國及中國飛行員立下赫赫戰功。

## General Claire Lee Chennault, a hero in China's War of Resistance

Claire Lee Chennault, the leader of the Flying Tigers, was appointed battalion chief of the American Volunteer Group when it was set up in 1941 and had been promoted by March 1943 to the rank of lieutenant general in command of the US 14th Air Force. The insignia on his left shoulder is that of the Allied forces in the China-Burma-India Theatre. An outstanding tactician, Chennault achieved brilliant success with the American and Chinese pilots he led during the Second World War.



## 聯合國日慶祝活動

1943年6月14日，為慶祝聯合國日，在重慶舉行了十萬人的慶祝遊行，照片中從左至右分別為何應欽、蔣介石和吳鐵城。1944年8月至10月，中美英蘇四國為籌組維持戰後世界和平的機構，於華盛頓鄧巴頓橡樹園舉行會議，10月，四國同時宣布戰後組織聯合國建議案，作為未來維持世界和平機構之規程草案。（美國國家檔案館照片）

## Celebrating United Nations Day

(From left to right) He Yangqin, Chiang Kai-shek and Wu Tiecheng look on as 100,000 people attend the rally held in Chongqing on 14 June 1943 to celebrate the United Nations Day. The foundations for an organisation to be set up after the war to maintain international peace and security were laid at the Dumbarton Oaks Conference held in Washington from August to October 1944 between China, the US, Britain and the USSR. By the end of the conference, the four nations had agreed a tentative set of proposals for the establishment of a general international organisation and a draft charter for what would become the United Nations. (Photo courtesy from NARA)

## 蔣氏夫婦與史迪威

1943年7月7日，中緬印戰區美軍司令史迪威在代表羅斯福總統為蔣介石授勳後的茶會上，與宋美齡、蔣介石聽一位美國軍官說話。1941年中國成為同盟國的一員，在世界反法西斯戰爭中，中國軍隊的抗戰有效減緩了日本擴張的步伐，為盟軍在太平洋和歐洲戰場上爭得主動。1943年7月7日，在「七七事變」爆發六周年的紀念儀式上，史迪威代表美國政府向蔣介石授予總司令級功勳獎章，蔣介石成為首位也是唯一一位在生前獲得此章的華人。（美國國家檔案館照片）

## The Chiang couple and Joseph Stilwell

Joseph Stilwell, US Commander in the China-Burma-India Theatre of War, listens to a staff officer's story with Soong May-ling and Chiang Kai-shek at a tea reception after presenting Chiang with the Legion of Merit medal on 7 July 1943. China officially became a member of the Allies in 1941, and in the global war against Fascism the continued resistance of Chinese troops effectively slowed the pace of Japanese expansion and thus allowed Allied forces to secure dominance on the battlefield in the Pacific and Europe. At this ceremony, held on the sixth anniversary of the Marco Polo Bridge Incident, Stilwell presented the Legion of Merit at the rank of Chief Commander on behalf of the US government to Chiang, who thus became the first and only Chinese to be awarded this medal while still alive. (Photo courtesy from NARA)



## 國軍以機關槍向敵人猛烈掃射

1943年11月，常德會戰中，中國軍隊以機關槍向敵人猛烈地掃射。日軍企圖殲滅這一線保護重慶的中國軍隊，主力由彌陀市、華容一線向中國軍隊發動攻擊；中國軍隊則固守常德、澧水、石門、慈利等據點。日軍一度佔領常德，但中國軍隊在飛虎隊的支援之下，隨後將日軍逐出常德。

## A Chinese machine gun position opens fire on Japanese forces

Chinese soldiers unleash a steady stream of machine gun fire on the Japanese invaders during the Battle of Changde in November 1943. Intending to annihilate the bulk of the Chinese units defending Chongqing, the Japanese deployed their main attack force along the Mituo-Huarong front, while the Chinese reinforced their defences at places such as Changde, Fengshui, Shimen and Cili. The Japanese succeeded in occupying Changde, but were soon driven out again by Chinese troops supported by the Flying Tigers.





### 國軍在常德市區內進行衝鋒

1943年11月，中國軍隊在常德市區內進行衝鋒。11月25日，日軍突破常德東、北門，中、日兩軍展開逐巷逐屋的戰鬥，雙方傷亡慘重，中美空軍配合地面部隊對日軍進行猛烈的轟炸。12月9日，第九戰區指揮部調動援軍，合編為歐震兵團，增援城內守軍，日軍陷入被動，中國軍隊則反守為攻。

### Chinese troops advance across an urban area in Changde

Chinese soldiers charge through urban areas in Changde in November 1943. Japanese forces broke through the East and the North Gates of Changde on 25 November, but were engaged by Chinese troops in fierce house-to-house fighting, with both sides suffering heavy casualties. Chinese and US planes, working with the land forces, launched bombing raids on the Japanese, while on 9 December the headquarters of the Ninth War Area assigned relief troops to the Ou Chen Army, which was then despatched to reinforce the troops defending Changde. The Chinese were able to turn the tide, putting the Japanese onto the defensive.



## 中、美、英三國首腦亮相

1943 年 11 月 25 日，蔣介石夫婦與美國總統羅斯福（前排左二）、英國首相邱吉爾（前排左三）於開羅會議期間在開羅的米納酒店合影。此為開羅會議的經典照片，被反覆使用，也是中國在二戰國際地位的象徵。（美國國家檔案館照片）

## The heads of China, the US and Britain at the Cairo Conference

Chiang Kai-shek (left) and his wife (right), US president Franklin Roosevelt (second from the left) and British prime minister Winston Churchill (second from right) are photographed at the Mena House Hotel in Cairo on 25 November 1943 during the Cairo Conference. A classic image of the Cairo Conference that has been used on many different occasions, the photograph also serves as a symbol of China's growing international status during the Second World War. (Photo courtesy from NARA)

Nov. 27, 1943

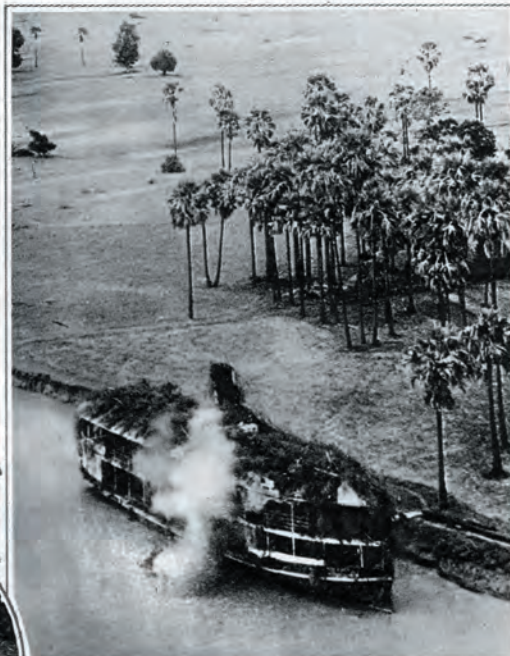
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# BEAUFIGHTERS HIT HARD AT THE JAPANESE IN BURMA.



AN ENEMY OIL BARGE, LYING OFF STEAMER GHAT, SOUTH-WEST OF FAKOKKU, BURMA, BEING ATTACKED BY AN R.A.F. BEAUFIGHTER.



AN R.A.F. BEAUFIGHTER ATTACKS RIVER CRAFT BETWEEN KYANKPADSUNG AND MUAL. CANNON SHELLS HIT A CAMOUFLAGED CREEK STEAMER.



A GOODS TRAIN, BETWEEN, THAZI AND PYAWBWE, IS ATTACKED. CLOUDS OF STEAM SURROUND THE ENGINE, WHICH HAS BEEN HIT BY CANNON SHELLS.



JUNGLE SCOUTS IN BURMA: THESE CHINESE TROOPS, THEIR FACES PROTECTED BY MOSQUITO NETTING, STALK THE JAPANESE THROUGH THE JUNGLE.



CLOUDS OF DENSE BLACK SMOKE ROLL UP TO A GREAT HEIGHT AFTER AN ATTACK BY BEAUFIGHTERS ON OIL TANKS OF THE YETHAVA REFINERY NEAR MAGWE.

Beaufighters over Burma have been hitting hard and often at important Japanese supply and transport targets. The results obtained have been excellent and the raids are a constant source of worry to the enemy. River craft, trains and oil storage tanks are among the various objectives attacked, and, as can be seen in our pictures, the shooting is good. The terrible country Burma offers as a battlefield

can be estimated in the photograph of the three Chinese scouts stalking the Japanese through thick jungle. Trained in modern methods of warfare, received at General Stilwell's school, these soldiers of Generalissimo Chiang-Kai-shek are more than a match for the wily Japanese. The territory through which they are walking is where American and Chinese troops fought side by side for the first time in history.

## 緬甸戰場

圖為 1943 年 11 月 27 日英國《倫敦新聞畫報》關於英軍在緬甸軍事行動的報道，標題為「英俊勇士轟炸機重創緬甸日軍」。1942 年春，中國遠征軍深入緬甸，援助英軍在同古阻擊日軍，但未能成功。只有孫立人將軍率領的新 38 師在仁安羌戰役取得勝利，救出數千被圍英軍。之後日軍席捲緬甸，英軍撤退入印度，而中國遠征軍亦遭受巨大傷亡，被迫撤出緬甸。1943 年下半年，盟軍開始反攻，翌年初中國軍隊攻下了緬北孟關、瓦魯班等地。此為該報道的背景，記者強調了英國空軍的轟炸行動。

## The Burma Campaign

British magazine *The Illustrated London News* published a report on the military action being undertaken by British troops in Burma under the headline 'Beaufighters hit hard at the Japanese in Burma' on 27 November 1943. In early 1942, the Chinese Expeditionary Force (Burma) entered Burma to assist the British troops to shore up the defensive line in Toungoo but was unsuccessful. Only the New 38th Division under the command of General Sun Liren played a key role in the Battle of Yenangyaung, helping to rescue several thousand British troops. Subsequently the Japanese army swept through Burma and British troops had to withdraw to India. The Chinese Expeditionary Force also suffered heavy casualties and retreated from Burma. In later half of 1943, the Allied Forces began to reconquer Burma. In early 1944, Chinese troops earned victories at Maingkwan and Walawbum in north Burma. This was the background to this report, with the reporter placed more emphasis on the bombing raids carried out by Beaufighters of the Royal Air Force.



## 德黑蘭會議決定戰後歐洲新秩序

圖為 1943 年 12 月 7 日美國《紐約時報》關於德黑蘭會議的報道，標題為「三巨頭將聯合打擊德國為和平剷除暴政……」。文章並搭配了斯大林、羅斯福、邱吉爾三人的合影。德黑蘭會議之前，羅斯福、邱吉爾、蔣介石在開羅開會，會議決定了日本戰敗後亞洲的新秩序；德黑蘭會議則決定對德國軍事戰略以及初步擘劃出德國戰敗後的歐洲新秩序。

## New post-war order in Europe decided at the Tehran Conference

US newspaper *The New York Times* published a report on the Tehran Conference on 7 December 1943 under the headline "'Big 3' charts triple blows to humble Reich and agrees on a peace to eliminate tyranny..." and above a photo showing Stalin, Roosevelt and Churchill together. Roosevelt and Churchill had earlier met Chiang Kai-shek in Cairo, where they had decided on a new order for Asia after Japan was defeated. At the Tehran Conference, the Allies agreed the military strategies that would be employed to ensure victory over Germany and the new order that would shape Europe after the war was over.



## 中國軍隊內部通話的情形

圖為 1944 年騰衝戰役中國軍隊內部通話的情形。1943 年 10 月，中國駐印軍對緬北發起反攻，中國遠征軍為策應這次反攻，打通國際線，於 1944 年發起滇西戰役，日軍第 33 師團、第 56 師團為保障其主力側背，憑藉地形，固守騰衝，松山、龍陵、芒市、平戛等據點，中國遠征軍第 20、第 11 集團軍與滇西各民族民眾，浴血奮戰，攻克日軍據點，以光復廣大滇西的土地，並與中國駐印軍會師芒友，取得了全殲日軍、打通中印交通線的重大勝利。

## Chinese communications during the Burma Campaign

Chinese soldiers made internal phone calls during the Battle of Tengchong in 1944. In October 1943, Chinese troops in India launched a counterattack into northern Burma. To build up a united front and exert concerted pressure on the Japanese, the Chinese Expeditionary Force (Burma) also launched a campaign, known as the Battle of Northern Burma and Western Yunnan, in 1944. To protect the flanks and rear of their main force, the 33rd and 56th Divisions of the Japanese army made use of the landscape to put up fierce resistance at places such as Tengchong, Songshan, Longling, Mangshi and Pingjia, but, together with various ethnic groups in western Yunnan, the 20th and 11th Group Armies of the Chinese Expeditionary Force fought bravely to conquer Japanese strongholds and recovered broad swathes of land in the province. At the border town of Muse, they joined up with the Chinese troops from India and wiped out the Japanese, achieving a major victory and completing the final link in the supply route between China and India.



## 美軍飛行員的墓穴

圖為 1944 年，在剛犧牲的幾位第 14 飛行隊成員的葬禮上，八名士兵在鳴槍致敬，當地軍民也參加了葬禮，其中一位犧牲的美軍還是猶太裔。這塊墓地設計成地上的墓穴，為了方便戰後將遺骨取出運回國內。（美國國家檔案館照片）

## Tombs of US pilots

An eight-gun salute is fired in tribute to members of the 14th Air Force, including one Jewish pilot, who died in the war at a funeral in 1944, which was also attended by local soldiers and residents. The graveyard was designed with the tombs laid on the ground so that it would be easier to collect and transport the remains of the pilots back to the US after the war had ended. (Photo courtesy from NARA)

## 研究軍事地圖

1944年6月4日，在中緬印戰區一處地方，中國遠征軍司令衛立煌（圖中間穿馬靴站立者）和眾參謀一起研究軍事地圖。（美國國家檔案館照片）

## Planning the advance

Wei Lihuang (middle, wearing riding boots), Commander of the Chinese Expeditionary Force (Burma), studies a military map with a group of colleagues somewhere in the China-Burma-India Theatre on 4 June 1944. (Photo courtesy from NARA)





## 六月六日斷腸時

1944 年，盟軍發動大規模攻擊，展開取回德國所佔領歐洲土地的行動，登陸法國諾曼第灘頭，圖為盟軍登上著名的奧瑪哈海灘後的情景。1942 年中以後，美英即考慮在歐洲開闢第二戰場，但地點和時間無法確定。1943 年初，德軍連續在斯大林格勒和北非遭受重挫，雙方力量對比明顯消長，美英已能集結百萬以上的兵力，進行對德國的總攻擊。1943 年 11 月美英蘇決定隔年春季發動大規模反攻，一舉擊潰德國。1944 年 6 月 6 日，由盟軍最高統帥艾森豪指揮，動用陸海空三軍總共二百多萬兵力，在諾曼第五個灘頭登陸，雙方戰況慘烈。德軍因估計錯誤，倉促應戰，以致潰不成軍。8 月 25 日，盟軍光復巴黎。此役是人類史上最大的兩棲作戰，德軍喪失四十萬部隊，納粹帝國呈現搖搖欲墜的局面。

## The Longest Day

US troops disembark on Omaha Beach in Normandy, France, where the Allies landed during Operation Overlord, the start of the campaign to retake German-occupied Europe, in 1944. The US and Britain had wanted to open up a second front in Europe since the middle of 1942, but could not decide when and where to do so. After Germany suffered a number of serious setbacks in quick succession in Russia (especially at Stalingrad) and North Africa in early 1943, the balance of power between the Allies and the Axis powers began to shift. In November 1943, the US and Britain gathered over 1 million men and finalised plans to launch a decisive campaign against Nazi Germany the following spring. Led by Dwight D. Eisenhower, the Supreme Commander of the Allied Forces in Europe, more than 2 million army, navy and air force troops were deployed to secure five beachheads in Normandy on 6 June 1944. The fighting was fierce, but when the Germans miscalculated the strength of the invasion and launched a hasty counterattack, they were completely routed, losing 400,000 men. The Allies went on to liberate Paris on 25 August, and the Nazi empire began to collapse. Operation Overlord was the largest amphibious operation in human history.

## 「中國的華爾街」

1944年7月，一輛美軍憲兵的吉普車正停在重慶新街口的鐘樓下。這裡是戰時中國的金融中心，被稱作「中國的華爾街」。重慶曾受日軍猛烈轟炸，成為「世界上遭受轟炸最猛烈的城市」。在這些日子裡，這裡曾被夷為平地。（美國國家檔案館照片）

## China's 'Wall Street'

July 1944: a US jeep pulls up at a Chinese policeman's post under a big clock marking the beginning of Xinjiekou, China's 'Wall Street', which had been a financial centre in China during the war. This whole area was completely levelled in the period when Chongqing was the 'most bombed city in the world'. (Photo courtesy from NARA)





## 中國游擊隊準備開始進行偵察

1944年7月，中國遠征軍第二軍第九師附屬的游擊隊，在日軍控制下的緬甸公路芒市路段開始進行偵察任務。（美國國家檔案館照片）

## Chinese guerrillas on a scouting mission

A band of Chinese guerrillas of the 9th Division of the 2nd Army prepare to go on a mission to reconnoitre enemy lines around Mangshi, a Japanese-held town on the Burma Road, in July 1944. (Photo courtesy from NARA)



### 日軍留下的陣地工事

1944年8月4日，攝影師拍下的這段戰壕，挖斷了滇緬公路來連接日軍的地堡和山洞。日軍為死守騰衝，在城內及周圍修築了大量工事和地堡，這條掘斷滇緬公路的戰壕即是其一。在這樣無掩護的開闊地帶，雖是一條小小的戰壕卻易守難攻，足見中國軍隊攻打之艱難。（美國國家檔案館照片）

### Fortifications dug by Japanese troops

Taken on 4 August 1944, this photograph shows a trench dug by the Japanese to sever the Burma Road and as part of a network of fortifications, including fortresses, caves and bunkers, that the Japanese built to defend Tengchong and its surroundings. Despite its small size, the trench was easy to defend but difficult to attack, as it had clear lines of sight over an open area, suggesting how hard it was for Chinese troops to retake the strategically important city. (Photo courtesy from NARA)

## 中國戰士使用新式火焰槍對日軍據守的戰堡發射火焰

1944 年 9 月，攜帶美式裝備的中國第 11 集團軍戰士正使用新式火焰槍對日軍據守的戰堡發射火焰。由於日軍在 1942 年 5 月佔領騰衝之後興建了大量堅固的明碉暗堡，因此中國軍隊與日軍在騰衝交戰時，幾乎是逐街逐巷地進行戰鬥，慘酷之狀，為八年抗戰中所罕見。

## Chinese soldiers fire flamethrowers at heavily fortified Japanese positions

Equipped with modern American weaponry, soldiers of China's 11th Group Army use flamethrowers to attack fortifications held by Japanese troops in September 1944. After occupying Tengchong in May 1942, the Japanese built a large number of fortresses and other defences, and when the Chinese sought to retake the city, they had to advance virtually street by street. The fighting was marked by a ferocity rarely seen during the Eight-year War of Resistance.





## 盟軍駐重慶的高級軍官在會議後進行午餐

1944 年 9 月 8 日駐重慶的中美高級軍官在軍事委員會總部的一次會議後進行午餐。從左至右分別是空軍總指揮周至柔、負責軍事委員會外事部門的楊宣誠（吸煙者）、盟軍中緬印戰區總參謀長史迪威、美國戰時生產委員會派駐中國的軍事顧問赫爾利、國民政府軍事委員會總參謀長何應欽、翻譯員、美國戰時生產委員會主席唐納德·尼爾森。（美國國家檔案館照片）

## Senior Allied military officials stationed in Chongqing at lunch after a meeting

(From left to right) Air Force Commander-in-Chief Zhou Zhirou, Chief of the Foreign Affairs Section of the National Military Council Yang Xuancheng (smoking), Joseph W. Stilwell, Chief of Staff of the Allied Forces in the China-Burma-India Theatre, Patrick J. Hurley, military advisor to the War Production Board, He Yangqin, Chief of Staff of the National Military Council, an interpreter and Donald Nelson, Chairman of the US War Production Board, have lunch following a conference at the headquarters of the National Military Council in Chongqing on 8 September 1944. (Photo courtesy from NARA)



## 中國軍隊克復龍陵

1944年11月3日，中國軍隊衝上龍陵城城牆，經過激戰終於克復了龍陵。滇西戰役發生在1944年下半年，儘管戰況艱苦，但中國駐印軍和中國遠征軍卻以全殲日軍的姿態取得最後的勝利，這跟抗戰初期的會戰中，中國軍隊僅取得局部勝利的情況有著根本的不同。抗戰末期，中國的精銳軍隊武器裝備不遜於日軍，而且在美軍的協助之下掌握了制空權，從而展現戰場上的主導權。

## Chinese troops retake Longling

Chinese troops breach the city wall of Longling on 3 November 1944 before eventually retaking the city after intense fighting. The Battle of Western Yunnan during the Burma campaign took place in the second half of 1944. Despite the fierce resistance put up by the enemy, Chinese troops stationed in India and the Chinese Expeditionary Force (Burma) achieved victory after completely annihilating the Japanese troops in a complete reversal of the situation in the early stages of the War of Resistance, when even partial Chinese successes were few and far between. By the end of the war, China's elite forces were equipped with arms that were in no way inferior to those of the Japanese. They also enjoyed control of the air thanks to US assistance and were therefore increasingly able to dominate battles.

## 歡送學生兵出征大會

圖為 1944 年 11 月舉行的重慶各界歡送軍政部教導團學生兵出征大會，場面熱烈。這一年 8 月，國民政府鑒於中國駐印軍和援緬遠征軍中下級幹部和特種兵嚴重缺員，而盟軍大量來華亦急需翻譯，於是發起了十萬青年從軍運動。11 月成立了青年軍編練總監部，總監為羅卓英、政治部主任蔣經國，眾多的青年基於愛國熱情，積極響應，至 1945 年初編成了 201 至 209 共 9 個師，約十萬人。

## Bidding farewell to students about to join the army

Warm scenes are evident at an event called 'Various Sectors of Chongqing Bidding Farewell to Students in the Military of War Departing on an Expedition' held in November 1944. Serious shortages of middle-ranking and junior cadres, special forces in India and the Chinese Expeditionary Force (Burma) and interpreters to assist the growing number of Allied forces in China prompted the Nationalist government to launch a campaign to recruit 100,000 young people into the army in August 1944. The Youth Corps' Training Department was set up in November 1944 under the command of Luo Zhuoying and with Jiang Jingguo as political supervisor. Many youngsters responded in a spirit of patriotic fervour, and by 1945 around 100,000 people had been signed up to form a total of nine divisions (201st to 209th Divisions).





## 美軍向中國遠征軍空投物資

1944 年 12 月 14 日，美軍第 10 航空隊貨機在緬甸北部向中國遠征軍空投食物和補給，左邊公路上已經停了兩輛用來運輸物資的汽車。照片右邊這段鐵路位於密支那和傑沙之間，從鐵路兩邊的泥濘的彈坑可以看出中日雙方在這裡的交戰是多麼激烈，實際上在空投前兩小時這裡還在日軍手中。此外第 10 航空隊飛機不僅負責空投補給，同時在這一地區進行轟炸，作為遠征軍的空中支援。（美國國家檔案館照片）

## A US airdrop in northern Burma to resupply Chinese Expeditionary Force (Burma)

Cargo planes of the 10th US Army Air Force drop food and supplies by parachute to troops of the Chinese Expeditionary Force in northern Burma on 14 December 1944. Two advance patrols can be seen on the road on the left, located between Myitkyina and Katha, waiting to pick up the packages. The shell craters in the mud on both sides of the railway (right) suggest how fierce the fighting between Chinese and Japanese troops was in this area, which was actually still in Japanese hands just two hours before the airdrop. The 10th US Army Air Force not only deployed its aircraft to carry troops and cargo, but also to provide air support to Chinese forces as they advanced through northern Burma. (Photo courtesy from NARA)



### 飛機上痛苦抱著頭的士兵

1944年12月27日，在從保山到陸良的飛機上才飛行了半個小時，第八軍的士兵就出現不適症狀，痛苦地抱著頭部。保山地區最高海拔已過三千米，在軍用飛機內狹小的空間裡，這些士兵沒有任何輔助設施，他們出現暈機或高原反應。在如此惡劣的環境下，他們降落後不久即將投入戰場，實在令人敬佩。（美國國家檔案館照片）

### Soldiers being transported in a plane hold their heads in their hands to hide their discomfort

Soldiers of the 8th Army feel the effects of airsickness half an hour after taking off from Baoshan for Luliang on 27 December 1944. The mountains in the Baoshan region reach an altitude of over 3,000 m, and in the cramped space of a military plane without auxiliary equipment, the soldiers suffered either from airsickness or altitude sickness or both. Facing such difficult circumstances and often engaged in action soon after landing, the soldiers undoubtedly deserved the nation's respect. (Photo courtesy from NARA)

## 富士山下的烈焰

圖為 1945 年 3 月美國 B-29 轟炸機正飛越富士山，對東京投擲燃燒彈。自 1944 年 11 月起，這些被稱為「超級空中堡壘」的轟炸機由關島起飛，直奔東京，結果東京成為一片火海，20 多萬房屋付之一炬，八萬多人被燒死，十萬人重傷，不少人無家可歸。火燒東京不到 30 小時，美軍又出動 B-29 轟炸名古屋、大阪、神戶、瀨戶等地。一直到 7 月，美軍總共在日本本土投入數以萬噸計的炸彈。日本大小城市被炸得面目全非，軍工廠被毀，人民大量死傷流離，日本軍部有關日軍必勝的宣傳徹底動搖。

## Fires rages at the foot of Mount Fuji

Having taken off from Guam, US B-29 Superfortress bombers fly past Mount Fuji in March 1945 to drop incendiary bombs on Tokyo. Started in November 1944, US air raids on Japan's capital turned the city into a sea of flames, burning down more than 200,000 houses and leaving more than 80,000 people dead, 100,000 seriously injured and many more homeless. B-29s were also dispatched to bomb cities such as Nagoya, Osaka, Kobe and Seto, and by July 1945 the Americans had dropped tens of thousands of tonnes of bombs on Japanese soil, devastating many cities beyond recognition, regardless of their size, and causing serious casualties as well as severe damage to Japan's war industries. Japanese military propaganda claiming that Japan and its troops were invincible was soon thoroughly discredited.





### 貴州「二十四拐」的奇觀

圖為 1945 年 3 月 26 日貴州安南（今貴州晴隆縣）以南 1 公里處，這裏被稱作「二十四拐」的一段盤山公路，屬於貴昆公路。二戰期間援華物資經滇緬公路抵達昆明後，還需進入這段「二十四拐」才能運往重慶。照片中的公路自抗戰起就被誤認為是滇緬公路。（美國國家檔案館照片）

### The '24 Turns' in Guizhou

Taken on 26 March 1945, the photograph shows the '24 Turns', a section of the Guizhou-Kunming Road that winds up the mountain a kilometre south of Annan (now Qinglong county) in Guizhou. During the Second World War, aid for China was sent along the Burma Road to Kunming before being transported to Chongqing via the '24 Turns', which were thus often mistaken as a section of the Burma Road during the War of Resistance. (Photo courtesy from NARA)

## 宋子文在聯合國大會上演說

1945年3月26日，討論在二戰結束後組建聯合國的聯合國國際組織會議於美國三藩市召開，中國派出了以外交部長宋子文為首的11人代表團。圖為宋子文在大會上代表中國政府發言，後面主席臺上左邊的是此次會議的總秘書長阿爾傑·希思，右邊正在喝水的是美國國務卿小愛德華·斯特蒂紐斯。（美國國家檔案館照片）

## T.V. Soong delivers a speech at the United Nations Conference

Heading an 11-strong delegation, Chinese foreign minister T.V. Soong delivers a speech on behalf of the Chinese government on 26 March 1945 at the United Nations Conference on International Organisation held in San Francisco to discuss the formation of the United Nations upon the end of the Second World War. On the podium behind Soong are Alger Hiss (left), secretary-general of the conference and US Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius, Jr. (right, drinking water). (Photo courtesy from NARA)





## 冲繩斷魂

1945年4月美軍攻擊冲繩島時，幾名日軍由防禦工事中正舉手投降。由於日軍的抵抗頑強，而且教育百姓如果美軍佔領冲繩，當地人民將受屠戮，因此冲繩戰役激烈異常，歷時了82天，冲繩軍民傷亡高達15萬人，日本號稱全世界最大的主力艦「大和號」亦遭擊沉。在冲繩島被攻下之後，登陸戰已逼近日本本土，儘管軍部仍高喊「一億玉碎」的本土決戰，但統治階層已清楚知道失敗的結局。

## Death on Okinawa

Japanese soldiers emerge from their fortifications to surrender after US troops attack Okinawa in April 1945. Lasting 82 days, the Battle of Okinawa saw ferocious fighting, as Japanese troops put up fierce resistance, while the civilian population, indoctrinated by government propaganda, believed they would be massacred if the island were seized by the Americans. Japanese casualties numbered some 150,000 soldiers and civilians, while the Yamato, the world's heaviest and most powerfully armed battleship of its day, was sunk. With an Allied ground invasion of Japan imminent after Okinawa was taken, the ruling class knew Japan's defeat was inevitable, but the military continued to proclaim its policy of *ichioku gyokusai*, literally '100 million shattered jewels', which involved the defence of Japanese soil until the death of every man, woman and child.



### 飛虎隊攻擊日艦

1945年4月6日在廈門附近的海域，被美國空軍第五軍第345轟炸機中隊的B-25轟炸機擊中的一艘日本護衛艦翻覆，有十幾名船員落水，還有十幾名船員趴在艦身上。（美國國家檔案館照片）

### Flying Tigers attack a Japanese warship

A Japanese destroyer escort is attacked by B-25s of the US 345th Bomber Squadron of the 5th Air Force in the sea near Xiamen on 6 April 1945. A dozen or so sailors can be seen clinging to the wreckage, with another dozen or so having already fallen into the sea. (Photo courtesy from NARA)

## 在授勳儀式上副軍長唸出滇緬公路工程人員名單

1945 年 4 月 15 日國軍第 20 集團軍一名少將，正在騰衝授勳儀式上表彰滇緬公路工程師的貢獻。（美國國家檔案館照片）

### A medal ceremony

A major general of the 20th Army Group reads out the names of engineers who worked on the Burma Road at a medal ceremony honouring their contribution in Tengchong, China, on 15 April 1945. (Photo courtesy from NARA)



## 運送軍驢

1945年4月26日，在昆明機場的幾名士兵正試圖將一匹軍驢從C-47運輸機內拉出來。經喜馬拉雅山脈的「駝峰」航線運送來的不僅有彈藥、武器、油品、食品和士兵，還有牲口，比如軍驢。由於中緬印戰區多高山叢林，地形複雜又危險，軍驢是最有效的運輸工具。（美國國家檔案館照片）

## Transporting army mules

Soldiers at Kunming Airport try to unload an army mule from a C-47 transport plane on 26 April 1945. To resupply the Chinese war effort from India, military transport aircraft flew a route known as the Hump over the Himalayan Mountains, and they not only carried ammunitions, weapons, oil, food and soldiers, but often animals as well, including army mules, which were the most effective means of transport in the complicated and dangerous terrain of the China-Burma-India Theatre. (Photo courtesy from NARA)





### 中、美、英、蘇四強外長

在美國太平洋西岸三藩市召開聯合國國際組織會議期間，英、美、蘇、中四個贊助國的代表，正進行一次非正式會議。從左至右分別為英國外交部長安東尼·艾登、美國國務卿小愛德華·斯特蒂紐斯、蘇聯外交部長維亞切斯拉夫·莫洛托夫和中國外交部長兼代理行政院長宋子文（1945年6月4日真除為院長）。聯合國國際組織會議於1945年4月25日召開，6月26日閉幕。會議根據鄧巴頓橡樹園的討論而制定聯合國憲章。1945年10月24日聯合國憲章在中英美法蘇五國及其他簽約國正式批准後生效。（美國國家檔案館照片）

### The foreign ministers of China, the US, the UK and the USSR

Representatives from Britain, the US, the Soviet Union and China, the four nations sponsoring the United Nations Conference on International Organisation in San Francisco, hold an informal meeting between sessions. Left to right are British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, US Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., Soviet Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav M. Molotov and Chinese Minister for Foreign Affairs and Acting President of the Chinese Executive Yuan T.V. Soong (became President of the Chinese Executive Yuan from 4 June 1945). Held from 25 April to 26 June 1945, the conference drew up the United Nations Charter based on the Dumbarton Oaks agreements. After being ratified by China, Britain, the US, France and the Soviet Union and the other member states, the charter officially came into force on 24 October 1945. (Photo courtesy from NARA)



## 西南聯合大學

1945年6月21日，美軍通信兵在L-5小型飛機上拍攝了這張位於昆明城外東北的西南聯合大學。圖中間那組建築便是該所從內地遷來的大學。「七七事變」後，北京大學、清華大學和南開大學遷往長沙組成國立長沙臨時大學，1938年又遷往雲南，改稱西南聯合大學，在戰時為中國培養了大量人才。（美國國家檔案館照片）

## National Southwestern Associated University

Following the Marco Polo Bridge Incident and the increased threat posed by Japan, Peking University, Tsinghua University and Nankai University all moved to Changsha, where they merged to form the National Changsha Temporary University. This was later renamed the National Southwestern Associated University in 1938 after being forced to move again to the northeast outskirts of Kunming in Yunnan. The university nurtured a great deal of talent for China during the war. Taken by a US signalman from an L-5 liaison aircraft on 21 June 1945, this photograph shows the National Southwestern Associated University in the centre after it had moved inland to Kunming. (Photo courtesy from NARA)

## 中國代表團簽署《聯合國宣言》

1945年6月26日，中國代表團成員出席在三藩市召開的聯合國國際組織會議的《聯合國宣言》簽字儀式。圖為中國駐英國大使顧維鈞正在簽字。後排從左至右分別為會議總秘書長阿爾傑·希思、《大公報》總編輯胡霖、中國共產黨代表董必武、中國民主社會黨代表張君勱及中國青年黨代表李璜。（美國國家檔案館照片）

## The Chinese delegation signs the *United Nations Charter*

At the United Nations Conference on International Organisation held in San Francisco, V.K. Wellington Koo, Chinese ambassador to Great Britain, signs the *United Nations Charter* on behalf of China at the final ceremony on 26 June 1945. Behind him are Alger Hiss (far left), secretary-general of the conference, and the other members of the Chinese delegation that attended the conference: (from left to right) Hu Lin, editor-in-chief of *Ta Kung Pao*; Dong Biwu, representative of the Communist Party of China; Carsun Chang Chia-sen, representative of the China Democratic Socialist Party; and Li Huang, representative of the Chinese Youth Party. (Photo courtesy from NARA)





## 美、英、蘇三國波茨坦會議

1945年7月17日至8月2日，美、英、蘇三國領袖在德國柏林近郊波茨坦舉行會議。圖為三國領袖，前排左起為英國首相艾德禮（會議期間英國進行大選，工黨戰勝了保守黨，艾德禮取代了邱吉爾成為首相。邱吉爾最後一次出席波茨坦會議的日期是7月25日）、美國總統杜魯門及蘇聯領導人斯大林。經杜魯門與邱吉爾取得蔣介石同意，中、美、英三國以領袖名義於7月26日聯合發表《波茨坦公告》，要求《開羅宣言》之條件必須實現，以及日本應無條件投降，再次確認日本佔據的中國領土，包括東北、臺灣及澎湖，必須歸還給中國。

## The Potsdam Conference

(Seated, from the left) British Prime Minister Clement R. Attlee, US President Harry S. Truman and General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union Joseph Stalin pose together for a photograph at a conference held in the Berlin suburb of Potsdam from 17 July to 2 August 1945. Attlee had replaced Winston Churchill as the prime minister of Britain after the Labour Party defeated the Conservatives in the general election that took place during the Potsdam Conference (Churchill attended the last meeting on 25 July). Before Churchill was defeated in the General Election, he had agreed with Truman and Chiang Kai-shek, Chairman of the Nationalist Government of China, to issue the *Potsdam Declaration* demanding the unconditional surrender of Japan. Announced on 26 July, the declaration demanded fulfilment of the terms laid out in the *Cairo Declaration* and once again confirmed that Chinese territories occupied by Japan, including Manchuria, Taiwan and the Pescadores, were to be returned to China.



## 原爆後的廢墟

1945年8月6日，美國在廣島投擲了第一枚原子彈，炸彈落地之後頓時形成巨大的蘑菇狀雲團，迅速升高，廣島12平方公里的地區瞬即成為焦土，估計九萬至12萬多人先後死亡。8月9日，美國在長崎投下了第二顆原子彈，巨大的傷亡以及可怖的廢墟景觀震撼了日本統治階層。在這之前，美英蘇三國在7月26日已發表《波茨坦公告》，敦促日本無條件投降，不過日本回應以「絕對置之不理」，期待由蘇聯出面調停，不過蘇軍卻於8月8日對日宣戰，大舉攻擊駐中國東北的日軍。9日，美國投擲第二顆原子彈的當天晚上，日本天皇舉行御前會議，在10日清早決定接受《波茨坦公告》。

## The devastation wrought by the atomic bomb

The US dropped its first atomic bomb on Hiroshima on 6 August 1945. As soon as the bomb detonated, there was a brilliant flash of light followed by a loud booming sound, and a gigantic mushroom-shaped cloud mass rose rapidly into the sky. An area of around 12 square kilometres of the city was destroyed in an instant, leaving behind a desolate, scorched landscape. It has been estimated that 90,000 to 120,000 people died as a result of the blast. The US dropped a second atomic bomb on Nagasaki on 9 August, and the immense casualties and horrible scenes of devastation shocked Japan's ruling class. The US, Britain and China had issued the *Potsdam Declaration* on 26 July calling on Japan to surrender unconditionally, but Japan had responded with *mokusatsu*, which can be interpreted to mean 'treat with silent contempt', and expected mediation from the Soviet Union. The USSR, however, declared war on Japan on 8 August, and the Red Army launched large-scale attacks on Japanese troops stationed in northeastern China. Emperor Hirohito convened an imperial conference on the evening of 9 August, the day the US dropped the second atomic bomb, and decided to offer Japan's surrender early the next morning.



## 日本天皇發表無條件投降的詔書

1945 年 8 月 15 日，日本天皇透過廣播向全國人民發表無條件投降的詔書，東京皇居前的民眾掩面而泣。

## The imperial rescript on unconditional surrender

Crowds of people gather in tearful mourning outside the royal residence in Tokyo after Emperor Hirohito of Japan announces the imperial rescript on surrender in a radio address broadcast across Japan on 15 August 1945.

## 勝利演說

1945年8月15日上午10時，蔣介石在重慶的中央廣播電臺發表抗戰勝利演說。他說道：「我們的抗戰，今天是勝利了，正義必然勝過強權的真理，終於得到了他最後的證明，這亦就是表示了我們國民革命歷史使命的成功。我們中國在黑暗和絕望的時期中，八年奮鬥的信念，今天才得到了實現。我們對於顯現在我們面前的世界和平，要感謝我們全國抗戰以來忠勇犧牲的軍民先烈，要感謝我們為正義和平而共同作戰的盟友，尤須感謝我們國父辛苦艱難領導我們革命正確的途徑，使我們得有今日勝利的一天。」（美國國家檔案館照片）

## Victory speech

Chiang Kai-shek delivers a victory speech from the central radio station in Chongqing at 10.00 a.m. on 15 August 1945: 'We have won victory in our War of Resistance today. The truth that justice shall defeat power and might has finally been proven. The success of our historical mission of national revolution has also been demonstrated. Our motherland has survived dark and desperate times, and it is only today that our belief in our struggle over the past eight years has been vindicated. For the world peace that now beckons, we must thank our fallen soldiers and civilians who bravely sacrificed their lives in the national War of Resistance, our allies who fought with us for justice and peace and, in particular, the father of our nation, whose strenuous efforts to lead us on the right revolutionary path have meant that we can enjoy this day of victory.' (Photo courtesy of NARA)



## 日軍離開廣州前往拘留營

當國軍第一軍進入廣州城後，原駐守廣州的戰敗日軍正背著個人沉重的行囊離開軍營。（美國國家檔案館照片）

## Japanese troops leave Canton

Laden with their heavy personal belongings, defeated Japanese troops of the Canton garrison leave the city for an internment camp as control is handed over to the Chinese First Army. (Photo courtesy of NARA)





## 國軍檢查日軍於上海投降後交出的武器

圖為國軍士兵正檢查日軍於上海被解除武裝後所交出的迫擊砲及機關槍。這些國軍隸屬第 94 軍，由美軍航空隊於日軍投降後透過大規模空運從中國西部送至上海。（美國國家檔案館照片）

## Chinese soldiers inspect guns surrendered by Japanese forces in Shanghai

Chinese soldiers of the 94th Army inspect mortars and machine guns turned in by Japanese troops in the Shanghai area as the disarming of the enemy progresses in China. The 94th Army was flown into Shanghai from western China by the US Army Air Transport Command in a vast airborne operation following Japan's capitulation. (Photo courtesy of NARA)



### 蕭毅肅將軍主持芷江洽降

圖為 1945 年 8 月 21 日湖南芷江的洽降現場。中華民國陸軍總司令部參謀長蕭毅肅正檢視日方降使今井武夫所呈遞身分證明、侵華日軍兵力部署及有關文件。左為駐華美軍參謀長博特納將軍。（美國國家檔案館照片）

### General Xiao Yisu negotiates the Japanese surrender in Zhijiang

Negotiating the Japanese surrender on 21 August 1945, Xiao Yisu, Chief of Staff of the Chinese Army of the Republic of China, vets the official documents submitted by Imai Takeo, representing Japan in the surrender, as Hayden L. Boatner (seated at the table on the left), Chief of Staff of the American army stationed in China, looks on. (Photo courtesy of NARA)

## 蔣介石簽署《聯合國憲章》

1945年8月24日，蔣介石在重慶的總統官邸簽署了《聯合國憲章》的批准書，標誌中國正式成為聯合國的一員，並成為安理會常任理事國之一。（美國國家檔案館照片）

## Chiang Kai-shek signs the *United Nations Charter*

Chiang Kai-shek signs the document marking China's acceptance of the *United Nations Charter* and signifying China's accession to the UN as a member state and a permanent member of the Security Council at his presidential palace in Chongqing on 24 August 1945. (Photo courtesy of NARA)





## 在日軍「忠靈塔」上揮舞國旗

圖為 1945 年 9 月國軍光復湖北宜昌後，在日軍所建造的「忠靈塔」上興奮地揮舞國旗。

## Waving the national flag on the 'Japanese War Memorial' built by the Japanese army

Following the liberation of Yichang in Hubei by the Chinese Army in September 1945, Chinese soldiers climb excitedly onto the 'Japanese War Memorial' that had been built by Japanese troops and wave the flag of the Republic of China.



## 重慶的勝利遊行

1945 年 9 月 3 日，日本投降後數日，重慶首次舉行大規模的勝利遊行，共有四萬多人參加，熱鬧非凡，猶如嘉年華會。隊伍由在渝美軍騎著摩托車擔任前導，並高舉中美英法蘇五國的國旗。重慶報刊報道，這一場慶祝勝利大會使重慶成為狂歡的城市，街頭巷尾，人潮擁擠，交通為之中斷，百萬市民咸陶醉於歡樂中，抗戰期間所受的苦難，一洗而空。

## Victory rally in Chongqing

Chongqing holds its first large-scale victory rally, which attracts more than 40,000 onto the streets on 3 September 1945 a few days after Japan's surrender; riding motorcycles and holding up the national flags of China, US, Britain, France and USSR, US soldiers stationed in Chongqing lead the procession. Local newspapers report that the boisterous, carnival-like mood turned Chongqing into a city of revels, with the jubilant people bringing traffic to a standstill. The suffering that the Chinese people had lived through during the War of Resistance was finally over.



## 日本代表呈遞降書

1945 年 9 月 9 日，日本中國派遣軍總參謀長小林淺三郎向何應欽呈遞降書，結束自 1894 年甲午戰爭以來長達半世紀的日本侵華歷史，留下了這永恆的一幕。9 時 4 分，何應欽命令岡村寧次呈出身份證明文件，岡村轉命小林呈遞何應欽，何檢視後留下文件，接著取出日軍降書中文本兩份交予日方，岡村匆匆翻閱降書，旋在上面簽字。復從右口袋裡取出圓形水晶圖章一枚，蓋在其簽名下，再命小林把降書雙手恭謹地向何應欽呈遞，何起立接受，隨後態度從容地在降書上簽字蓋章，並將其中一份降書命蕭毅肅交付岡村，岡村起立接受。接著，何應欽再將中國戰區最高統帥蔣委員長命令第一號，連同命令受領証，再命蕭毅肅交付岡村，岡村遵於受領証上簽字，並將受領証由小林呈遞何應欽。至此，何應欽宣布日軍代表離席，並由王俊引導日軍代表離座。七位代表隨即肅立，向何應欽一鞠躬，然後魚貫走出禮堂。只見岡村繃著臉，彷彿無限感慨，其餘人亦神情慘淡。日軍投降簽字儀式在短短 20 分鐘時間內完成，現場響起熱烈的歡呼聲。

## A Japanese representative submits the instrument of surrender

The history of Japan's invasion of Chinese territory, started half a century earlier in the First Sino-Japanese War of 1894, comes to a formal end when Kobayashi Asasaburo, Chief of Staff of Japan's China Expeditionary Army, tenders the instrument of surrender to General He Yingqin on 9 September 1945, a scene that is recorded for posterity in this historic photograph. At 9.04 a.m., He ordered General Okamura Yasuji to produce his identity document, which Okamura in turn ordered Kobayashi to present. After scrutinising the document, He took out two copies of the Chinese version of the instrument of surrender for the Japanese to sign. After browsing briefly through the instrument, Okamura signed them and then took out a circular crystal seal from his right pocket and affixed it under his signature, before ordering Kobayashi to hand the copies back to He politely with two hands. He stood up to receive them and then signed and sealed them in a leisurely manner; he then passed one of the copies to Xiao Yisu and ordered him to hand it to Okamura, who stood up to receive it. He then passed Order No. 1 of Chang Kai-shek, Supreme Commander of the China Theatre, and the certificate confirming receipt of the order to Xiao, ordering him to give them to Okamura, who signed the certificate and had Kobayashi submit it to He. At this point, He told the Japanese delegation to leave. The seven representatives stood up solemnly, bowed to He and then left the hall in single file escorted by Wang Jin. Okamura's long face reflected his deep emotion, while the other representatives also looked dejected. The surrender ceremony lasted just 20 minutes, but the hall then filled with warm applause.



## 抗戰勝利重返盧溝橋

1945年10月，國軍終於在「盧溝橋事變」8年多後重新回到盧溝橋。圖為駐守該地的軍人，外型英俊挺拔，代表著守土衛國的正義形象。背後石碑上斑駁的「盧溝曉月」四字，象徵著民族歷史的滄桑與榮耀。

## Return to Marco Polo Bridge after victory of the War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression

Chinese soldiers return in October 1945 to the scene of the Marco Polo Bridge Incident, which had sparked the War of Resistance eight years earlier. This photograph of a tall and well-turned-out soldier provides a positive image of the army's success in expelling the invaders. The characters on the stone tablet read 盧溝曉月 (*lugou xiaoyue*, means morning moon over Lugou) and represent the vicissitudes and glory of China's national history.



## 日俘遷出城外

圖為 1945 年 10 月，南京日軍戰俘奉命遷出城外，等待被遣返日本。10 月 25 日，中國與美國在上海召開了第一次遣返日俘日僑的會議，訂定了龐大而詳細的「中國戰區日本官兵與日僑遣送歸國計劃」。根據 1946 年 1 月 5 日中美聯合遣送日俘日僑會議的公布，中國戰區（不包括偽滿，該地由蘇軍佔領，日軍官兵被送往西伯利亞的集中營）等待遣送的日俘日僑總數超過兩百萬人。後來日僑東北連絡總處統計東北待遣返日僑約一百一十萬人，因此總共為三百一十多萬人。

## Japanese prisoners of war move to the outskirts of Nanjing

Japanese prisoners of war from Nanjing are escorted in October 1945 to a suburban area where they will wait to be repatriated. China and the US convened a first meeting in Shanghai on 25 October to discuss plans for sending Japanese soldiers and civilians in the Chinese theatre back to Japan. The Chinese-US announcement on the Repatriation of Japanese Prisoners of War and Civilians on 5 January 1946 revealed that there were over 2 million Japanese waiting to return to their home country. This figure did not include those in the puppet state of Manchukuo now occupied by the Soviet Army, which sent many Japanese soldiers to concentration camps in Siberia. The Japanese Liaison Office in Northeast China had records of 1.1 million Japanese civilians waiting to be repatriated, meaning that there were a total of over 3.1 million Japanese in China that had to be sent back to Japan.

## 日俘從事修路勞動

圖為 1945 年 10 月南京城外的日俘在等待遣返期間從事修路的工作。

## Hard labour for Japanese prisoners of war

Japanese prisoners of war repair roads at a town outside Nanjing in October 1945 while waiting to be repatriated.



## 執拾行李的日僑

圖為 1945 年 10 月南京日僑正整理行李準備搬往日僑俘管理所。根據規定，日僑不能攜帶所有在中國的物品回日。現金方面，軍官每人只限攜帶日幣 500 元，士兵 200 元，僑民則為 1000 元。行李重量原限定為每人 30 公斤，後盟軍最高統帥麥克阿瑟建議，改以一個人所能負起的重量為限，不准僱用他人搬運。這個提議經中美雙方協商後同意執行。

## Japanese civilians pack their personal belongings

Japanese civilians pack their personal belongings before heading to the Management Office for Japanese Civilians and Prisoners of War in October 1945. Newly imposed regulations prohibited Japanese civilians from bringing all of their possessions back to Japan: Japanese military officers were allowed to take back only 500 yen, soldiers 200 yen and civilians 1,000 yen in cash, while luggage was limited to a maximum of 30 kg per passenger. The Chinese and American authorities later agreed to implement a suggestion of General Douglas MacArthur, Supreme Commander of the Allied Powers, changing the maximum weight to what an individual could afford to pay for, but prohibiting people from hiring others to help them transport their belongings.





## 軍國主義欺騙的結束

圖為 1945 年 10 月中的日僑家庭。儘管在日軍侵略中國的過程中，日僑經常為日軍搜集情報以及日軍在入城時搖旗助陣，但絕大部份的日僑也是日本軍國主義的受害者。他們被日本政府欺騙，抱著希望到中國謀生，最後卻走上流離之路。東北日僑的處境尤為艱辛，他們被日軍驅使，深入內地從事農耕，日本戰敗後，他們立刻成為孤立無援的亡國之民，被軍紀不良的蘇聯紅軍侵犯，加上國共戰火旋至，許多日僑夫婦只好丟下幼兒逃亡，造成不少「戰爭孤兒」的悲劇。

## The lie of Japanese militarism is exposed

A Japanese family in China in mid-October 1945. Although Japanese civilians in China often helped gather intelligence for the Japanese military and were proud to wave flags welcoming their country's troops when they entered Chinese cities during the invasion, the majority of them were also victims of Japanese militarism who ended up being cheated by the Japanese government. Sent to China on the false hope of being able to establish a living there, they were left homeless and destitute when the war ended. This was particularly true of Japanese civilians in northeast China, who had been induced by the military to colonise and farm land in remote villages in Manchuria. After Japan's defeat, they were left without any protection, and many were forced to leave their homes or were attacked by ill-disciplined Soviet troops. With the outbreak of the Chinese Civil War, many Japanese families found themselves compelled to flee and abandon their children, resulting in the tragedy of Japanese war orphans.



## 正義的判決

1947年3月10日，南京戰犯法庭審判長石美瑜對南京大屠殺主犯谷壽夫作出極刑判決。圖為谷壽夫面對審判時面露淒然的神色。判決書主文稱：「谷壽夫在作戰期間，共同縱兵屠殺俘虜及非戰鬥人員，並強姦、搶劫、破壞財產，處死刑。」谷壽夫對此判決不服，請求復判。1947年4月25日，國民政府駁回谷壽夫的上訴，並回覆：「既據訊證明確，原判依法從一重處以死刑，倘無不當，應予照准。至被告申請復審之理由，核於陸海空軍審判法第45條之規定不合，應予駁回，希即遵照執行。」至此，谷壽夫被判死刑終告確定。4月26日谷壽夫被處決。

## The verdict

Tani Hisao reacts after being sentenced to death by Shi Meiyu, chief judge of the Nanjing War Crimes Tribunal, on 10 March 1947. The verdict stated that Tani Hisao had been found guilty of 'instigating, inspiring and encouraging the men under his command to stage general massacres of prisoners of war and non-combatants and to perpetrate such crimes as rape, plunder and wanton destruction of property in battle', and he was sentenced to death. Denying all the charges, Tani lodged an appeal, but this was dismissed on 25 April 1947 by the Nationalist government, which reiterated the verdict and concluded: 'The evidence is conclusive, and the death penalty is in accordance with the law. The defendant's grounds for appeal do not comply with Article 45 of the Armed Forces Trial Act, the appeal is dismissed and the Tribunal's decision affirmed.' Tani's sentence was thus confirmed, and he was executed on 26 April.



## 田中久一被廣州軍事法庭判處死刑

1947年3月27日，前日軍華南最高指揮官田中久一中將遭廣州戰犯法庭判處死刑，行刑前繞行廣州市區。田中未穿囚衣，並獲准穿上日本軍服，不過他神情木然，看著他一度君臨的廣州市街道若有所思。田中曾任台灣派遣軍參謀長，並一度出任駐香港總督。佔領華南期間，一些美軍飛行員跳傘逃亡遭日軍捕獲，並由田中親自下令處死。日本投降後，美國政府強烈要求追究田中虐殺美軍人員的罪責。最後國民政府以「戰爭嫌疑犯」和「虐殺美國飛行員罪」將之逮捕。1946年5月，廣州行營軍事法庭認定田中犯有「戰爭罪行」，判處他死刑。同年8月，美軍法庭也指控田中擔任香港總督期間虐殺一名美國空軍少校，將其判處絞刑。

## Tanaka Hisakazu after being sentenced to death by the Canton Military Tribunal

Tanaka Hisakazu, once the highest-ranking Japanese officer in south China, is driven through Canton on 27 March 1947 before his execution after being convicted of war crimes by the Canton Military Tribunal. He was permitted to wear his military rather than a prison uniform, but the blank expression on his face betrayed few thoughts as he viewed the streets of Canton over which he had once ruled. Tanaka's career had also seen him dispatched to Taiwan as Chief-of-Staff of the Taiwan Army and to Hong Kong as governor-general. Upon Japan's surrender, the US government urgently demanded an investigation into Tanaka's actions in the extrajudicial execution of US military personnel, in particular his personal orders resulting in the torture and killing of several US air force pilots captured by the Japanese after they had bailed out of their planes over Japan-occupied south China. The Nationalist government eventually arrested him on suspicion of having committed war crimes in the case of the US pilots, and he was convicted and sentenced to death by the Canton Military Tribunal in May 1946. A US military tribunal then charged him in August with torturing and killing a US air force major when he was governor-general of Hong Kong and sentenced him to death by hanging.



## 「百人斬」戰犯被送上法庭

1947年12月18日，日軍戰犯（由左至右）田中軍吉、野田毅和向井敏明在南京戰犯法庭接受審判，這距離南京大屠殺剛好十年。野田和向井即《東京日日新聞》所報道的「百人斬」新聞的主角，隸屬日軍16師團中島部隊。田中軍吉則屬於第六師團谷壽夫部隊，曾連續在南京西郊一帶，以所稱「助廣寶刀」斬殺平民300多人，事後還寫了厚達數百頁的《皇兵》一書，並附上行凶軍刀的照片。抗戰勝利後，南京戰犯法庭庭長石美瑜根據戰爭期間日本報刊所載，電請東京盟軍總部，將此三人逮捕，解送南京受審。

## War criminals involved in the 'contest to kill 100 people using a sword' are taken to court

Japanese war criminals (from left to right) Tanaka Gunkichi, Noda Tsuyoshi and Mukai Toshiaki are brought to trial at the Nanjing War Crimes Tribunal on 18 December 1947, 10 years after the Nanjing Massacre. Serving in the Nakajima squad of the 16th Division of the Japanese Army, Noda Tsuyoshi and Mukai Toshiaki were the protagonists in a report on a 'Contest to kill 100 people using a sword' published in the *Tokyo Nichi Nichi Shimbun* during the war. A company commander in the 6th Division under Tani Hisao, Tanaka Gunkichi was reported to have killed over 300 civilians in the western suburb of Nanjing with his Sukehiro Sword, and he later wrote a book, *Imperial Soldiers*, that recounted the war over several hundred pages and included a photo of his sword. Following China's victory in the War of Resistance, Shi Meiyu, president of the Nanjing War Crimes Tribunal, telegraphed the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers in Tokyo to request the extradition of the three men based on the Japanese press reports, and they were then arrested and sent to Nanjing for trial.



## 歷史不會、也不能忘記

1948年1月28日，在行刑前的一剎那，向井、野田和田中三名殺人兇手高呼軍國主義口號。隨後憲兵向他們的後腦開槍，三人隨即倒地斃命，圍觀市民見正義終得伸張，歡聲雷動。儘管「百人斬」一事載入中、日兩國的教科書，作為戰爭歷史的沈痛教訓，但日本右翼分子卻企圖利用此案來否定南京大屠殺的史實。2003年，向井敏明的女兒向井千惠子透過律師控告《每日新聞》（即戰前《東京日日新聞》）對「百人斬」之「報道不實」，「損害遺族名譽」，要求賠償。右翼團體控告的對象雖然是日本媒體，但真正的目的卻是企圖推翻南京戰犯法庭的判決，從而在南京大屠殺史實中打開一個缺口。事實上，日本也有許多良心之士嚴詞批判過去的侵略行為，並主張為了日本長遠的利益，應讓下一代真正知道過去發生的事。

## History will not forget, nor should it

Facing execution, the three murderers Mukai Toshiaki, Noda Tsuyoshi and Tanaka Gunkichi continue to shout militarist slogans before being shot in the back of their head by military police and dropping dead immediately on 28 January 1948. Seeing justice done, residents watching the execution burst into loud applause. Although the 'Contest to kill 100 people using a sword' has been referred to in Chinese and Japanese textbooks as a grave lesson in the history of war, right-wing Japanese groups have attempted to disprove this incident as a way of casting doubt on the Nanjing Massacre as a whole. In 2003, Mukai Chieko, the daughter of Mukai Toshiaki, sued the *Mainichi Shimbun*, the successor publication to the *Tokyo Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, and others for compensation for the report on the 'Contest to kill 100 people using a sword' on the grounds that it was 'inaccurate' and 'tarnished the reputation of the Mukai family'. Although the target of the lawsuit was the Japanese media, the true motives of the right-wing organisations behind the action, was to overturn the verdicts of the Nanjing War Crimes Tribunal and thus call into question the historical truth of the Nanjing Massacre. In fact, there are many people of conscience in Japan who continue to express serious criticism of Japan's invasion of China and who advocate that it is in Japan's long-term interests for the younger generations to be told what really happened in the past.