

第二部分

1912 - 1949

Part Two



孫中山赴南京就職

1912年1月1日上海。武昌首義後，各省紛紛宣佈獨立，脫離清朝統治。1911年12月，17省代表齊集在上海，推舉孫中山為臨時大總統，並組建內閣。1912年1月1日，改元民國元年，孫中山、胡漢民等人在滬寧車站乘坐專列前往南京就職。照片正中穿深色大衣者為孫中山，孫右二為滬寧鐵路管理局總辦鍾文耀，孫左一為滬軍譚報科長應夔丞，左二為胡漢民，胡漢民後為王寵惠。

Dr Sun Yat-sen departs Shanghai for Nanjing for his inauguration

After the uprising in Wuchang, other provinces declared their independence from Qing rule in quick succession. Representatives from 17 provinces assembled in Shanghai in December 1911 and elected Dr Sun Yat-sen as Provisional President with responsibility for forming a cabinet. The year 1912 was named the First Year of the Republic. On 1 January 1912, Dr Sun, Hu Hanmin and several others took a special train from Shanghai-Ningbo Railway Station to Nanjing, where they were to assume office. Dr Sun can be seen in the middle of the photograph wearing a dark-coloured coat. The second person to his right is Zhong Wen Yao, General Manager of the Shanghai Ningbo Railway Administration Bureau. On Dr Sun's immediate left is Ying Kuicheng, Supervisor of the Shanghai Intelligence Unit, next to him is Hu Hanmin, and behind Hu is Wang Chonghui.



中華民國政府的旗幟

1912年1月10日，中華民國臨時參議院通過專門決議，以五族共和旗（簡稱五色旗）為中華民國國旗，圖右方的就是五色旗（從上到下依次為紅、黃、藍、白、黑，分別代表漢、滿、蒙、回、藏五族）。

Flag of the Government of the Republic of China

The “Five Races Under One Union Flag” or “Five-Coloured Flag” (on the right) was made up, from top to bottom, of red, yellow, blue, white and black bands to represent the Han, Manchu, Mongolian, Hui and Tibetan nationalities respectively. It was adopted as the national flag of the Republic of China by the Provisional Senate in a special resolution passed on 10 January 1912.



L'ILLUSTRATION

Prix de ce Numéro : Un Franc.

SAMEDI 16 MARS 1912

70^e Année. — N^o 3603.



LE PRÉSIDENT D'UNE JEUNE RÉPUBLIQUE DE QUATRE CENTS MILLIONS D'HOMMES
Yuan Chi Kai entouré de son état-major.

Photographie prise pour L'illustration à Pékin, au nouveau Wai-Ou-Pou, le 25 février. — Tous droits réservés.

袁世凱和他的部屬

1912年3月16日，法國《畫報》（1843年創刊）關於袁世凱就任大總統的圖文報道，標題為：共和國總統和他的隨從。為了推翻清室、避免內戰、建立共和，孫中山於1912年2月13日宣佈辭去臨時大總統一職，並推舉袁世凱為大總統。1912年3月10日，袁世凱就任臨時大總統，這是他和軍官的合影。

Yuan Shikai and his subordinates

L'Illustration (founded in France in 1843) published a report on 16 March 1912 on the inauguration of Yuan Shikai as President of the Republic of China with the caption "President of the Republic and his subordinates". To complete the overthrow of the Qing Court, avoid civil war and establish the republic, Dr Sun Yat-sen announced his resignation from the post of Provisional President on 13 February 1912 and nominated Yuan Shikai in his place. Yuan took office on 10 March 1912, and is seen here with his military officers.

「辮子軍」入京

張勳是北洋軍閥中最頑固和守舊的一位。儘管已經進入民國時代，他和他的部隊還是保留象徵大清朝的辮子，以示對清廷的感念。照片中背槍跨馬，耀武揚威的士兵乍看都是新軍打扮，但是仔細觀察就會發現他們腦後挽起的髮髻。

The "Pigtail Army" enters Beijing

Zhang Xun was the most stubborn and conservative of the Beiyang warlords. Although the Republican period had already begun, he and his troops retained the pigtail that represented the Qing dynasty to show they had not forgotten the court. At first glance, the soldiers on horseback appear to be from the New Army, but on closer scrutiny it is possible to see their pigtails coiled up on the back of their heads.



「討逆軍」炮兵

驢馬為炮兵提供主要的動力，它們牽引火炮，背馱彈藥。由於段祺瑞等組織的「討逆軍」就是用這些火炮擊潰了「辦子軍」的防線，炮彈還直打入張勳在北京南池子大街的舊宅，張勳復辟很快便失敗了。

Artillery soldiers of the “Army for the Suppression of the Rebels”

Mules and horses were the main means of transportation for artillery soldiers and were used to pull cannon and carry gunpowder. The “Army for the Suppression of the Rebels” organised by Duan Qirui used these cannon to destroy the defences of the “Pigtail Army”, with shells directly hitting Zhang Xun’s old house on Nanchizi Street in Beijing. Zhang Xun’s attempt to restore the Qing dynasty was quashed quickly.



使館區進入警戒狀態

儘管張勳和段祺瑞都向各國駐京使館保證不會有任何威脅洋人安全的事情發生，但是使館區的士兵還是集結起來修築工事，提高警惕，嚴防戰事擴大危害自己的利益。

Consular district in state of alert

Despite promises made by both Zhang Xun and Duan Qirui to the various consulates in Beijing that nothing would happen to threaten the safety of foreigners, soldiers in the consular district still gathered to erect defences and stayed on high alert in case the fighting spread to jeopardise the interests of the foreign powers.



徐世昌發表一戰勝利演說

第一次世界大戰於 1918 年 11 月結束，中國因參戰而成為戰勝國之一。人群正中戴高帽者為大總統徐世昌。右邊穿軍裝的是陸軍總長靳雲鵬，再往右是皖系軍閥段祺瑞。戰勝國公使分列兩旁。

Xu Shichang delivers a victory speech

When the First World War ended in November 1918, China was one of the victorious nations as a participant on the Allied side, and President Xu Shichang (wearing the high hat) held a large celebration in Beijing. On the right in military costume is Jin Yunpeng, Chief of the Army, while further to the right is Duan Qirui, a prominent warlord of the Anhui clique. Envoys of the victorious nations are lined up on each side.



中國躋身戰勝國行列

這張照片是在太和門前向北拍攝的，檢閱領導已經就位於太和殿前，受閱士兵方隊也已經就位，慶祝儀式即將開始。在近代國際政治中，中國第一次躋身戰勝國行列。

China becomes a victorious nation

The view, taken outside the Gate of Supreme Harmony with the camera facing north, as the ceremony celebrating China's emergence as a victorious nation, for the first time in modern international politics, gets underway: the national leaders have already taken up their position in front of the Hall of Supreme Harmony, while the soldiers who are to be inspected also stand ready for the review.





南北議和會議

1919年2月20日南北雙方代表攝於上海召開的議和會議。站立者為北方總代表朱啟鈐。會議桌左側為南方代表。南北議和會議是指1919年2月至5月，北洋政府與南方軍政府之間的和平談判。1917年張勳復辟，驅走總統黎元洪，廢棄國會和《臨時約法》；但段祺瑞再造共和之後，拒絕恢復舊國會。孫中山、陸榮廷等在廣州召開舊國會非常會議，成立護法軍政府，中國出現南北兩個中央政府，形成南北對峙的局面。1918年11月第一次世界大戰結束，大總統徐世昌主張南北休戰，舉行和談。在英法美日等國駐廣州領事館的調停下，廣州護法軍政府表示同意和談。1919年2月20日起，北洋政府代表朱啟鈐，廣州軍政府代表唐紹儀在上海舉行和談。南北雙方就撤換督軍、停戰等問題爭論不休，和談時斷時續，至5月13日雙方代表均辭職，南北和談終止。

Peace negotiations between the North and South

Zhu Qiqian, the chief representative of the Beiyang government in the north, stands as he addresses his counterparts from the military government in the south on the opposite side of the table during a meeting held in Shanghai on 20 February 1919 that marked the beginning of peace negotiations between the two sides. After suppressing Zhang Xun's attempt to restore the monarchy in 1917, during which Zhang had expelled Li Yuanhong, dissolved parliament and rejected the Provisional Constitution, Duan Qirui refused to restore the old parliament. Dr Sun Yat-sen, Lu Rongting and others held an extraordinary meeting of the original parliament in Guangzhou and formed a military government to protect the Provisional Constitution. Thus two central governments existed in China, one in the north and one in the south. After the First World War ended in November 1918, President Xu Shichang advocated a truce and peace negotiations, and, under the mediation of the British, French, US and Japanese consulates in Guangzhou, the government in the south agreed, appointing Tang Shaoyi as its main representative. The two sides had endless arguments over issues such as removing and replacing provincial military governors and the terms of a ceasefire, and the talks broke off several times until they were finally terminated when Zhu and Tang both resigned on 13 May.



民黨第一次全國代表大會

1924年1月，國民黨第一次全國代表大會在廣州召開，首次確定國共合作政策。

The First National Congress of the Kuomintang

The First National Congress of the Kuomintang was held in Guangzhou in January 1924. It confirmed for the first time the KMT's policy of co-operation with the Communist Party.

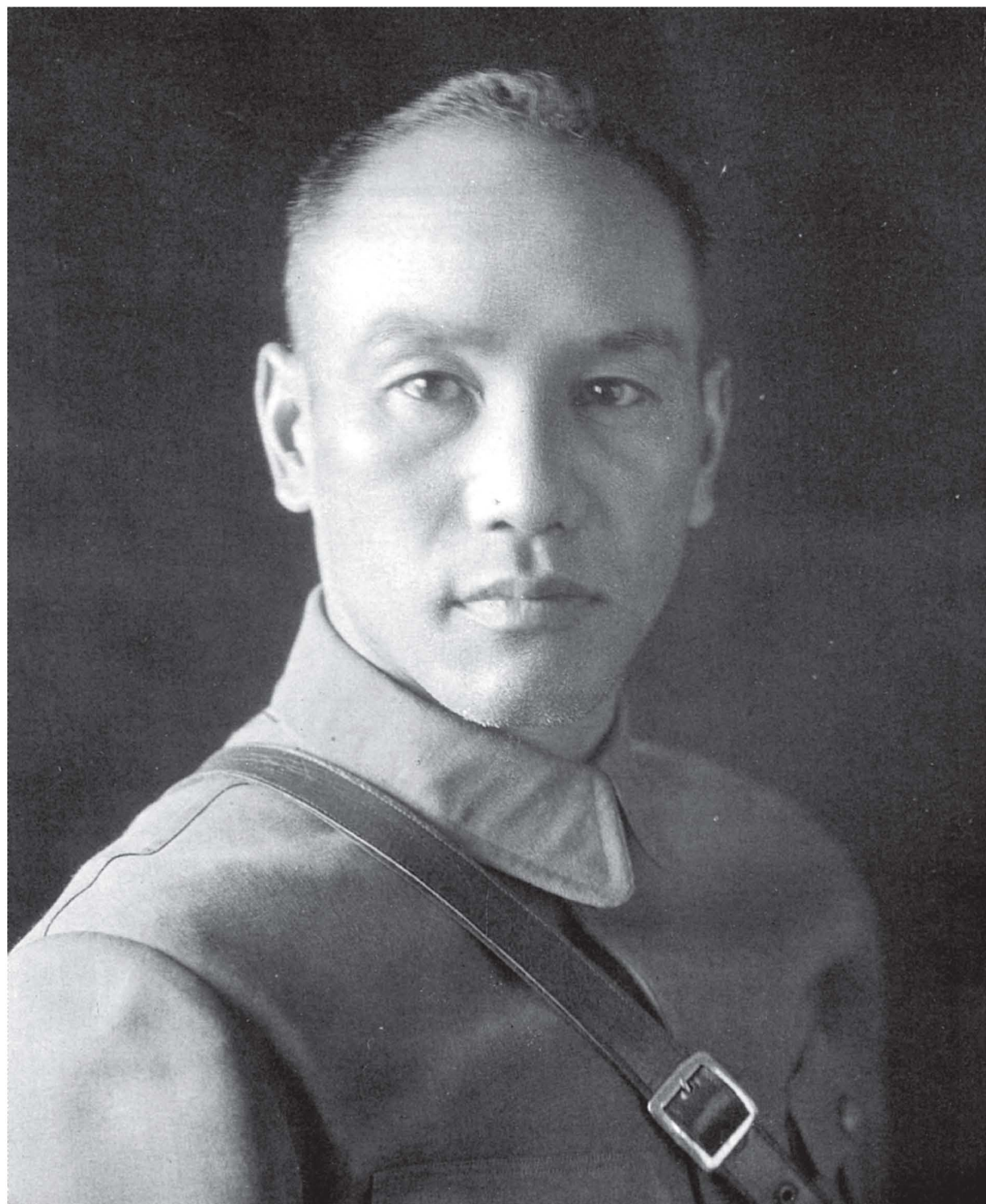


青年毛澤東在滬留影

1924年5月，國共兩黨人士在上海孫中山香山寓所集會，共同紀念孫中山就任廣州政府非常大總統三週年。照片中的知名人士有：鄧中夏（前排左一）、張繼（前排左五）、胡漢民（前排左六）、汪精衛（前排左七）、葉楚創（中排左四）、毛澤東（後排左二）。受到五四新思潮的影響，中國各地成立共產主義小組。1921年7月23日，毛澤東、何叔衡、董必武、陳潭秋、李達、李漢俊、劉仁靜、張國燾、王盡美、鄧恩銘、陳公博、周佛海、包惠僧13人，代表全國50多位共產黨員在上海法租界望志路106號舉行中國共產黨第一次全國代表大會。選出陳獨秀、張國燾、李達組成中央局，陳獨秀為中央局書記。1923年1月26日，孫中山與蘇聯代表越飛達成協議，並發表《孫文越飛聯合宣言》，蘇聯將協助中國革命，共產黨員則以個人身份加入國民黨。1924年1月，國民黨在廣州召開第一次全國代表大會，象徵國共合作的開始，其中共產黨人毛澤東、瞿秋白、張國燾等人當選國民黨中央執行委員會候補委員。

A young Mao Zedong in Shanghai

Members of the Kuomintang (KMT) and the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) assemble at Dr Sun Yat-sen's Xiangshan residence in Shanghai in May 1924 to celebrate the third anniversary of Dr Sun's inauguration as Extraordinary President of the Guangzhou Government. Renowned figures in the photograph include: Deng Zhongxia (front row, first from left); Zhang Ji (front row, fifth from left); Hu Hanmin (front row, sixth from left); Wang Jingwei (front row, seventh from left); Ye Chuchuang (middle row, fourth from left); and Mao Zedong (back row, second from left). Heavily influenced by the May Fourth Movement, communist groups began springing up throughout China, and on 23 July 1921, 13 people – Mao Zedong, He Shuheng, Dong Biwu, Chen Tanqiu, Li Da, Li Hanjun, Liu Renjing, Zhang Guotao, Wang Jinmei, Deng Enming, Chen Gongbo, Zhou Fohai and Bao Huiseng – held the First National Congress of the CCP at 106, Wangzhilu in the French concession of Shanghai on behalf of more than 50 CCP members throughout the nation. They elected Chen Duxiu, Zhang Guotao and Li Da to form the Central Bureau, with Chen as its secretary. On 26 January 1923, Dr Sun reached an agreement with Adolf Joffe, a representative of Soviet Russia, and published the *Joint Manifesto of Sun and Joffe*, according to which Soviet Russia would assist in the Chinese revolution and CCP members would join the KMT as individuals. In January 1924, the KMT held its First National Congress in Guangzhou, when it confirmed the beginning of KMT-CCP co-operation, and CCP members such as Mao Zedong, Qu Qiubai and Zhang Guotao were elected as alternate members of the Central Executive Committee of the KMT.



蔣介石就職國民革命軍總司令的標準照

照片中的蔣介石目光炯炯有神，充滿了軍人威武的神態。蔣介石出身於浙江奉化望族，1908年赴日本就讀於東京振武學校的預備學校（即日本陸軍士官學校），並參加同盟會。1911年，蔣介石返回中國參加革命，隨後留在上海一帶。1924年，孫中山在廣州召開中國國民黨第一次全國代表大會，實行聯俄容共政策，創立黃埔軍校，培養革命武裝。由於蔣介石曾於1922年6月陳炯明與孫中山決裂時，在永豐艦上保護孫中山有功，被任命為黃埔軍校校長。雖然如此，黃埔陸軍根據蘇聯模式被定為黨軍，黨指揮槍，因此蔣介石雖然在第一線帶兵，並且成功地消滅廣州軍閥，但在國民黨內卻連中央委員的職位都沒有。1925年3月孫中山逝世後，汪精衛成了黨政軍最高首長，壓制蔣介石，使蔣處境孤立，幾乎使蔣出亡。不過具有梟雄個性的蔣介石卻利用「中山艦事件」（1926年3月20日），同時壓制汪精衛與共產黨，反過來取得最高權力，成為國民黨內最具政治實力的領袖。

Standard photograph of Chiang Kai-shek, inaugurated as Commander-in-Chief of the National Revolutionary Army

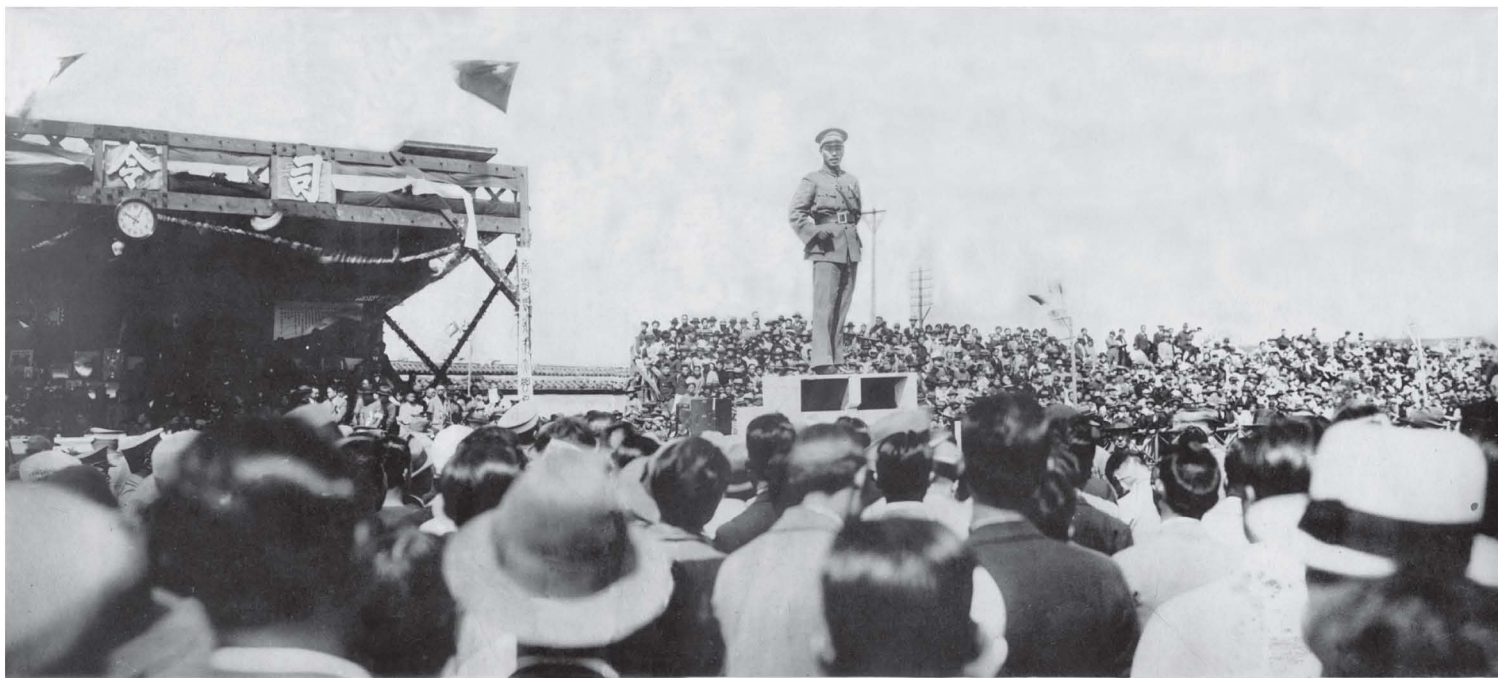
With his bright and piercing eyes, Chiang Kai-shek has the confident look of a resolute military leader. Born into a renowned clan in Fenghua in Zhejiang, Chiang went to Japan in 1908 to pursue his studies at the preparatory school of the Tokyo Shinbu Gakko, an academy of the Imperial Japanese Army. He also joined the Tongmenghui in this year. He returned to China in 1911 to join the revolution, staying in the Shanghai region. When Dr Sun Yat-sen called the First National Congress of the Kuomintang in Guangzhou, adopting the policy of “alliance with the Soviets, admission of the communists” in 1924, he also founded the Whampoa Military Academy to train armed forces for the revolution. Chiang had already gained Dr Sun’s trust after rescuing him with the warship Yongfeng when Chen Jiongmeng staged his mutiny against Dr Sun in June 1922, and he was appointed the commandant of the academy. The Whampoa-trained army was set up as the military arm of the KMT based on the Soviet model and thus was under the control of the party. Although Chiang led the soldiers in the frontline and was successful in defeating the Guangzhou warlords, he was not a member of the Central Committee of the KMT. When Dr Sun passed away in March 1925, Wang Jingwei became the supreme leader of the party, the government and the army, and he isolated Chiang, who was almost forced to flee. However, with his dauntless personality, Chiang turned the situation around, making use of the Zhongshan Warship Incident on 20 March 1926, in which a plot to kidnap Chiang was uncovered, to remove Wang and expel the communists from the KMT, and thus take the reins of the party and become its most powerful leader.

國 民革命軍總司令蔣介石誓師北伐

1926年6月4日，國民黨中央執行委員會臨時全體會議正式通過「國民革命軍出師北伐案」；5日，國民政府任命蔣介石為國民革命軍總司令，全權處理北伐軍事事宜。1926年7月1日，發佈北伐動員令；9日，國民革命軍總司令蔣介石在廣州東校場舉行就職暨北伐誓師典禮，並通電全國。北伐是孫中山的遺志，孫中山逝世後，國民黨雖發生激烈的鬥爭，但仍完成大致的整合，並在國共合作的架構下，根據原定計劃揮師北上。

Commander-in-Chief of the National Revolutionary Army Chiang Kai-shek pledges resolve before launching the Northern Expedition

A resolution to launch the Northern Expedition by the National Revolutionary Army was formally adopted at the provisional meeting of the KMT Central Executive Committee on 4 June 1926, and the Nationalist Government appointed Chiang Kai-shek the next day as Commander-in-Chief of the National Revolutionary Army with full authority for all military affairs related to the expedition. The mobilisation order for the military campaign was announced on 1 July 1926, and on 9 July Chiang held a ceremony at Tongjiaochang, Guangzhou, at which he pledged the army's resolve to ensure victory; a telegraph about the expedition was also sent to the entire nation. The Northern Expedition was an unfulfilled wish of Dr Sun Yat-sen. Although the KMT was riven by a power struggle after Dr Sun's death, it was eventually unified, and, helped by the recently established KMT-CCP co-operation, the Northern Expedition was carried out as originally planned.



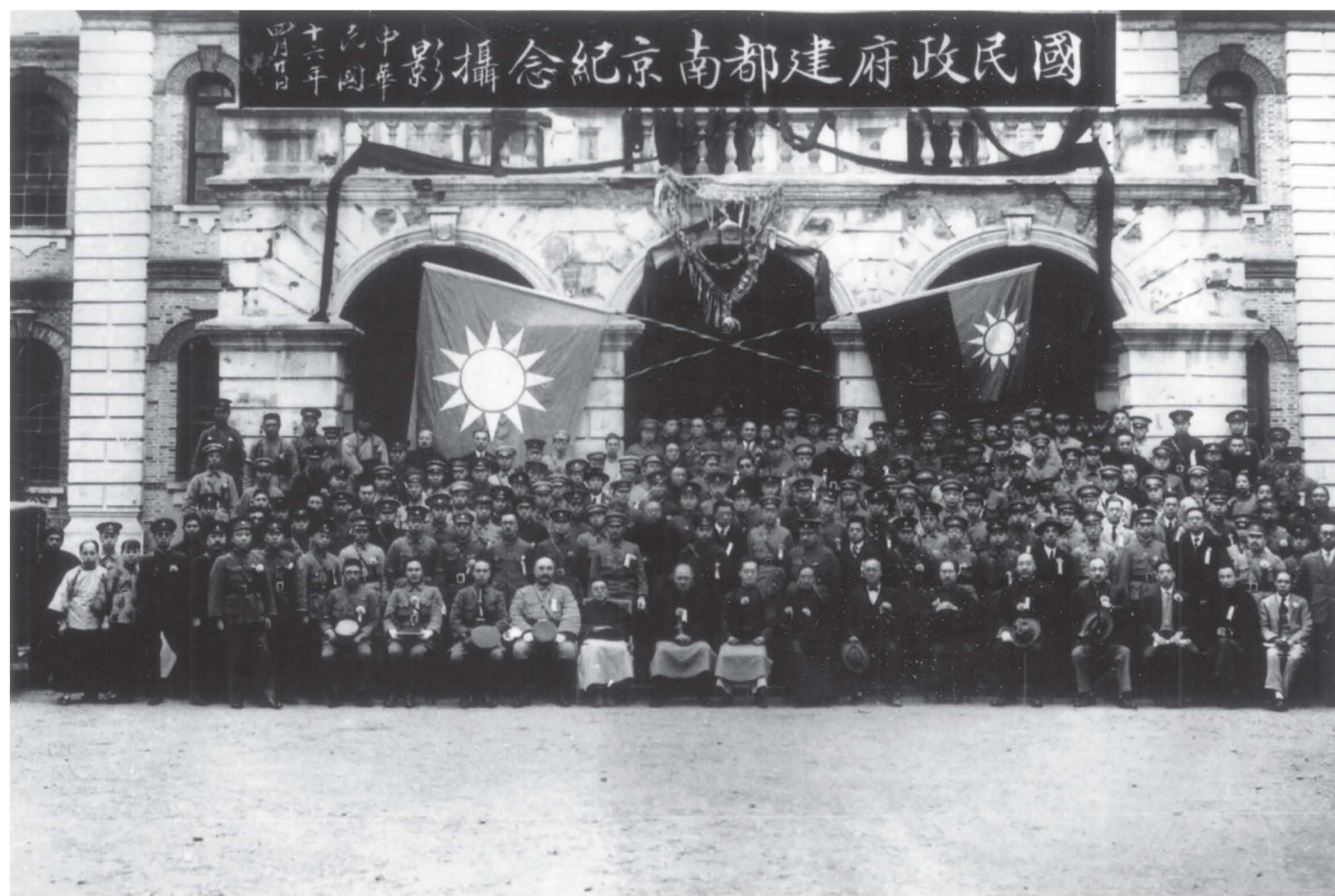
國 共合作的危機

1927年3月，國民黨二屆三中全會在蔣介石缺席的情況下於武漢舉行。會議制定了一系列防止蔣介石軍事獨裁的措施：共產黨人支持這項會議；宋慶齡則重申孫中山的「聯俄、容共、扶助農工」三大政策。圖為武漢國民黨二屆三中全會有關人員合影：前排右四至六為宋子文、宋慶齡、孫科；第二排右三是毛澤東。

Crisis in KMT-CCP co-operation

Participants at the Third Plenary Session of the Second Central Committee of the KMT in Wuhan in March 1927, including T. V. Soong, Soong Ching-ling and Sun Fo (front row, fourth to sixth from right) and Mao Zedong (second row, third from right); Chiang Kai-shek was not present. The meeting formulated a series of measures to prevent Chiang establishing a military dictatorship. The communists supported this resolution, while Soong reiterated Dr Sun Yat-sen's three major policies of "alliance with the Soviets, admission of the communists and supporting the peasants and the workers".





南京國民政府成立

1927年4月18日，國民政府建都南京，開啟了南京國民政府的時代，圖為當時主要的黨政軍人員合影。1926年7月9日，國民革命軍由廣州誓師北伐，總兵力為八萬，面對的是北洋軍閥吳佩孚、孫傳芳、張作霖等約七十萬的兵力。國民革命軍以蔣介石為總司令，以第四、第七、第八軍為中央軍，以第二、第三為右翼軍，以第一、第六軍為總預備隊。9月，中央軍擊潰吳佩孚，攻佔武昌、漢陽、漢口，右翼軍則於11月攻佔南昌，此外，何應欽率領總預備隊改編的東路軍攻克福建，並於1927年2月進佔杭州，3月又連克南京、上海。革命軍以僅僅半年的時間即佔領了長江以南的半壁江山。不過隨著勝利的來臨，國共之間的磨擦日增。3月，武漢與南京的國民黨軍政人士發生分裂；4月12日，蔣介石「清黨」，大批共產黨人遭殺戮驅逐，造成「寧漢分裂」。武漢國民黨領袖汪精衛又於7月15日實行「分共」，寧漢得以復合。為促成內部團結，蔣介石於8月宣佈下野。1928年1月，蔣介石正式復職，重新出任國民革命軍總司令，編革命軍為四個集團軍，揮軍北上。5月初，經山東遭日軍阻擾，發生「濟南事變」。6月4日晨，張作霖棄北京、天津，乘專車出關，至皇姑屯遭日本關東軍炸死。張作霖舊部立刻擁立其子張學良繼續統治東北，學良悲憤其父之死，拒絕日人威脅利誘，於7月1日通電南京方面停止軍事行動，決不妨礙統一，並宣佈歸順南京政府。12月29日東北正式改懸青天白日旗，蔣介石遂率文武人員進入北平（6月已易名北平），完成中國形式上的統一。

Establishment of the Nanjing Nationalist Government

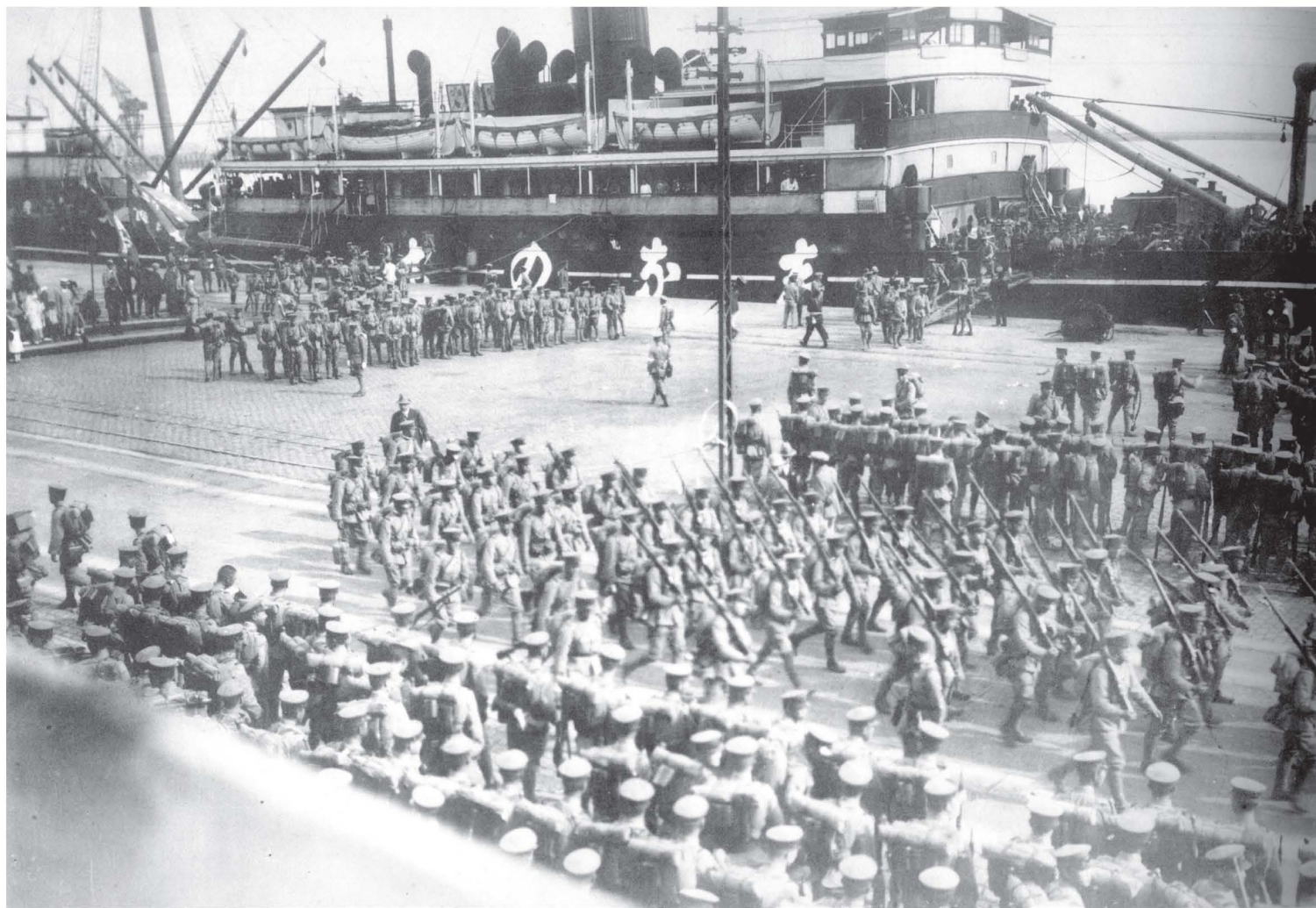
The major party, political and military figures at the time that Chiang Kai-shek established the Nationalist government in Nanjing on 18 April 1927, marking the beginning of the Nanjing Decade. On 9 July 1926, the National Revolutionary Army pledged its resolve to undertake the Northern Expedition from Guangzhou with a total armed force of 80,000 soldiers. The forces of the Beiyang warlords, who included Wu Peifu, Sun Chuanfang and Zhang Zuolin, numbered around 700,000 in total. Chiang was the Commander-in-Chief of the National Revolutionary Army, the central force of which was made up of the Fourth, Seventh and Eighth Armies; the right flank comprised the Second and Third Armies, while the First and Sixth Armies constituted its general preparatory force. The central force defeated Wu Peifu in September and occupied Wuchang, Hanyang and Hankou, while the Second and Third Armies occupied Nanchang in November. In addition, the East Route Army, formed from the general preparatory force and led by He Yingqin, also occupied Fujian; it entered Hangzhou in February 1927 and conquered Nanjing and Shanghai in March 1927. Within just half a year, the Revolutionary Army had conquered half of the country south of the Yangtze River. However, with victory on the horizon, frictions between the KMT and the CCP continued to increase. In March, a split arose between party, political and military figures of the KMT in Wuhan and those in Nanjing. Chiang ordered a purge of the party on 12 April, and large numbers of communists were killed or expelled. The "Nanjing-Wuhan Split" was reconciled when Wang Jingwei, leader of the KMT in Wuhan, also split from the communists on 15 July, allowing the KMT factions in Nanjing and Wuhan to reunite. To facilitate unity within the KMT, Chiang announced his resignation and stepped down in August. He officially resumed duties as Commander-in-Chief of the National Revolutionary Army in January 1928. After restructuring the army into four battalions, he led them north. Passing through Shandong in early May, the troops were obstructed by Japanese troops, resulting in the Jinan Incident. The Manchurian warlord Zhang Zuolin, who had seized control of the government in the north, then abandoned Beijing and Tianjin and took a train back to his province. Japan's Kwantung Army planted a bomb on the railway line that killed Zhang when his train reached Huanggutun on 4 June. Zhang's former subordinates immediately rallied behind his son, Zhang Xueliang, as his successor. Saddened by his father's death and angry with the Japanese, Zhang Xueliang refused to succumb to Japanese coercion and bribery and telegraphed Nanjing on 1 July that he would cease all military actions and would not be an obstacle to national unification. He also declared allegiance to the Nanjing Government, and the "Blue Sky with a White Sun" flag was raised in Manchuria on 29 December. As a result, Chiang and his officials were able to enter Beijing, the name of which had been changed to Beiping in June, and formally complete the unification of China.

濟南事變

1928年5月初，發生「濟南事變」。當時日本以保護僑民為理由，派遣軍隊到青島，目的在阻擾北伐軍北上。圖為日軍上岸後的情況。

Jinan Incident

Japanese reinforcements come ashore during the Jinan Incident in early May 1928. Japan dispatched troops to Qingdao on the pretext of protecting Japanese living in China, but with the primary aim of obstructing the northward movement of the Northern Expedition.

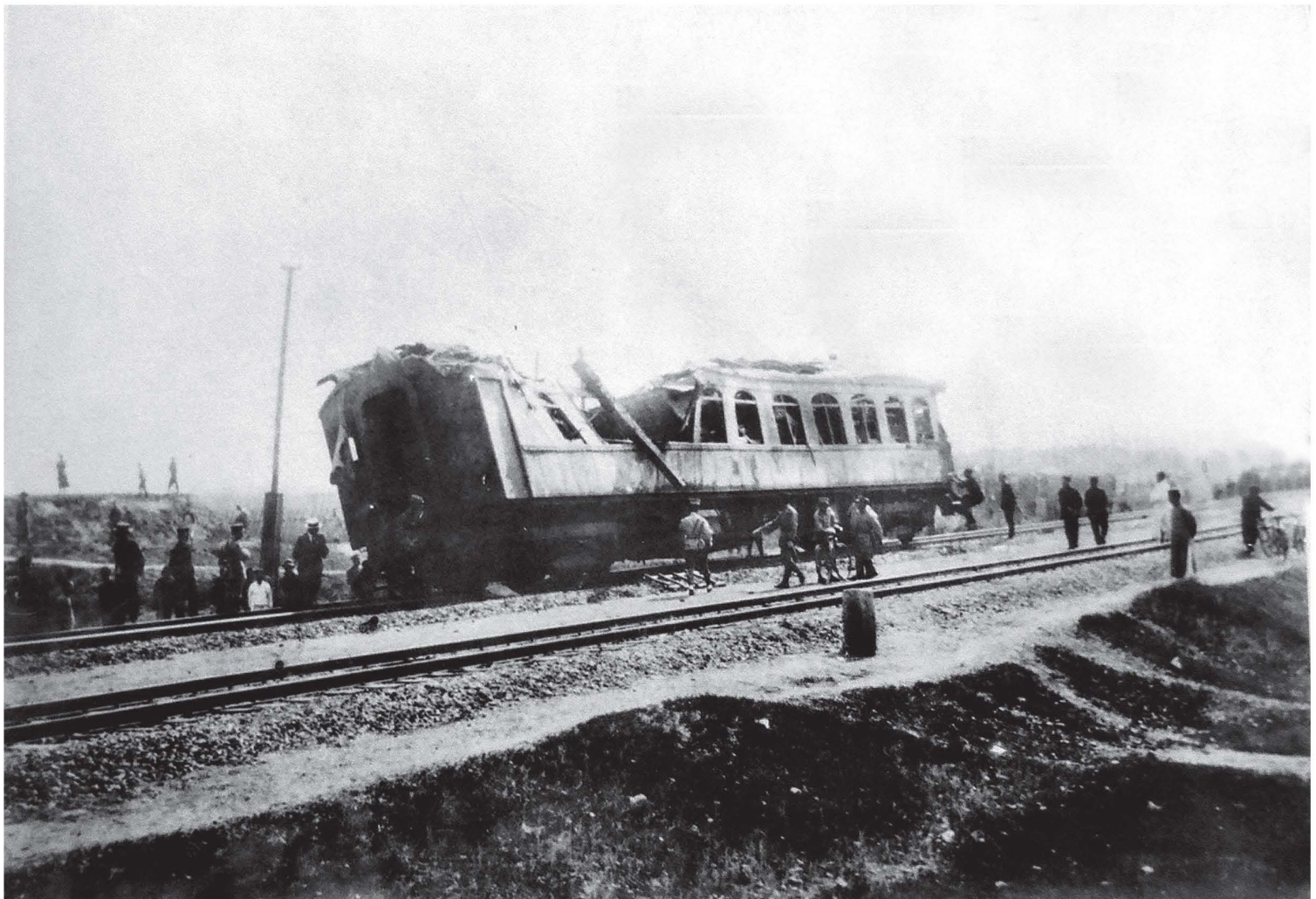


張作霖專列遭日軍炸毀

1928年6月4日晨，張作霖及吳俊陞等乘坐特別列車到瀋陽外的南滿及京奉鐵路的交叉地點皇姑屯停下，遭關東軍預埋的地雷炸死。

Zhang Zuolin's special train is blown up by Japanese troops

On the morning of 4 June 1928, the special train carrying Zhang Zuolin and Wu Junsheng stopped at Huanggutun where the South Manchurian Railway crossed the Beijing-Fengtian Railway near Shenyang. Zhang and Wu were killed when a bomb planted by Japan's Kwantung Army exploded.





北伐統一

1928年7月南北統一，北平國立大學校門懸起青天白日旗。

Unification achieved by the Northern Expedition

The "Blue Sky with a White Sun" flag flies at the entrance of the National University of Beiping after the north and south of China were unified in July 1928.



蔣介石與軍隊高層合影

1928年7月，蔣介石於北平西郊香山的碧雲寺記念攝影，（1）蔣介石（2）馮玉祥（3）閻錫山（4）李宗仁（5）鹿鍾麟（6）方振武。

Group photo of Chiang Kai-shek and his senior military officials

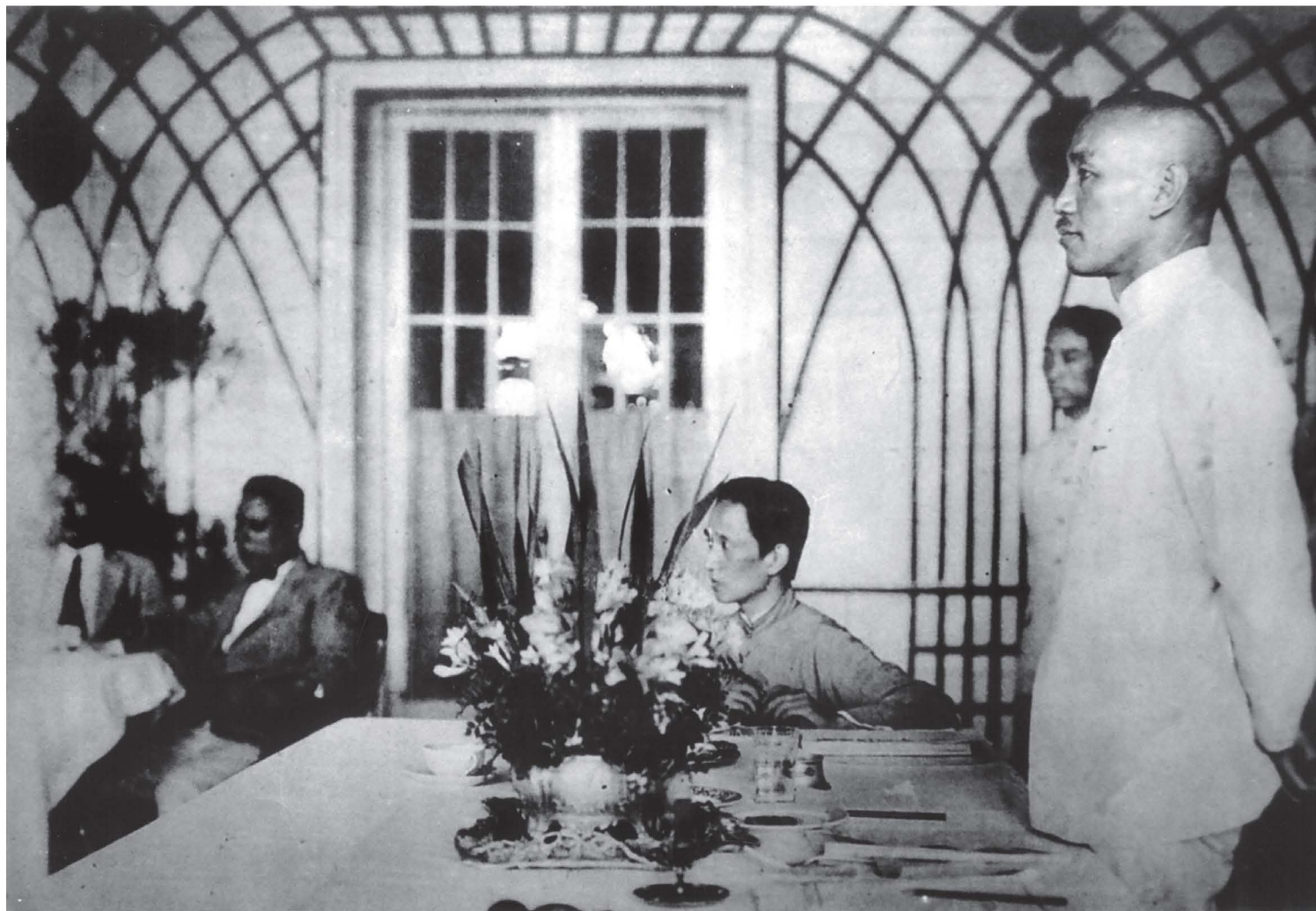
Chiang Kai-shek (1), Feng Yuxiang (2), Yan Xishan (3), Li Zongren (4), Lu Zhonglin (5) and Fang Zhenwu (6) at the Biyun Monastery, located in Xiangshan on the west of Beiping, July 1928.

蔣介石回答新聞界提問

1928年7月，北伐基本完成，南北統一，蔣介石在北平招待新聞界，並回答新聞界提出的問題。

Chiang Kai-shek answers questions from the press

Chiang Kai-shek holds a press conference in Beiping and answers questions from the press. The Northern Expedition and the unification of China were basically completed by July 1928.



反蔣標語

1930年8月，國民黨軍事首長閻錫山、馮玉祥聯合以汪精衛、陳公博為代表的改組派，及以鄒魯、謝持為代表的西山會議派在北平召開中國國民黨中央黨部擴大會議，另組國民政府；推閻錫山為主席，汪精衛、馮玉祥、李宗仁等七人為委員，與蔣介石所領導的南京政府對抗。此圖為這段期間北平各地出現的反蔣討蔣標語。9月18日，張學良發出擁蔣通電，擴大會議旋即搬往太原，不久宣告流產。

Posters with anti-Chiang slogans

Anti-Chiang slogan posters that appeared in various parts of Beiping in the summer of 1930. Kuomintang military leaders Yan Xishan and Feng Yuxiang, together with Wang Jingwei and Chen Gongbo (representatives of the left-leaning “Restructuring Faction” in the KMT) and Zhou Lu and Xie Chi (representatives of the “Western Hill (Xishan) Faction”) held an enlarged conference of the KMT’s Central Party Bureau in Beiping to form an alternative Nationalist government in August 1930. They elected Yan as chairman and seven other committee members, including Wang, Feng and Li Zongren, to confront the Nanjing government led by Chiang Kai-shek. However, when Zhang Xueliang declared his support for Chiang on 19 September, the conference was immediately moved to Taiyuan and aborted soon afterwards.



張學良支持蔣介石

1930年10月，張學良在瀋陽就任國民政府陸海空軍副總司令，成為地位僅次於蔣介石的國民政府軍權「第二把手」。圖為就職典禮時所攝。張學良之右為張群，左為出關勸服他支持蔣介石的吳鐵城。

Zhang Xueliang supports Chiang Kai-shek

The inauguration ceremony at which Zhang Xueliang assumed the post of Deputy Commander-in-Chief of the Army, Navy and Air Force of the Nationalist government in Shenyang in October 1930. Zhang became the second most powerful person in charge of the military forces of the Nationalist government behind only Chiang Kai-shek. On Zhang's right is Zhang Qun, and on his left is Wu Tiecheng, who had gone to Manchuria to persuade Zhang to support Chiang.

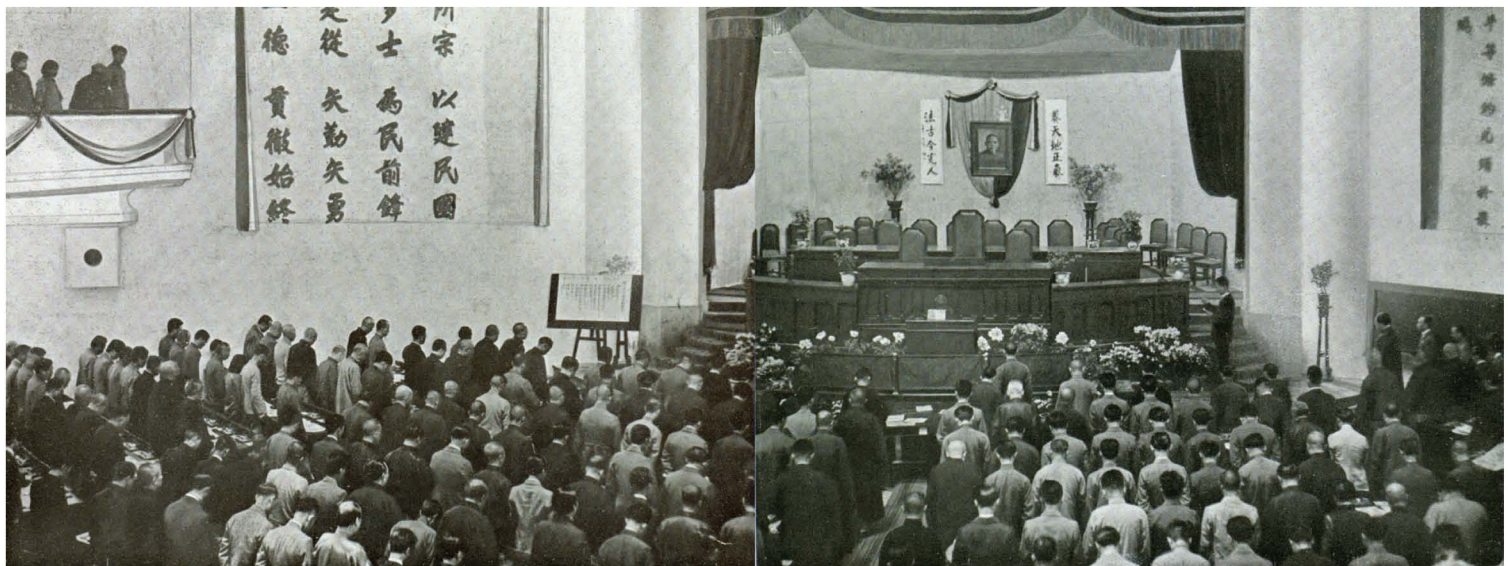


南京國民會議召開

1931年5月，南京國民會議召開，與會代表向總理孫中山肖像致默哀禮。

Calling of The Nanjing National Assembly

Representatives attending the Nanjing National Assembly in May 1931 stand in silent tribute before a portrait of Dr Sun Yat-sen.



日軍轟炸東北

圖為 1931 年「九一八事變」爆發後，日軍向東北全境發動攻擊，9 月 28 日日軍轟炸遼寧省紅頂山中國軍營的情形。

Japanese troops bombard Manchuria

Japanese troops bomb a Chinese military camp on Hongding Mountain in Liaoning province on 28 September 1931 during the full-scale invasion of Manchuria that Japan launched after the Manchurian Incident of 18 September 1931.



經濟大恐慌

1931年「九一八事變」爆發時，世界正處於經濟大恐慌（1929-1933）之中，圖為紐約華爾街擠兌的人潮。

The Great Depression

Bank runs on Wall Street in New York during the Great Depression (1929-1933). The Manchurian Incident was engineered in the middle of this period.



國際聯盟討論「九一八事變」

「九一八事變」爆發後，國際聯盟於1931年10月15日召開緊急會議，討論中國代表施肇基（左邊標示8號者）所提出譴責日本的侵略案。

The League of Nations discusses the Manchurian Incident

Following the Manchurian Incident, the League of Nations held an emergency meeting on 15 October 1931 to discuss a motion, proposed by Chinese representative Alfred Sze (marked no. 8, on the left), condemning the Japanese invasion of Manchuria.



國軍狙擊日軍

1931 年底，日軍進攻東北各大城市，圖為日軍火車遭遇中國軍隊狙擊。

Nationalist Army snipers attack Japanese troops

Chinese snipers fire on a Japanese train in retaliation at the attacks by Japanese troops on the major cities in Manchuria in late 1931.



日軍侵略暴行

1931 年底，日軍在東北進行清鄉，圖為日軍炮轟後進入村莊裡，地上躺著的是被炸死的無辜百姓和牲畜。這張照片由日軍自行拍攝，是日軍侵略暴行的有力證據。

Atrocities committed by invading Japanese troops

Bodies of innocent villagers and their livestock bombed to death by Japanese troops during their campaign to “clear the countryside” in late 1931. Japanese soldiers entered the village after the bombardment and took this photograph themselves, providing convincing evidence of Japanese atrocities during the invasion of China.



英勇的十九路軍

1932年「一二八事變」中，駐守在上海的十九路軍在蔣光鼐、蔡廷鍇等指揮下奮勇抗敵。

The heroic 19th Route Army

During the January 28 Incident (also known as Shanghai War of 1932), the 19th Route Army that was stationed in Shanghai and commanded by Jiang Guangnai and Cai Tingkai staged heroic resistance against the Japanese.





日軍攻打上海

「一二八事變」後，日軍於 1932 年 2 月 4 日攻打上海北四川路。

Japanese troops attack Shanghai

Japanese troops attack Sichuan Road in the northern part of Shanghai on 4 February 1932 during the January 28 Incident.

日本飛機的轟炸

1932年「一二八事變」中被毀去的城鎮，地上被炸彈炸出大窟窿，成為經典影像。

Bombing by Japanese planes

A town destroyed during the January 28 Incident. The bomb crater has become a representative image of the ravages of war.



日本扶植傀儡政權

為有效管理所侵略的中國東北地區，日本扶植了傀儡政權「滿洲國」，於1932年3月1日宣佈成立；3月9日，溥儀就任「滿洲國『執政』」。圖為是年3月4日舉行對該傀儡政權的遊行宣傳活動。

Japan sets up a puppet regime

A parade held as a propaganda activity in support of the puppet Manchukuo regime on 4 March 1932. Setting up the regime in order to administer its occupied territory in northeastern China effectively, Japan announced its establishment on 1 March 1932 and installed the former emperor Puyi as the “Chief Executive” of Manchukuo on 9 March.



李頓調查團訪日

1932年3月1日，國際聯盟調查團一行訪問東京，拜會日本外務省，右至左為：德國代表恩利克·希尼博士、義大利代表馬柯迪伯爵、法國代表亨利·克勞德中將、日本外相芳澤謙吉、美國代表麥考益中將以及英國代表兼調查團團長李頓伯爵。

The Lytton Commission of Enquiry visits Japan

The Commission of Enquiry of the League of Nations visits Japan's Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Tokyo on 1 March 1932. From right to left are: German delegate Dr Heinarch Schnee; Italian delegate Count Aldrovandi-Marescotti; French delegate General de Division Henri Claudel; Kenkichi Yoshizawa, Japanese Foreign Minister; US delegate Major-General Frank Ross McCoy; and the Earl of Lytton, British delegate and head of the commission.





清廷駐藏大臣（中坐者）與西藏地方官員

1793 年，八世達賴會同清大將軍福康安、駐藏大臣和班禪等議定《西藏善後欽定章程》，規定達賴、班禪轉世須由金瓶掣籤決定，使西藏政教制度趨於完善。在十九世紀的一百年間，清廷先後向西藏派駐過約 70 名駐藏大臣或幫辦大臣，其品級與各省總督、巡撫等相當，多為副都統、內閣學士、侍郎等二品大員。駐藏大臣掌握主持金瓶掣籤儀式、地方官員人事權以及調兵權，是中國對西藏行使主權的重要象徵。隨著清朝滅亡，覬覦西藏的英國，多次利用機會想將西藏從中國分離出去，使西藏的政局歷經多次動蕩。二次大戰後，隨著印度獨立，英國再無意使西藏獨立，西藏得以留在中國境內。

The Qing Imperial Resident in Tibet (seated in the middle) and local Tibetan officials

In 1793, the Eighth Dalai Lama, Qing Grand General Fukangan (Imperial Resident in Tibet) and the Panchen Lama together agreed upon the *Imperial Approved Regulations on Rehabilitation Measures for Tibet*, which set out to amend Tibet's religious-political system by prescribing that the reincarnations of the Dalai Lama and the Panchen Lama had to be identified by the Golden Urn. In the course of the 19th century, the Qing court dispatched to Tibet around 70 Imperial Residents or Deputy Imperial Residents, who were comparable in rank to provincial governor-generals or governors and were mainly second-grade senior officials (Deputy Military Governors, Grand Secretaries and Vice Ministers, for example). The Imperial Resident was an important symbol of Chinese sovereignty over Tibet, as he had the authority to conduct the Golden Urn ceremony, appoint local officials and deploy military forces. After the downfall of the Qing dynasty, Britain again pursued its ambitions in Tibet and tried to separate it from China. Tibet's political situation at this time was marked by a prolonged period of instability. When India became independent after the Second World War, Britain lost interest in Tibet, which was left to remain within Chinese territory.



九世班禪來南京

1934年1月，前來南京參加國民黨四屆四中全會的九世班禪（前排中）與張群（班禪左）、丁惟汾（班禪右）等要人合影。班禪，即班禪額爾德尼，為西藏喇嘛教格魯派（黃教）兩大活佛之一，是西藏僅次於達賴喇嘛的政教領袖。清末，英國軍隊入侵西藏，八世班禪為抗英做出了相當的貢獻。辛亥革命後，達賴與西藏地方政府乘亂宣佈獨立，同時又壓迫班禪，使班禪流亡中國內地。1929年，九世班禪在南京設辦事處，支持中央政府的立場，公開反對西藏獨立。1931年7月，國民政府冊封其為「護國宣化廣慧大師」，並賜玉印、冊文；1932年12月又任命他為「西陲宣化使」，計劃協助其返回西藏建立政權，卻遭到達賴集團的抵制。1934年1月，九世班禪出任國民政府委員，出席國民黨四屆四中全會，會議決定派專員護送班禪回藏。

The Ninth Panchen Lama visits Nanjing

Attending the Fourth Plenary Session of the Fourth Central Committee of the KMT in Nanjing in January 1934, the Ninth Panchen Lama (first row, centre) posed for this photograph with a number of important figures, including Zhang Qun (on his left) and Ding Weifen (on his right). The Panchen Lama, or Panchen Erdeni, is one of the two “living Buddhas” in the Gelugpa lineage of Tibetan Buddhism and is the second highest political-religious leader of Tibet behind only the Dalai Lama. When British troops invaded Tibet during the late Qing, the Eighth Panchen Lama played a significant role in the local resistance. After the 1911 Revolution, the Dalai Lama, supported by the local Tibetan governments, took advantage of the continuing political chaos in China to declare Tibet’s independence. At the same time, he restricted the powers of the Panchen Lama, who fled to China and subsequently set up an office in Nanjing in 1929. He supported the central government and was openly against independence for Tibet. In July 1931, the Nationalist government awarded him the title of “Master Guanghui Protecting the Nation and Preaching and Transforming the People” and presented him with a jade seal and the documents conferring the title. In December 1932, he was appointed “Preaching and Transforming Envoy of the Western Border”, and the government planned to help him return to Tibet to restore his political power. The plan was rejected by the regime of the Dalai Lama, however. The Ninth Panchen Lama was appointed a member of the National Government Committee in January 1934 and attended the Fourth Plenary Session of the Fourth Central Committee of the KMT, which resolved to dispatch a commissioner to escort the Panchen Lama back to Tibet.



新式機動部隊

圖為由德國顧問團協助建立的德式機動部隊。隨著中日關係日趨緊張，1935年，德國顧問團向南京政府提交國府全面抗戰的建議書，建議中國軍隊必須在戰略上確立一個「集結兵力區域」，範圍大約在徐州、鄭州、武漢、南昌、南京一線，南京作為首都「宜固守」，四川則是全國最後的防地，因為四川是富庶及安全的省份，而且也是軍械工業最優良的地方，同時有重慶經貴陽通昆明之鐵路。如果再築滇越鐵路連接外國，則更理想。德國顧問團的建議書幾乎預見了日後抗日戰爭的進程。

Advanced mobile troops

Mobile troops organised on the German model with the assistance of a German group of advisors. With Sino-Japanese relationships turning increasingly tense, a German group of advisors submitted to the Nanjing Nationalist Government in 1935 a proposal for full-scale resistance: the Chinese military would establish a strategic area where forces could be assembled along a line connecting Xuzhou, Zhengzhou, Wuhan, Nanchang and Nanjing, which, as the capital, would be heavily defended; Sichuan would be the last line of defence, because it was a rich, safe province with the best armaments industry in the nation, and there was already a railway linking Chongqing and Kunming via Guiyang. Ideally, a railway connecting Yunnan and Vietnam and other foreign countries would also be built. The German proposal anticipated almost exactly the course of the War of Resistance against Japan that was soon to break out.



精銳部隊的訓練

圖為裝備德式武器的機動部隊。根據德國在一次世界大戰後重建國防軍的經驗，德國顧問訓練了20多萬的中國軍隊，全部配備德式武器。另又成立若干炮兵團與裝甲旅，其中第87、88師駐紮在京滬要地，同時又向上海市區增派了部隊。1936年11月，針對日軍不斷挑釁，南京政府以日軍入侵為假想狀況，動用5個師進行了大規模的軍事演習。1937年7月7日，盧溝橋事變爆發，日軍由南北兩路入侵，中國精銳部隊全部投入淞滬戰場，抗擊日軍達3個月之久，成功地粉碎日軍速戰速決的戰略目標。

Training of elite troops

An elite troop equipped with German-type weapons. Using their country's experience in rebuilding its military after the First World War, German advisors trained more than 200,000 Chinese soldiers, all equipped with weapons based on German models. Artillery regiments and armoured brigades were also set up, with the 87th and 88th Divisions stationed in key places such as Nanjing and Shanghai and other troops sent to Shanghai's urban districts. In response to the ever more provocative actions of the Japanese troops, the Nanjing government carried out a large-scale military exercise in November 1936 involving five divisions and a scenario based on a Japanese invasion. Following the Marco Polo Bridge Incident on 7 July 1937, Japanese forces invaded south from the north along two routes. All China's elite troops were deployed in the Song River and Shanghai, and they resisted the Japanese advance for three months, thwarting the objectives of Japan's blitzkrieg strategy.

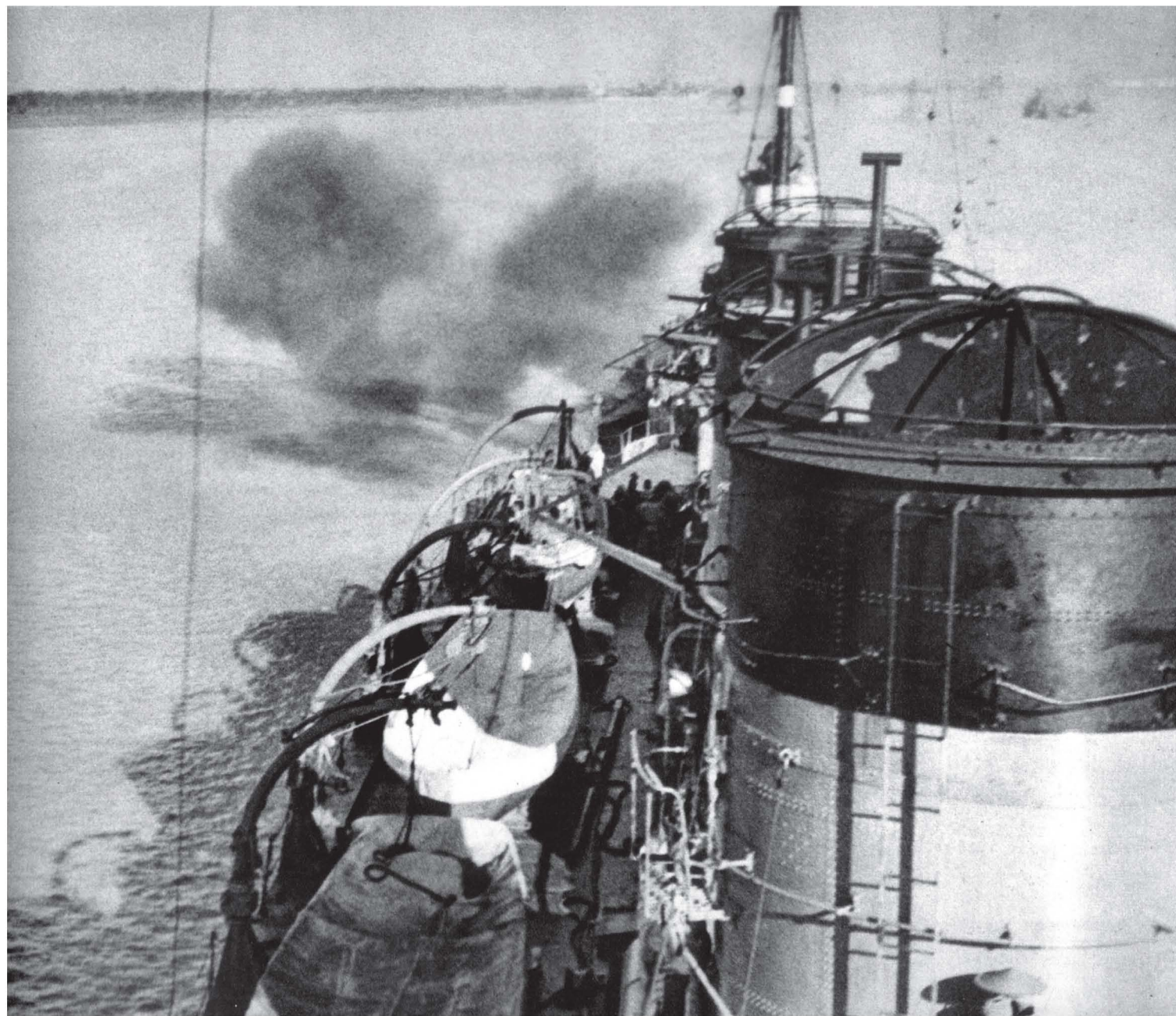


璀璨迷人的上海南京路

1930年代，上海的南京東路燈火通明，如夢似幻，是文人筆下所描繪的「十里洋場」的菁華地段。這條街有先施、永安、新新、大新四大百貨公司，不僅洋貨琳琅滿目，中國資本家生產的新穎國貨亦日新月異。那裏同時有全國唯一的電線桿，隨時調整冷暖的通氣管。每夜南京東路總是人頭鑽動，場面壯觀。

The fascination of Nanjing Road in Shanghai shines brightly

Bright with neon lights, Nanjing Road East in Shanghai in the 1930s provided a dreamlike, almost surreal scene. The prime section of the city, it was nicknamed “the Great Athens of China” by writers and was home to four major department stores – Sincere, Wing On, Sun Sun and Da Sun. Not only were the foreign goods on offer here a feast for the eyes, but almost every day saw new displays of goods produced domestically by Chinese capitalists. The street was lined with electricity poles that could be found nowhere else in the entire country and gas pipes that could regulate the temperature any time. Every night, Nanjing Road East attracted huge crowds, which contributed to the impressive sight.



日艦炮擊吳淞鎮

1937年8月23日，日艦對吳淞鎮進行炮擊。日軍在戰爭爆發前，已有數艘日艦停泊於吳淞口，並有12艘二等巡洋艦和一等驅逐艦進入了黃浦江，加上原來停泊的軍艦，已有30艘日軍艦隻進入江口。戰事爆發後，日艦除了運送陸戰隊上岸，還猛烈炮擊各口岸。31日，當會戰第二階段持續擴大時，日本上海派遣軍司令官松井石根率第三、第十一師團在吳淞、川沙同時登陸，向吳淞、寶山、羅店、瀏河一線的我軍猛攻，戰況慘烈。

A Japanese warship shells Wusongzhen

Japanese warships fire on Wusongzhen on 23 August 1937. Before the war, several Japanese warships were already berthed at the intersection of the Huangpu and Yangtze rivers. Twelve second-class cruisers and first-class destroyers then sailed up the Huangpu River, while 30 warships, including those already berthed there, entered the mouth of the Yangtze. When hostilities broke out, these warships transported marines on shore and unleashed a heavy bombardment on a number of ports. The second phase of the Battle of Shanghai started on 23 August when Iwane Matsui, commander of the Japanese Shanghai Expeditionary Force (SEF), led the Third and Eleventh Division Group in a simultaneous landing at Wusong and Chuansha and then launched fierce attacks on Chinese troops defending the line of Wusong, Baoshan, Luodian and Liuhe.



日軍攻佔上海市政府

1937年9月13日，日軍攻佔了上海市政府大廈，並急不及待地在牆上留下「勝利紀錄」。8月9日，日軍襲擊上海虹橋機場。13日，向上海保安隊攻擊，「八一三」戰事就此爆發。23日，日軍增援部隊登岸後，國軍第18軍也投入戰場，雙方血戰兩晝夜。由於日軍出動強大的海陸空三軍協同作戰，儘管國軍各部死守，作戰英勇，仍常有全體軍人犧牲之壯舉。9月13日，日軍又有增援部隊抵達，戰事持續擴大，國民政府則發佈第二期作戰計劃，「以持久抗戰之目的，限制登陸之敵發展，力求各個擊破之效。各個擊破不能達成時，則依次後退於敵艦射程外之既得陸地，施行頑強抵抗。」換言之，力量較弱的國軍，開始利用廣闊的國土對日軍施行消耗戰。

Japanese troops attack and occupy the Shanghai Municipal Government building

Japanese troops hurriedly paint words recording their victory on the walls of the Shanghai Municipal Government building after attacking and occupying it on 13 September 1937. Tensions in Shanghai had increased following an incident at Hongqiao Airport on 9 August, and then again on 13 August when Japanese troops and the Chinese Peace Preservation Corps exchanged fire. The Japanese reinforcement troops came ashore on 23 August, but met with resistance from the National 18th Army, which had also entered the battlefield. Fierce fighting continued at the landing site for two days and two nights. With its powerful combined navy, army and air force, the Japanese were able to unleash an overwhelming assault, and despite their courageous resistance, there were often cases where Chinese units were completely annihilated. More Japanese reinforcements arrived on 13 September, and the fighting continued to expand. The Nationalist government announced the second stage of its war plan, which was to “restrict the development of landed enemy forces with the aim of a protracted war so as to achieve the effect of defeating them by individual units; if that fails, then take turns to retreat to land beyond the range of enemy warships and conduct forceful resistance there”. In other words, the weaker National troops began to make use of the vast Chinese territory to fight a war of attrition.

日機肆虐上海天空

1937年10月，日本軍機飛越上海浦東上空，下方冒煙處為遭日軍炮火轟炸的閘北地區。淞滬戰役期間，日軍大批軍機對上海市區施行猛烈轟炸，同時日軍也對南京、安慶、蕪湖等城鎮施行轟炸，中國空軍由南京、杭州等地起飛迎戰，雙方爆發激烈的空戰。

Japanese aircraft gain superiority in the skies over Shanghai

Japanese war planes fly above Pudong of Shanghai in October 1937 as smoke billows from the district of Zhabei after being shelled. During the Battle of Shanghai, large squadrons of Japanese warplanes conducted massive air raids over the urban area, while other cities including Nanjing, Anqing and Wuhu were also bombed. Chinese warplanes took off from Nanjing, Hangzhou and other airfields to meet the enemy head on, and fierce air battles were fought.



中國女童軍代表出席 世界學生大會

女童子軍楊惠敏於1937年10月28日晚冒著炮火，自上海公共租界出發，成功泳渡蘇州河，將一面12尺長的中華民國國旗送交死守閘北四行倉庫的「八百壯士」，贏得了全球的聲譽。經過三個月的頑抗，上海終於11月9日失陷。基於楊惠敏的英勇無畏，也由於她為幾千名受高等教育的女學生樹立典範，投身戰地服務工作，使她成為中國代表團的團員，出席1938年8月在紐約舉行的世界學生大會。

A representative of the Chinese Girl Guides attends the World Youth Congress

Girl Guide Yang Huimin won the admiration of the entire world when on 28 October 1937 she swam under Japanese gunfire from the public concession in Shanghai across the Suzhou River to deliver a 12-foot Republic of China flag to the “Eight Hundred Heroes” who were mounting a firm defence of the Sihang Warehouse in Zhabei. After three months of fierce resistance, Shanghai eventually fell into Japanese hands on 9 November. Yang’s brave actions and involvement on the battlefield made her a model for thousands of girls studying in higher education in Shanghai. She was a member of the Chinese delegation that attended the World Youth Congress held in August 1938 in New York.





無辜百姓遭受凌虐

1937年11月，日軍在沿著江南城鎮圍攻南京途中，將無辜的中國百姓強綁在柱上，作為威嚇手段。此照片為日軍隨軍記者所攝，收在私人相簿之中，今日可以作為日軍劣行的證據之一。事實上，許多家園被毀的中國百姓不僅遭到虐刑，刑後仍遭到殺害。

Innocent Chinese people are tortured and humiliated

Marching along the southern shore of the Yangtze River on their way to attack Nanjing, Japanese troops tie innocent Chinese people to poles as a form of intimidation in November 1937. Taken by a war correspondent of the Japanese Army, who kept it in his personal album, the photograph is evidence of the atrocities committed by Japanese troops: many Chinese people whose homes were destroyed were cruelly tortured and then killed during the war.

南京城外農舍的標語

日軍由江南戰線逼近南京外圍時，一處人去樓空的農舍的牆上寫著：「拿熱血換取民族的獨立自由」。1937年12月8日，日軍突破了南京近郊陣地。南京城外已可聽聞敵人的炮聲。12月6日，蔣介石召集少將級以上的守城將領講話，表示不能輕易放棄守衛南京。實際上，國民政府早於11月20日宣佈遷都重慶，並委任「願意與南京共存亡」的唐生智為南京衛戍師令長官。12月7日清晨，蔣介石從南京飛往江西，由唐生智接下守城任務。

A banner with a slogan on a farmhouse outside Nanjing

A banner on the walls of a deserted farmhouse as Japanese troops approach Nanjing through the Jiangnan battle line. The words on the banner read: "Exchange our independence and freedom with our hot blood". Japanese troops broke through into the suburbs of Nanjing on 8 December 1937; residents could clearly hear enemy gunfire outside the city wall. Chiang Kai-shek made a speech on 6 December to military officers of major general rank or above guarding the city, ordering them not to abandon Nanjing easily. In fact, the Nationalist government had announced early on 20 November that it was moving the capital city to Chongqing and had appointed Tang Shengzhi, who was "willing to live or die with Nanjing city", as commander of the Nanjing garrison. Chiang flew to Jiangxi from Nanjing in the morning of 7 December, and Tang took up the task of defending the city.





抗戰標語

1937年12月上旬，南京城內的中國抗戰標語牌。自1931年「九一八事變」後，首都抗日團體紛紛成立，以各種方式積極投入抗日救亡的運動中，「首都各界抗敵後援會」也在各主要街道製作大型標語牌。

Slogans for the War of Resistance

A slogan for China's War of Resistance on a hoarding in Nanjing city in early December 1937. Anti-Japanese organisations were set up in the capital after the Manchurian Incident of 1931, and they played an active and diverse part in the "Resist Japan and Save China" campaign. The "Capital City Resistance War Supporters Association of All Citizens" also put up large banners with slogans along major roads in the city.



城陷悲痛

圖為 1937 年 12 月 13 日，攻陷南京中華門的日軍谷壽夫部隊。這是一個歷史性的場景，因為南京大屠殺就是從谷壽夫攻陷中華門開始的，因此這張經典照片也被視為南京大屠殺的象徵。谷壽夫第六師團進入中華門後，開始清洗中山北路、中央路的難民區，其他三個師團也相繼進入南京市區，展開大規模的屠殺行動，這座歷史名城陷入前所未有的黑暗時刻。

A city falls into grief

Japanese troops under the command of Hisao Tani take control of Nanjing's Zhonghua Gate on 13 December 1937. This is a historical scene, as it marked the beginning of the Nanjing Massacre, which this classic photograph has come to symbolise. After pushing through Zhonghua Gate, Hisao Tani's 6th Division began to cleanse the Zhongshan North Road and the refugee area around Zhongyang Road. Three other divisions also entered Nanjing, immediately embarking on an orgy of violence against the inhabitants and plunging the historical city into unprecedented horror.



手無寸鐵的中國人

1937年12月13日，日軍佔領南京，許多中國軍人放下武器，換上平民百姓的衣服，卻仍遭日軍殺害。12日，蔣介石電令唐生智可相機撤退。當日下午4時，唐生智召集相關將領開會，接著下達撤退命令，並就突圍計劃、集結地點等事宜作出指示。這晚南京各守衛部隊開始撤退，然而協調工作極為混亂，多人在混亂中被打死、踩死。只見不同部隊之間的大聲爭吵，老百姓的哭叫聲，逃難百姓擠不上船落入江中的慘況。夜間，城南火光沖天，炮聲震耳，紫金山方向槍聲激烈，出城人潮前推後擠，爭先恐後，入城的日軍已開始沿街殺戮，南京出現悲慘的末世景象。

Unarmed Chinese

When Japanese troops occupied Nanjing on 13 December 1937, many Chinese soldiers put down their weapons and changed into civilian clothing, but they were still killed by the Japanese. Chiang Kai-shek telegraphed to Tang Shengzhi on 12 December the order that he could look for opportunities to retreat. At 4:00 p.m. that day, Tang called a meeting of his senior commanders. He then handed down the order to retreat and gave instructions on his plans to withdraw and how troops were to reassemble. A number of guard units in Nanjing began to retreat that night, but there was little co-ordination and the situation quickly degenerated into total confusion. Many people got beaten or trampled to death in the chaos, while soldiers from different units could be heard quarrelling with each other about their orders. There was a mad rush to flee the city, and some who tried to escape the impending disaster by boat fell into the river. Flames lit the sky, deafening gunfire resounded in the southern part of the city throughout the night, and a fierce exchange of gunfire came from the direction of Zijingshan. As Japanese troops began indiscriminately killing people on the streets, Nanjing soon came to resemble hell on earth.

擄掠的證據

1937年12月13日，日軍進入南京除了屠殺無辜百姓之外，還大肆劫掠。圖為一批日軍進入民宅掠奪財物的情形，其中一名日軍拖的是南京市民哄嬰兒睡的船形嬰兒床，被用來裝載劫掠物品。日軍進城後，對繁華街區的店鋪、倉庫和一般民舍盡情搜刮，接著付之一炬。南京最著名的商業街太平路被燒成一片焦土。另外日本兵對於車輛、衣服、被褥、鐘錶、字畫，凡是稍為值錢的東西，都搶劫一空。

Evidence of looting

A group of Japanese soldiers walk through the streets after looting a house; one is even pulling a boat-shaped cot he has plundered to carry his haul of goods. As well as killing innocent people, Japanese troops brazenly looted Nanjing after entering the city on 13 December 1937, raiding shops, warehouses and ordinary houses on busy streets and then setting them on fire: Taiping Road, Nanjing's most famous commercial street, was burnt to the ground. The Japanese soldiers also stole cars, clothes, mattresses, watches, clocks, calligraphy paintings and other valuable items.



佔領南京國民政府

1937年12月13日，日軍佔領了國民政府，圖為日軍在國民政府懸掛了日本國旗，並在前方留影。這時國民政府在武漢積極備戰，國共兩黨團結一致。至於侵華日軍分南北兩路，陸續攻佔合肥、杭州、濟南等地。14日，日軍在北平成立偽「中華民國臨時政府」，統轄河北、山西、山東、河南四省和北平、天津兩市。

Occupying the Nanjing Nationalist Government building

A Japanese soldier takes a photograph of Japan's national flag that has been hoisted above the Nationalist Government building after it was occupied on 13 December 1937. The government had already relocated to Wuhan, where it was actively preparing for a prolonged war of attrition. While the KMT and the CCP agreed to unite in defence against Japan, the invaders divided into two routes, one in the south and one in the north, and attacked and occupied places such as Hefei, Hangzhou and Jinan one after the other. The Japanese then set up the "Provisional Government of the Republic of China" in Beiping on 14 December to administer the four provinces of Hebei, Shanxi, Shandong and Henan and the cities of Beiping and Tianjin.

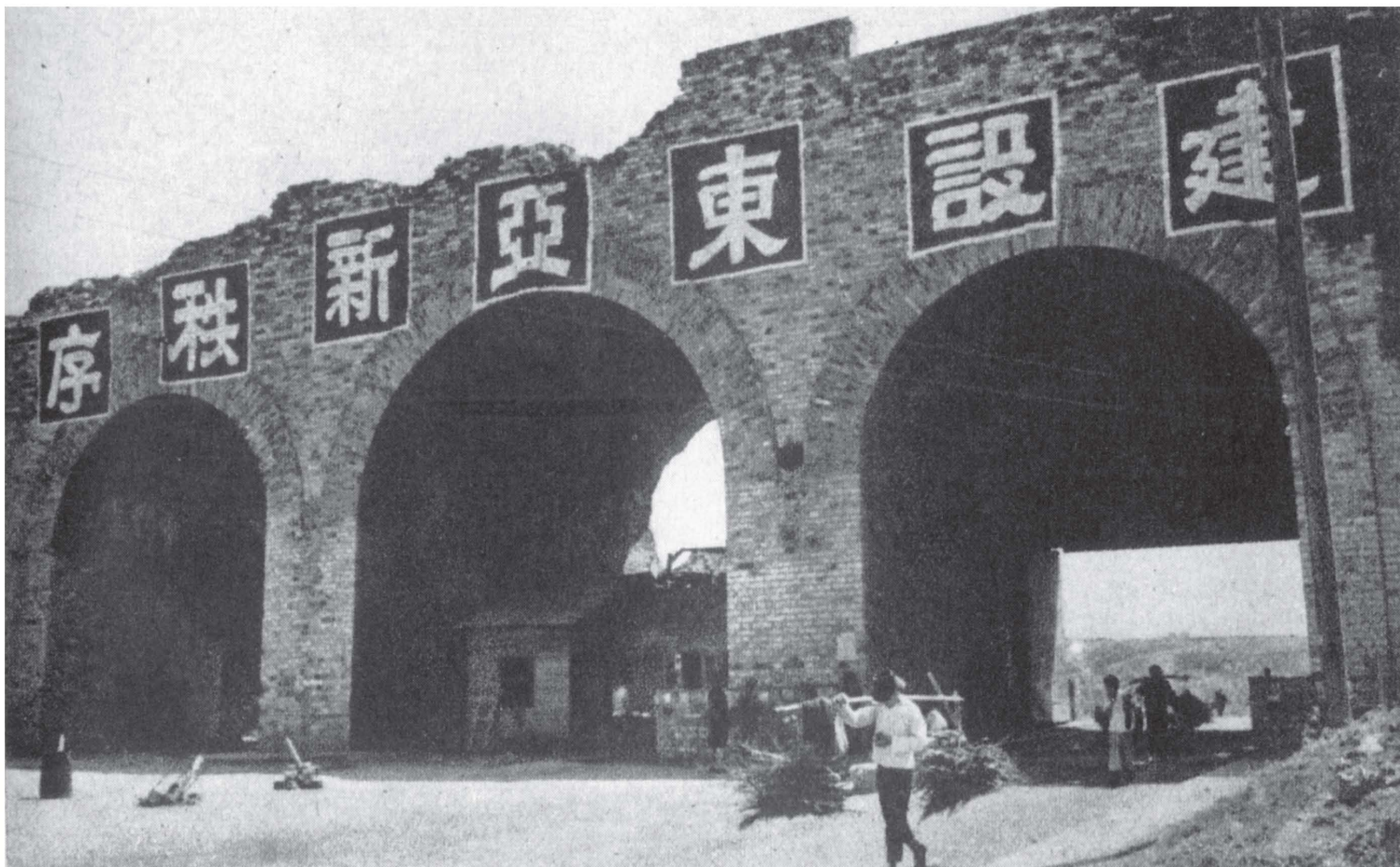


「東亞新秩序」的血淚

1938年初，日軍佔領南京後，殘破的中華門上寫上「建設東亞新秩序」的帝國主義口號。然而南京從此不一樣了，被屠殺殘害的冤魂飄散不去，成為民族永遠的傷痛。

Blood and tears of “The New Order in East Asia”

After Nanjing was occupied by Japanese troops, the imperialistic slogan “Building the New Order in East Asia” appeared on the damaged Zhonghua Gate in early 1938. But Nanjing would never be the same. The tormented spirits of the massacre’s victims would continue to haunt the city, and the memory of the grim events would become a source of perpetual grief for the Chinese people.





送別王銘章師長

在漢口由男女童子軍組成的隊伍，送別第41軍第122師師長王銘章。王銘章（1893-1938），四川人，在徐州會戰中死守滕縣而於1938年3月犧牲殉國。滕縣的死守讓中國軍隊完成戰略合圍，爭取了寶貴時間，為台兒莊大捷奠定了基礎。

Saying a final farewell to division commander Wang Mingzhang

A procession in Hankou formed by boy scouts and girl guides bids a final farewell to division commander Wang Mingzhang of the 122nd Division of the 41st Army. A native of Sichuan, Wang (1893-1938) sacrificed himself for the country, fighting to the death to defend Teng county in the Battle of Xuzhou in March 1938. The last-ditch defence secured precious time for other Chinese troops to complete their strategic encirclement of Japanese forces to the northeast and paved the way for China's victory in the Battle of Taierzhuang.

國軍擄獲日軍坦克

這輛日軍坦克是中國軍隊於1938年4月6日攻克台兒莊之後所擄獲的。

The National Army captures a Japanese tank

A Japanese tank captured by Chinese troops on 6 April 1938 after the Battle of Taierzhuang.



中國戰爭孤兒籌款

40 個漢口戰爭孤兒組成賣報隊伍，在三天內義賣籌得 106 元，捐給政府作購買子彈之用。

Chinese war orphans raise funds

This team of newspaper vendors formed by 40 war orphans in Hankou raised 106 dollars within three days, which they donated to the government to buy bullets.



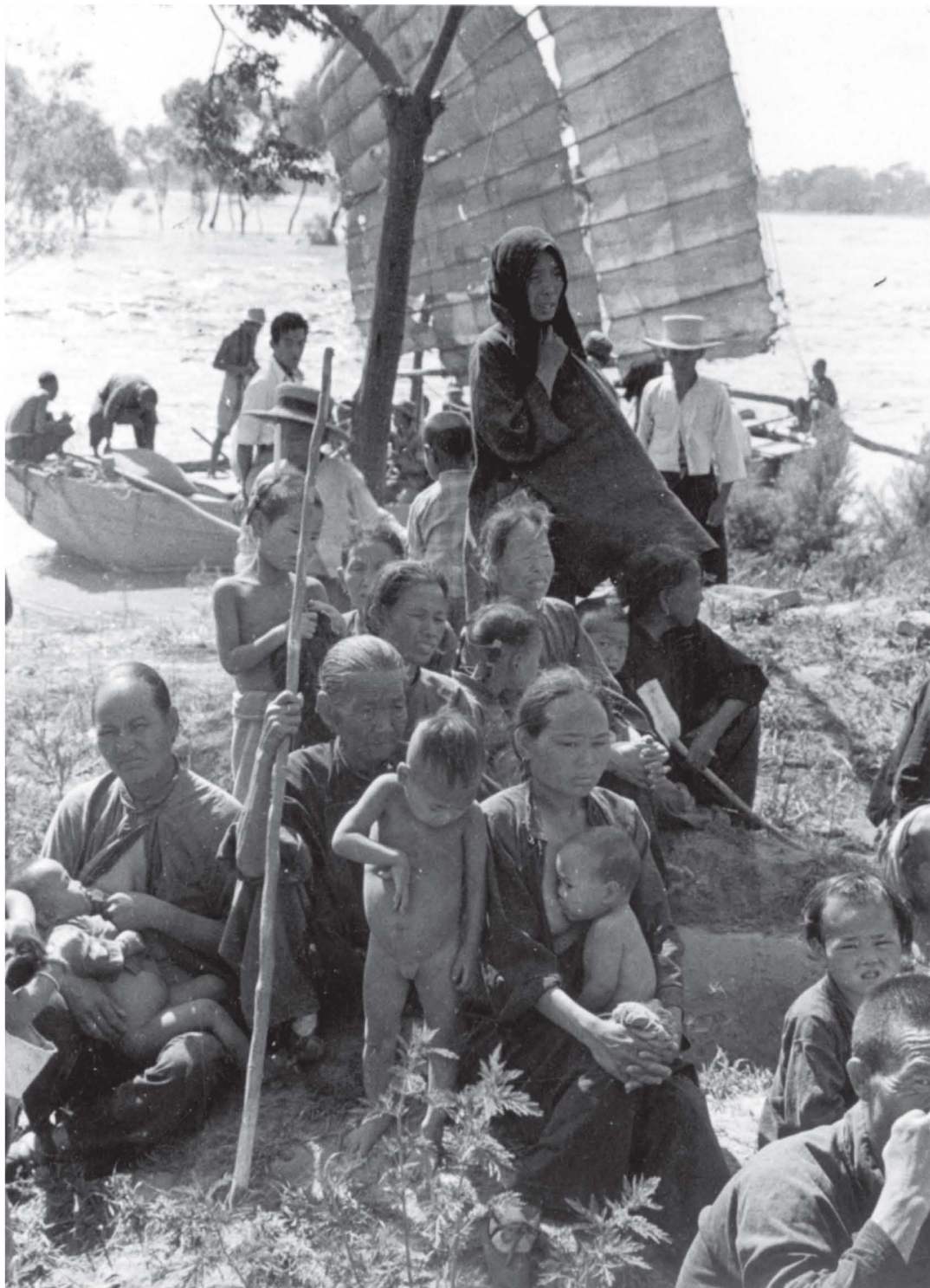
日軍以空投方式進行補給

徐州會戰由1938年1月開始，到6月6日開封失陷結束。圖為1938年5月，日軍在徐州會戰中，運用空投方式為地面部隊進行補給。這場會戰中日雙方均動用了龐大的兵力，戰爭之慘烈，嘆為觀止，日軍採用空投補給方式顯示其裝備和機動性佔有極大的優勢。日軍於5月19日攻佔了徐州。

Japanese troops airdrop supplies

Japanese planes airdrop supplies to forces on the ground during the Battle of Xuzhou, which began in January 1938, and ended on 6 June 1938 with the fall of Kaifeng. Both China and Japan deployed large numbers of troops, and the battle was marked by bitter fighting. The ability to airdrop supplies reflects the great advantages the Japanese troops enjoyed in terms of equipment and mobility. Xuzhou was eventually captured by Japanese troops on 19 May.





流離失所的災民

為保衛中原重鎮鄭州，消除日軍對平漢線的威脅，國民政府於1938年6月7日下令炸毀鄭州以北花園口之黃河堤防。黃河洪水奔瀉而出，平漢線以東一帶地區一片汪洋，被大水淹沒家園的農民流離失所，被用帆船載到安全地帶，人數估計有一百萬以上。

Homeless war victims

On 7 June 1938, the Nationalist government ordered the bank of the Yellow River at Huanyuankou (north of Zhengzhou) to be blown up in order to defend this strategically important town in central China and remove the Japanese threat to the Beiping-Wuhan Line. The waters of the Huanghe burst into the area east of the Beiping-Wuhan Line, causing extensive flooding and forcing the farmers there from their homes. It was estimated that over a million were transported to safety by boat.



中國百姓的奉茶與 加油

圖為中國青年會會員提供茶水給趕往北方戰線的軍人，這些勞軍團體足跡深入戰區。

Chinese people
offer tea to show
their support for
the army

Members of the Chinese YMCA offer tea to soldiers heading for the northern frontline. These morale-boosting groups could be found in the heart of the battlefields.

中國紅十字會的付出

圖為中國紅十字分會的成員，正為一名在轟炸中受傷的婦女包紮。

Contributions of the Chinese Red Cross

Members of the Chinese Red Cross bandage a woman injured in an air raid.



招募志願軍

志願兵佔了中國新增兵員的一半以上，圖為一個典型的縣級募兵站進行登記的情形。

New recruits register for the army

Volunteers register during a typical scene at an army recruitment station at county level. Volunteers accounted for more than half of the newly enlisted Chinese troops.



女大學生接受軍訓

廣東方面的照片顯示，女大學生正在接受軍事訓練，以應付廣東省的變局。

Female university students receive military training

Female university students receive military training to prepare for the changing situation in Guangdong province.



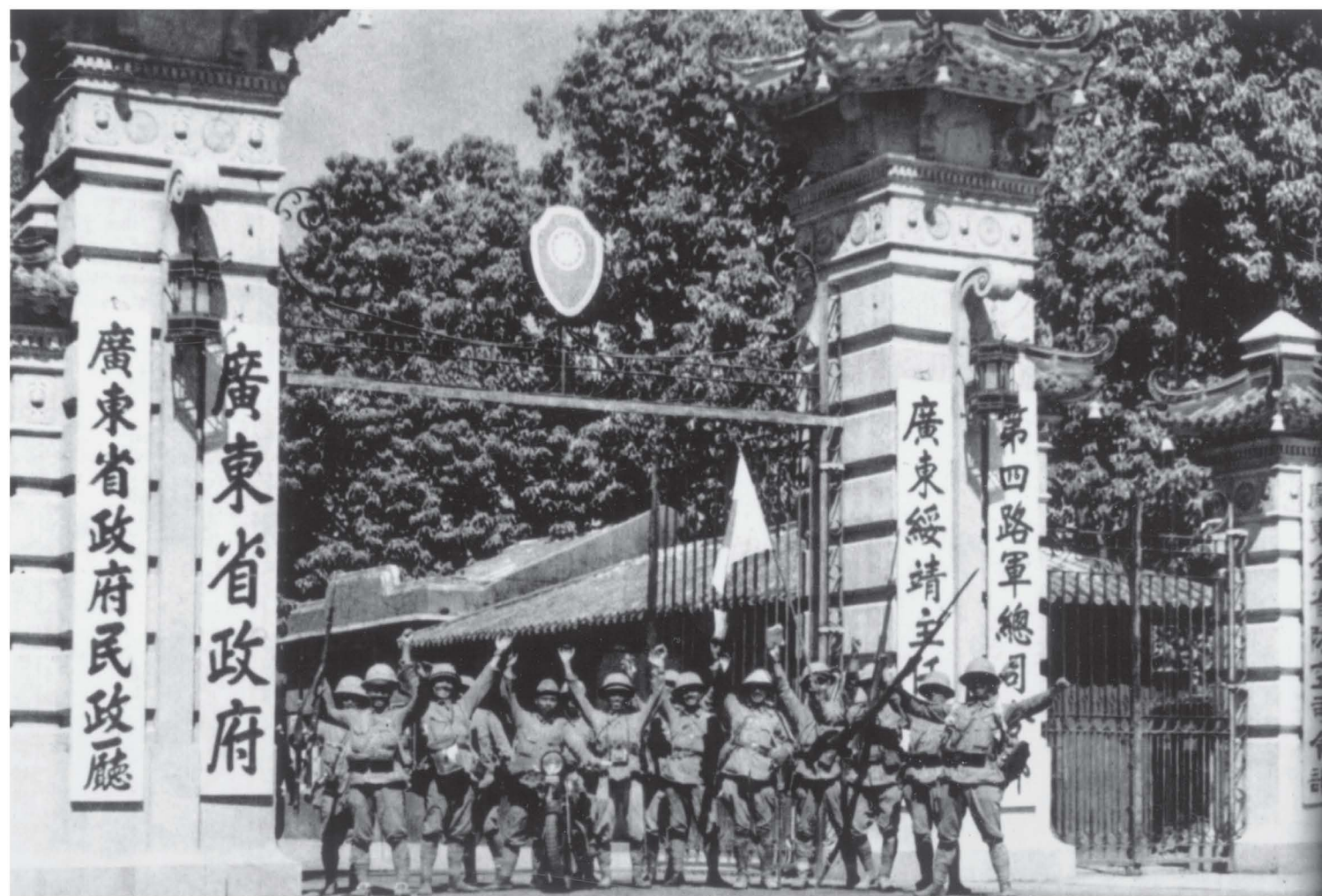


抗戰大道上的中國僧侶

數以百計的中國佛教僧侶暫時把佛袍和唸珠放在一旁，投身中國軍民的救助工作。軍旗上的漢字「佛」代表他們的期許。他們的制度是陸軍正規軍的制度，黃色的旗子裡有黑色的佛教標誌，他們的訓練官是由正規部隊調來的。

Chinese monks during the War of Resistance

Hundreds of Chinese Buddhist monks put aside their robes and prayer beads and joined the military and civilian rescue and relief efforts. The black Chinese character 佛 on the yellow flag means “Buddha” and reflects their beliefs and aspiration. The monks adopted the same structure as the military, and their training officer was also seconded from the regular army.



日軍攻佔廣州

圖為 1938 年 10 月 22 日，日軍攻佔廣州市後，在廣東省政府前歡呼。日軍於這一年 5 月攻佔徐州後，計劃繼續攻佔華中重鎮武漢和南方的廣州，以迫使國民政府屈服。9 月，日軍調集四萬兵力，組成第 21 軍，在澎湖的馬公集結，此時廣州屬第四戰區，司令官余漢謀率 13 個師約 11 萬人駐守，不過國民政府並未預料到日軍攻擊廣州的計劃，疏於防範，甚至還從廣東抽出四個師的兵力北上支援武漢會戰。10 月 12 日，日軍在大亞灣大舉登陸，連陷淡水、平山、惠州、增城，於 21 日晚佔領廣州；另一部則沿珠江口溯江而上，佔領虎門、佛山等地。余漢謀率部轉移至粵北一帶。

Japanese troops occupy Guangzhou

Japanese troops cheer in front of the Guangdong Provincial Government on 22 October 1938 after attacking and occupying Guangzhou. The Japanese had eventually seized Xuzhou in May that year, and to force the Nationalist government into submission. They then turned their attention to the strategically important cities of Wuhan and Guangzhou in the south, dispatching 40,000 troops to assemble as the 21st Army in Magong of Penghu, in September. Guangzhou belonged to what China called the Fourth War Zone under the command of Yu Hanmou, who had 13 divisions available to him in the area. However, the Nationalist government did not anticipate a Japanese attack on Guangzhou, and the city's defences were weak; it even dispatched four divisions north from Guangdong to provide support in the Battle of Wuhan. Japanese troops landed at Daya Beach on 12 October, quickly seizing Danshui, Pingshan, Huizhou and Zengcheng and capturing Guangzhou on the night of 21 October. Other troops went inland along the Pearl River to occupy places such as Humen and Foshan. Yu decided to keep his divisions intact and moved his troops to northern Guangdong.



日軍觀測氣候變化

1938年11月，日軍佔領廣州後，繼續行進到深圳邊界。照片為日軍在邊界施放氣球，觀測氣候變化。日軍作戰初期行進迅速，一個極重要的原因是作戰裝備遠較中國軍隊優勝。

Japanese troops launch a weather balloon, observing weather change

Japanese soldiers hoist a weather balloon in the Shenzhen border area. After occupying Guangzhou in November 1938, the Japanese moved on to the Shenzhen border. One of the most important reasons why the Japanese army was able to make rapid advances in the early stages of the war was the vast superiority of their equipment over that of Chinese troops.



侵略者的宣傳

圖為日本發動侵華戰爭後，1938年在其國內所繪製的宣傳侵略戰爭海報。圖中的幼童面帶殺氣，揮舞著太陽旗和軍刀，呈現出軍國主義者的凶殘。儘管1938年10月25日日軍在經歷3個月的武漢會戰中獲勝，且進佔了華中地區；但是日軍動用全國的兵力侵華一年多，仍無法打敗中國，速戰速決的計劃徹底失敗。接下來的七年，雙方進入僵持階段，即中國所規劃的「以空間換取時間」的持久戰中。

Invaders propaganda

A poster designed in Japan in 1938 to promote the invasion of China reveals the arrogance of the militarists, as a group of children, waving the Rising Sun flag and brandishing Japanese sabres, march brutally and brazenly across a map of East Asia. Despite winning the three-month Battle of Wuhan on 25 October 1938, occupying central China and forcing the Nationalist government to retreat to Chongqing, Japanese forces failed in their blitzkrieg strategy, unable to gain the swift and total victory their commanders had promised despite having deployed the country's military might for over a year. In the next seven years, the two sides entered a stalemate and the protracted war that China had planned for with its strategy of "trading space for time".

日軍散發的「投降票」

票上的文字告訴中國軍隊拿此投降票可享受日軍的「優惠」。圖中的中國軍人被描繪為貪食大米的傻瓜。事實上，日軍士兵始終被灌輸有關中國人都是貪生怕死的觀念，從而對整個中華民族抱以輕蔑的態度。

“Surrender Coupon” distributed by Japanese troops

The text on the coupon states that Chinese soldiers would enjoy “preferential treatment” if they presented it when surrendering to the Japanese. The Chinese soldiers on the “surrender coupon” are depicted as if they would happily swap combat for rice. Japanese soldiers had been indoctrinated in the belief that all Chinese were cowards who preferred life to honour, and despised the people they were fighting.



駛進重慶的火車

車上擠滿了軍人和百姓，他們都是從各地逃難到中國大後方的軍民。

A train arrives at Chongqing

A train packed with refugees, soldiers and civilians alike, all fleeing to China's great interior.



撤退的機器

軍民撤退到大後方的同時，不少工業生產的物資也陸續運抵重慶。圖為從漢口用人力拉到重慶的工業機器，部分則會運到其他中部城市新的作業地點。

Relocating industrial machinery

Industrial equipment that was pulled by hand from Hankou to Chongqing. Along with soldiers and civilians retreating to China's great interior, machinery and materials were also transported away from the battlegrounds and areas under threat from the Japanese in order to re-establish and maintain industrial production. Most of it was taken to Chongqing and new production sites in other cities in central China.



日軍散發的招降傳單（一）

傳單宣傳德、意、日軸心國成立的消息。傳單上用不順暢的中文說「日本軍備如此豐富」、「長期抗戰黨府滅亡之基」、「善良士兵趕快要猛醒」等。左上角的蔣介石被畫成瘦骨嶙峋之人，一副行將就木的破敗相，旁邊的惡狼則等著啃食之。值得注意的是，日本軍人左側坐著的中國人，倒是符合一般中國人對漢奸形象的認識。

Pamphlets inviting surrender distributed by Japanese troops (1)

A pamphlet distributing the news that Germany, Italy and Japan had formed an alliance, known as the Axis. The awkwardly worded Chinese on the pamphlet includes slogans such as “Japanese armament is so plenty”, “Prolonged fighting by the Nationalist Government is its cause of extinction”, and “Wake up, kind and good soldiers!” In the top left corner, Chiang Kai-shek appears as a skinny, dishevelled old man in shabby clothes about to be attacked by a hungry wolf. Interestingly, the Chinese man sitting next to the Japanese general fits in with the general impression that people had of collaborators and traitors.



民衆喜歡那樣？

中日提携之將來

中日提携真樂乎
無怨無苦無戰爭
五穀豐收交易旺
男女老幼都安居
士農工商都樂業
防共防匪齊擔任
東亞和平樂無窮



長期抗戰之結果

日本軍
國力豐足
後援無斷
百戰百勝
邁步前進
黨民不援
軍將斷糧
屢戰屢敗
均死疆場



日軍散發的招降傳單（二）

日軍製作這張傳單時稍費心思，採取了「對照法」，指出中國抗戰或投降的兩種不同結果：左邊是「中日提携之將來」（投降），說明是「中日提携其樂乎！無怨無苦無戰爭，五穀豐收交易旺，男女老幼都安居，士農工商都樂業，防共防匪齊擔任，東亞和平樂無窮」；右邊長期抗戰之結果是：「日本軍：國力豐足、後援無斷、百戰百勝、邁步前進。黨軍：國民不援、軍將斷糧、屢戰屢敗，均死疆場。」圖中的蔣介石被轟倒在地，斯大林則率紅軍退走。傳單的上方寫著：「民眾歡喜那（哪）樣？」諷刺的是，中國民眾選的是長期抗戰，而且結果與日軍所繪的剛好相反。

Pamphlets inviting surrender distributed by Japanese troops (2)

The Japanese put a great deal of thought into this pamphlet, using a comparison to point out two possible outcomes of the conflict. On the left is “The Future When China and Japan Help Each Other”, which actually meant Chinese surrender. The explanatory text reads: “How happy things would be if China and Japan helped each other! There will then be no hatred, no suffering and no war. Harvests will be plentiful and trade will prosper. Men, women, the old and the young will all live happily. Scholars, farmers, workers, merchants will all enjoy their work. If everyone works together to combat communists and bandits, East Asia will have peace and endless happiness”. This contrasts sharply with the threat expressed on the right: “Japanese troops: the power of their country is strong and rich and provides endless reinforcements. They win every fight and march forward. Nationalist Army: It is not supported by the people, and its soldiers will soon have no more food. They know nothing but defeat after defeat and will soon die on the battlefield”. In the centre, Chiang Kai-shek has been thrown to the ground, while Stalin leads the Red Army away. The heading at the top asks: “Which situation do the people want?” In fact, what the Chinese people chose was a protracted war, the outcome of which was very different from the options the Japanese depicted here.



日軍散發的招降傳單（三）

日軍這張傳單描繪具體事件，十分特殊。起因是1937年底「太原會戰」後，日軍入侵山東，時任山東省主席、第三集團軍總司令的韓復榘為了保存自己的軍事實力，未執行作戰命令，率部撤離。1938年1月11日，由蔣介石下令，在開封逮捕了韓復榘，該月20日在漢口以「違抗命令，擅自撤退」的罪名將他槍決。這張傳單顯示日軍拿這件事大做文章，形容老蔣「發瘋了」，不僅槍斃了韓復榘，還接著要槍斃宋哲元、馮玉祥、李宗仁、閻錫山等軍事首長，並說蔣氏旁邊的要人都嚇得逃到日軍佔領的華北尋求庇護了。其實，中國軍閥之間長期以來確實矛盾重重，不過在抗戰一事上卻非常團結，韓復榘遭槍決一事，各界並無批評之言，否則如何對得起在淞滬戰役中奮勇犧牲的軍民，也不可能整飭軍紀，投入接下來的台兒莊戰役了。日軍自以為是的離間手段，實際上僅為一廂情願。

Pamphlets inviting surrender distributed by Japanese troops (3)

This pamphlet produced by Japanese troops is particularly noteworthy, as it depicts an actual incident. When Japanese troops invaded Shandong in late 1937 after the Battle of Taiyuan, Han Fujun, the province's governor and commander-in-chief of the 3rd Army Group, decided to preserve his own military strength, disobeyed the order to stand his ground and fight and instead abandoned his base. On the orders of Chiang Kai-shek, Han was arrested in Kaifeng on 11 January 1938 and executed in Hankou on 20 January for "disobeying orders and withdrawing troops without authorisation". The Japanese make use of the incident in the pamphlet to state that Chiang was "going insane" and suggest that, in addition to having Han shot, he would also have military leaders such as Song Zheyuan, Feng Yuxiang, Li Zongren and Yan Xishan executed. It also says that important figures around Chiang were all so scared that they were running to seek refuge in Japanese-occupied northern China. In fact, while there were conflicts among the Chinese warlords, they were united on the issue of fighting the Japanese. Han's execution attracted no criticism, as that would have been regarded as an injustice to the soldiers and civilians who had bravely given their lives in the Battle of Shanghai, and it would also have made it impossible to maintain military discipline, which would prove vital in the Battle of Taiierzhuang that was soon to come. The pamphlet in effect betrays the wishful thinking on the part of the Japanese troops that their efforts to sow dissension between the Chinese people and the Nationalist government would succeed.



汪偽政府

1940年，偽南京政府主席汪精衛主持日本所扶植的「中央軍官訓練團」的結業式。1938年底，作為國民黨第二號人物的汪精衛隨國民政府到了重慶，不過實際上已另有打算。汪精衛一直對中國的抗戰持消極悲觀的態度。日本攻陷南京不久發表了「不以國民政府為對手」的聲明後，汪便透過管道與日本接觸。1938年7月，屬汪系人馬的原國府外交部亞洲局局長高宗武赴日，共謀「日華和平」，揭開了汪精衛叛國的序幕。12月18日，汪自重慶出走，取道昆明到越南河內，同時汪系一千人等如周佛海、陳璧君、陶希聖、曾仲鳴、陳公博等人亦先後赴河內。29日，汪精衛發表「艷電」（「艷」為「29日」的電報代碼），呼應日本首相近衛文磨「和平」聲明，接受日本善鄰友好、共同防共、經濟提攜的條件。國民黨遂開除汪的黨籍，撤革其所有職務。1939年5月31日，汪精衛前往東京與日本政要會面，達成了以汪為中心建立的「中央政府」的共識，隨後汪到天津拉攏吳佩孚，但吳虛與委蛇。汪又與南京「維新政府」梁鴻志、北平「臨時政府」首領王克敏會談，初步完成偽政權集團的整合工作。經過了一年多的準備，1940年3月20日，汪精衛發表《和平宣言》，將戰爭帶來的悲慘結局歸咎於國民政府之「拒和」。同日，汪召開「中央政治會議」。30日，在南京考試院舊址舉行「國民政府遷都典禮」，汪偽政權正式成立。不過，同一時候，重慶國民政府也針對汪偽政府的要員發表了一份一百多人的通緝名單。國共雙方均對汪的叛國行為強烈譴責。

The Wang Jingwei regime

Wang Jingwei, the president of the puppet Reorganised National Government of China (or the Nanjing Nationalist Government), chairs a graduation ceremony of the Central Military Officers' Training Corps, fostered by Japan, in 1940. Wang, the number two figure in the Kuomintang, went to Chongqing with the Nationalist government in late 1938, but was in fact already developing his own plans. After Japan's early successes, he adopted an extremely pessimistic attitude regarding China's prospects, and when Japan issued a statement not long after conquering Nanjing that it did not regard the Nationalist government as its enemy, Wang began contacting Japan through various channels. Gao Zongwu, a member of the Wang clique and originally chief of the Asia bureau in the Nationalist government's foreign ministry, went to Japan in July 1938 to seek ways for Japan and China to "work together to find peace" on a trip that was a prelude to Wang's betrayal of China. Wang fled Chongqing and went to Hanoi in Vietnam via Kunming on 18 December. One after the other, figures belonging to the Wang clique, including Zhou Fohai, Chen Bijun, Tao Xisheng, Zeng Zhongming and Zhen Gongbo, also travelled to Hanoi. On 29 December, Wang issued the "Yan Telegraph" ("yan" being the telegraph code for the date 29th), which echoed the declaration made by Japanese prime minister Konoe Fumimaro and in which he accepted Japan's declaration of "peace" and its conditions of "friendly neighbours, mutual national defence and economic co-operation". The KMT expelled Wang from the party and dismissed him from all his posts. Wang went to Tokyo on 31 May 1939 to meet important Japanese political figures and reached a consensus with them on the establishment of a "central government" that he would head. He then went to Tianjin to seek the support of Wu Peifu, who only feigned interest and sympathy. He also had meetings with Liang Hongzhi (of the puppet Reformed Government) and Wang Kemin (head of the puppet Provisional Government in Beiping) and achieved initial success in integrating all these illegitimate regimes. The preparation work took more than a year, but on 20 March 1940 Wang issued his "Peace Declaration", blaming the Nationalist government's "refusal to seek peace" for the tragic outcome of the war. He convened the Central Political Conference on the same day. The "Ceremony for the Return of the Nationalist Government to Nanjing" was held on 30 March at the old address of the Nanjing Examination Yuan, and the Wang Jingwei regime was formally established. At the same time, the Nationalist government in Chongqing issued a wanted list comprising more than a hundred people and targeting the major figures in Wang's illegitimate regime. Both the KMT and the CCP strongly denounced Wang's betrayal of the country.



汪精衛與東條英機

1942年12月，日本扶植的偽南京國民政府主席汪精衛（右三）前往東京，參加「大東亞戰爭一週年紀念會」。圖為汪精衛會見日本首相東條英機（左三）時的情形。會面中，東條英機抽著煙，笑容得意，汪精衛則露出諂媚的眼神，顯現奴僕對主人的神色。此時距日本偷襲珍珠港發動太平洋戰爭屆滿一年，日軍已佔領了整個中南半島以及南太平洋島嶼，軍力達至顛峰，同時也在各地扶植傀儡政權，並準備以日本為中心召開「大東亞會議」，將所有佔領的地方劃入「大東亞省」，氣焰囂張無比，這是照片中東條英機顯得意洋洋的時代背景。儘管如此，這一年中，日美爆發的「中途島戰役」使日軍以大敗告終，對日軍的最終失敗已預埋了伏筆。不過身兼陸軍總司令的東條英機並未充分警覺到海軍戰敗將牽動到整個戰局，對隨後的戰況嚴重誤判。

Wang Jingwei and Tojo Hideki

Wang Jingwei (third from the right), president of the Reorganised National Government, the puppet regime supported by Japan, meets Japanese prime minister Tojo Hideki (third from the left) in Tokyo in December 1942 while attending the first anniversary of the Greater East Asia War. In some opinions, Wang wears the look of a servant trying to flatter his master. Cigarette in hand, Tojo has a justifiably triumphant smile on his face: Japan had started the Pacific War a year earlier when it mounted its surprise attack on Pearl Harbour, and its troops already occupied all of Indochina and the South Pacific islands. Its military might was at its peak. At the same time, it was setting up puppet regimes in the countries it had conquered and was preparing to call the Greater East Asia Conference to underpin its proposal for the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, with Japan at the centre. It behaved with unbearable insolence towards other Asian countries, which it regarded as inferior. However, at the Battle of Midway later that year, a crushing blow was inflicted on the Japanese navy that helped turn the tide of the war and sowed the seeds for Japan's eventual defeat. Tojo, who was also commander-in-chief of the army, was not fully alert to the impact of the naval defeat on the overall course of the war, and he went on to make serious misjudgements about the impending situation on the battlefield.

重慶的轟炸

戰時的陪都重慶，被日軍轟炸後滿目瘡痍。

Bombing Chongqing

Nowhere in Chongqing, China's provisional wartime capital, is spared as Japanese air raids leave the city in ruins.



重慶的外國使節

儘管日軍轟炸重慶，美國大使和法國大使仍千里迢迢地來到中國的戰時陪都。這張照片顯示行政院院長孔祥熙向美國駐華大使尼爾森·帝·強森敬酒，祝福他健康以及未來的中美關係。

Foreign envoys in Chongqing

Despite the heavy bombing that the Japanese inflicted on Chongqing, the American and French ambassadors still undertook the long journey to China's wartime capital. H.H. Kung, president of the Executive Yuan, offers a toast to Nelson T. Johnson, American Ambassador to China, wishing him health and raising his glass to good Sino-American relations.





自由中國新大學城之一

圖為位於重慶的中央大學臨時建築。該校由南京遷到重慶，二千七百名學生不顧艱險繼續求學，弦歌不絕，反映流亡中的教育情況。

New university city in free China

A temporary building of the Central University, which relocated from Nanjing to Chongqing as China's education system also went into exile and where its 2,700 students disregarded all the difficulties and dangers to continue their studies.



南京路的蔣介石畫像

1946年，南京東路路口掛著蔣介石的巨像。抗戰勝利初期，蔣介石的聲望達到巔峰，其一身戎裝的打扮似乎代表了戰勝日本的軍威。許多上海印刷廠接獲當局的訂單，開始印製「偉大領袖」海報，並在重要場所張貼。國民黨當局利用抗戰勝利以及《雙十協定》達成國共和平的時機，加強蔣介石個人崇拜的宣傳，全國各地均可見蔣介石的巨像。

Portrait of Chiang Kai-shek on Nanjing Road

A giant portrait of Chiang Kai-shek at the junction of Nanjing East Road in 1946. Chiang's prestige reached its zenith soon after China's victory in the War of Resistance against Japan. His steadfast gaze and pristine military uniform represented the military might that had defeated Japan. Many printing factories in Shanghai received purchase orders from the authorities to print posters of the "Great Leader", which were then hung at important places and venues. Making use of the victory in the war and the peace achieved following the conclusion of the Double Tenth Agreement between the KMT and the CCP, the Kuomintang government created propaganda to strengthen the cult of personality surrounding Chiang, and it was common to see his giant portrait throughout the country.

參加「打老虎」行動的上海青年

內戰期間，不少商人囤積居奇，抬高物價，嚴重影響人民的生活。「打老虎」即檢舉這些不法商人的行為。圖為參加「打老虎」行動的上海青年。他們抱著滿腔熱血，準備以具體行動維護社會正義。

Shanghai youths join the “Strike the Tigers” campaign

Shanghai youths join the “Strike the Tigers” campaign. During the Chinese civil war, many merchants hoarded goods and cornered markets, causing prices to rise and inflicting a heavy toll on people’s livelihoods. The “Strike the Tigers” campaign encouraged people to report these unlawful actions to the authorities, and the enthusiastic response evident in this photograph shows that young people in particular were prepared to fight for social justice with concrete action.



「打老虎」行動

上海商家向前來查訪的經濟警察說明存放物資的情況。蔣經國的「打老虎」行動以失敗告終，因為經濟秩序的混亂並非源於奸商，主要是政府的經濟與金融政策的錯誤，政治動員並無法改變市場規律。

The “Strike the Tigers” campaign

A Shanghai merchant explains to officers of the commercial crime bureau investigating his premises the reason for all the goods stored there. The “Strike the Tigers” campaign spearheaded by Chiang Ching-kuo, the son of Chiang Kai-shek, ended in failure because the blame for the chaotic state of the economy did not lie with dishonest merchants, but with the mistakes of the government’s economic and financial policies. Political mobilisation could not change the laws of the market.



宋慶齡突破國民黨封鎖

1948年，上海貨運工人正裝載聯合國兒童基金捐贈的物品。在中國受贈的單位中，宋慶齡主持的中國兒童福利基金會是較特殊的一個，她透過本身的影響力將取得的救濟物資送進共產黨部隊控制的地區，打破了國民黨的封鎖。

Soong Ching-ling breaks the KMT blockade

Freight workers in Shanghai load supplies donated by the United Nations Children's Fund in 1948. Among the organisations in China that benefited from donations, the China's Children Fund headed by Soong Ching-ling was a special case. She used her influence to break the KMT blockade and have relief supplies delivered to regions under the control of Communist troops.



國 共內戰中的國民黨傷兵

圖為在內戰中受傷的國民黨士兵。1948年12月30日，毛澤東發表1949年新年獻詞《將革命進行到底》，指出「如果要使革命進行到底，那就是用革命的方法，堅決徹底乾淨全部地消滅一切反動勢力。」相對地，損兵折將的蔣介石則提出了求和的文告。

Wounded KMT soldier in the Civil War

The picture shows an injured KMT soldier in the civil war. In his New Year message delivered on 30 December 1948, Mao Zedong was unflinching in his resolve: "If we want to continue the revolution till the end, then it means resolutely eliminating all reactionary forces cleanly and completely by revolutionary means". In contrast, Chiang Kai-shek, whose troops were suffering heavy casualties, used his message to propose peace.



杭州會議

1949年4月27日，即在解放軍進入南京的第四天，蔣介石以國民黨總裁的身份在杭州召開會議討論時局，決定國民黨的餘部將繼續作戰，軍事上交由何應欽統一指揮陸海空軍，總統府和行政院遷往廣州。右一為何應欽、右二為張群，中間背面禿頭者為代總統李宗仁。這反映出解放軍渡江後，蔣介石仍然擁有國民黨內的主導權。客觀來說，李宗仁雖有美國和桂系將領的支持，但事實證明其威望仍不足以在危急存亡之秋擔當領導重任。

Hangzhou meeting

He Yingqin (far right), Zhang Qun (second from the right) and acting president Li Zongren (middle). On 27 April 1949, four days after the People's Liberation Army (PLA) had entered Nanjing, Chiang Kai-shek in his capacity as Director-General of the Kuomintang called a meeting in Hangzhou to discuss the situation, where it was decided that the remaining KMT troops would continue to fight. Militarily, the army, navy and air force would be put under the unified command of He Yingqin, while the Office of the President and the Executive Yuan would move to Guangzhou. Even after the PLA had crossed the Yangtze River, Chiang still dominated the KMT. Although he had the support of the US and the military leaders of the Gui clique, the facts indicate that Li Zongren did not have the necessary prestige to take up the leadership of the KMT at a time when its existence hung in the balance.

