



飞虎队与湖南

FLYING TIGERS★
IN HUNAN
AMERICAN VOLUNTEER GROUP

南啸潇湘

CHINA INTERCONTINENTAL PRESS

辽河传播出版社



FLYING TIGERS

AMERICAN VOLUNTEER GROUP ----THE FLYING TIGERS

A MAO ZEDONG & FLYING TIGERS 001

毛泽东与飞虎队员

B FLYING TIGERS IN HUNAN 003

虎啸潇湘

C TRUE FRIENDSHIP 041

战地真情

D MONUMENT TO VICTORY 059

胜利丰碑

E HUNAN TODAY 071

今日湖南

Flying Tigers

FLYING TIGERS

AMERICAN VOLUNTEER GROUP



MAO ZEDONG & FLYING TIGERS

»» 002

【毛泽东与飞虎队员】

Hunan Province is the hometown of Mao Zedong.
湖南是毛泽东的故乡。



In 1945, Zhou Enlai warmly received Flying Tigers Edward Bell, Howard Hyman and Jack Edelman. Mao Zedong invited the three men to dinner. These photos were taken to commemorate the event. Edward Bell kept all of these precious pictures.

1945年，飞虎队员爱德华·比尔、霍华德·海曼和杰克·埃德尔曼三人在重庆受到了周恩来的热情接待，并且应邀和毛泽东共进晚餐、合影留念。至今，比尔还保存着这几张珍贵的照片。

FLYING TIGER

In the 1940s, the "Flying Tigers" and the American Army Air Force's 14th Air Force organized by the backbone of "Flying Tigers" were successively stationed at Hunan's Zhijiang Airfield, the second largest airfield of the Allies in the Far East during the War of Resistance against Japan. With the full support of the Chinese army and people, they fought the Japanese with brilliant success.

FLYING TIGERS

In the 1940s, the "Flying Tigers" and the American Army Air Force's 14th Air Force organized by the backbone of "Flying Tigers" were successively stationed at Hunan's Zhijiang Airfield, the second largest airfield of the Allies in the Far East during the War of Resistance against Japan. With the full support of the Chinese army and people, they fought the Japanese with brilliant success.

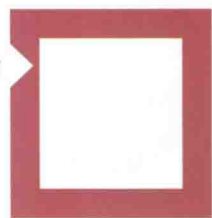
上个世纪四十年代初，“飞虎队”及后来以飞虎队为骨干组建的美国陆军第十四航空队先后进驻湖南芷江机场——抗战时期远东盟军的第二大机场。在中国军民的全力支持下开展对日作战，取得了辉煌的战绩。



FLYING TIGERS

THE FLYING TIGERS IN HUNAN

【虎啸潇湘】



FLYING TIGERS

AMERICAN VOLUNTEER GROUP



On July 7, 1937, the war of aggression that the Japanese fascists launched against China broke out in full swing. China's Beijing, Shanghai, Nanjing and Guangzhou fell one after another. The Japanese stepped up their attack on Hunan; on Nov. 24, 1937, Japanese war planes raided Hunan's capital Changsha for the first time, plunging the city into constant danger.

1937年7月7日，日本法西斯发动的侵华战争全面爆发。中国北京、上海、南京、广州相继沦陷。1937年11月24日，日军战机首次空袭湖南省会长沙，加紧进攻湖南，长沙频频告急。

Chinese army going to the front covered by fighters.
在飞机掩护下奔赴前线的中国军队。



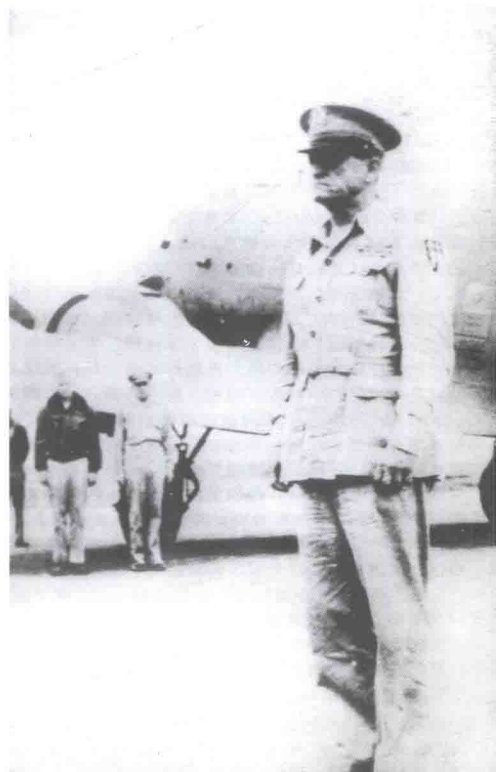
【历史背景】

In the interest of China and America's common strategy, General Chennault, at the invitation of the Chinese government, came in Oct. 1938 to Zhijiang, Hunan, to set up Zhijiang Aviation School. In Aug. 1941, the American Volunteer Group in aid of China headed by Chennault was officially established. For their bravery, the Chinese people cordially called this air force whose insignia bore a little tiger the "Flying Tigers", and Chennault "General Flying Tiger".

In 1942, the Flying Tigers began to be stationed at Zhijiang Airfield in Hunan, using it as the most important advance base of the Chinese and American Air Forces. During such campaigns as the Changde Campaign, the Campaign in Defense of Changsha and Hengyang, and the Western Hunan Campaign, the Flying Tigers dealt heavy blows to the invading Japanese troops, and made immortal contributions to the final victory of the anti-fascist war of both China and the world.

为了中美两国共同战略利益，1938年10月，陈纳德将军接受中国政府的邀请，来到湖南芷江，建立芷江航空学校，支持中国人民的抗日战争。1941年8月，以陈纳德为首的美国志愿援华航空队正式成立。因为他们英勇善战，中国老百姓亲切地把这支队徽上画着一只小老虎的飞行队伍称为“飞虎队”，陈纳德被誉为“飞虎将军”。

1942年，飞虎队开始进驻湖南芷江机场，以此作为中美空军最重要的前沿攻守基地。在湖南常德会战、长沙衡阳会战、湘西会战等数次战役中，给侵华日军以沉重打击，为中国和世界反法西斯战争的胜利建立了不朽的功勋。



FLYING TIGERS

AMERICAN VOLUNTEER GROUP



【陈纳德】

Chennault, full name Claire Lee Chennault, was born in 1893 into a farming family in Texas, America.

In May 1937, Chennault came from America to China..

陈纳德，全名克莱尔·李·陈纳德，1893年出生于美国得克萨斯州一个小农场主家庭。

1937年5月，陈纳德从美国来到中国。

1. Reporter Anna Chen's first interview with General Chennault.

2. On Dec.21, 1947, Chennault and Anna Chen's wedding was held in Shanghai.

3. At the wedding they cut their cake with a captured Japanese saber.

4. General Chennault and his wife.

1. 陈香梅第一次采访陈纳德。

2. 1947年12月21日，陈纳德与陈香梅在上海举行婚礼。

3. 在婚礼上，他们用缴获的日本军刀切蛋糕。

4. 陈纳德将军与他的妻子陈香梅。



FLYING TIGERS

AMERICAN VOLUNTEER GROUP



General Chennault and his Flying Tigers.
陈纳德和他的飞虎队员。



ESTABLISHMENT OF ZHIJIANG AVIATION SCHOOL

»» 010

【初建芷江航校】

In Oct. 1938, Chennault went to Zhijiang, Hunan, to prepare for the establishment of an aviation school to help train airmen of the Chinese Air Force.

1938年10月，陈纳德前往湖南芷江筹建航空学校，帮助中国培训空军飞行员。

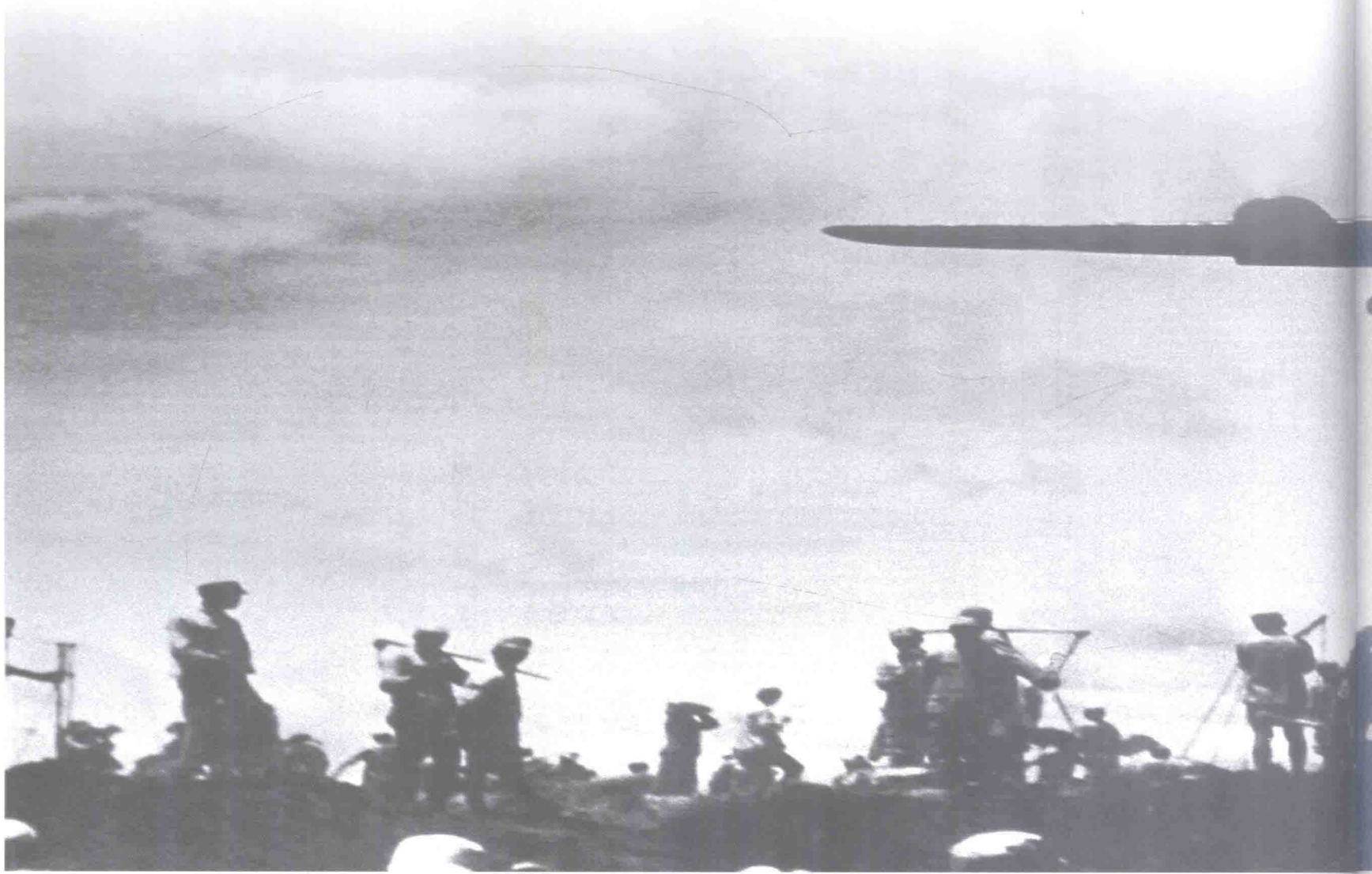
Zhijiang Aviation School
芷江航校旧址。



Chennault watching airmen training.
陈纳德在观看飞行员的训练。

FLYING TIGERS

AMERICAN VOLUNTEER GROUP



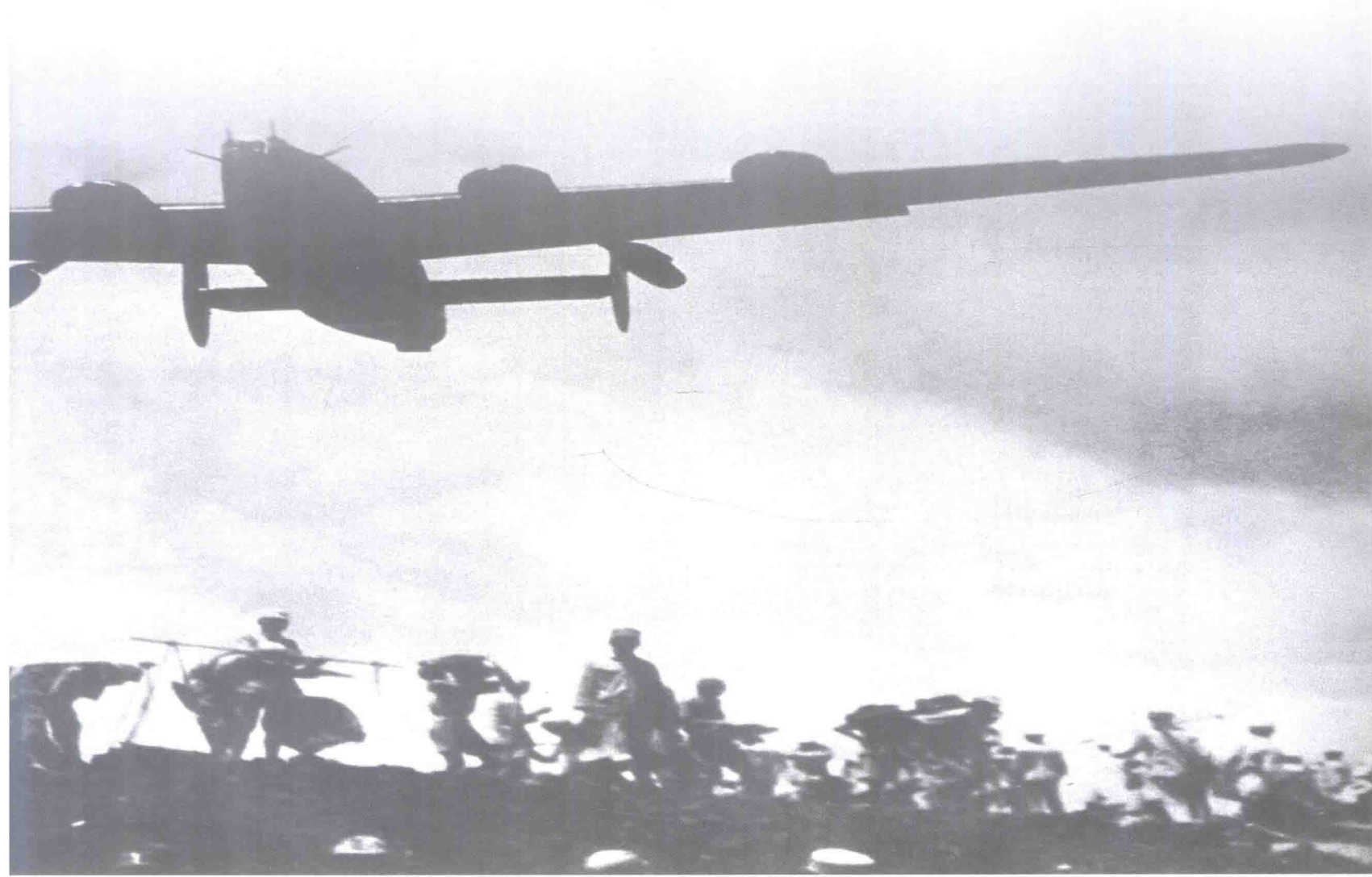
ZHIJIANG AIRFIELD

»»012

【芷江机场】

In Dec. 1937, to meet the needs of the war, the Chinese Aeronautical Commission called up more than 35,000 civilian laborers from 14 counties to build Zhijiang Airfield.

1937年12月，为了适应抗战需要，中国航空委员会征调芷江等14个县的民工共计35000人修建芷江机场。



Chinese civilians building Airfield for the use of the Flying Tigers.
中国老百姓在修建飞虎队使用的机场

FLYING TIGERS

AMERICAN VOLUNTEER GROUP



The stone rollers on the edge of the airfield weigh 30 to 40 tons each.
机场边上的这些石碾，每个重30吨至40吨。



When building the airfield, over 100 laborers pulled one roller, rolling the runway little by little.
当年修机场时，由100多劳力拉动一个石碾，一点一点地滚压机坪。



In late Aug. 1938, the airfield that was not entirely completed was already prepared for battle.

1938年8月下旬，尚未完全竣工的机场已进入临战状态。



Complete lack of construction machinery made it necessary to depend entirely on people digging by hands, carrying on their backs or shoulders.

由于完全没有施工机械，全靠人力手挖、背负、肩挑。

ZHIJIANG AIRFIELD

