

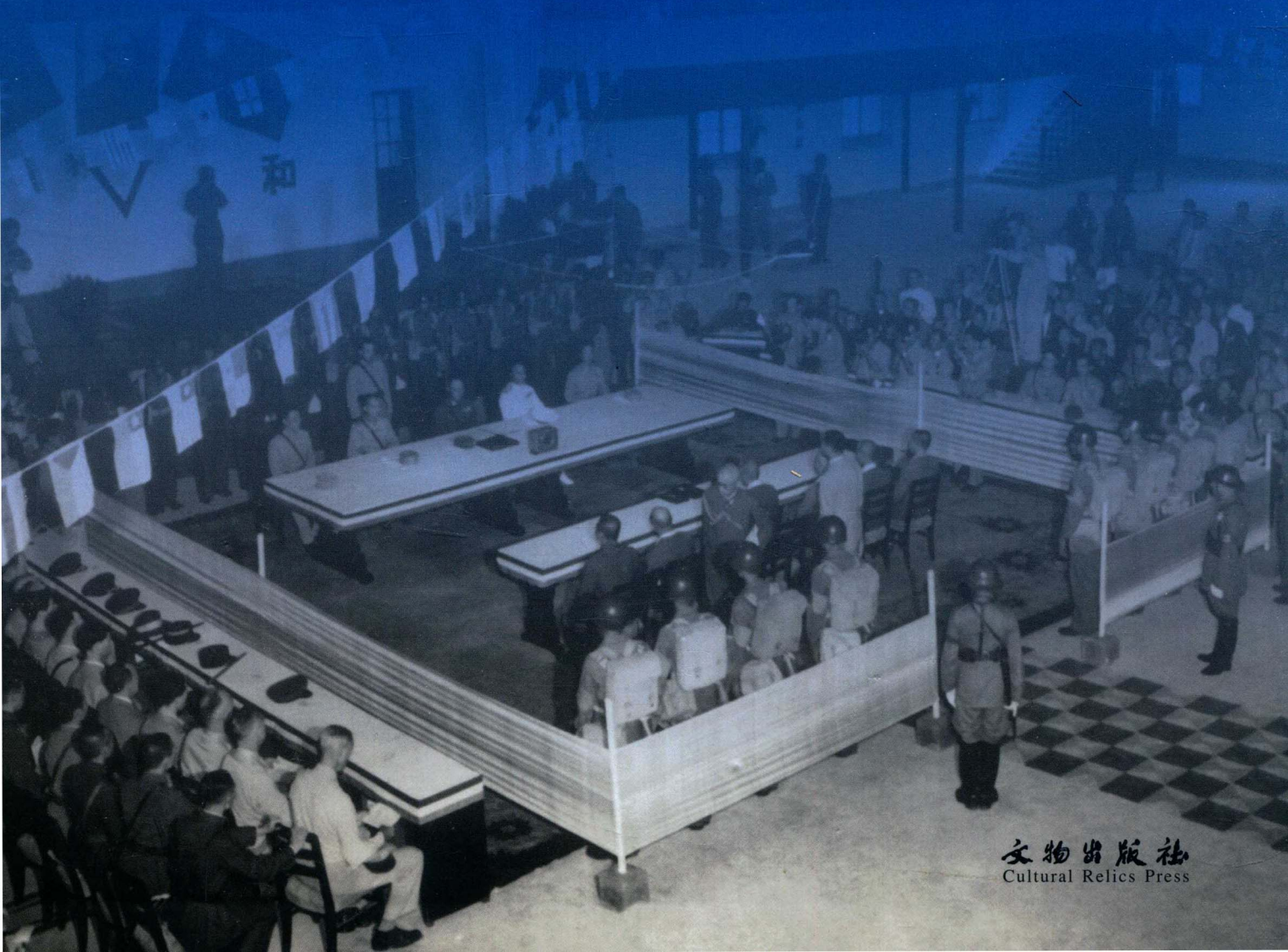
# 四萬萬人民

## The 400 Million People

### 中国抗日战争暨世界反法西斯战争胜利七十周年特展

An Exhibition Dedicated to 70th Anniversary of Victory of War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression and World Anti-fascist War

湖北省博物馆 编  
Edited by Hubei Provincial Museum



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湖北省博物館  
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总 序  
PREFACE



近代中国贫弱，饱受外强欺凌。辛亥革命后建立的中华民国，加快了现代化的进程，而日本军国主义鲸吞中国之心也日渐显露。因《辛丑条约》和日俄战争，日本在中国的平、津和东北一带驻军，埋下了九一八和七七事变的导火索。第一次世界大战结束后，日本已将中国东北、内蒙、山东纳入势力范围，并企图强迫国民政府签署丧权辱国的“二十一条”。此事影响至远，中国遂陷入军阀割据，现代化进程完全中断。

1931年9月18日，日本关东军趁中国军阀内战发动九一八事变，占领东北，后又染指华北。1937年7月7日晚，日本中国驻屯军寻衅制造卢沟桥事变，北平、天津等地先后失守，抗日战争遂全面爆发。日军妄称三个月灭亡中国。在这最后关头，国共两党再度携手。7月17日，国民政府军事委员会委员长蒋介石发表庐山谈话，号召全中国四万万同胞，“地无分南北，年无分老幼，无论何人，皆有守土抗战之责任”，表明了中国政府和军民“牺牲到底，抗战到底”的决心。7月22日，中共也毅然发表《共赴国难宣言》，宣布把红军改编为国民革命军，“受国民政府军事委员会之统辖，并待命出动，担任抗日前线之职责。”

从1937年到1945年，中国军民团结一致，国共

两党捐弃前嫌，共赴国难，在海外华侨、国际友人和英美苏同盟国的支持和援助下，四万万同胞开始了艰苦卓绝的八年抗战。国民革命军在正面战场先后进行了淞沪、南京、太原、徐州、兰封、武汉、随枣、第一、二、三次长沙、桂南、枣宜、豫南、上高、晋南、浙赣、鄂西、常德、豫中、长衡、桂柳、湘西等22场会战，重要战斗1117次，小型战役38931次，国军死伤365.465万人。在敌后战场，由中共领导的国民革命军八路军、国民革命军陆军新编第四军成为敌后战场的中流砥柱，举行了百团大战等作战125165次，毙伤俘日军数以十万计。中国军民共毙伤俘日军155万余人，占日军二战伤亡总数的75%以上。

日本的侵略战争给中国造成了巨大损失，日军占领我城市930座，强掳劳工900余万人（含115万台湾人），掠走3350万吨钢铁、5.86亿吨煤炭，1亿立方米木材；日军还公然违背国际公约使用生化武器2000余战例，在南京悍然屠杀30万人。整个抗战期间，我军民约伤亡3587.9万人，财产损失6500亿美元以上。

中国抗战也是中华民族复兴的重要起点。中国共产党在抗战中起到了中流砥柱作用并逐渐壮大，成为中华民族复兴的旗帜；中国坚持抗战并成为世

界反法西斯同盟国后，帝国主义在近代强加于中国的各种不平等条约在1943年基本被废除；从1943年开罗会议后，中国正式位列世界大国之席，1945年联合国成立，中国因抗战的巨大牺牲和贡献而成为联合国常任理事国，并与联合国其他国家奠定和规划了战后的现代国际秩序。它标志着中华民族已摆脱受屈辱受压迫的历史地位而重新立于世界民族之林。

中国抗战是世界反法西斯战争的重要组成部分，也是中华民族历史上首次取得了反抗帝国主义侵略的彻底胜利的战争。其胜利原因约可归为五点：一、英勇不屈的四万万人民；二、国共合作、团结御侮，中国共产党领导的抗日民族统一战线；三、百战不挠、勇于牺牲的中国军队；四、得道多助的国际友人和海外华人的援助；五、中国抗战后期，世界反法西斯同盟国的有力支持。中国抗战尽管惨胜，中华民族不屈的伟大的精神、为捍卫世界和平的巨大牺牲却永远彪炳于世界史册。

抗战期间，湖北和云南分别是中国抗战的前沿和胜利反攻起点。武汉会战、随枣会战、枣宜会战、石牌保卫战、鄂西会战、苏联援华志愿航空队、美国飞虎队、跨越驼峰飞行、滇缅印战役等重大战役不仅在中国的抗战史，在世界反法西斯战争

史上都堪称绝唱。湖北省博物馆、中华世纪坛世界艺术博物馆、昆明市博物馆、台湾鸿禧美术馆、香港翰墨轩等文博单位在抗战胜利七十周年之际，联合举办《四万万人民——中国抗日战争暨世界反法西斯战争胜利七十周年特展》。我们相信，本次展览将为警示后人、维护世界反法西斯战争胜利成果和世界永久和平作出贡献。

展览委员会

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In modern times, China was a weak country which had suffered from foreign powers' bullying. The Republic of China founded after the Xinhai Revolution accelerated the process of modernization of China, and the Japanese militarists gradually showed their intention of annexing China. Because of the Boxer Protocol and the Russo-Japanese War, Japanese troops were stationed in Beijing, Tianjin and northeast China, making preparations for the September 18 Incident and Lugou Bridge Incident. After the World War I, Japan had brought northeast China, Inner Mongolia and Shandong into its sphere of influence, and forced the government of the Republic of China to sign the humiliating Twenty-one Demands, which had had profound influence. China was torn by warlordism, and the modernization process was totally interrupted.

On September 18, 1931, the Japanese Kwantung Army, taking advantage of the Chinese warlords' civil war, launched the September 18 Incident. They occupied northeast China and began to expand forces in north China. On the night of July 7, 1937, the imperial Japanese army in China provoked the Lugou Bridge Incident, and successively occupied Beijing and Tianjin, marking that Chinese People's War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression broke out. The Japanese side claimed that they would annex China in three months. At this critical moment, the Kuomintang and the Communist Party of China (CPC) joined hands for another time. On July 17, Chiang Kai-shek, the then Chairman of the National Military Council of the government of the Republic of China, issued the Lushan Statement, saying that "once war breaks out, every person, young or old, in the north or in the south, must take up the responsibility of resisting Japan and defending our homeland", which showed the Chinese government and people's resolution to "fight to the end". On July 22, the CPC issued the Declaration of the Communist Party of China on the Announcement of KMT-CPC Cooperation, and announced to recognize the Red Army into the National Revolutionary Army under the National Military Council, follow its orders

and shoulder the responsibility of fighting against the Japanese aggression at the battlefield.

From 1937 to 1945, Chinese army and people united, and both the Kuomintang and the CPC put their differences aside and joined hands to rescue the country. With the support and help from overseas Chinese, international friends and the Allied Powers (UK, US and Russia), the 400 million Chinese people began the extremely arduous anti-Japanese war which lasted for eight years. The National Revolutionary Army had participated in 22 mass campaigns in the frontline battlefields in Songhu, Nanjing, Taiyuan, Xuzhou, Lanfeng, Wuhan, Suizao, southern Guilin, Changsha (the 1st, 2nd and 3rd battles), southern Guilin, Zaoyang-Yichang, southern Henan, Shanggao, southern Shanxi, Zhejiang-Ganzhou, western Hubei, Changde, central Henan, Changsha-Hengyang, Guilin-Liuzhou and western Hunan, involved in 1,117 major battles, and 38,931 small-scaled fights, with 3.65465 million casualties. In battlefields behind enemy lines, the Eighth Route Army and New Fourth Army of the National Revolutionary Army, both were under the leadership of the CPC, became the mainstay. They participated in 125,165 battles including the Hundred Regiments Offensive, killed, wounded and captured hundreds of thousands of Japanese soldiers. In total, Chinese army and people killed, wounded and captured more than 1.55 million Japanese troops, taking up over 15% of the Japanese casualties during the World War II.

The Japanese aggression caused tremendous loss to China. The Japanese troops occupied 930 Chinese cities, captured over 9 million labors (including 1.15 million from Taiwan), plundered 33.50 million tons of iron, 586 million tons of coal and 100 million cubic meters of wood. Moreover, they flagrantly violated the international conventions by using biochemical weapons in more than 2,000 battles, and massacred 300,000 people in Nanjing. During the whole anti-Japanese war, Chinese army and people suffered about 35.879 million casualties and a property loss of more than USD 650