

次二第 **史画战大**贯世 A PICTURE HISTORY OF WORLD WAR II

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| 第二本文世界。戦前要 (集) "本世界。" (集) "本年。" (集) "本年。" (本) "本)、一、一、一、一、一、一、一、一、一、一、一、一、一、一、一、一、一、一、一 |
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FOREWORD

"The peace of the world was being jeopardized by a handful of relentless men."

—Franklin Delano Roosevelt

When President Roosevelt made that statement on July 10, 1941, he spoke of the decade which had just passed—the ten years since September 19, 1931, when the "relentless men" of Japan seized Mukden, capital of Manchuria, in northeast China

During those ten years, horror spreaded over the world.

It was a horror not of physical violence alone, although thousands of human beings had been killed or maimed in the cataclysm.

It was also a horror of destruction to men's most precious beliefs.

The belief in freedom, in human dignity, in the right of all men to think and to hope—these were being destroyed savagely and without mercy.

This is a picture story of the spread of aggression against nations and ideas, and of humanity's long fight back against the attempted destruction of men and of thought. It shows the successful battles waged all over the world by men and women of the United Nations, who believe in freedom.

The United States Information Service wishes to take this opportunity to thank the management of The Wing On Co., not only for their courtesy and co-operation in presenting the exhibition of this picture history of the war to Shanghai's residents, who suffered for so long under Japanese occupation, but also for their untiring efforts in publishing the pictures in magazine form which will give the history a permanent value and afford an immortal lesson to posterity.

Bradley Connors

Director of Operations

China Division, USIS

年、字發生九一八事件。 不能互相調協,原時衛久,於帝國主義者,又顧露其凶暴之本能,至一九三一 次世界大戲於一九一八年告終後、世界各國之政治制度與主事立場,仍

陸城下,業已則然,禁正籌制勝飛權,理必不爽。 為對策,於戰爭過程中、軸心國國已盡其殘殺之能事,然勝負之局,初不待兵 劃分為兩大壁臺、事軸心國海聯合國是、前者以侵略為目標,後者則以反侵略 於此,及後,世界風雲監抄年累者又若干年,自納粹崛起,稱兵歐陸,職局遂 九一八事件發生於,世界百識之士、已預知第二次世界大戰之肇基、實政端

土因、實裝於此 界大戰自始造緣之難巨任務、備書為階段中之用苦情况、始禮最後勝利、此震 古字之偉業,介宜為國人所珍惜,共圖書勉者、第二次世界大戰畫史編纂之 我問於抗戰八年中,賴 最高領袖之籌劃,與夫盟國之合作,承擔第一

二為「軸心國公開侵略」,三為「聯合國總反攻」,四為「最後勝利」,俾較 大戰,約可分爲四個階段,因大别之爲四部,一爲「第二次世界大戰前奏」 概依照第二次世界大戰戰事演進為序,以符歷史推進之意義,又第二次世界 第一文世界大戰畫史內容圖照,完全由美國大使館新聞處供給,其編排方式

失數字等等,除至今日,各國尚無正確統計,故無從引用,深感美中不足耳。 竣事,所有關於大戰歷史上應備圖照,已羅致無遺,殊類敬佩,而本書出版前 書內容缺陷之處、必不能免、尚盼當代賢達、賜子教正、毋任幸甚 车血戰,其間生命之損失,死傷失陰被俘者之分類統計,及直接問接金錢之損 ,復無熱就合作,光為感蒙,惟以時間勿促,且文字之足資參考者無多,故本 第二次世界大戰畫史,目的以圖照顯示歷史之痕跡,至聯合國及軸心國經數 第二五世界大戰畫史搜集資料工作,美國大使館新聞處先後費時兩載,始克

三五,一,十,騙者。



THE PRELUDE TO THE WAR



「變事陽瀋」

"MUKDEN INCIDENT"

後以「變事赐藩」景日八十月九、年一三九一 引續繼後此、都古洲滿馬升雄國本日、時小數 。境之場治於界世俗、起冬季戰之襲而官不能

✓ The Japanese flag was raised over Mukden, ancient capital of Manchuria, on the morning of September 18, 1931, a few hours after the "Mukden Incident". This incident led to a series of undeclared wars which were to engulf the world.

「國際東京 ・「國際媒」立成佈宣方日年五三九一 一批認承漢不・國具會知道會型聯際國・守為 ・聯國出退明釋逐本日是於・「家園」新

"Manchukno" a "sovereign state",
with Pu Yias' emperor". The Le. gue
of Nations had pledged its members
not to recognize the new "state",
and Japan withdraw from the
League.



略侵釀醞國德粹納 GERMANY PREPARING FOR WAR

,爭無溫率在正亦,國德之面方則實在年一三九一 克坦如木、仍厚德恒, 世軍充議制優難約條賽剛凡 ,一練酬之爭戰事能羨襲之時帳大界世次一華及

In Europe, in 1931, Germany was preparing for war. The Versailies Treaty restricted manufacture of weapons, but the German Army trained for combat nevertheless, using wooden tanks, and equipment left over from the war of 1914-18.







拉柏敦堡斯林柏在、夏官黨號同當年二三九一於平、久小規劃、後達政國廣捷率動於希 性待畢率有具乃為經之等級但、服制著不具熟有所、建至長生旅榜納。關布其關係性加 。若的目及

Hitler, accompanied by other party officials, reviews some of his followers in the Sportspalest Berlin, 1932, shortly before he rose to supreme power in Germany. The Nazi Party was growing fast—its members were uniformed, but their organization was military in characteristics and purpose.

. 他堡登與與梁示圖。延續之國德舊而程一新特希,果然之計暨站前灣公月一年三三九一 「首元」解言,併合戰兩經經與統維對逐樂,後世遊該數堡至與年四三九一迄。新聯之結 。長衛空動百後,林夫歸去

In January, 1033, as the result of open political integue, Hitler became Chancellor of Germany. Here, he greets President Paul von Hindenburg, on whose death in August, 1934, he combined the offices of President and chancellor, assumed them both, and called hinself Der Fuchrer, The Leader. At left is Herman Goering, later to become Minister of Air.

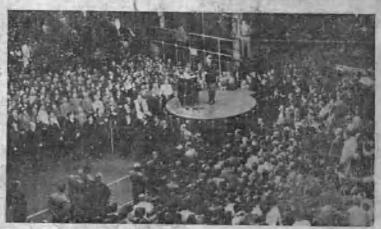


域、康大會國國德慶獎徒黨格納、月二年三三九一 國衛保」以籍勒特希、沿統特德處造、黨產其於罪 。權大國德治核視獎、全安家

The German Reichstag Building fire, set by the Nazis who accused the Communists of the deed, enabled the Nazi Party in February, 1933, to instal a reign of terror and Hitler to take complete power in Germany under the pretext of "protecting" the country from the menace to its security.

國德時其,就演入工火軍之產工特戰一向林怡在勒特希 "計能要稱几了被收,火軍與器武役入造獎已產工

Hitler addresses munitions workers in a war plant in Berlin. The nation's factories were already making large amounts of weapons and ammunition, in violation of the Versailles Treaty.



粹地對反而發悟基信整匹有所及羊青教宗書義於對幹的 隊軍俸納示圖。至不微無,他留不毫諾可,員人之權政 。樂取近以,並衛林柏格打齒被人太極差年視目員並及

Without mercy, the Nazis persecuted religious minorities, and all those whose Christian convictions led them to oppose the Nazi regime. This picture shows Nazi troopers and party members watching with amusement as elderly Jews are forced to scrub the sidewalks in Berlin.





略侵利大意斯西法 亞尼西比阿

THE ITALIAN INVASION OF ETHIOPIA

人向尼里索理起當蒂斯西法利大義 。言謂之樂光求等爭戰在出發民

In Italy, Benito Mussolini, Fascist dictator, was promising his people glory through war.

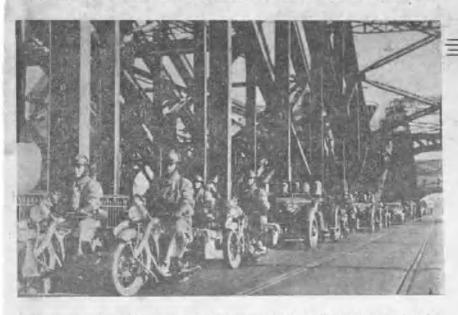
阿膜 L 器毒及機飛器試化代現以,結條好友之前所年八二九一壞破,亞尼西比阿尊懷利大義年五三九一 。 训授求要會盟聯際國 瓦內日向並,誠後追被,原不嚴奮若拉塞王國亞尼西比阿,國

In 1935, Italy invaded Ethiopia, violating the treaty of friendship signed in 1928, and, using modern arms, airplanes and gas, subjugated the country. Emperor Haile Selassie, monarch of Ethiopia, fought until forced to withdraw, and then appealed to the League of Nations at Geneva for help.



區茵萊兵進國德粹納

THE GERMAN MARCH INTO THE RHINELAND

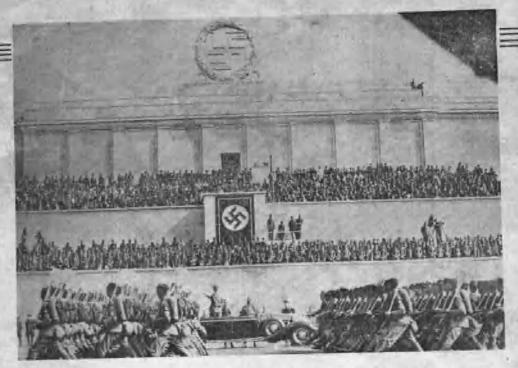


蒙特當、華太上兵國處方不定規管中的除賽層凡在, 城區一此, 城區装成利葡克入進士兵區後, 华六三九一 - 動行之對反取採未故, 爭戰免謝教因, 家國他並們

German soldiers rode into the demilitarized zone of the Rhineland in 1936, where, for 7 years, no German soldier had been permitted by the terms of the Versailles treats. The other nations of Europe, seeking to avoid war, took no positive action.

To the sound of martial muexit, it cman soldiers poured over the bridge into the 1901; send. Although Hitler pritt ded that German occupate awas "legal", because the Versailles Treaty abroque! Germany's "sovereign rights", the German march are the Rhineland was the first of Nazi moves to subme to all Europe under the Sweetha hag





經佈宣義服并。開始之勒特希帕領等被受,維前楊廣林柏齊望建磐在,式列軍行成排,擔作鎮鐵以人工國德年十三九一。 。約修臺爾凡藏

Carrying shovels like guns, man of the German labor savice march in military formation past their saluting leader during a review in the Zeppelin Stadium in Nuremberg, 1937, where Hitler declared the Treaty of Versailles dead.



的前以略後開空動並幹納在年八三九一鈴圖此 業在併示。推取粹制之第主略使抱。界絕匿達 荷、成都、麥耳、賴被賴伯又後其、克捷及圖 背而、固治發整並後最、僅有蓋、時利此、蘭 路亞是馬雕及亞列加保、利于如之面方面東洲 。來國個信的丁利控粹所許可執隆亦、國

This map shows Germany's borders before the Nazi campaign of open aggression began in 1938. The encreaching Nazi regime swallowed Austria Czechoslovakia; then seized Poland, Denmark, Norway, Holland, Belgium, Luxemboorg, and finally France, Eastward, Hungury, Bulgaria and Rumania became pupper states under Nazi domination,

國中略侵開公本日

JAPAN'S OPEN AGGRES-SION IN CHINA

育事中華本日之郊近平北,時十年下日七月七年十三九一 戶 隻,查搜行號,請失兵上一看,時習演帶最高舊在口 無疑属中提引,件事權書盃七七成造此四,最挑單中國中 。報放斯長之

At 10,000 p.m. on July 7, 10 of Japanese Forces station d in Peiping area, under the pretext of scarching a missing soldier, started the "Marca Polo Bridge Incident" which compelled the Chinese to fight to the bitter end.

In August 13, 1937, the Japanese attacked Shanghai, the great international center witch. Japan considered the source of Cauca's military and economic strength. The picture shows one of the few human beings left alive in Shanghai's South Station after Japanese pilots bombed it to pieces in September, 1937.







現大行實,京帝領估學日,日四十月二十二十十二九一 。尚端是死,近附垣城,發層複

Utter destruction of Nanking followed its capture December 14, 1937, by the Japanese invaders. Dead glittered the streets as in this scene near the city's wall.



從民人國全召隸 , 日抗導領長員委辦 十月九 "軍順志之入加新批一閱檢,軍 干命會員委事單拳亦隊部裝武黨產其日 "戰作局共,編改以

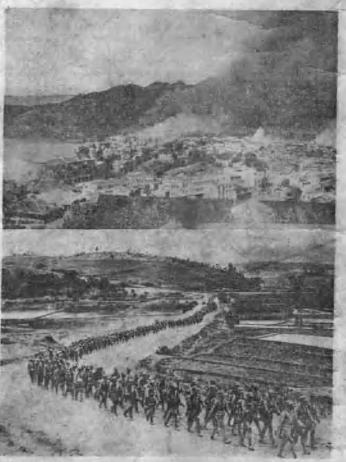
Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek, rusading throughout China for recruits in the war against the Japanese, reviews a company of new volunteers. The Chinese Red Army was reorganized on September 10, under the National Military Council.

歷大夏文本資本日沙島曾·夏重新首時最舊中,中期行過爭聚在 · 火大慶重之後片高機日被不置,力

As the war progressed, Chungking, China's war capital, felt the full might of Japan's aggression. This view of Chungking ablaze was taken following a Japanese air rait.

於論亦口漢、年一足不德醫失京南。提增線前往開聯不豫軍國中 有所領係已本部、間月十年八三九一。慶重住臺府城國中。手被 信期軍日一另。區地心中產生及路水路公惠主之部批及都東國中 。州廣口港大最南華領

An endless column of Chinese troops on their way to a battlefront in southern China. Less than a year after the fall of Nanking, Hankow fell and the Chinese government was forced to evacuate to Chingking. By October 1938, Japan controlled the major roads, railreads, navigable waterways and manufacturing centers in northern and eastern China. A Japanese Army had already occupied Canton, China's greatest southern scaport.



國 德 粹 納 利大奧吞併 THE GERMAN ANNEXATION OF AUSTRIA



一此、審養被逐期美國陶理總國東、達不府結結領化圖匹徒集整納医東车四三九一 此樣, 想思银仇之等该插散,家得宣及徒之台主造派無粹納國乾但、平壓告旋波展 。大塘綠爾區與在得逐力剪幹納

Engelbert Dollfuss, Austrian Chancellor, was killed in 1934 by members of the Austrian Nazi Party, who unsuccessfully attempted to seize the Chancellory. The uprising was put down, but the German Nazi Party was sending zealous propagandists into neighboring countries to spread their doctrine of hate, and in Austria, Nazi power was growing.

置附項總國獎,月二年八三九一、我和略後建選國本地穿經歷、後國德治紋粹納當 平和」及八進粹納抗班、國祖振重訓討、充廣美發會議國與向格尼拉針人承繼其斐 。數條戶

As Nazi rule in Germany continued to spread its tentacles across German barders into deignboring country. Dr. Kurt Schuschnigg, successor of Austrian Chancellor Dollfuss, spoke before the Austrian Parliament in February, 1938, attempting to rally his country against Nazi infiltration and "peaceful" aggression.



- But in March, 1938, German saldiers marched under the raised custom barrier between Germany and Austria, after Austria Nazis in key positions preyent d mobilization of resistance. "Austrias" the absorption of Austria by "Greater Germany" was accomplished.





定協黑尼慕 THE MUNICH AGREEMENT

相从我大義、著文兒坐穿蓋信(人四等及三草文史左自)尼里索墨與勒青著 信言等拉達逐曲國法及(左)恰信張祖英與黑尼慕在(右)群伯諾·亞齊 。或里的黃台越克捷伯蒙於對對納希了亞捷,複數克遜欲因接首法英。議

Hitler and Mussolini (third and fourth from left) accompanied by Mussolini's son- a-law and Italian Foreign Minister Count Came (right) confer with Prime Minister Chamberlain (left) and French Premier Daladier, at Munich. Although the British and French musisters attempted to avoid war in Europe by granting Hitler's demands in Czechoslovakia, Hitler broke the agreement which had restricted the Germans to the Czech Sudeten territory which bordered Germany.





古並因也計九所的該冊,定為黑尼基預裝開公,市衛格拉格亦會克捷行進兵權納 。並隨之氏人國捷之端以及不實、地上區為各蘇

Nazi saldiers march through the streets of Frague, capital of Cze-hoslovakia, openly delying the Manich agreement which was to have permitted German annexation only of the Sudden territory.

一意敬示责除到美迪技,还点面被支持竞赛、特特拉伯诺德奇波士兵粹种政

Weeping bitterly, this Czechaslovakian woman, forced to salute in the prescribed. Nazi manner, covers air eves as Nazi soldiers narch through the streets of Prague.