



GENERAL ZHANG XUELIANG

張學良將軍

FDG

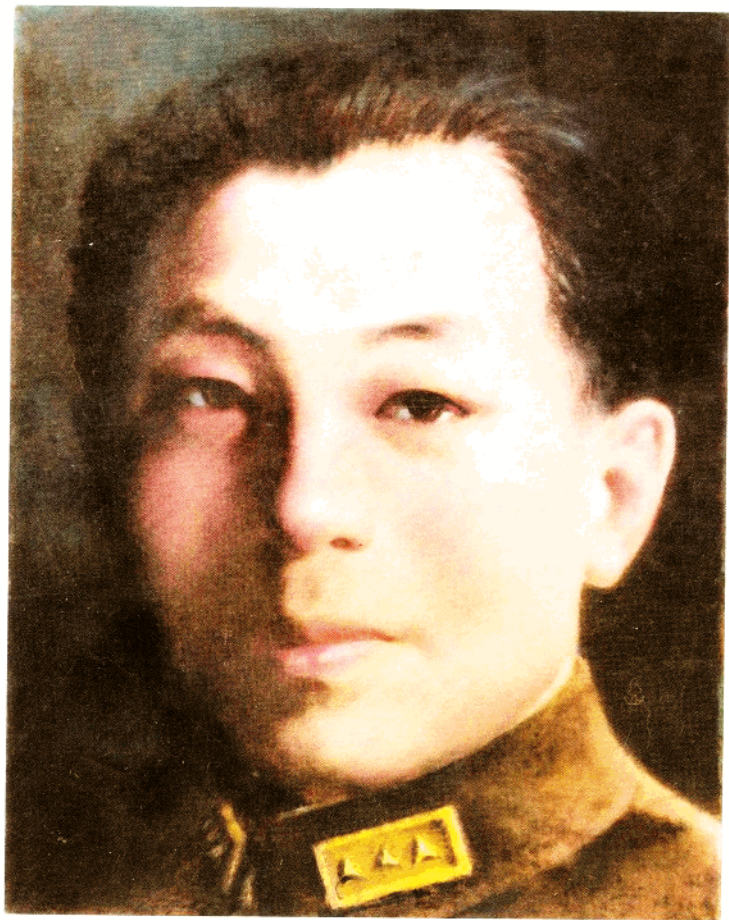


攝於1988年。  
Photoed in 1988.





攝於1930年。  
Photoed in 1930.



攝於1936年。  
Photoed in 1936

## 前 言

張學良將軍是一位對中國現代史產生過深遠影響的人物。他的事蹟是中國現代史上光彩照人的篇章。他是炎黃子孫中的一位偉大的愛國主義者。他的聲名，遠播海外。

張學良出生於一個聲威顯赫、雄據一方的軍閥家庭。他天賦聰穎，深受東方傳統的詩書禮教和西方文明的薰陶。他的思想中，一方面是公忠體國、民為國本和無我的思想，俠義的思想；一方面是自由、平等、博愛和民有、民治、民享的思想，以及資產階級的愛國思想。二十餘歲，即指揮數萬大軍，南征西討。他自己說：“未足而立之年，即負方面，獨握大權。”他倍受歷練，統兵治政，均稱幹才。

本世紀初葉，東北處於日本和俄國兩帝國主義環伺夾攻之中，為爭奪在東北的權益，雙方竟以東北為戰場，進行廝殺。這種歷史情況，觸發了他的反帝愛國思想。在參加軍閥混戰中，目睹同胞自相殘殺，人民流離失所，痛感必須停止內戰，才能團結禦侮。為此，他曾多次向乃父進言，停止內爭，退回關外，終於獲其首肯。

1928年，張作霖被炸死後，他主持軍政大計。他十分重視東北的現代化建設。他抵制日本經濟侵略，大力扶持民族工商業，加速鐵路電信建設，發展教育體育事業。奮發圖強，成績卓著。可惜“九·一八”事變發生，他建設新東北的宏偉藍圖，未能實現。

日俄戰爭俄國失敗後，日本侵略勢力迅速擴及東南北部。他同日本打交道時，始終堅持維護國家主權立場，從不屈服於日方的壓力。東北易幟事，日本曾妄圖阻撓，利誘威脅，但他毫不為所動，毅然宣佈東北四省易幟，擁護國民政府。這一行動無疑推動了歷史的進程。

1930年中原大戰時，全國除東北邊防軍外共有四個集團軍，閻、馮、李聯合討蔣，蔣介石的一個集團軍完全處於劣勢。當時，東北兵精糧足，財力雄厚，實力最強，頗有舉足輕重，影響全局之勢，反蔣各派紛來游說，他一概未予允諾。他從避免內戰、團結禦侮出發，發出“巧電”，進行武裝調停，使蔣介石轉危為安。這一行動在促進國家統一上產生了有利的影響。

張學良將軍具有重信義、愛人以德、寧人負我、我不負人的高尚品格。“九·一八”事變發生時，

他曾數電請示蔣介石，蔣復電不予抵抗。他無條件地執行了這一命令。但，東北淪陷後，蔣却不承擔責任，而是推在他身上。從此，他背負起“不抵抗將軍”的罪名，代人受過。熱河抗戰，原為蔣介石的命令，他依令而行。抗戰失敗後，蔣把他推出作為替罪羊，逼他下野出洋，交出東北軍指揮權。他遵照蔣命執行，毫無怨言，從不辯解。

張學良將軍具有政治家的遠見卓識。出國考察時，預見到希特勒、墨索里尼上台後，將會發動第二次世界大戰。他認為，那時，美、英、蘇自顧不暇，無力助我。因此，需要在希墨發動戰爭之前抗日。正是從這一重要戰略思想出發，歐遊歸來，力主擁蔣抗日。無如蔣介石一心“剿共”，聽不進諫言。他乃開始探索其他抗日救國之途。於是，聯共抗日思想逐漸形成。他與周恩來在膚施（今延安）的會談產生了重大影響，中共中央接受了他的建議，將反蔣抗日改為聯蔣抗日。這一策略的改變，加速了中國革命的進程。他對此是作出重大貢獻的。1936年10月，蔣介石集中大軍，包圍陝北，並計劃在甘肅消滅西路軍。當時形勢非常危急，中共中央曾考慮進行新的戰略轉移。此事向他通報後，他力主紅軍留駐原地，等待時機。（見徐向前：《歷史的回顧》）兩個月後，西安事變即爆發，整個西北形勢發生了變化，中國革命也有了轉機。

1936年12月12日，他與楊虎城將軍一起發動西安事變，震驚中外。這一事件對於停止內戰，促成國共第二次合作，實現對日抗戰，都起到了偉大的歷史轉折作用。八年浴血奮戰，打敗日本帝國主義，使割讓已五十年的寶島台灣和淪陷已十四年的東北四省，全都重回祖國懷抱。中國歷史從此掀開新的一頁。西安事變乃是其中的一個重要契機。

西安事變和平解決後，蔣介石能回到南京，張學良將軍起了決定性作用。為維護蔣介石的統帥威信，他力排衆議，親自送蔣回南京，並負荆請罪。這種光明磊落的態度，深得中外人士的敬佩。至於個人得失及成敗榮辱，全然置之度外。“苟利國家生死以，豈因禍福避趨之。”他欣賞這句詩，自己也實踐着它。他不愧是一個徹底的無私的愛國主義者，大無畏的鐵血男兒。他是抗日愛國的民族英雄，是中華民族的千古功臣，史家自有定評。

編選《張學良將軍》畫集的目的，在於使海內外炎黃子孫更好地理解這位集國難家仇於一身，強烈反對日本帝國主義侵略的愛國將領，在為爭取祖國統一、獨立、富強的偉大事業中，曾做出何等重要的貢獻和承受了多麼巨大的犧牲。張學良將軍的故鄉在東北，今年又喜逢他的九十壽辰，這部畫集也是敬獻給他的一份壽禮，同時表達東北人民對他的深情懷念，祝願他健康長壽。

## PREFACE

General Zhang Xueliang is a personality who exerted a far-reaching influence on China's modern history. His deeds constituted a brilliant chapter in China's modern history. He is a great patriot among the descendants of Ancestors Yan and Huang. His reputation has spread abroad.

Zhang Xueliang was born in a warlord family which enjoyed high prestige and repute, and controlled a vast piece of land. He is naturally intelligent and is deeply nurtured by the oriental Confucian classics and feudal ethics, and the occidental civilization. In his mind exists the duality that he cherishes the ideas of being loyal to the sovereign, sympathetic to the country, subjects being the basis of the country, chivalry and anata (non-intervention of Taoism), and of freedom, equality and fraternity, government of the people, by the people and for the people, and the bourgeois patriotism. In his early twenties, he began to command tens of thousands of troops, fighting north and south. Just as he said, "Still under thirty, I held power in my own hands and dealt with major issues by myself." Tempered through difficulties and hardships, he is a capable person both in commanding troops and administering state affairs.

In the first twenty years of this century, the Northeast was under the covetous pillage and pincer attack of the Japanese and Russian imperialists, who outrageously took the Northeast as the battle-field and desperately vied with each other for grabbing the lion's share of rights and interests in the Northeast. Under the specific historical situation, he developed his anti-imperialist and patriotic consciousness. When involved in the warlord tangled warfare and witnessing his fellow-countrymen kill each other and people wander about as refugees, he became profoundly aware that it would be impossible to unite and keep out foreign humiliation without stopping the civil war so that he proposed, on many occasions, to his father that the civil war be stopped and troops be withdrawn outside Shanhaiguan Pass, and his father nodded his assent in the end.

In 1928, after Zhang Zuolin was killed, he was in charge of the military and administrative affairs of vital importance. He paid much attention to the modern construction of the Northeast. He curbed the Japanese economic aggression, vigorously fostered the national industry and commerce, sped up the construction of railways, and developed education and physical culture. He worked with a will to make the country strong and achieved brilliant success. But it was much to be regretted that the September 18th Incident strangled in the cradle his noble aspiration of building a new Northeast.

After Russia suffered reverse in the Russo-Japanese War, the Japanese force quickly expanded to the south of the Northeast. When coming into contact with Japan, he always persistently defended state sovereignty and never yielded to the Japanese pressure. When the Northeast was on the verge of changing flags, Japan attempted in vain to obstruct it by way of temptation and intimidation, but Zhang was not swayed and resolutely announced the changing of flags in the four provinces of the Northeast, supporting the KMT government. This move, undoubtedly, propelled the course of history forward.

In 1930, when the Central Plains War broke out, there were four army groups in the country besides the Northeast Frontier Force. Yan Xishan, Feng Yuxiang and Li Zongren joined forces in the expedition against Chiang, and Chiang's army group was in sheer disadvantageous position. At that time, the Northeast was the strongest with crack troops, with plentiful provisions and abundant financial resources. Zhang Xueliang held overwhelming power and exercised substantial influence over the whole situation so that all the anti-Chiang cliques sent canvassers to win his support but none of them succeeded. In order to avoid the civil war and unite to resist foreign humiliation, he issued an ingenious telegram and carried out an armed mediation, which extricated Chiang Kai-shek from the perilous predicament. This move engendered a positive impetus to the unification of the country.

General Zhang Xueliang possesses the noble character that he sets store by faith and promise, loves people with virtue, and would rather be sinned against than sinning. When the September 18th Incident broke out, he cabled to Chiang Kai-shek many

times and Chiang ordered him not to resist, which he executed unconditionally. However, when the Northeast was occupied by the Japanese troops, Chiang shirked the responsibility and shifted the blame onto him. He had since been denounced as "nonresistant General", getting blamed for others. The resistance in Rehe Province was merely conducted in compliance with Chiang's orders and Zhang did accordingly. After the defeat in Rehe Province, Chiang imputed the guilt to him and made him a scapegoat, forcing him to surrender the command of the Northeast Army, resign and go abroad. He obeyed Chiang's order without complaint and never tried to defend himself.

General Zhang Xueliang possesses the foresight and sagacity of a statesman. When investigating abroad, he predicted that Hitler and Mussolini would launch the Second World War when they came to power. And then, the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union would be unable even to fend for themselves and incapable of aiding China so that the resistance to Japan should be started before Hitler and Mussolini staged the war. It was in consideration of this important strategic thinking that he advocated the policy of supporting Chiang and resisting Japan after he returned from Europe. Chiang Kai-shek, however, persisted in "suppressing the communists" so impatiently that he rebuffed the admonition. In this case, he began to explore other avenues to the resistance against Japan and salvation of the country. And the idea of cooperation with the Communists to resist Japan gradually developed in his mind. The talks he and Zhou Enlai held in Fushi (today's Yan'an) produced a significant influence. The Central Committee of the Communist Party of China adopted his proposal and changed the slogan of "opposing Chiang and resisting Japan" to that of "uniting Chiang and resisting Japan." This change in tactics accelerated the development of the Chinese revolution. He made great contributions to it. In October 1936, Chiang Kai-shek massed forces to surround northern Shaanxi, and planned to wipe out the West Route Army in Gansu Province. The situation at that time was so desperate that the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China was once prepared for a new strategic shift. After he was informed of it, he maintained that the Red Army should await a favourable opportunity (see "A Review of History" by Xu Xiangqian). Two months later, the Xi'an Incident broke out, the situation in the Northwest as a whole changed and the Chinese revolution took a turn for the better.

On December 12, 1936, he and General Yang Hucheng staged the Xi'an Incident, which shocked China and foreign countries. This incident served as a historical turning point for stopping the civil war, bringing about the second cooperation between the Kuomintang and the Communists, and enforcing the resistance to Japan. Through eight years' hard-fought battle, the Japanese imperialism was defeated and the treasure island Taiwan annexed for fifty years and the Northeast four provinces occupied for fourteen years were returned to the embrace of our motherland. The history of China has since turned over a new leaf. The Xi'an Incident was an important factor in promoting all the events.

After the peaceful settlement of the Xi'an Incident, Chiang Kai-shek went back to Nanjing, in which General Zhang Xueliang played a decisive role. In order to uphold Chiang Kai-shek in his prestige of a commander, he prevailed over all the dissenting views and escorted Chiang to Nanjing himself and offered a humble apology. This attitude, open and overboard, won profound veneration from the personages at home and abroad. He had no regard for personal gain or loss, success or failure, and honour or disgrace. "How could one evade, Fortune or misfortune, What benefits the country's fate." He appreciated the line and practised it himself. He has proved himself to be a thorough and selfless patriot and a dauntless man of iron and blood. He is a national hero who loves his country and once resisted Japan, an immortal hero who has rendered meritorious service to the country. It is no doubt that historians will make their final and impartial comments on him.

The compilation of GENERAL ZHANG XUELIANG aims at the fact that the descendants of Ancestors Yan and Huang will have a better understanding of the patriotic general who experienced national calamity and family enmity and absolutely opposed the aggression of the Japanese imperialists, of what important contributions he made and what tremendous sacrifices he endured in the great cause of striving for the national unification, independence and prosperity. The Northeast is the native place of General Zhang Xueliang and, fortunately, this year happens to be his ninetieth birthday. So the selected pictures may serve as a birthday present to him and also as an expression of the profound sentiments of the Northeast people to him. We wish General Zhang good health and a long life.



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**青少年時代・家庭生活**

TEENS AND FAMILY





張學良1901年6月4日出生於遼寧省台安縣桑林子鄉張家窩堡。字漢卿，號毅庵。其父張作霖，字雨亭，1875年生於遼寧省海城縣駕掌寺村。曾任新民府管帶，後升統領。辛亥革命時該部調入奉天（今瀋陽）。民國初年，張作霖任民國陸軍第二十七師師長，奉天督軍兼省長，東三省巡閱使兼蒙疆經略使，鎮守一方。張學良的幼年，少年時代就是在這聲威顯赫的軍閥家庭中度過的。

張學良11歲時，慈母（趙氏）見背，從庶母盧夫人長大。張作霖十分重視對張學良的教育，延請鄉儒崔駿聲先生授業，張學良時年6歲。

遷居瀋陽後，張學良仍未入中小學就讀，先後從名師楊景鎮、白永貞、宋文林、金梁、張夢九等在家塾中受業。張學良聰穎好學，飽覽經史子集，研習詩詞歌賦，與陪讀諸生相比，成績最優，深得教師嘉許。少年時期的張學良，已打下良好的文化知識基礎。後又從高洪文、徐啓東及英人普萊德、伊雅格學英語。經周大文介紹，時常參加奉天基督教青年會活動，結識一批外國友人，開始接觸西方文化和民主思想。

張學良弟兄8人，姐妹6人，張學良為長兄，深受其姐和諸弟妹愛戴。

1916年秋，張學良16歲，遵父命與于鳳至女士結婚，生有3男1女。于鳳至1940年因病赴美就醫，長期旅居美國。1990年1月不幸病逝。

1927年，張學良在天津結識趙綺霞女士。1929年趙女士隨張學良至瀋陽，1930年春生張闓琳，為張學良第四子。1940年起，趙綺霞伴隨張學良共度幽禁歲月，迄今已50年矣！1964年，于鳳至結束與張學良的婚姻關係，7月，張學良與趙綺霞結婚。

Zhang Xueliang was born on June 4, 1901 in Zhangjiawobu Village, Sanglinzi Township, Tai'an County, Liaoning Province. Styled Hanqing and alternatively named Yi'an. His father was Zhang Zuolin, styled Yuting, born in 1875, in Jiazhangsi Village, Haicheng County, Liaoning Province. Zhang Zuolin was then *Guandai* of Xinmin Prefecture and later promoted to *Tongling*. The troops under his command were transferred to Fengtian (Shenyang of today) during the Revolution of 1911. At the beginning of the Republic, Zhang Zuolin was Commander of the 27th Division of the Republican Army, *Dujun* and concurrently Governor of Fengtian, *Xunyueshi* of the Northeast Three Provinces and concurrently *Jinglueshi* for the Mongolian Border Areas, guarding a strategically important part of China. It was in the very warlord family of great repute and high prestige that Zhang Xueliang spent his childhood and teens.

When Zhang Xueliang was eleven, his own mother, Mrs Zhang nee Zhao, died, so he was brought up by Mrs Zhang nee Lu, the concubine of his father. Zhang Zuolin attached great importance to the education of Zhang Xueliang that he invited a native scholar Mr Cui Junsheng to be a teacher when Zhang Xueliang was at the early age of six.

After the family moved to Shenyang, Zhang Xueliang still stayed away from primary and high schools, but studied at home successively from Yang Jingzhen, Bai Yongzhen, Song Wenlin, Jin Liang, Zhang Mengjiu and others. Zhang Xueliang was so bright, intelligent and eager to learn that he read comprehensively the Confucian classics, history, philosophy and belles-letters, and studied poetry and prose, excelling all the others and being set great store by his teachers. The teenage Zhang Xueliang was well grounded in all the basic skills. Later he studied English from Gao Hongwen, Xu Qidong, and from the two Britons Pride and Iyard. Through the introduction by Zhou Dawen, he often went to the activities of the Young Men's Christian Association in Fengtian, getting acquainted with a number of foreign friends and beginning to get in touch with the western culture and democracy.

Zhang Xueliang had one elder sister, five younger sisters and seven younger brothers. He was deeply loved by them all.

In the fall of 1916, Zhang Xueliang, aged 16, on his father's order, married Yu Fengzhi. They had three boys and one girl. Yu Fengzhi went to the United States in 1940 for medical treatment and lived as a long term resident there. She died of illness in January, 1990.

In 1927, Zhang Xueliang got acquainted with Miss Zhao Qixia in Tianjin. In 1929, Miss Zhao went with Zhang Xueliang to Shenyang and gave birth to Zhang Lulin, Zhang Xueliang's fourth son, in the spring of 1930. Ever since 1940, Zhao Qixia has been with Zhang Xueliang through the long fifty years of imprisoned life. In 1964, Yu Fengzhi and Zhang Xueliang ended their marriage relationship and in July the same year, Zhang Xueliang married Zhao Qixia.



青年時代的張學良。

Zhang Xueliang in  
his youthhood.



張學良出生地——遼寧省台安縣桑林子鄉張家高堡。圖為張學良出生地房後的老棗樹，古樹新枝，果實累累。

Zhang Xueliang's birthplace—Zhangjiawobu Village, Sanglinzi Township, Tai'an County, Liaoning Province. The newly-branching and fruit-heavy old date tree behind Zhang Xueliang's birthplace.



張學良主持東北軍政時期的辦公樓和宿舍，俗稱大青樓。

The Daqing Building where Zhang Xueliang worked and abode when in charge of the military and government affairs of the Northeast.

瀋陽“大帥府”全景，張學良全家住在這裏。

The full view of Shenyang "Generalissimo Mansion", where Zhang Xueliang's whole family abode.





## HIS FAMILY MEMBERS

### 家庭成員



任清軍巡防營統領時的張作霖。

Zhang Zuolin as *Tongling* of the Patrol and Defence Battalion of the Qing Army.



任民國陸軍第二十七師師長時的張作霖。

Zhang Zuolin as Commander of the 27th Division of the Republican Army.



任安國軍政府大元帥時的張作霖，攝於中南海。

Zhang Zuolin as Generalissimo of the Anguo Army Government, photoed in Zhongnanhai.