



重庆歌乐山

陪都遗址

*The Construction of War-time Capital
on the Gele Mountain, Chongqing*

廖庆渝 著



四川大学出版社



重庆歌乐山/陪都遗址

The Construction of War-time Capital
on the Gele Mountain, Chongqing

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藏书章

The Construction of War-time Capital
on the Gele Mountain

四川大学出版社

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《重庆歌乐山陪都遗址》序

◎ 崔 坚

八年抗战是中华民族团结一致、共同御敌、救亡图存的民族解放战争。抗战时期，重庆作为国民政府的战时首都和陪都，世界反法西斯同盟远东指挥中枢，大后方政治、军事、经济、文化的中心，留下了十分丰富的陪都历史文化遗址。

抗战时期到过重庆的人，提到歌乐山，脑际无不浮起一幅幅幽深林密，成渝公路蜿蜒入云端的秀丽画面。歌乐山作为历史文化名山，不独以风景秀丽和古巴渝胜迹为胜，更因抗战陪都时期那段举世皆知的历史而影响深远。在这里，国民政府主席林森和军事委员会委员长蒋介石的官邸选址其间，国民政府五院六部迁驻于此，政坛风云人物、文化名人汇聚这里，国共两党最高领导人毛泽东、蒋介石在此晤谈，揭开世界瞩目的“重庆谈判”序幕……由此演绎了一系列决定中国命运的历史事件。正因为如此，抗战时期歌乐山一时有“小陪都”之称，歌乐山地区留下了丰富的陪都遗迹。

《重庆歌乐山陪都遗址》刊载的照片，是生长和长期工作在歌乐山的廖庆渝先生，用多年的时间，踏遍歌乐山山水而拍摄的（照片中有的遗址已不复存在，有的遗址在一些出版物上错误标注）。他把正在逐渐消失或湮灭的歌乐山陪都文化遗迹用画面框定下来，编辑成册，供游人探幽、怀旧、凭吊。在抗日战争胜利60周年之际，愿这一画册的出版对抗战历史以及陪都文化的研究、对重庆旅游经济的发展有所帮助，对海峡两岸同胞的交流沟通有所促进，为国家统一、民族复兴起到积极的作用。

Preface

© CUI JIAN

The book demonstrates the war-capital period culture on the Gele Mountain through photos and sites.

The eight-year Anti-Japanese War was a national liberation war that the whole Chinese nationality strove for its survival and fought against the invaders in unity. As the war-time capital of the Kuomintang government, the Far East headquarter of the World's anti-fascist alliance, and the political, military, economic and culture center of the rear area, Chongqing exhibited a unique culture.

During the period of the Anti-Japanese War, the Gele Mountain was covered with dense forests, the Chengdu-Chongqing Highway winding through it. Anyone who had been to the Gele Mountain during that time would be impressed by its beauty and serenity. The Gele Mountain was well-known not only for its beautiful scenery and historical sites of ancient times, but also for its cultural and historical significance in the Anti-Japanese War. Both Chiang Kai-shek, the Chairman of the Military Affairs Committee of Kuomintang Government, and Lin Sen, the chairman of the Kuomintang government, chose to build their residences on the Gele Mountain, making it the center of the Far East headquarter of the world's anti-fascist alliance. It is on the mountain that the five yuans and six ministries of the Kuomintang government moved to; it is on the mountain that celebrities of political and cultural circles gathered; it is on the mountain that the Chongqing Negotiation between Chiang Kai-shek—the chairman of the Kuomintang and Mao Zedong—the leader of the Chinese Communist Party—unveiled its prelude; it is on the mountain that numbers of historic decisions that would alter China's destiny were made. As a result, the Gele Mountain was also known as the "Little War-Time Capital", leaving behind it a unique culture and ample war-time capital sites.

All the photos in the book were taken by Mr. Liao Qingyu, a native of the Gele Mountain, during many years of efforts. To take these photos he left his footsteps all over the mountain. (Many buildings on the photos no longer exist. That proves the value of the photos. And some of the historic sites have been wrongly marked in some publications.) Many buildings in his photos did and are disappearing. This book aims to rediscover the history and culture of the Gele Mountain and to serve as a reminiscence of the past. It is our hope that the book will be helpful to the research of war-capital culture, to the development of the Gele Mountain tourism, to the communication between the compatriots on the both sides of the Taiwan Strait, and to the reunification of the country and the prosperity of the Chinese nationality.

前言

1937年，抗日战争全面爆发，国民政府西迁重庆。随之，国民党中央、各民主党派、中共代表团以及专家学者、社会名流、外国驻华使节等亦纷纷汇聚重庆。陪都重庆迅速成为中国政治军事、文化经济的中心。重庆西部沙坪坝区（原沙磁区）层峦叠翠、幽深林密的歌乐山，以其地处成渝公路干道旁的地理位置和优美的风景，更是吸引了各机关团体、政府要员及各界名流。为避日寇空袭，机关团体、医院学校、官邸私宅纷纷迁建于此。一时间，昔日深山旷野，顿时房舍栉比。国府政要如蒋介石、林森、冯玉祥、于右任、何应钦、张治中、孔祥熙、陈诚、陈立夫等，各界名流如郭沫若、冰心、老舍、臧克家、孔德成、柯璜等均在此办公或寓居。真可谓云顶峰汇、盛极一时。1942年，同盟国中国战区成立，重庆成为世界反法西斯战争远东战区的指挥中枢，建有国民政府军事委员会委员长兼战区最高统帅蒋介石官邸和国民政府主席林森官邸的歌乐山也成为中枢之中枢，故歌乐山又有“小陪都”之称。

六十年风云岁月，几经沧桑，不少史实已在尘封的记忆中磨损、湮灭，后来人能知个中详情者日渐稀少。那些远在台湾和海外的同胞大多年逾古稀，他们至今念念不忘当年抗日救亡那热血沸腾的岁月。海峡对岸王作荣先生的一首诗集中代表了这种情愫：“永远忘不了你。忘不了你的一草一木、片瓦寸椽；也忘不了你的沉沉淡雾、寒夜松涛。但愿青山常在、碧水长流，等待我们的归来，我们只希望亲一下你的泥土，重拾一下往日的踪迹与欢笑。”世界反法西斯战争，使重庆这座“历史文化名城”享誉中外，亦使歌乐山这座“历史文化名山”闻名遐迩。在这里，世界反法西斯中国战区统帅部及远东指挥中心设立；在这里，国民政府五院六部纷纷迁驻，并两度成为国民政府首府之地；在这里，“对日宣战”、“重庆谈判”等重大事件发端；在这里，为挽救民族危亡，多少近代风云人物在这里留下足迹，多少重大军政国是在此决策。20世纪80年代改革开放以来，笔者受有关方面的安排，接待过很多海内外寻找抗战遗踪的人，有名人政要的后裔、有国外民国史专家、还有原陆军大学学员。为了纪念抗日战争胜利60周年，为使重庆这座历史文化名城蕴涵着的历史文化标志不致埋没、湮灭；为使历史文化名山——歌乐山的文化彰显，特编辑了这本画册。编者生长于斯，历经多年认真研究考证，足迹遍布歌乐山的山山水水间，始将名人遗迹编辑成册，献给海内外同胞，供追忆往事、缅怀旧居，助其故地重游，进而为国家统一、民族复兴、为重庆的经济社会发展贡献绵薄之力。

廖庆渝

2005年6月

Forward

In 1937 when the Anti-Japanese War broke out on a full scale, the Kuomintang government moved westward to Chongqing. Along with it came the Central Committee of the Kuomintang, the democratic parties, the delegation of Chinese Communist Party, scholars, celebrities, and ambassadors of other countries. Chongqing, the war-time capital, began to act as the center of China's politics, military affairs, culture and economy. The Gele Mountain in the Shapingba district at the west of Chongqing, absorbed the institutions, government officials and celebrities of all circles, due to its beautiful scenery, its convenient position, and its forests and mountains. To avoid the air attack of Japanese invaders, institutions, government departments, hospitals, schools, and people all settled in the mountain. The once remote mountainous area turned into an exhibition of buildings and celebrities. Many people lived or worked in the Gele Mountain, including high rank officials like Chiang Kai-shek, Lin Sen, Feng Yuxiang, Yu Youren, He Yingqin, Zhang Zhizhong, Kong Xiangxi, Chen Cheng and Cheng Lifu; celebrities like Guo Moruo, Bing Xin, Lao She, Zang Kejia, Kong Decheng and Ke Huang. In 1942 China War Zone of Allies came into existence, Chongqing becoming the headquarter of the Far East War Zone of the world's anti-fascist war. Chiang Kai-shek, the chairman of the Military Affairs Committee of the Kuomintang government and the highest commander of China War Zone, together with Lin Sen, the chairman of the Kuomintang Government, made their residence in the Gele Mountain. Being the hub of Chongqing, the Gele Mountain, therefore, was known as the "Small War-Time Capital".

Sixty years has passed. The Gele Mountain as well as Chongqing has undergone great changes. Many historic facts have been covered with dust and few of the later generation have clear picture of that period. The compatriots in Taiwan and overseas who had gone through the war are already in their 70's or 80's. They will never forget that period of blood and fire. A poem by Wang Zuerong best represents their nostalgia: "We will never forget you, your trees and grasses, your mist and singing of the pines. Wish your green mountains and waters everlasting. Waiting for us. We will come back to kiss your soil, and to trace the past laughter." The world anti-fascist war made Chongqing and the Gele Mountains well-known to the world. It was the avenue where the high command of China War Zone and the Far East Command Center were established. It was the destination where the five yuans and six departments of the Kuomintang government moved to. It was the platform where China declared war against the Japanese and Chongqing Negotiation was held. Numerous men of the time left their footprints on the Gele Mountain. And countless national policies were designed here. Since the 1980s, the author accepted many overseas Chinese who went to the Gele Mountain to search for the trace of the Anti-Japanese War. Among them were the descedents of Chinese celebrities, the experts who studies the history of that period of time, and the former students of the Army University. The author spent years of time touring in the Gele Mountain. To unearth the historic and cultural implication of Chongqing, and to keep the Gele Mountain in that period of history in record, the author, a native of Chongqing, takes it as his responsibility to collect the historic sites on the Gele Mountain and to compile them into a volume. It is dedicated to Chinese compatriots both at home and abroad, as a reminisce of the past, and a tour guide of the former residence. The efforts are made to contribute to the reunification of the country, the renaissance of the nation, and the development of Chongqing.

Liao Qingyu
June of 2005

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◆ Appendix

The Construction

歌乐山/
of war-time **Capital** on the Gele Mountain

陪都遗址



林园林森官邸

The Residence of Lin Sen - Lin's Garden



林森官邸，又称四号楼，位于山洞林园。原为国民政府军事委员会委员长蒋介石的官邸，1939年6月建成，后蒋以敬老名义赠与林森。该公馆一楼一底，中西合璧式建筑，有阁楼、壁炉。现保存完好。林森在歌乐山另有三处寓所，一处在歌乐山云顶寺旁，公馆名“林庐”，一楼一底中西合璧式砖木结构房屋，他1937年11月26日移居于此，毁于1967年，遗址尚存；一处为歌乐山燕儿洞文官处员工子弟校教室处，为一字排列的五间土木瓦房，已拆；另有一处为老鹰岩林森公馆。

林森（1867—1943），字子超，号青芝老人，福建省闽侯人。国民政府主席。1943年5月10日在山洞遇车祸重伤，同年8月1日逝世，安葬于林园官邸旁。

The residence of Lin Sen, also called No. 4 Building, is located at Lin's Garden, Shandong. It was built in June, 1939 by Chiang Kai-shek, the Chairman of the Military Affairs Committee of the Kuomintang Government. Chiang bestowed it on Lin Sen in the name of showing respect to the senior. The residence, in good condition, is a two-storied building with attic and fireplace, combining the Chinese and western style.

Lin Sen had three other dwelling places. One is Lin Cottage, a two-storied building of brick and timberwork, located near the Yunding Temple on the Gele Mountain. Lin Sen moved to Lin Cottage at Nov. 26, 1937. The building was destroyed in 1967. But the remains are there. Another is a five-roomed tiled building of earthwork, located in Yan'erdong on the Gele Mountain. It was once adopted as the school affiliated to the Civilian Department. It was dismantled. The third is Lin Sen's Residence at Laoyingyan.

Lin Sen (1867 - 1943), once chairman of the Kuomintang Government, was a native of Minhou, Fujian Province. He had another name, Zichao; he also called himself Qingzhi Laoren (Qingzhi the Senior). Injured in a traffic accident in May 10, 1943, he died in August 1. He was buried beside his residence of Lin's Garden.

老鹰岩林森公馆

Lin Sen's Residence at Laoyingyan



位于山洞西山新村3号。砖木结构，中西合璧式平房，面积127m²，原房尚存。林森逝世后此处为姚琮公馆。

姚琮（1891—1977），字味辛，浙江瑞安人。抗战期间任国民政府军委会办公厅副主任、管理部副部长。1977年病逝于台北。

It is located at No. 3, Xishan New Village, Shandong. It has a floor area of 127 square meters, and is a mixture of Western and Chinese styles of brick and timberwork. It was the residence of Yao Cong after Lin Sen moved out.

Yao Cong (1891 - 1977), also named Weixin, was born in Rui'an, Zhejiang Province. He was the vice dean of the general office of the Military Committee of the Kuomintang government, and the vice minister of the management department. Yao died of disease in Taipei.

