

The Memory of 历史的记忆 History

Masterminded by the State Council Information Office of the People's Republic of China

中华人民共和国国务院新闻办公室 策划

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**Dedicated to
Those from America
Who Fought Bravely in the Anti-Fascist War in China**

**献给
在世界反法西斯战争中国战场上
英勇战斗的美国人**

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The Memory of History



The Hump Route

驼峰航线

P006

Col. C. L. Chennault and A. V. G.

陈纳德和美国志愿航空队

P100

Rescuing the Doolittle's Bombers

营救杜利特尔轰炸机队

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The Hump

驼峰航线



Route

Opening the Hump Route

开辟“驼峰航线”

On December 7, 1941, the Japanese launched a sudden attack on Pearl Harbor and the Pacific War broke out.
1941年12月7日,日本偷袭珍珠港,太平洋战争爆发。





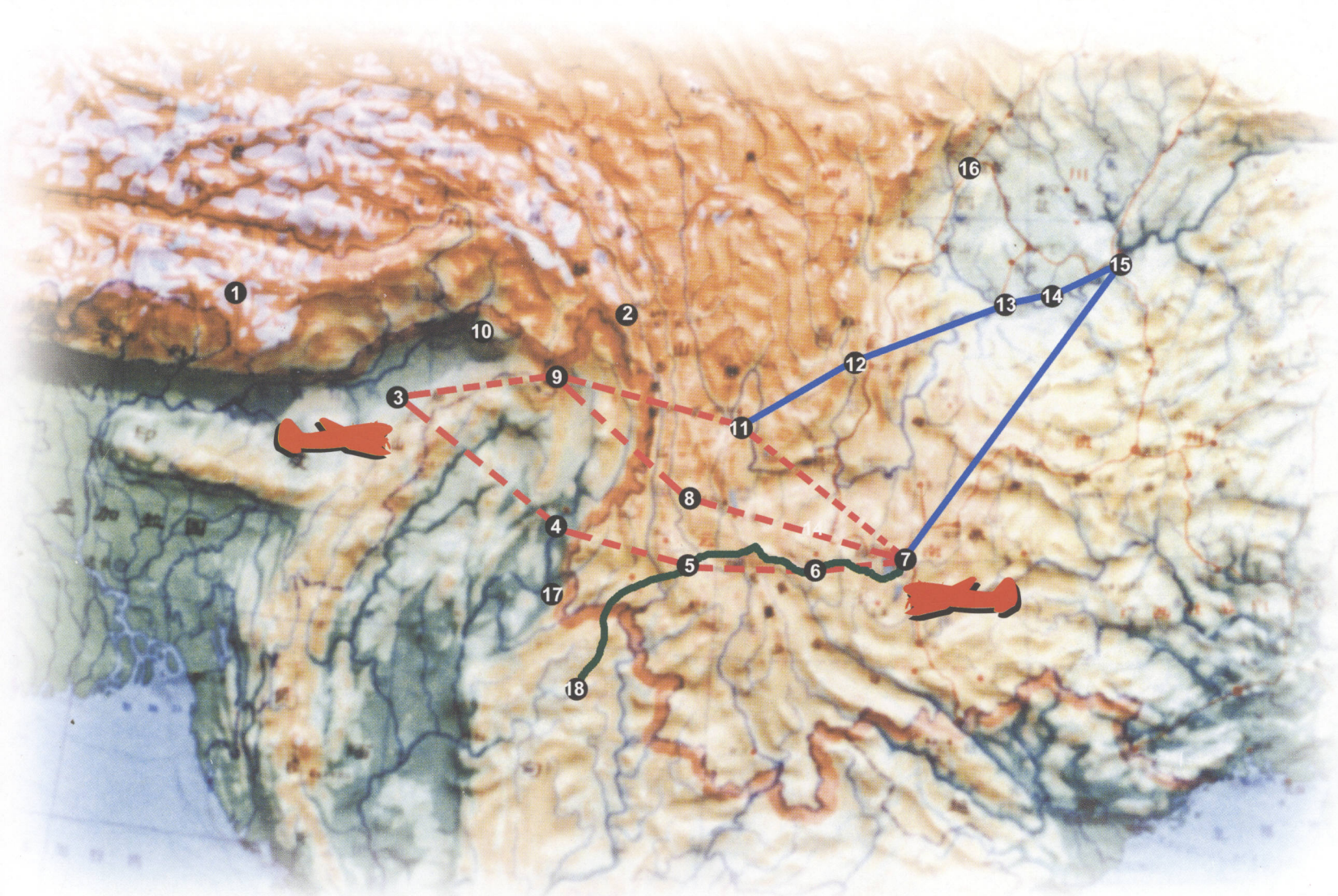
In May 1942, the Japanese occupied Burma and invaded the west of China's Yunnan Province and cut the land transportation link along the Burma Road, which was called the "last Chinese transfusion line". China and the United States had to open the Hump Route jointly.

1942年5月,日军占领缅甸并侵入中国云南西部,被称为“中国最后一条陆路输血线”的战略运输线滇缅公路被切断。中美被迫共同开辟“驼峰航线”。



Flights over The Hump involved flights at high altitude over difficult terrain and bad weather conditions unparalleled in the history of world civil and military aviation.

“驼峰航线”是世界航空史和军事史上飞行高度高、气候条件恶劣、最为艰险的空中战略运输线。



- | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|
| ① The Himalayas 喜马拉雅山脉 | ② Hengduan mountains 横断山脉 | ③ Baoshan 保山 | ④ Chuxiong 楚雄 | ⑤ Kunming 昆明 | ⑥ Yunlong 云龙 | ⑦ Putao 葡萄 |
| ⑧ Dinjan 汀江 | ⑨ Myitkyina 密支那 | ⑩ Sadiya 萨地亚 | ⑪ Lijiang 丽江 | ⑫ Xichang 西昌 | ⑬ Yibin 宜宾 | ⑭ Luzhou 泸州 |
| ⑮ Bhamo 八莫 | ⑯ Lashio 腊戍 | | | | | ⑰ Chongqing 重庆 |
| | | | | | | ⑱ Chengdu 成都 |

--- The Hump Route
驼峰航线

— Burma Road (959.4 kilometers long)
滇缅公路 (长 959.4 公里)



The Hump Route



The Hump Route was very dangerous. With mountain peaks over 17,000 feet, the planes had to reach the height of 25,000 feet.

“驼峰航线”非常艰险,山峰高度超过 1.7 万英尺,飞行高度最高达 2.5 万英尺。



Bad weather conditions were often featured by strong airflow, low air pressure, hailstones and frosts. Flying this route, the accident rate was extremely high.

恶劣的气候以及强气流、低气压和经常发生的冰雹、霜冻,使飞机在飞行中随时都有坠毁和撞山的危险,飞机失事率高得惊人。



The veteran pilot said that, on clear days, they could fly along the route by the reflection from the remains of crashed planes. The valley covered with broken pieces of those aircraft hence had a cold metallic name "the Aluminum Valley".

“驼峰航线”的老飞行员说：在天气晴朗时，我们完全可以沿着战友坠机碎片的反光飞行。他们给这条撒落着战友飞机残骸的山谷取了个金属般冰冷的名字——“铝谷”。

Building the Airports

修建机场

In China's Yunnan Province, a dozen airports for large aircraft were built in Kunming, Chengkung, Luliang, Chanyi, Yanggai, Yunnanyi, Baoshan and other places.

在中国云南修建了昆明、呈贡、陆良、沾益、羊街、云南驿、保山等 10 多个可供大型飞机起降的机场。



