

毋忘国耻 振兴中华

日寇入侵 浙江旧影录

OLD PICTORIAL RECORDS ON JAPANESE INVASION OF ZHEJIANG

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杭州出版社

浙江旧寇 影入侵

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江苏工业学院图书馆
藏书章

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我们的责任：不让遗憾轮回

我从来没有见过我爷爷是什么模样。小时候，父亲告诉我，爷爷是在日本兵入侵杭州时被无辜地枪杀了，那时父亲才五岁。我们这一代或者我们上一代的中国家庭中，遭遇这种不幸的恐怕为数不少。实际上，发生在半个多世纪前的那场大灾难，德、意、日法西斯给太多的国家和人民造成了巨大的创伤。虽然时间的流逝会让人对历史产生麻木，但我相信，极大多数具有责任感的人们是不会忘记过去的。我们看到，“二战”结束以后，曾经给欧洲、非洲大陆造成巨大灾难，滥杀了成千上万无辜百姓的德国，至今还在向全世界人民真诚地忏悔，他们希望得到全世界人民的谅解，希望德国人永远记住这罪恶的一幕，永远不要战争。

去年，赵大川先生告诉我，他搜集、保存了大量当年日寇入侵浙江时留下的旧照片，当时我就萌生了要与他合作、编撰出版一本《日寇入侵浙江旧影录》的意愿。我认为这是一件很有意义的事，虽然只是局限于日寇在浙江的罪行，但这是日寇侵略中国的又一铁证。本书所选用的大部分照片资料，是赵大川先生等经过二十余年不懈努力，从海内外不同途径寻求所得，其中许多照片是第一次与广大读者见面。无论是一片废墟的湖州、火光冲天的坎门，还是满目凄惶的千人坑、哀鸿遍地的祝家村，或者是猖獗一时的日寇官兵留影，都会让国人对过去的那段悲惨历史难以忘怀。而笕桥机场上空的中国雄鹰、让日寇低头认罪的受降镇，更激起国人对先辈们不畏强暴，在世界上热爱和平的人民的支持下浴血奋战，以无数的生命代价最终以侵略者的彻底失败而告结束的崇敬之情。

从1945年日寇被驱逐出中华大地，到现在已经过去了整整60年。在中国人的观念里，六十年一个甲子——刚好一个轮回，按理说这是一个新的开始，过去的都应该让它过去了。在这样的時候，出版这样一本重提国仇家恨的书，本身就是一种遗憾。但我们不得不这样做，因为更遗憾的是我们无法回避这样一个事实：近在我们身边的昔日法西斯轴心国——这个曾经给东南亚诸国特别是给中国造成了深重灾难的日本，却一直对历史躲躲闪闪，从来就没有从内心表示过歉意，近年来甚至冒天下之大不韪，公然歪曲和篡改历史，连南京大屠杀这件震惊全球、屠杀了30万手无寸铁的无辜中国老百姓的血案，也被他们轻描淡写地说成是仅仅有些误杀平民现象。日本军国主义的幽灵多年来始终在我们上空游荡，并且还在继续伤害我们的感情。我们有责任将真实的历史镜头，再次展现在人们面前，进一步提醒国人、提醒世人“莫忘历史”，再次警告日本军国主义“历史不容篡改”。

我曾经多次访问过日本，最长的一次在日本呆了一个月，我接触过的日本人中包括了政府官员、学者以及商人、企业家、技术人员、学生等各方民间人士。我还曾经在一个日本企业家的家中住过三天，与他们交流和共同生活。所以，与大部分中国人相比，我还算是比较了解日本的。一方面，我不否认大和民族的文化和精神许多方面值得我们学习：

一个民族的强大的根本原因是这个民族有凝聚、自律、发奋的核心价值观。我也明白了为什么日本在上个世纪30年代敢于称霸东南亚，以及在“二战”中惨败后为什么在经济上又能迅速崛起的原因。另一方面，我也愈来愈强烈地感觉到，我们中国如果不能够迅速地强大起来，终有一天历史的悲剧会重演，或许只是改变一种形式出现而已。我也曾经多次访问过同样遭受过日本凌辱的韩国，也同样接触了许多韩国的高层官员、企业家等方面的人士。每次去韩国访问，韩国人身上的那种“身土不二”的强烈的爱国主义精神和自强不息的民族责任感让我感到简直是一种震撼，我也明白了为什么这个比我们中国弱小得多的国家在“二战”以后能够迅速崛起以及敢于大声地向日本人说“不”的原因。

我无意抬高别人而贬低我们自己，事实上，我是一个民族和国家情结非常重的人。多年的国际交流和商务合作，告诉了我什么叫“民族荣誉”和“国家荣誉”，我没有像一些人那样选择“逃避”的道路，我们的肤色和血统是永远逃避不了作为一个中国人的责任的，从孩提时代就培养起来的民族责任感使得我一直将为自己的民族和国家效力作为我的理想，产业报国也是我毕生为之奋斗的目标，我会一直这样去做，直至我生命的终点。也许仅仅靠个人的努力甚至我们这一代人的努力是微不足道的，但毕竟我们尽力了，至少对自己的生命是一个交代。我也无意重新燃起人们对历史上曾经的敌人的复仇烈火，事实上我并不主张让仇恨的种子重新发芽，“怨怨相报何时了”？尽管我不是一个虔诚的佛教徒，但我一直崇尚佛家的和平理念，我们这一代人以及我们的子子孙孙更多地应该去追求和平而不是战争，更多地应该去追求爱而不是仇恨。但是，也许是我们人类生存的这个地球实在太小，有限的资源总是会被无限的需求争来争去。纵观近代世界战争史，人类总是在为“争夺别人的资源”和“保护自己的资源”而战。生活在这样一个世界上，如果你不强大，就会被别人掠夺甚至消灭；更何况，我们身边还有那些曾经多次侵略别人而一直不以为耻辱的国家和民族，仍然对中国虎视眈眈。所以仅仅有和平的理念是不够的，你必须要让别人尊重你而不敢有非分之想——要让别人尊重你的唯一办法，就是你比别人更优秀；防止战争的最好方法，就是你自己要足够强大。而一个民族、一



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Wuyin Public Cemetery in Qiaosi, Yuhang

个国家的强大，需要全体国人的发奋和努力，每一个人都不仅仅是为了自己，更多地是为了民族、为了国家。我想，这也许是我们这一代中国企业家中，许多人孜孜不倦地追求事业目标的最核心的动力所在——我以为，我们这一代人，肩负着光荣而沉重的历史使命，这就是要以超出常人的努力去为民富国强而努力；我们这一代企业家，更应该以“产业报国”的崇高理想为己任，通过各自的努力为国争光。在理性逐渐成为主流的21世纪，国家与国家之间再次大规模兵戎相见的可能性也许不大，但我们正在进行的经济建设、文化建设和“资源保卫战”，其实就是一场真正比拼国力的没有硝烟的战争，在这场“无形的战争”中较量胜出，比起当年的胜利更具意义。因为这意味着我们的富裕和强大，意味着真正的安全和尊严。

我以为时至今日，日本某些势力之所以敢如此嚣张，更重要的原因之一还在于我们自己“不争气”。经济上的差距只是我们的“硬伤”，随着我国民族经济、民营经济的迅速成长，国家的总体经济实力也在不断上升，这方面我们的底气正越来越足。相对“硬伤”来说，我们的“软肋”更让人忧心忡忡。也许我们每个人都已经习惯了指责国民的劣根性，殊不知这些劣根性就是由我们身边的每个人组成的。传统的“缺钙文化”加上这些年越来越流行的浮躁和功利，使得我们这个社会的经济和文化活动被简化成赚钱发财以及获得身份地位的很“个人化”的事情。一方面，我们国家的经济越来越强大，国民物质生活水平越来越高；另一方面，社会风气和国民的价值观却越来越偏离轨道，社会公德的缺失、道德信誉的低下、人与人之间的冷漠和势利、同胞之间的互斗会让别人更瞧不起我们。每每在国外看到、听到对中国人的恶习的轻蔑、批评，总让我感到无地自容而又无可奈何。列数当今社会上的种种弊端，让人深感痛恨和忧虑。实际上，我们每一个人的所思所感、一言一行，都能给民族情感和国家荣誉加分，尤其是先富起来的群体更有责任也更有能力作出示范和表率。没有国家的尊严和民族的复兴，我们个人所谓的财富和地位都是“皮之不存，毛将焉附”。即使你很富有地活着，但在别人眼中根本没有尊严，活着又有什么意义？无数的历史事实已经告诉我们，一个国家、一个民族，如果贫穷，必然被人侵侮，必然被人掠夺；如果物质富有而精神落后，也必然伤志伤身，最终仍然逃脱不了被人欺负的结局。只有全体国民自律发奋，自尊自爱，励精图治，才能国强民富，屹立于世界民族之林。这是生活的辩证法，这是历史的辩证法。

再三翻阅这些旧照片，思绪万千，彻夜难眠，由感而发。是为序。



华立集团董事局主席——汪力成。
Chairman of the Board of Directors of
Holley Group — Wang Licheng

华立集团董事局主席

二〇〇五年五月

It's Our Responsibility to Prevent the Reappearance of Historic Tragedy

I can never imagine what my grandfather looks like. I was told by my father as I was a kid, that my grandfather had been murdered by Japanese invaders at Hangzhou when my father was just five years old. I believe that many Chinese families of my generation or elder generation had suffered from such a disaster like my family. As a matter of the fact, this disaster happened half a century ago, brought by Fascist troops of Germany, Italy and Japan, and they destroyed so many countries and killed many people. As time went by, many people may already lose the memory of this disaster, but I believe, there are still quite a few people with historic responsibility who will never forget the past. As we can see, during the Second World War, the Germany ever brought the disaster across Europe and Africa, and killed hundreds of thousand people, even though the Germany finally confesses and sincerely apologizes for the criminal they conducted to the world, but this criminal conducts still can not be widely acceptable and being forgiven by the people around the world even though until today. In this regard, Germany educates his people to memorize this criminal conducts in the history and warns them to keep away from war forever.

Last year, I happened to meet Mr. Zhao Dachuan and got to know that he had collected and stored a large amount of old pictures related to Japan's invasion criminal conduct in Zhejiang over those years. It gave me an idea to cooperate with Mr. Zhao to compose a book named *Old Pictorial Records on Japanese Invasion of Zhejiang* for publication. I think it is a meaningful thing to do because it provides a proof of Japanese invasion of China, even though those pictures are just a piece of the records of the criminal conduct over Zhejiang Province. Those pictures collected in this book were obtained via Mr. Zhao Dachuan and his friends' efforts during the past twenty years through different domestic and overseas channels, most of which are at the first time present to our readers. Some of the pictures will definitely remind us of those unhappy memories. I believe those pictures will bring us back to the scene of a deserted and destroyed spot — Huzhou, the view of the Kanmen in fire, the pit of 1000 people murdered, and Village Zhu spread over by the dead bodies. Some pictures recorded the Japanese invaders on the spot when the criminals were conducted. And some pictures show the Chinese fighting eagles exploring to the sky above the airport of Jianqiao, and some related to the Shouxian Town where the Japanese invaders surrendered, and I do believe those pictures will arouse our respect and appreciation to our forerunners who were fighting for the peace by paying their lives to get the final victory.

It has been sixty years since the Japanese invaders were driven out of Chinese homeland. In Chinese tradition, a cycle of sixty years is called one "Jiazi", meaning a cycle of life. It shall be a new beginning for everything, so I would urge that we just "let the bygone be bygone". To me, it is still a kind of regret to publish such a book at this moment to recall the animosity between two nations. However, we have to publish the book to let our decedents to know what has happened here, because without letting our descendant know the truth which can be even more regretful things to us. The fact is that our close neighbor — Japan, one of the Fascist alliance, who brought disaster across East Asia countries, especially China, still refuses to face the history and never express the sincerely apology for the criminal from their deep heart. Japan is still trying to hide the truth of the criminal conduct and still try every manners to tamper with the history publicly, even including the best well known event of "Nanjing Massacre", in which three hundred thousand people were killed. It has been purposely misinterpreted to be just an accident by some of the Japanese. The soul of Japanese militarism has been still surrounding around over the years, and keeping hurting our Chinese people's feeling. Therefore, we have the responsibility to present the true history to the people. I believe by presenting those pictures, it will help people to remember those unforgiven criminals, and also to warn the Japanese militarism not to try to tamper whatever they like.

I have ever visited Japan several times before, and the longest visit that I paid to is as long as a whole month. The Japanese people who I ever visited including government officials, scholars, businessmen, enterprisers, technicians, students and other ordinary people. I had ever been invited to live in a Japanese enterpriser's home for three days. during that time, I communicated and lived together with them very well. That is why I think, comparing to other Chinese people, I shall be more familiar with Japan. On one hand , we shall recognize their culture and something in spirit of the soul is worthwhile for us learning. I believe any nation can be strong if she has her own core values, which are cohesion, self-governed and hard-working. That is, as I see, why Japan was stronger than other countries in the Southeast Asia in 1930s', and it also explains why Japan could recover so quickly from the damage of the war . On the other hand, I am also getting gradually to realize that the historical tragedy might appear again in a different way, if China is not getting developed rapidly. I have also visited South Korea several times, which had been suffered from the Japanese invasion during the Second World War as China had before. Each time of my visit, I will find the chance to communicate with some of the government officials and enterprisers in South Korea. Every time I had my tour there, I was astonished by their strong passion of nationalism and unbeatable race character. It makes me understand why such a tiny country, much smaller than China, can also get much quickly developed than China and has the

courage to say "No" to Japan because its people have their own missionary spirit.



It is not my intent to flatter others via looking down ourselves, actually I am a person with strong nationalism. My experiences involved in international business affairs over the past years tell me what the definitions of "honor of race" and "honor of nation" are. I can never escape the fact that I am a Chinese, since my skin and blood tell me that I am a Chinese. In this regard, we have to bear the responsibility as a Chinese, which we can hardly to give up. My sense of responsibility to our nation has been raising since my earlier childhood, and I have been keeping this in my mind since then. To me, the ideal of making contribution to our race and nation is my life-long goal. I will keep on fulfilling the ideal and

goal until I am coming to the end of my life.

Perhaps, the efforts of a person and even though of the whole generation of ours are not worth mentioning compared with the whole history, however those which we have done will last a while , at least in the years that we are still alive . It is also not my inclination to rouse the hostile attitude to our historic enemy, as a matter of fact, I don't favor sprouting the seed of hostility again, because it will be endless to take revenge with each other. I am not a very pious Buddhist , but I keep on advocating the ideal of peace, so I keep on advocating that our generation and probably our next generations should continuously in pursuit of peace rather than war, love instead of hostility. I think the earth on which we live is so small that the resources on it are also quite limited, which results in the fact that we are always scrambling for the limited resources in order to survive. Looking into the modern world history, we find that human being is always launching a war to rob resources of others and defend their owns. If you are not strong enough, living in such a world, you may be deprived of all you have had and leave nothing to you, and even the worst case is to be diminished. Nevertheless, one of our neighbor countries, which had invaded others many times, has never felt guilty of creating such kind of atrocities, continuously glaring

at China with a tiger eyes. So it isn't enough that we just keep the ideal of peace, we have to gain respect from others by diminishing their inordinate ambitions. Therefore, the only way to gain respect from others is that we are superior to others, and the best way to prevent wars is that we are considerably strong. The strength of a nation or country is attributed to all its people's contribution and efforts. We don't only work for ourselves but also for our nation. I think the reason of so many enterprisers in China in this generation work so hard is resulting from the motive of being attributing to the nation. I believe that our generation bears the glorious and heavy mission, so many of the entrepreneurs make efforts not only to pursue their personal interest; instead they also endeavor to contribute to our nation or country. The entrepreneurs in our generation should bear the responsibility of seeking national honor, fulfilling our ambition of reenergizing our nation by developing industries. In the 21st century, rationalism has become the main trend, so there is little possible to resort to war on a large scale between countries. However, the competition on economy, cultural constructions, and "resources-protection", are really an intangible war without smoke of gunpowder. The victory of the intangible war bears much more significance to us than the victory in the former wars, because it means we can safeguard ourselves by way of winning those intangible competitions, and in this way we can really earn safety and dignity.

I believe that one of the most reasons why some opinion forces in Japan are still booming up and with arrogant attitude to us up to now, is that we haven't earn credit for ourselves. The gap in economy is only a "hard injury" to us, but going along with the quick economical development of private sections, had result us in getting more and more self-confidence. As compared with our "hard injury", our "soft rib" leaves us much heavy-hearted. Many of us may get used to criticizing others, however, few of us admitted that the basic is deeply rooted in our bad habits, which in fact originate from each of us. Our traditional "calcium-short culture" as well as the social circumstances of prevailing impulse and utility has simplified our economical and cultural activities into a just personalized thing only to make money and obtain social positions. On one hand, our national economy has developed more and more strongly, and our civilians' living standard has going higher and higher. On the other hand, our social circumstances and civilians' values have run far out of track, and therefore, the lack of our social ethics, personal morality and courtesy as well as our mutual indifference, utility and fight leave us looked down by other nations. Every time when I heard the comments of scorning and criticizing Chinese, I always felt too ashamed to show my face. I get very angry and anxious with the series of prevailing social malpractices. Actually, whatever each of us think, say and do can contributes credit to our nationalism and dignity. Especially the people who have gotten well off already should be more responsible and more liable for our roles of social models. Without our national dignity and rejuvenation, our so-called personal wealth and position will surely have no place to live in, as if hairs cannot exist without skins. Without dignity in the others' eyes, even though you possess a large amount of wealth, where are the values of life? The innumerable historical facts prove that a poor nation will surely to be deprived of; a wealthy nation without ambition will also be self-wounded and be surely bullied and humiliated in the end. Only if our whole civilians are self-disciplined, self-exerted and self-respected, ambitious for national strength and richness, our nation can be standing like a giant among all the nations over the world. This is dialectics in life and history as well.

Looking over these old photos again and again, I remained in strains of complicated thought, and almost could not sleep overnight. With such a kind of feeling, I wrote down the complicated feeling as the preface for this coming publication as memorandum.

Wang Licheng

Chairman of the Board of Directors of Holley Group



《日寇入侵浙江旧影录》一书，大部分的图片都是从抗战时期日军出版的画报和入侵浙江的日军牛岛、伊东、竹下、第十三军纪念册中摘录的。这些当年侵华日军吹嘘“战果”的图片，今天成为其侵略的罪证。少部分图片选自当时上海出版的“良友”画报和近年来浙江的抗战史料集和画册。

本书所引用图片资料如下：

1. 《支那事变画报》，简称“支”；
2. 《国际写真情报》，简称“国”；
3. 《世界画报》，简称“世”；
4. 《历史写真》，简称“历”；
5. 《写真周报》，简称“写”；
6. 《画报跃进之日本》，简称“跃”；
7. 《牛岛部队纪念册》，简称“牛”；
8. 《支那事变写真帖——伊东部队》，简称“伊”；
9. 《杭州风景写真帖》，简称“杭”；
10. 《中支之展望》，简称“展”；
11. 《圣战纪念写真帖》，简称“圣”；
12. 《浙赣作战胜利的记录》，简称“胜”；
13. 第十三军《浙赣战记》，简称“战”；
14. 《中国抗战画史》，简称“中”；
15. 《血泪抗日五十年》，简称“血”；
16. 《上海事变写真画报》，简称“上”；
17. 《良友》，画报简称“良”；
18. 《中国的空军》，简称“空”；
19. 《中国空军抗战史画》，简称“画”；
20. 《圣战纪念写真帖》（竹下部队），简称“竹”；
21. 《营救杜利特尔轰炸机队》，简称“救”；
22. 《浙江百年沧桑》，简称“浙”；
23. 《百年杭州》，简称“州”；
24. 《浙江历史上的今天》，简称“今”；
25. 《“八一三”淞沪会战战报》，简称“沪”。

GUIDE TO USING THE BOOK

The majority of the pictures in the book of *Old Pictorial Records on Japanese Invasion of Zhejiang* were extracted from pictorials issued by the Japanese army in the War of Resistance against Japan and albums of the Japanese Usisima Army, Itou Army, Takasita Army and the Japanese 13 Troop. Those pictures, boasted as splendid results of the war of Japanese invasion into China, are now the evidence of the invasion. A small portion of the pictures are selected from *Pictorial of Good Company* published in Shanghai during the war and historical selections and picture albums of the War of Resistance against Japan published in Zhejiang in recent years.

References:

1. *Photographs of Zhina Incident* is called *Zhi* for short.
2. *Photographs of International Information* is called *Guo* for short.
3. *World* is called *Shi* for short.
4. *Historical Photographs* is called *Li* for short.
5. *Photographs Weekly* is called *Xie* for short.
6. *Photographs of Japanese Advancing* is called *Yue* for short.
7. *The Album of Japanese Usisima Army* is called *Niu* for short.
8. *The Autograph Album of Zhina Incident — Itou Army* is called *Yi* for short.
9. *Photographs of the Scenery in Hangzhou* is called *Hang* for short.
10. *The Outlook of China* is called *Zhan* for short.
11. *The Autograph Album of Holy Battle* is called *Sheng* for short.
12. *Records of the Successful Operation in the Zhejiang-Jiangxi Battlefield* is called *Sheng* for short.
13. *The Commentaries of the Zhejiang-Jiangxi Campaign of Japanese 13 Troop* is called *Zhan* for short.
14. *China Pictorial History in the War of Resistance against Japan* is called *Zhong* for short.
15. *The Hard and Painful Fifty-year War of Resistance against Japan* is called *Xue* for short.
16. *Pictorial of Shanghai Incident* is called *Shang* for short.
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20. *The Autograph Album of Holy Battle of Japanese Takasita Army* is called *Zhu* for short.
21. *Rescuing Doolittle's* is called *Jiu* for short.
22. *The Swift and Gertrude Changes of Zhejiang in a Century* is called *Zhe* for short.
23. *Hangzhou in a Century* is called *Zhou* for short.
24. *Today in the History of Zhejiang* is called *Jin* for short.
25. *The Battlefield Report of the August 13th Songhu Anti-Japanese Battle* is called *Hu* for short.

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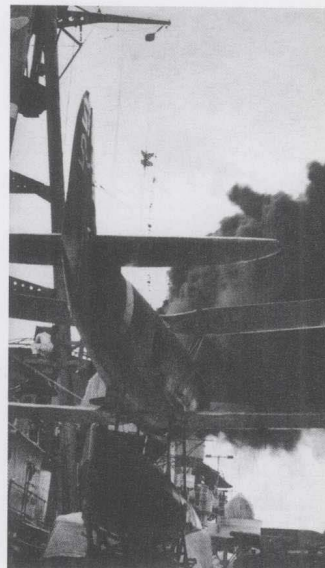
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Opening words

Sino-Japanese War of 1894-1895 — the Prologue to the Sino-Japanese War of Fifty Years

一、引子：甲午战争 ——中日五十年大战的序幕

在明治维新以前，日本是一个汉化很深、闭关自守的封建国家。由于海岛的地理环境，加上19世纪中叶之前海上交通的不发达，日本避免了西方的入侵，平和的生活延续了一千多年。

1854年（清咸丰四年）在一艘美国军舰的武力胁迫下，日本签下了《神奈川条约》，被迫与西方国家进行贸易。和西方世界的接触，日本人大开眼界，接触了西方科技，开始派留学生到西方留学。

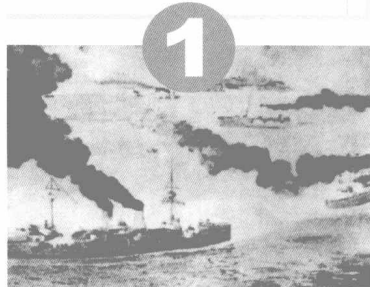
1867年（清同治六年），明治天皇即位，在日人“尊王攘夷”的支持下，收回了分散在各地的权力，开展维新运动，即“明治维新”。在短短的二十年内，日本发展成世界一流经济军事强国。

但是日本地处岛国，资源匮乏，加上国内资本膨胀，军事力量强大，向外扩张的“北进论”“南进论”等帝国主义侵略理论和政策应运而生。第一个目标是离日本最近而又政治腐败的朝鲜。1894年（清光绪二十年，甲午年）春，朝鲜发生东学党起义，国王李熙请援于中国，清政府应请派兵赴朝，日本也同时出兵。5月，事件基本平定后，清政府要求日本同时撤兵，日本不但不答应，反而增兵，并提出中日共管朝鲜的要求，清政府不允。7月，日本海军违背国际公法，袭沉清军装载援兵赴朝鲜之“高升”号轮船；日本陆军又犯中国驻牙山的清军。8月1日，中日双方宣战。9月，日军猛攻平壤，清军将领左宝贵力战而死。清北洋水师提督丁汝昌率舰与日本海军遇于大东沟海面，开炮互击，是为黄海之战。10月，日军进攻中国东北，占九连城、安东（今丹东），11月又陷大连、旅顺等地。次年2月，日军侵占威海卫（今山东威海市）军港，清北洋水师覆没。3月，日军侵占牛庄、营口、田庄台。尽管中国人民和爱国官兵英勇作战，但因清政府的腐败而终遭失败。这就是1894—1895年的中日战争，史称“甲午战争”。

1895年（清光绪二十一年）4月17日，中日签订《马关条约》。其主要内容有：一、中国承认朝鲜独立；二、中国割辽东半岛、台湾及附属岛屿、澎湖列岛给日本；三、赔偿日本军费二万万两；四、开放沙市、重庆、苏州、杭州为商埠；五、允许日本在中国设立领事官和工厂等。



1-1 日本明治天皇睦仁（1867—1912在位）。[中]
1-1 Portrait of Bokuni, Emperor Meiji of Japan (reign from 1867 to 1912)[Zhong]



· 日寇入侵浙江旧影录 ·



1-2 代表日本签订《马关条约》的伊藤博文 (1841—1909)。



1-3 《田中奏折》始作俑者田中义一。〔中〕

1-2 Itou san signing *The Treaty of Maguan*(from 1841 to 1909)

1-3 The memorial to the emperor presented by Tananka Giiti[Zhong]

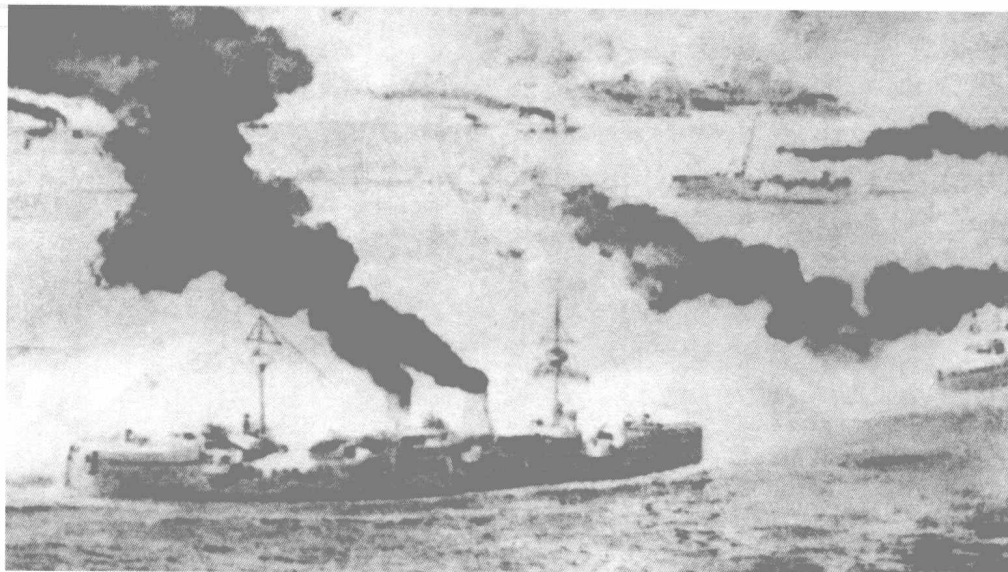
1-4 During the Sino-Japanese War of 1894-1895, Chinese navy fought fiercely against Japanese navy on the sea of Liugong Island.[Xue]

1-5 "Zhenyuan" Battleship in the Sino-Japanese War of 1894-1895

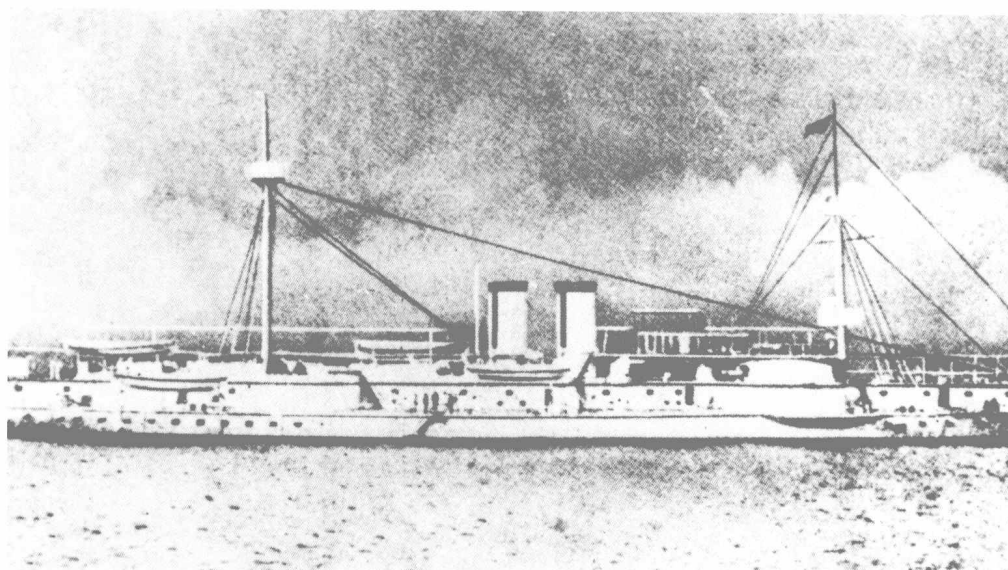
1-6 A picture of "Gaosheng" Battleship sunk

甲午一战，彻底打跨了清王朝的自尊心，从排外直到媚外。对国内的有志之士而言，则不啻当头一棒，知识分子开始了一连串的救国运动。康有为、梁启超数度上书，要求进行戊戌变法；孙中山成立兴中会，矢志革命……演出了中国近代史上一幕又一幕惊天动地的伟业，直至辛亥革命推翻了清王朝，结束了两千多年的封建君主专制制度。

对日本而言，甲午一战，使他们攫取了觊觎已久的台湾，这个轻易得来的甜头，膨胀了日本向外扩张的野心，从1894年甲午战争到1945年抗战胜利的约五十年间，日本成为中国历史上最凶狠、最贪婪、最无耻的敌人。1927年4月20日，田中义一大将出任日本新首相兼外相，其臭名昭著的《田中奏折》中有“欲征服支那，必先征服满蒙；欲征服世界，必先征服支那”之狂语，充分暴露其侵略中国的狼子野心，日本又对中国进行新一轮更残暴的入侵。中国人民进行了五十年的艰苦抗战，终于打败了穷凶极恶的日本侵略者。对中日而言，甲午战争不过是中日五十年大战之序幕而已。



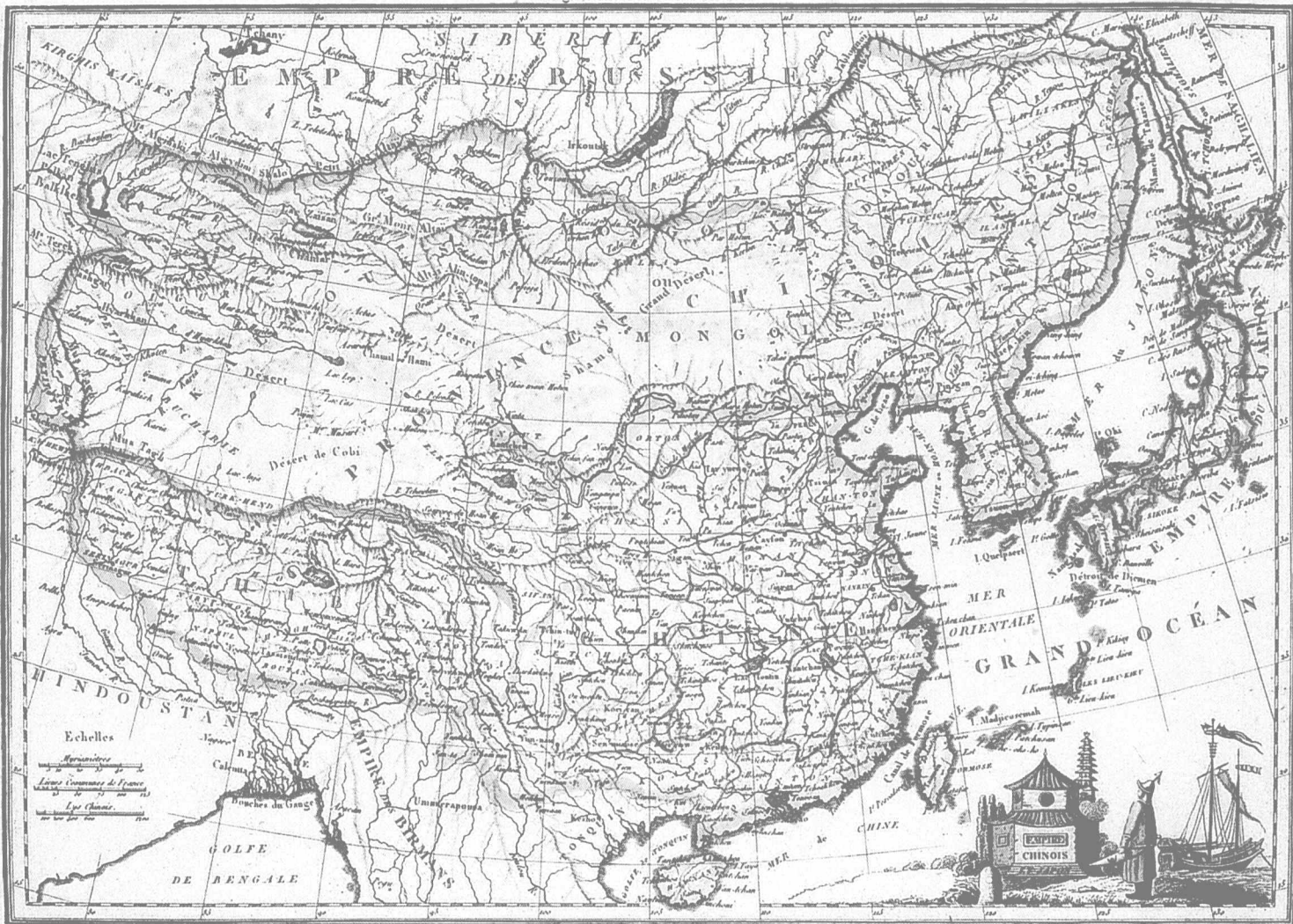
1-4 甲午战争中，中日海军激战于刘公岛海面。〔血〕



1-5 甲午战争中中国海军主力舰“镇远”号。



1-6 甲午战争中“高升”号被击沉图。



Gravé par Chausseur rue de la Harpe N°53.

Écrit par Girardet.

1-7 1810年（清嘉庆十五年）法文版中国地图。世界承认台湾是中国领土一部分的依据。（赵大川藏）

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1-7 The Chinese map in French in 1810 (the 15th year of the Jiaqing reign) is the proof admitted by the world that Taiwan absolutely belongs to China. (kept by Mr. Zhao Dachuan)

1-8 Lvshun Massacre—a crime committed by Japanese invaders in Lvshun



1-8 日军旅顺大屠杀。