

二次大戰
照片精華

OUTSTANDING PHOTOGRAPHS OF WORLD WAR II

舒宗僑 魏守忠 合編

Edited By

SHU TSUNG-CHI'AO WEI SHOU-CHUNG

聯合畫報社印行

THE UNITED PICTORIAL, SHANGHAI

刊畫性聞新之久悠最史歷內國

聯合畫報

本報于民國卅一年創刊於戰都重慶，為戰時後方銷路最大之報刊，復員後移瀘出版，以報導時事，反映現實，灌輸新知為主要使命，數年來承社會人士獎掖，一致譽為國內難得之畫刊。

歡迎
投稿
訂閱

批銷

第二次世界大戰史畫

元廿幣港售港香 準為格價市門海上以內國 價定 書出版三 著編僑宗舒

本畫為本報戰後第一部巨著，已銷三版二萬部，內含圖片千幅，文字近四十萬字，地圖八十幅，自九一八至大戰終了有關戰事之重要史實，應有盡有。圖文對照，開國內史畫之新典型。本書精裝一厚冊，約四百頁，沖皮面燙金字，沖皮。身經此大戰爭者，尤宜珍藏一冊。

中國抗戰史畫

元廿幣港售港香 準為格價市門海上以內國 價定 完售將即版再 著編僑宗舒 仁聚曹

本畫係第二次世界大戰史畫之後又一巨著，二者為姊妹作，自本國之民族性及立國述起，凡中日接觸以來之重要軍事外交政治變動，均經搜羅，照片千餘幅，文字十餘萬字，以圖片表現，以文字貫串國內，關於中日戰事最完全之生動之史籍。全書共四百餘頁，以道林紙精印，沖皮面燙金字。凡欲對中日立國以來之大戰留紀念者，當以此畫為最適當。存書有限，售完為止。

號五十坑前子鼻象單東：處事辦平北 厦大滙老百橋渡白外海上：址社



上海图书馆藏书



A541 212 0010 3959B

本書圖片係由中央社、美國海軍、上海中央日報、美國新聞處、英國新聞處、塔斯通訊社、法國新聞處、朱榮彰、唐古樵、顧廷鵬諸先生供給，本書扉頁係王寅光先生設計繪圖，此外曹未風、賈樂士、威爾遜、沈頌芳諸先生協助本書出版，使此有價值之戰爭紀錄，得以保存於永世，聯合畫報社敬謹表示謝忱。

The pictures included in this Volume were made available to the publishers through the courtesy of the Central News Agency, U.S. Navy, the Central Daily News, Shanghai, the United States Information Service, the Information Department of the British Embassy, the Tass News Agency, the Agence Presse Francaise, Messrs. Chu Yung-pin, Tang Ku-chiao, and Ku Ting-peng. The design on the inside cover was the work of Mr. Wang Yin-kwang. Messrs. Tso Wei-feng, Frederick T. Douglas, Earl J. Wilson, Sheng Chung-fang all made valuable contributions which rendered possible the preservation of the present valuable record. An acknowledgment to all these agencies and individuals is gratefully expressed here.

OUTSTANDING PHOTOGRAPHS
OF
WORLD WAR II

First Edition March 1948

Edited By
Shu Tsung-Chi'ao Wei Shou-Chung

Published By
United Pictorial
Broadway Mansions, Shanghai

編者 舒宗僑 魏守忠
發行者 聯合畫報社
發行所 上海外白渡橋百老匯大廈
聯合畫報社總社
北平辦事處 東單象鼻子前坑十五號
電話：(五)三九五七
電報掛號：九一九六
香港辦事處 九龍界限街十四號
電話：五八四八
全國各大書店

第二次大戰爭
照片精華

西曆一九四八年三月初版

每部定價港幣二十五元
(外埠酌加郵運包裝費)

本書各圖絕對禁止翻版

OUTSTANDING PHOTOGRAPHS OF WORLD WAR II

— A Pictorial Record of Global War.



EDITED BY
SHU TSUNG-CHI'AO WEI SHOU-CHUNG

PUBLISHED BY
UNITED PICTORIAL, SHANGHAI

舒宗僑 魏守忠 合編

聯合畫報社印行



序 PREFACE

這是一部純粹圖畫的戰爭史料，從九一八到日本投降，紀錄了這一世紀又一次世界戰爭的全貌。公理終歸戰勝，儘管強權在某一時期的雄一時，法西斯主義者挑起了戰爭，而它本身也葬送在這一戰爭中；民主力量的團結，爭取到了勝利，也指出了人類今後合理的生活方式是甚麼。本書出版在戰事結束兩年之後，兩年後今天的世界局勢，已起了嚴重的變化，舊的法西斯勢力毀滅，新的法西斯勢力在增長中；千萬民主國家人民犧牲換來的和平，又受到新的威脅。本書之目的，在給與閱者對於這一次戰爭一個清楚明確的印象，請求閱者不要以看普通圖畫或電影雜誌的心情來看這些鏡頭，這裏一幅照片的出現，也許已經付出成千成萬人的生命來做代價，它代表着光明與黑暗，正義與暴力的決鬥，呈現着歷史所遺留下的必然的路徑。

這是戰爭到和平的結晶，在今天動盪和黯淡的世界中刊行，並不是多餘，反之，也許我們由此得到警惕。我們已經更深切的知道戰爭所要付的代價有多大，鮮血匯成巨流，正是人類經驗與智慧的泉源，在這泉源之前，我們樹立過一塊和平基石，這塊基石不能再經我們的手將它破壞，維護和平，殫棄戰爭，是我們這一代不可逃避的責任。

本書之編印，會得很多中外機關與友人的幫忙，謹在此鄭重致謝。

編者 一九四八年二月一日

This is purely a pictorial war history from "September 18th, 1931" to the surrender of Japan to the Allies, recording the Second World War of the present century.

It is Right that always prevails over Might in the end, although the latter may appear triumphant over the former for a certain length of time. Fascism stirred up the war and war finally destroyed Fascism in the tremendous struggles. This war was won through the unity of the democratic forces, which well demonstrated the manner by which men should live together.

This book makes its appearance two years after the end of the war when we are again faced with a critical world situation. The Old Fascism is gone but a New Fascism is fast growing up in its stead; and the peace which was brought about by the sacrifice of millions of lives of people of the democratic nations is again menaced.

This pictorial book is intended to give the reader a vivid, and otherwise almost indescribable, impression of the war. Thus it is hoped that this book will not be taken for a mere picture book or a motion picture magazine for even one single scene in the photographs reproduced here may have cost millions of lives, representing a struggle between the forces of light and darkness, right and violence—the inevitable path left behind by history.

Embodying the resultant peace which followed this war we hope it is not superfluous to publish this book today when the world is shaken with fresh disturbances. Indeed, it may serve as a reminder of the terrific price we have paid in this last war, a vast stream swelling with myriads of tiny blood-pools, but a rich source of experience and wisdom. In front of this source we have erected a headstone to peace and this headstone of peace let us not destroy with our own hand. To maintain peace and denounce war is a duty from which none of us can shrink today.

In preparing this book the editor is greatly indebted to many institutions and friends, foreign and Chinese, and it is appropriate that this be mentioned with hearty thanks.

THE EDITORS.

Feb. 1, 1948



二次大戰照片精華

OUTSTANDING PHOTOGRAPHS OF WORLD WAR II

目 錄 CONTENTS

序 Preface

第二次世界大戰簡史 A Brief History of World War II

彩圖(八幅) Color Pictures

- 重慶在空襲下 Chungking Under Air Raids
- 珍珠港被襲 Pearl Harbour Attacked
- 美軍火船在地中海爆炸 U.S. Munition Ship Explode in Mediterranean Sea
- 盟軍進入東京灣 Allied Ships In Tokyo Bay
- 護航在大西洋上 Convoy on the Atlantic
- 轟擊關島 Bomb Guam
- 火力第一 Fire Above All
- 帝國之凱旋 Imperial Victory

戰爭前奏曲 Prelude to the War

- 日本準備侵略戰爭 Japanese Craziness 1
- 希特勒當權 Hitler's Rise to Power..... 2
- 德國秘密建軍 Reich's Secret Army 3
- 法西斯鼻祖 Benito Musollini..... 4
- 慕尼黑慘劇 Disaster at Munich 5
- 軸心交歡 Birds of a Feather Flock Together..... 6

日本侵略中國 Japan Invades China

- 瀋陽事變 Mukden Incident 7
- 日軍佔領東北 Japanese Invasion of Manchuria 8
- 一二八淞滬戰役 Battle of Shanghai 9
- 七七蘆溝橋事變 Marco Polo Bridge Incident 10
- 蔣委員長廬山談話 Upholding a Just Cause 11
- 八一三上海戰爭爆發 Shanghai War Outbroke 12
- 日軍侵入華北 Imperialistic Penetration 13
- 台兒莊大戰 Battle of Tai'erhchuan 14

- 武漢會戰 The Battle of Hankow 15
- 侵略者之墓 All Invaders Lie in Alien Lands..... 16
- 日軍傷亡重大 Japanese Losses 17
- 汪精衛叛國 Traitor Wang Ching-wei 18
- 讀皇軍佈告 Reading Japanese Circulars 19
- 鄂北反攻 War in northern Hupei 20

歐洲閃擊戰 The Blitz-krieg in Europe

- 德蘇締結互不侵犯協定 USSR Signed Non-Aggression Pact with Germany 21
- 德國閃擊波蘭 German Blitzkrieg over Poland..... 22
- 德軍佔領丹挪 Fall of Denmark and Norway 23
- 德軍侵犯荷比盧 Amsterdam Devasted 24
- 敦刻爾克撤退 Retreat from Dunkirk 25
- 德軍在法北作戰 Attacking Paris..... 26
- 義大利參戰 Italy Enters War 27
- 法國第三共和淪亡 End of the Third Republic 28
- 不列顛之戰 Battle of Britain 29
- 倫敦在火燒中 Old Gallant London 30
- 快樂的天使 Happy Children 31
- 大西洋之戰 The Atlantic Battle 32
- 英主力艦巴漢號被炸 H.M.S. Barham Blew Up 33
- 轟炸德國潛艇 Ash Can for German Submarine 34
- 德船破襲 German Trawlers Attacked 35
- 德潛艇俘虜 German U-boats Survivors..... 36
- 大西洋憲章 The Atlantic Charter 37
- 聯合國宣言 Declaration by United Nations..... 38

德蘇戰爭 Th Russo-German War

德國進攻蘇聯 Hitler's Attack on the USSR	39
蘇軍阻敵前進 "Stop the Nazis, Comrades!"	40
保衛敖德薩 Defending Odessa	41
列寧格勒之戰 The Siege of Leningrad	42
蘇軍轉守為攻 The Turning Point	43
蘇軍冬季攻勢 Offensive in Winter	44
史達林格勒之戰 Battle of Stalingrad.....	45
光榮的史城 Pillar of Stalingrad	46

珍珠港事變 The Pearl Harbour Incident

太平洋戰爭揭幕 Opening of the Pacific War.....	47
火地獄 The Inferno that was Pearl Harbour.....	48
驚天動地 Peaceful Japanese?	49
美國人,記住珍珠港! Americans, Remember Pearl Harbour!	50
日軍進入上海租界 Japanese Occupied Shanghai.....	51
日軍登陸岷達拉峨 Mindanao Burning under Japanese Fire.....	52
美機被擊落 An American Plane Downed	53
荷屬東印度羣島 The Dutch East Indies	54
星加坡英軍投降 Singapore Surrender to Japanese Army.....	55
珊瑚海之戰 Battle of the Coral Sea	56
中途島海戰 Battle of Midway	57
事業號中彈 A Hit on the Flight Deck of USS Enterprise	58
桑達克魯士海戰 Sea Battle of Santa Cruz.....	59
炸阿留申羣島 Bombing the Aleutians	60

北非沙漠戰場 The Battle-Field in the N. African Deserts

德軍沙漠攻勢 The "Desert Fox" Advance	61
非洲英軍反攻 British Counter-attack at Lybia	62
盟軍登陸北非 Allied Troops Landing at Algier	63
北非德軍解體 The End of the Superior Race	64
打落德機 Another Messerschmitt-110 Downed.....	65
“無條件投降” “Unconditional Surrender”	66

德義崩潰 The Collapse of Germany and Italy

德黑蘭會議 At Teheran	67
火箭砲摧毀坦克 Rocket Gun Wrecks Tank.....	68
火樹開花 Trees of Fire	69
十噸重的火山炸彈 10-ton Volcano Bomb	70
制空權的轉變 Turning of the Air Power.....	71
毀滅德國飛機廠 Blast German Aircraft Factory	72
英美空中攻勢 Attack from Air	73
登陸西西里 March to Sicily.....	74
西西里天空的火網 Maenad's Hair Over a Sicilian Night	75
撒丁島上的彈雨 Bombs Pour Down on Italian Air Base	76
在義大利作戰 Action in Italy.....	77
義大利投降 Italy Surrender	78
轉夜為晝 Illumined Italian Night.....	79
登陸羅馬之南 Landing in South of Rome	80
羅馬解放 Liberation of Rome	81
偷襲挪威 Attack Norway	82
登陸諾曼底 Off the Normandy Coast on D-Day	83
巨砲開路 Clear the Way for Landing	84
蜂擁登陸 Swarming toward Beach.....	85
瑟堡灘頭一瞥 Beachhead at Cherbourg.....	86
傘兵飛往敵後 Paratroopers before Landing.....	87
瑟堡之戰 Battle of Cherbourg	88
克恩夜戰 Battle of Caen	89
空軍增援攻勢 Air Forces Support New Drive.....	90
飛彈在天空中 A Flying Bomb Across the Sky	91
黑夜打飛彈 Stop the Flying Bombs	92
雲海與汽球 Sea of Clouds and Balloons	93
法國南部登陸 Landing in Southern France	94
巴黎巷戰 Street Fighting In Paris	95
法國內地軍捕獲德軍官 German Officer Captured by FFI	96
巴黎解放 Paris Liberated	97

盧森堡砲戰 Gun Duel In Luxembourg	98
盟軍越過齊格飛防線 Leave the Siegfried Line Behind	99
英機擊沉德船 Blow up German Ships	100
德軍殊死戰 Hitler's Last Desperate Attempt	101
巴爾幹解放 Liberation of the Balkans	102
天兵解放雅典 Paratroopers Liberate Athen	103
向德軍反攻 Counter-attack in the Oden Valley	104
法德邊境坦克戰 Tank Battle at Franco-German Border	105
德城戰影 War Scene in Germany	106
攻入科倫 Cologne Cathedral	107
進入波恩 Roll into Born	108
納粹焚斃俘虜 Nazi Burn Prisoner to Death	109
受難者的戒指 Rings From Victims	110
雅爾達會議 The Yalta Conference	111
東線德軍陷入泥淖 Reich Bogged Down	112
蘇軍反攻 Soviet Counter-Attack	113
喀爾巴阡山中砲戰 In the Carpathians	114
塞巴斯托波爾解放 Liberation of Sebastopol	115
反攻在波蘭 Poland Liberated	116
美蘇會師 Reds and American's Happy Meeting	117
柏林巷戰 Street Fighting in Berlin	118
莫斯科德國俘虜大遊行 Germ n Captives Marched in Moscow	119
柏林殘景 The Fall of the Proud Reich	120
德國投降 German Surrender!	121
倫敦勝利夜 London Victory Night	122
自由的狂歡 Joy of Liberty	123
莫斯科慶祝勝利 Victory Celebrated n Moscow	124
獨裁者之死 Death of a Dictator	125
波茨坦會議 Potsdam Conference	126
中國爲聯合國勝利而戰	
China's Contribution to Allied Victory	
開羅會議 Cairo Conference	127

聯合國日 United Nation's Day	128
人民慰勞軍隊 eople Comfort Soldiers	129
長沙巷戰 Street Fight at Changsha	130
重慶一大悲劇 Tragedy at Chungking	131
鄂西之戰 Battle of West Hupei	132
常德會戰 Battle of Changteh	133
飛翔在喜瑪拉雅山上 Over the Hump	134
崑崙關大捷 Victory of Kunlungkwan	135
國軍遠征緬甸 Chinese Expedition Army in Burma	136
反攻緬甸 Counter-attack in Burma	137
日軍在緬損失重大 Japanese Losses in Burma	138
赤手成大業 Gigantic Construction by Bare Hands	139
由成都基地飛炸台灣 Bomb Formosa from Chengtu	140
史迪威公路 Stiwel Road	141
中印油管 Liveline of Oil	142
新軍訓練 Nucleus of a New Army	143
盟軍向仰光進攻 Back to Rangoon	144
血戰太平洋 Bloody Fighting in the Pacific	
大東亞之夢 Great Eastern Asia, a Dream	145
給東京的禮物 Gift for Tokyo	146
夜戰所羅門羣島 Solomon Islands Lit-up at Night	147
傘兵降落新幾內亞 Paratroop Attack in New Guinea	148
空中增援 Reinforced from the Air	149
夜攻所羅門羣島 Under Cover of Night	150
野貓出奔 Helleat Run Wild	151
本克希爾之厄運 Sinking of Bunker Hill	152
火山爆發 Burning a Volcano	153
吉爾貝特羣島之戰 Battle of the Gilbert Is.	154
塔拉瓦火網 The Hell of Tarawa	155
美軍損失在塔拉瓦 American Losses at Tarawa	156
新不列顛島雨中戰鬥 Fighting Goes On in the Rain	157
瓜加林之戰 Kwajalein Atoll	158
那摩爾日軍投降 Japanese Surrender on Namur	159

隕星墮落 Meteor of Death	160
塞班灘頭陣地 Front at Saipan Beachhead	161
塞班灘頭一瞥 Beachhead in Saipan	162
火攻日軍 Attack with Liquid Fire	163
塞班日軍全員戰死 The Flaming Capital of Saipan	164
塞班基地 Saipan Base	165
菲律賓海戰 Battle of the Philippine Sea	166
進攻土魯克 Attacking Truk	167
掩護登陸明多羅島 Escorts Landing at Mindoro	168
盟軍登陸明多羅被襲 Attacked off Mindoro	169
呂宋日船起火 Jap Ship Afire near Luzon	170
轟炸硫磺島 Bombing of Iwo Jima	171
向硫磺島前進 Objective, Iwo Jima	172
硫磺島登陸 Landing at Iwo Jima	173
血染火山島 Volcano Island Soaked with Blood	174
爆炸硫磺島敵人巢穴 Blast Iwo Jima Blockhouse	175
大硫球海空戰 The Battle of Okinawa	176
海空戰鬥即景 Aerial and Sea Fighting	177
自殺飛機 Buka Bomb	178
自殺飛行員 Japanese Suicide Pilots	179
自殺飛機撞中美艦 A Successful Suicidal Crash	180
美航艦被自殺機撞中 A "Kamikaze" Fire	181
日機火葬 Cremation of a Jap Bomber	182
自殺的一刹那 Futile Suicidal Attempt	183
海上自殺 Dashes to its Death	184
福蘭克林號被炸 USS Franklin Hit	185
在東京上空 Rain of bombs over Tokyo	186
日人畫符驅鬼 Jap Prevent Attacks with Charms	187
南洋交通線切斷 Communication in China Sea Cut	188
火燒橫濱 Flaming Yokohama	189
大阪被炸慘况 This was Osaka	190
炸北海道 Hokkaido Attacked from Air	191
東京工業區被炸 Bombed Tokyo Industrial Quarters	192

日本戰敗 The Defeat of Japan

原子彈落廣島 Hiroshima Atomic-bombed	193
原子彈落長崎 Atomic Cloud over Nagasaki	194
原子彈炸後的長崎 Nagasaki Hit by Atomic Bomb	195
蘇聯對日宣戰 USSR Declare War with Japan	196
日本投降了! Japan Surrendered	197
舉世狂歡 Wild with Joy	198
日人恭聆天皇投降廣播 The Words of an Emperor	199
日代表到馬尼刺洽降 Negotiation of Surrender	200
盟艦向日本海岸挺進 Allied Fleet Sail toward Japan	201
盟艦進駐東京灣 U.S. Fleet Entering Tokyo Bay	202
飛向東京 Armada of the Air	203
米蘇里號上日本簽訂降書 The End of World War II	204
皇軍倦了 Dozing Soldiers of Mikado	205
中國戰區洽降 China Accepts Japanese Surrender	206
南京受降 Surrender at Nanking	207
英軍重返香港 The Re-occupation of Hongkong	208
歡笑與憤怒 Bitterness Amid Joy	209
祖國萬歲 Vive la China!	210
檢查日本俘虜 Japanese Searched before Repatriation	211
鞠躬如儀 Bow to their Prisoners	212
日本小潛艇 Japanese Midget Submarines	213
日本大砲擲於海中 End of Empire	214
天皇與上司 Emperor and Boss	215
國軍重返瀋陽 Back into Mukden	216
傀儡皇帝溥儀 Puppet Emperor Pu Yi	217
近衛服毒自殺 Death of Konoye	218
東條自殺得救 Tojo Failed in Suicidal Attempt	219
舊金山會議 San Francisco Conference	220
正義的審判 Nuremburg Palace of Justice	221
公正的判決 Sentence of Justice	222
賴伐爾鎗決 France's Laval Shot	223
日戰犯受審 Japanese Leaders On Trial	224

第二次世界大戰簡史

A Brief History of World War II

第二次世界大戰，是本世紀人類第二度的大流血，戰爭起於一九三一年九一八瀋陽事變，到一九四五年八月大戰結束，先後將近十四年。

這次世界戰爭，以亞洲爲起點，歐洲戰爭發生，德義日從政治與精神的結合，發展到軍事結合，一九四一年德蘇戰爭與太平洋戰爭的爆發，東西兩半球的戰火燃燒成一團，把世界劃分爲法西斯與反法西斯，軸心與反軸心，侵略與反侵略的兩大壁壘，能夠逃出戰爭漩渦的國家，已是很少。

戰爭開始，發動侵略的軸心國家把握住主動的優勢。初期戰爭中祇能聽到敵人攻勢的砲聲。同盟國家的反攻準備，直到一九四三年才算逐漸完成，一九四四年纔大規模展開。盟國攻勢開始，軸心國家亦即走上下坡路，義大利墨梭里尼首先支持不住下了台，希特勒跟着傳出死訊。德軍在夾攻之下投降，歐洲戰爭先收了場。日本沒有德義，精神上更孤單，它的自殺攻擊，抵不住盟軍絕對優勢的砲火，最後迫着這個稱霸東方半世紀的「東方之強」屈了膝，在米蘇里號上簽下降降書。

戰爭的起因 造成這次戰爭的是德義日三個軸心國家，日本在一九一八年第一次大戰結束後，國力日漸強大，亟想向

In World War II we witnessed the second colossal tragedy of human bloodshed of the current century. From the very first scene of this world-wide conflict (which consisted of the Mukden Incident of September 18, 1931), to the final conclusion of the whole war in August 1945, a period of nearly fourteen years was spanned.

The War had its beginnings in Asia. But when hostilities broke out on the European Continent, the political and spiritual alliance between Germany, Italy and Japan was extended to embrace a military alliance of the Unholy Three. When in due course war broke out between Germany and the Soviet Union, and later in the Pacific in 1941, the flames of war which surged over both the Eastern and Western Hemispheres were joined into a single and inseparable conflagration. The whole world was divided into two principal camps—the Fascists and the anti-Fascists; the Axis powers and the anti-Axis powers; the aggressors and the resisters of aggression. Few indeed were the nations which could escape from being embroiled in the world's most gigantic combat of strength.

In the early stages of the War, the Axis powers who launched their aggressive schemes held in their hands the superiority of the initiative. The thundering assaults of the enemy's offensives predominated the early scenes of the conflict. The preparations on the part of the Allied Nations for their counter-offensive were only gradually being brought to perfection in 1943, and it was not until a year later that their large-scale counter-attack could be launched.

But once the Allies began their counter-offensive, the Axis powers found themselves on the downgrade. Mussolini of Italy first collapsed. This was soon followed by news of Hitler's death. The German Army, hemmed in by strong forces on all sides, surrendered. The war in Europe was thus ended. Deprived of her war-mates of Germany and Italy, the spiritual isolation of Japan was accentuated. Her "suicidal" offensives could not check the absolutely superior firepower of the Allies, and this "Strong-man of the East", who for half a century held hegemony over East Asia, was finally forced to bend her knees and to sign her surrender on board the U.S.S. Missouri.

Causes of the War

The war was brought into being by the Axis powers of Germany, Italy and Japan. With her growing prowess achieved, since

亞洲大陸侵略，日本軍閥與財閥散佈法西斯思想，鼓動着人民從事侵略行動。義大利上次大戰得到利益不多，墨梭里尼組織法西斯棒喝團，以恢復羅馬帝國的光榮為號召，也能得到人民的喝彩。德國在上次大戰以後，經濟政治均陷於解體，德國人憤恨現狀達於極點，它需要權力，需要德意志的精神重生。所以德義日這三個極權國家，在時間與地點方面，都是法西斯勢力最好培植的搖籃。

首次大戰產生的凡爾賽和約，德國人認為是一條枷鎖，希特勒就利用推翻凡爾賽和約來完成政治的蠢動，達到軍事征服的目的。

法西斯飛快的發展時，強國如英法，却在推行一種現實的妥協外交，即所謂綏靖政策。日本侵略中國東北，德軍重整軍備，入萊茵，佔薩爾，義大利侵犯阿比西尼亞，德義參預西班牙內戰，英法均取冷眼旁觀的態度，生怕引起戰爭；那知英法的退讓，直接鼓勵着法西斯的侵略行動，一九三八年德國兼併了奧地利，又開始向捷克開刀，捷克犧牲之後，又臨到波蘭。

中國是反法西的前鋒 日本在一九三一年攻佔中國寶庫東北，沒有受到阻碍，即大踏步的向亞洲大陸進犯，三個月時間佔據全東北。一九三二年又在上海行動，是年底攻長城，試叩華北的門戶，中國準備毫無，一再容忍。接着日軍又來攻綏遠，察哈爾，發動自治運動。其時全國民族意識異常強盛，民情

the end of World War I in 1918, Japan began to nurse designs on the Asiatic Continent. Her militarists and financial overlords freely disseminated Fascist ideas among the people who were encouraged to undertake acts of aggression. In Italy, which did not obtain much gain from the first war, Mussolini organised his Black Shirts, and his cry for the restoration of the glories of the ancient Roman Empire found enthusiastic response from the people. In Germany, whose political and economic structure disintegrated following defeat in the first World War, the people's dissatisfaction with conditions at that time was worked up to the highest pitch and a popular demand for power, for the rebirth of the spirit of Germany, was easily created. For these reasons, time and the geographical situation all helped to make these three totalitarian states of Japan, Italy, and Germany the ideal cradle for the growth of Fascism.

The Versailles Treaty, given birth by the first World War, was considered by the Germans to be shackles over them. The unsuccessful political manoeuvres launched by the Germans for the abrogation of Versailles was quickly exploited by Hitler who sought to achieve his results through military conquest.

While the forces of Fascism were thus seeking rapid expansion, the strong powers like Britain and France were pursuing a realistic diplomacy of compromise—the so-called policy of appeasement. Japan was invading China's Northeastern provinces; the German Army, rearmed, entered the Rhine and occupied Saarland; Italy invaded Abyssinia; and both Germany and Italy participated in Spain's civil war. To all these atrocities Britain and France merely looked on askance—fearing lest any positive stand might lead to war. But the compromises and concessions made by the Anglo-French powers only served to encourage directly more aggressive acts on the part of the Fascists. In 1938, Germany absorbed Austria, and Czechoslovakia suffered the same fate. When the latter country was also sacrificed, Poland became the next victim.

China as the Advance Guard of Anti-Fascism

In 1931, the Japanese met with no obstacles when they began their invasion of the Northeastern provinces, China's treasure-house. They immediately began to embark on a large-scale invasion of the Continent, and in three months occupied the whole of China's northeastern provinces. Early in 1932, they staged an incident in Shanghai. Towards the end of the same year, the Japanese attacked the Great Wall, experimenting, no doubt, on the possibility of breaking through this back-door of North China. Unprepared at that time, China tolerated all these criminal assaults without hitting back effectively. The Japanese soon extended their aggression to Suiyuan and Chahar, and launched the so-called "self-government" movements in the areas.

沸騰，西安事變解決，全國對外敵愾同仇，萬衆一心，對日抗戰形勢已成，當一九三七年七月七日民族抗戰的號角從盧溝橋頭響起時，中華民族團結成一個巨人，從事神聖的挽救民族的戰爭。

戰事先在平津一帶展開，八月十三日上海又發生戰事，國軍堅守三月，退向南京；南京失陷，中國首都移至四川重慶。華北方面，逐戰逐退；一九三八年春發生徐州會戰，日軍大敗於台兒莊。徐州失守後，日軍轉兵攻武漢，至是年十月，武漢及華南重鎮廣州被敵佔據。十五個月以來的中國抗戰，雖重要城市相繼失陷，而抗戰意志，始終堅定，國人一致從事對日的長期戰爭。

歐戰爆發 一九三九年九月一日德國繼續用兵於波蘭，開始了一個空前冒險的征服歐洲的計劃。英法被迫對德宣戰，但不及援助波蘭，波蘭已被德國閃電戰所攫取。此後，德國進行了六個月的神經戰，按兵不動，祇是一味恫嚇，直到一九四〇年四月九日又以閃擊姿態，十二小時亡了丹麥，同時以第五縱隊爲內應，經兩個月戰爭亡了挪威。

一九四〇年夏天，希特勒的鎗頭指向荷蘭，比利時，盧森堡，繞道西歐低窪國家攻法國。英法比荷爲德國強烈攻勢阻成數段，比王下令投降德軍，英軍被逼至敦刻爾克，作冒險的撤退。法國北部法軍雖圖振作，以組織渙散，士氣消沉，六月十四

The national consciousness of the Chinese people became highly aroused and public agitation against the alien invader was heightened. Meanwhile, the Si-an Incident was being settled, and the whole country became united as one in their determination to deal with the aggressors in the proper manner. The situation calling for the war of resistance against Japan had been strongly built up. And so when on July 7, 1937, the fighting at Marco Polo Bridge (Lukouchiao) sounded the bugle call of the war for racial existence, the Chinese people built themselves into a giant to fight their holy war for the preservation of their race.

Fighting first broke out in the Peiping-Tientsin area. It was extended to Shanghai on August 13, 1937. After holding this part of the country for three months, the Chinese forces withdrew to Nanking. Later when the latter city was also lost, the Chinese Government moved to Chungking, which became the war time capital. On the North China Front, the Chinese forces gradually withdrew but always after engaging the enemy in a good fight. Thus in the spring of 1938 was staged the Battle of Hsuechow, when the Japanese forces met with their first major defeat at Taierh-chuang. The Japanese eventually captured Hsuechow and turned their forces against the Wuchang-Hankow area. In October, of 1938, both Hankow and Canton, bastion of South China, fell into enemy hands. The first fifteen months' of China's war of resistance thus resulted in the loss to the enemy most of the major cities of the country but nevertheless the war consciousness of the nation remained more unshakable than ever, and the people became fully resigned to their determination to prosecute a prolonged war with Japan to the bitter end.

War Breaks Out in Europe

On September 1, 1939, Germany sent her armies into Poland, to initiate an unprecedented adventurous scheme for the conquest of all Europe. Britain and France were forced to declare war on Germany, but they were too late to render effective assistance to Poland which was soon grabbed by Germany with blitzkrieg tactics. For the next six months Germany called a temporary halt to her military operations, in the meantime engaging in a war of nerves, putting up all forms of threats to all and sundry.

On April 9, 1940, however, the Germans moved again, and their blitzkrieg strategy resulted in the conquest of Denmark in twelve hours. At the same time, with the aid of her fifth columnists in Norway Germany also overran that country after a campaign which lasted only two months.

In the summer of 1940, Hitler's guns were turned towards the Netherlands, Belgium, and Luxemburg, with the objective of launching an attack on France via these low basin areas of Western Europe. The British, French, Belgian and Netherland forces were cut up into several sections in face of the fierce attack

日巴黎失陷，法蘭西的罪人貝當，遂宣佈對德媾和。

德國進到英吉利海峽，希特勒瞻望英倫，準備跨海西征，先展開一個空中攻勢——不列顛之戰，一連着八十四天的惡鬥，英人犧牲重大，到最後五分鐘，德國却軟化了。

征英不成，德國繼續在巴爾幹挑動戰爭，指使義大利攻希臘，羅馬尼亞侵入保加利亞，迫匈牙利，羅馬尼亞加入軸心，用兵南斯拉夫，英國雖競以軍事外交力量支持巴爾幹各國，但結果還是軸心佔着上風。

在大西洋上，英國與德國的海軍在廣大的海洋上，正從事封鎖與反封鎖的惡戰。

美國，也受着納粹的直接威脅。在羅斯福總統英斷之下，美國以人力物力，協助被侵略國家作戰。

非洲戰場 法國崩潰，一九四〇年秋義大利乘機向埃及進攻，想與德國控制中東和地中海，義軍佔英屬索馬利蘭，九月間自利比亞攻埃及，英軍情勢危急，於冬季增援反攻，重入利比亞。希特勒鑒於義軍力量薄弱，調非洲師團由隆美爾指揮下，猛攻後軸心軍又入埃及。一九四一年德蘇戰爭與太平洋戰爭爆發，德義軍在非洲無法推進，兵力分散，一九四二年十一月盟軍在北非洲大規模登陸，至翌年五月，軸心軍已在非洲被肅清。

德蘇戰爭 德國在歐非作戰年餘，[從波羅的海到地中海

of the Germans. The King of the Belgians ordered his army to surrender to the Germans. The British expeditionary forces were forced to undertake the most risky withdrawal at Dunkirk. The French army in Northern France made a last stand but faulty organisation and sinking morale made themselves felt and Paris was captured by the Germans on June 14. Marshal Petain, who proved himself an unworthy son of his country in this war, declared that France would conclude peace with Germany.

The Germans had now reached the English Channel. Looking across it towards the west Hitler conjectured up pictures of an even greater conquest on the other side. He launched, as a prelude to his contemplated invasion across the Channel, an air offensive. Thus was fought the Battle of Britain, a war of the most devastating consequences taking place principally in the skies, and for 84 days the British people were subjected to the most harrowing experiences and offered the greatest sacrifices. Finally the Germans weakened and called off the campaign.

The invasion of Britain having failed the Germans turned their attention to the Balkans where the forces of destruction were soon easily let loose. Italy was made to attack Greece, Hungary and Roumania were forced into the orbit of the Axis powers and the invasion of Bulgaria and Yugo-Slavia was also launched. Britain exerted all the military and diplomatic resources at her disposal to maintain the status quo in the Balkans but for the moment the Axis powers gained the upper hand in the situation.

On the high seas in the Atlantic Ocean, over the seemingly unending expanse of water, the contending navies of Britain and Germany were engaged in their own battle of blockade and counter-blockade.

Meanwhile, the United States of America was beginning to feel the threat, directly and indirectly, of Nazi-ism. Under the resolute leadership of the late President Roosevelt the United States pledged her enormous manpower and resources to the aid of the victim nations.

The African Front

Following the collapse of France in the autumn of 1940, Italy took the opportunity to undertake the invasion of Egypt in an attempt to control, jointly with Germany, the Middle East and the Mediterranean. The Italians soon occupied British Somaliland. Using Libya as their base, the Italians in September 1940 attacked Egypt. The British garrison there for a time was in danger but with reinforcements in the winter, a counter attack was launched and the British re-entered Libya. Sensing the weakness of the Italians Hitler ordered the German African Divisions, under the command of General Rommel, to that theater and the Axis once more invaded Egyptian territory.

攫得土地資源，超過戰前數十倍，與蘇聯在地理上發生衝突，同時它更想從蘇聯手中得到重要的作戰物資如煤油糧食及各種礦藏，德國於是又來侵犯蘇聯。

一九四一年六月二十二日到十二月底，德軍集中二百萬精兵和五分之四的空軍閃擊蘇聯，企圖一鼓而下莫斯科。在一千五百哩漫長的戰線上，蘇軍起初作戰很為不利，德軍在北路進至列寧格勒，中路進展最速，佔白俄羅斯首府明斯克，逼近莫斯科近郊，蘇聯首都遷到古比雪夫，南方佔烏克蘭首府。蘇軍積極保衛莫斯科，損失極重。到嚴冬來臨，蘇軍利用季候展開反攻，始抵住了侵略者。

希特勒的攻勢在一九四二年從春季延到夏季，變更戰略，集中一百六十個師準備在頓河與高加索殲滅蘇軍主力，攻佔史達林格勒，再沿伏爾加河經古比雪夫繞攻莫斯科，同時南下取巴庫油田；德軍獲得進展。至八月間，史達林格勒爭奪戰開始，雙方以火力與血肉作孤注一擲，死傷遍野，德軍瘋狂進攻，蘇軍冒死抵禦。這是二次大戰一大高峯，德軍最後的慘敗，注定了在這次戰爭中的命運。

太平洋戰爭 日本佔領了半個中國，為實行其征服亞洲，於一九四一年十二月七日清晨偷襲美國在太平洋的基地珍珠港；美國一無準備，損失慘重。日本靠了優勢兵力，同時進攻上海，香港，荷屬印度，馬來亞，菲律賓，關島，泰國；中英美加澳

The outbreak of war between Germany and Soviet Russia, and that of the war in the Pacific, produced a stalemate in the progress of the Germano-Italian campaign in Africa and the situation for the Axis powers there worsened as large contingents of the United Forces landed on the North African coast in November 1942. By May, 1943, the Axis strength in Africa was completely annihilated.

The German-Russian War

After more than a year of intensive operations in both Europe and Africa, Germany had seized large tracts of land and material resources stretching from the Baltic to the Mediterranean the acquisition being estimated to have enriched Germany to the extent of many times of her pre-war wealth. She now came into direct contact with Russia geographically, while at the same time she was anxious to obtain from the Russians some of the much coveted war resources, including coal, oil, food, and other minerals. She decided to include Soviet Russia in her scheme of conquest.

Between June and December, 1941, Germany mobilised 2,000,000 of her picked forces and 80 per cent of her Air Force for a blitzkrieg attack on Russia with the objective of taking Moscow by surprise. On a front extending over 1,500 kilometers the Soviet Army at first suffered reverses. On the northern front the Germans reached Leningrad. On the central front, where German progress was even more marked, the invaders captured the White Russian capital of Minsk and threatened the approach to Moscow. The Russians moved their capital to Kuibyshev but continued to undertake the defence of Moscow in spite of huge losses. On the southern front the Germans took the Ukrainian capital in their stride. It was not until the arrival of the severe winter that the Russians were able to make full use of the weather and opened a counter-offensive which kept the aggressors in check.

In the early part of 1942 Hitler adopted a new strategy in the war with Russia. One hundred and sixty divisions were mobilised for a concerted attack on the main strength of the Soviet Army, concentrated in the Don basin and the Caucasus, the capture of Stalingrad, and thence the taking of Moscow by marching along the Volga and going through Kuibyshev. At the same time an attack was to be launched for the capture of the Baku oilfields. The Battle for Stalingrad began and both parties put in all they had into the struggle. Corpses covered the battle fields, the Germans attacked with unbelievable fierceness and the Russians defended with equally incredible bravery. The battle was one of the epics of World War II and the Germans ultimately suffered defeat, a development which practically sealed their fate in the whole war.

自由法國等相繼對日宣戰。星加坡軍港於一九四二年二月失陷。在菲律賓登陸日軍，取馬尼刺，美軍退至巴丹半島及柯里幾多，由麥克阿瑟領導作堅苦之抵抗，先後五月。東南亞方面，日軍強在泰國登陸，壓迫越南「聯防」，藉以進攻緬甸；中國軍隊入緬協助英軍作戰，後以日軍由泰國經緬甸東，側擊臘戍，瓦城失陷，中英軍乃相率退入印度。

珍珠港奇襲成功，使日軍得以一時稱霸東方，彼時德軍正在蘇聯發動進攻，大有在近東會師之勢。

美國艦隊於一九四二年在珊瑚海與中途島，兩次與日發生海戰，阻止了日本繼續進犯。

歐洲的解放 一九四三年盟國反攻準備已逐漸完成，開始向希特勒堡壘防線進攻。德國從閃擊戰的主動地位被迫而作防禦戰了。

盟軍的戰略是在南歐與西歐登陸，再與東線蘇軍三面夾攻德軍，另以空軍實行大規模的戰略轟炸。盟軍在西西里登陸，打了兩個月的硬仗，九月二日盟軍在義南登陸。就在這時，義大利內部發生分裂，墨梭里尼被反對黨逼迫下了台，義大利政府首先向盟國投降。但在德軍控制下之義大利本土之義軍，仍與盟軍作戰。羅馬終在一九四四年六月四日，便拱手讓與盟軍。

羅馬失陷之日，養精蓄銳，訓練經年，準備摧毀希特勒歐

The Pacific War

After occupying about half of China, Japan, in carrying through her plan for the conquest of all Asia, in the early morning of December 7th., 1941, launched a surprise attack on Pearl Harbor, a United States base in the Pacific. The Americans, taken unawares, suffered greatly in the episode.

The Japanese with their military superiority staged simultaneous attacks on Shanghai, Hongkong, Netherlands Indies, Malaya, the Philippines, Guam and Siam. China, Britain, the United States, Canada, Australia, and the Free French one after another declared war on this Asiatic aggressor.

The naval base at Singapore fell into Japanese hands in February 1942. Japanese forces landed on the Philippines, captured Manila, and the United States forces withdrew to Bataan and Corregidor where under the command of General MacArthur, they offered stiff resistance to the enemy for five months. In Southeastern Asia, the Japanese landed in Siam, forced French Indo-China into a joint defence undertaking, and planned to attack Burma. The Chinese Army entered Burma to assist the British forces in that area. The Japanese, coming from Siam and capturing Lashio and Mandalay through a rear frontal attack, forced the Sino-British units to withdraw into India.

The success of the cowardly attack on Pearl Harbour for a time placed Japan in the position of overlord of the East. At about this time the Germans were engaged in their offensive against Soviet Russia. There was then a dream among the Axis powers that they would effect a junction of their forces somewhere in the Near East.

In the course of 1942 the United States Navy engaged the Japanese Navy in battle in the Coral sea and near Midway Islands, and these encounters succeeded in checking the further expansion of the Japanese advance.

The Liberation of Europe

By 1943 the Allies had completed their preparations for the counter-offensive and attacks against Hitler's bastions were begun. The Germans were forced to change from their blitzkrieg initiative to assume a position of defence.

Allied strategy consisted of landings in both southern and western Europe and thence to join with the Russians in a three-front attack of German forces, at the same time releasing a colossal air force for large-scale strategic bombings. First landing in Sicily where they were engaged in two months of fierce fighting, the Allies on September 2, 1943 found themselves on the southern mainland of Italy. Just then, Mussolini was overthrown by political rivals following an extended period of internal dissension. The new Italian Government was the first among enemy

洲堡壘之數百萬盟國大軍，已登上四千艘攻歐船艦。

六月六日，歐洲以及世界人士殷望之第二戰場終於開關，盟軍由天空與海岸在法國北部諾曼底一帶登陸。希特勒佔領下的歐洲，曾先經年餘轟炸，歐洲堡壘的屋頂業已震塌，德國空軍作防禦戰都感到困難，祕密武器飛彈不能阻止盟軍攻勢，大西洋長城之夢已經幻滅。瑟堡半島為登陸後之爭奪中心，盟軍飛機坦克的活躍，使德軍窮於應付。僅僅克恩之戰，德軍犧牲了六個坦克師。

盟軍於八月十五日續在法國南部登陸，法國內地軍與愛國份子加緊活動，二十五日解放巴黎。盟軍過塞納河，向比利時進撲，繼而雙方在萊茵河對峙。

東線方面，一九四二年冬末蘇聯即已開始大反攻，高加索與頓河各大城市發生爭奪戰，中路蘇軍的進展，解除了莫斯科的威脅，奪回奧勒爾，衝過聶伯河，一九四三年底，蘇聯已收回失土四分之三。第二戰場開關後，蘇軍更開始總攻，向波蘭作扇形展開，政治與軍事雙管齊下，屈服了羅馬尼亞，保加利亞，進入南斯拉夫，解放了匈牙利。中路方面，十二月攻佔華沙。一九四五年一月蘇軍進入德國本土。

希特勒在東南西三面圍攻中，東西線主攻，均以柏林為目標，德軍以全力保衛柏林。十二月間曾在西線作反攻，圖重行回到巴黎，而艾森霍威爾部下數百萬大軍却在三百五十哩前

nations to surrender to the Allies. But Italian forces in Italy and elsewhere, under the control of the Germans, continued to engage Allied units in battle. Finally, on June 4, 1944, Rome was officially taken over by the Allies, and the conquest of Italy was complete.

About the time of the fall of Rome, millions of Allied forces, carefully trained for the final onslaught on Hitler's European bastions, were embarking on their historic mission in 4,000 landing craft.

On June 6, 1944, the second front in Europe to which the people of that continent and all over the world had been looking forward for some time, was finally opened. Allied troops landed from boats and aircraft on the Normandy coast in Northern France. For more than a year before this time, of course, Europe under Hitler had been subject to severe air attacks. The roofs of Hitler's bastions, so to speak, had been removed, and the German Air Force found it beyond their power to carry out an effective defence. The secret weapons, rocket missiles, employed by the Germans were futile in checking the Allied advance. The dream that the Atlantic would serve as a natural and insurmountable barrier was shattered. The first object of contention after the Allied landing was the Cherbourg Peninsula. Allied operations, greatly strengthened by the activity of planes and tanks, proved beyond the match of the Germans. In the battle of Caen alone, the Germans lost six tank divisions.

On August 15, 1944, the Allies began to land on southern France also. The French Forces of the Interior (F.F.I.) and partisan units immediately sprang to vigorous activity, and Paris was liberated on August 25. The Allies crossed the Seine, and marched towards Belgium. The Germans and the Allies were confronting each other on opposite banks of the Rhine.

The Eastern Front

Towards the end of 1942, Soviet Russia had already commenced her counter-offensive against Germany. Battles royal were fought for the control of various cities in the Caucasus and along the Don. The progress of Russia's central front soon removed the threat to Moscow. Orel was recaptured and the Dnieper was crossed. By the end of 1943, the Russians recovered 75 per cent of their lost ground.

After the opening of the second European front, the Russians also opened a general counter-offensive and launched a two-pronged attack on Poland. Political forces were marshalled to augment military success, Roumania and Bulgaria were subdued, Yugo-slavia was entered, and Hungary liberated. In December of 1944, the Russians took Warsaw and one month later they entered German territory.

Surrounded on the three sides, the east, the south and the west, two of the three forces having for their common objective the capture of Berlin, Hitler mustered all his resources for that

線開始全面總攻，再打回萊茵河。蘇軍與西線盟軍作爭奪柏林之賽跑，蘇軍九路圍攻柏林，柏林市區發生激烈巷戰，四月二十六日美蘇會師於萊比錫以東之突爾高。德國南部城市，亦相繼淪陷，柏林經多日巷戰，大勢已去，杜尼茲海軍上將宣佈希特勒死亡，德國決定投降。至此，稱霸歐洲十餘年之納粹德國，終為英美法蘇盟軍佔領。

日本投降 德義敗亡，三個軸心國家已去其二，盟國乃得轉移兵力，集中打擊日本。一九四四年盟軍在太平洋反攻已收復了瓜加林島，塞班，關島，帛琉島，菲律賓之雷伊泰，這些攻勢均以海空軍為先導，繼之以敵前登陸。一九四五年盟軍再登陸於呂宋，琉璜島，大琉球，切斷其南洋交通線，進入日本內衛圈，空中堡壘自塞班和大琉球及航空母艦上之轟炸機經常轟炸東京，橫濱，名古屋各大日本城市，一次出動常在千架以上，投彈數千噸，使日本軍事防禦與工業陷於解體。在亞洲大陸上，中國軍隊已打通中印公路，取得國外的接濟，空軍轟炸台灣，東北，越南各地，收復桂林。正準備配合聯合國作總反攻。日本在德國失敗後，精神上已崩潰，最後雖然還想以武士道的作戰方式——自殺攻擊，來挽回帝國的厄運，但是盟國的聯合力量，壓倒一切，當波茨坦的決議付諸實施——蘇聯對日宣戰，再加上兩顆小小的原子彈，日本祇好由天皇出面宣佈投降，結束了二次大戰。

city's defence. In December 1944, a counter-offensive was attempted in the western front with the objective of recapturing Paris. But General Eisenhower, with his large Army was already beginning an all-out attack on a 350 mile front and the Germans were easily pushed back. The Soviet forces and the Allied troops on the Western front began a race for Berlin. The Russians approached the German capital from nine routes and there was fierce street fighting in the city. On April 26, the Russians and Americans effected a junction of forces at Torgau, east of Leipzig. Cities in southern Germany were falling into Allied hands in quick succession. Berlin, after days of street fighting, was finally doomed. Hitler's death was announced by Admiral Doenitz, and Germany decided to surrender. Thus Nazi-Germany, which reigned supreme in Europe for more than a decade, was finally subdued by the allied forces of Britain, the United States, Soviet Russia, and France.

Japan's surrender

The defeat of both Italy and Germany left Japan the lone survivor among the Axis trio, and the Allied powers were now in a position to concentrate their attention to dealing with her. In the counter-offensives in 1944, the Allies had recaptured the Carolines, Saipan, Guam, Palau Island, and Leyte Island (in the Philippines). In each case, air and naval units led the attack prior to the landing of troops.

Early in 1945, the Allies succeeded in landing in the Luzon, Iwo Jima, Ryukyu Islands, cutting off the southern communication lines of Japan and entering the inner defences of the latter. Flying fortresses, based at Saipan and Ryukyus, and from aircraft carriers, staged regular raids on the Japanese cities of Tokyo, Yokohama, and others. Attacks were launched by fleets of 1,000 planes and thousands of tons of dynamite were released. Japanese military industry was by then already rendered ineffective.

On the Asiatic mainland the Chinese Army reopened the overland route between China and India and foreign supplies were then available. The Chinese Air Forces also attacked Taiwan, the Northeastern Provinces, and French Indo-China. Kweilin was recaptured. Preparations were being rushed for a coordinated general counter-offensive.

With Germany's defeat, Japan had, of course, already undergone a spiritual collapse. In the very last days a desperate attempt was made to exploit her Bushido concepts in war through the launching of suicide attacks to save the fate of the Japanese Empire. But the united resources of the Allies held sway over all. The implementation of the Potsdam decisions—the entry of Soviet Russia into the war with Japan—and the unleashing of two small atomic bombs finally led to Japan's surrender in the name of her Emperor.

World War II was thus brought to an official termination.



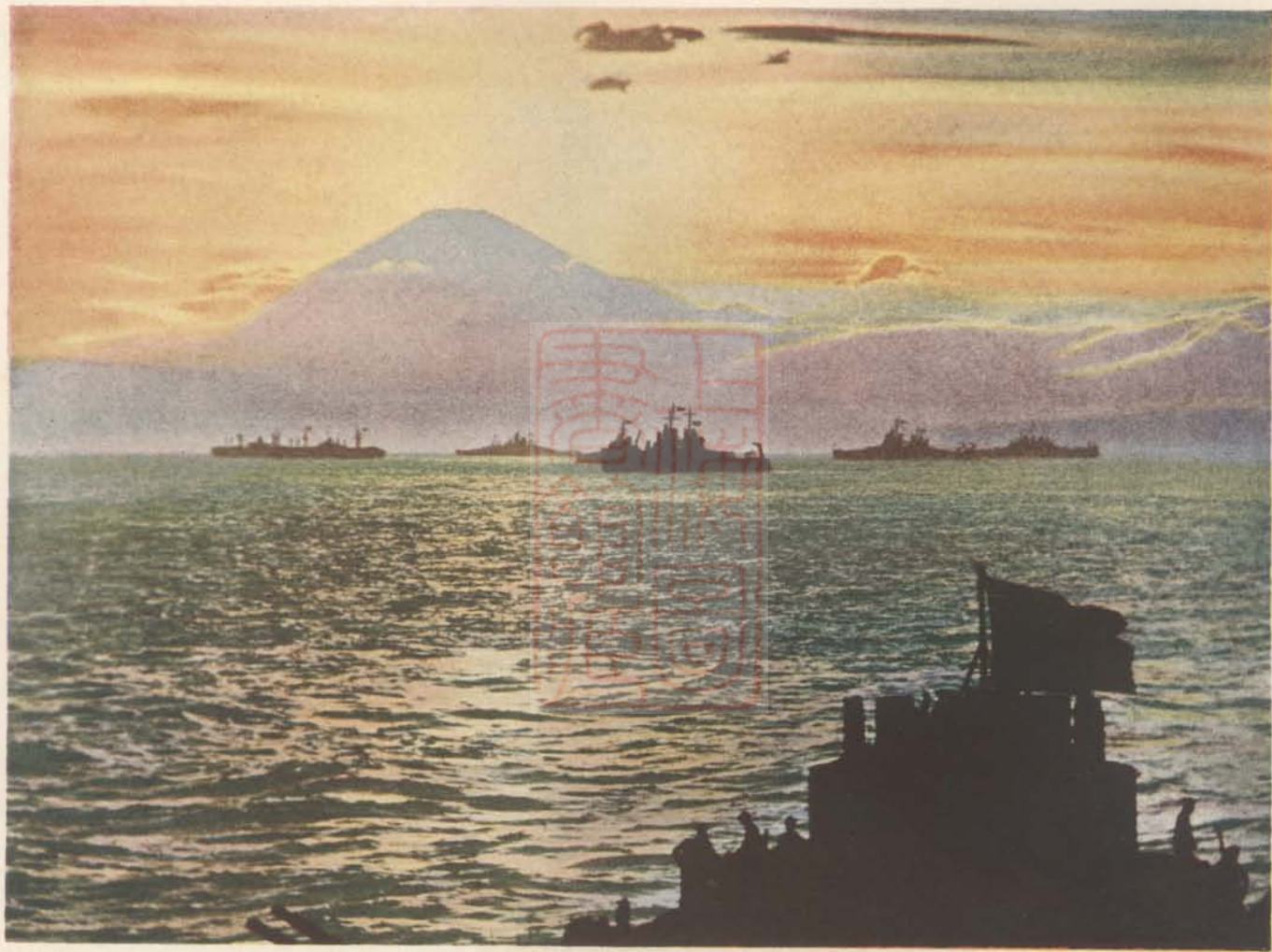
重慶在空襲下
Chungking Under Air Raids



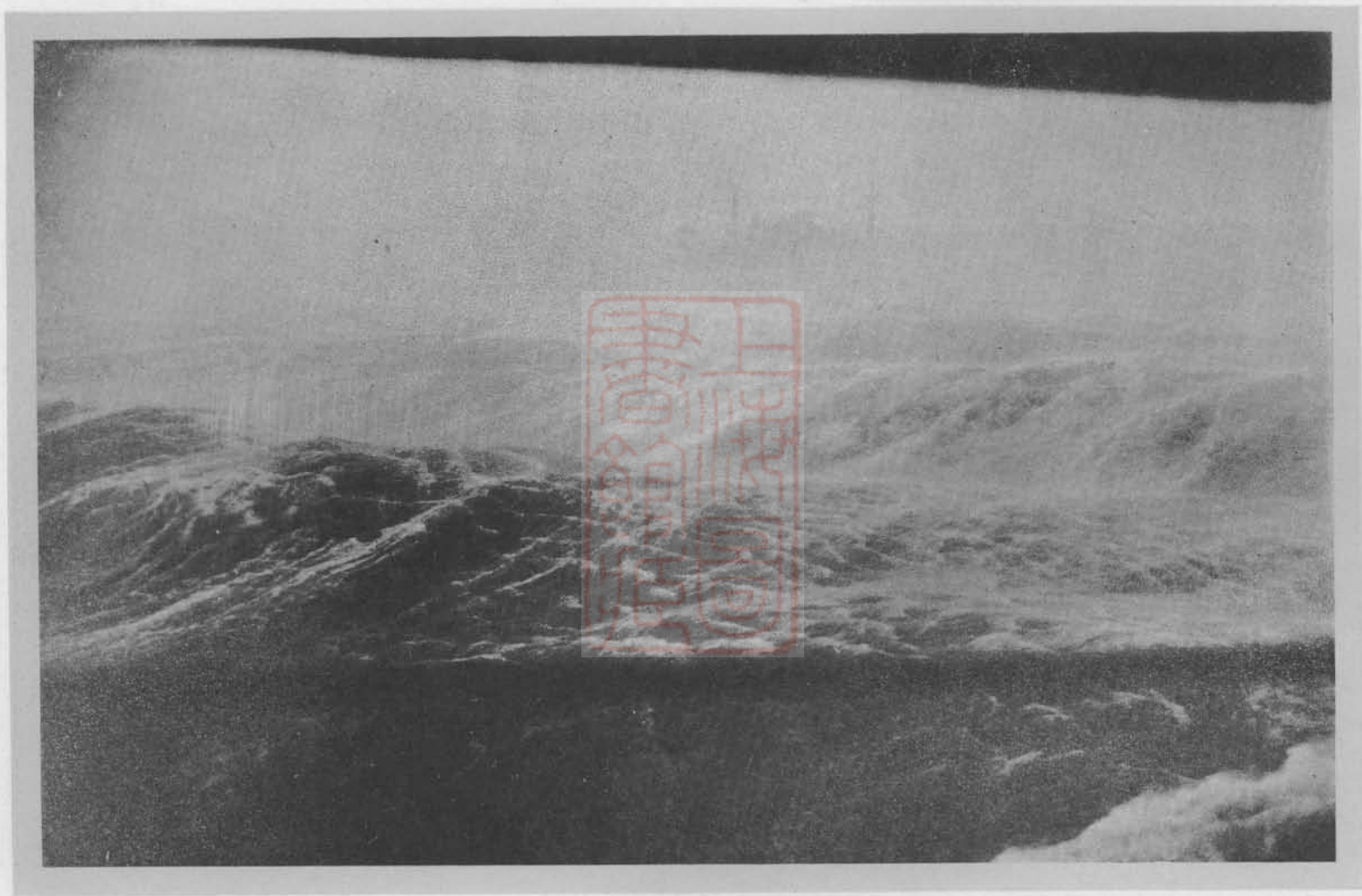
珍珠港被襲
Pearl Harbour Attacked



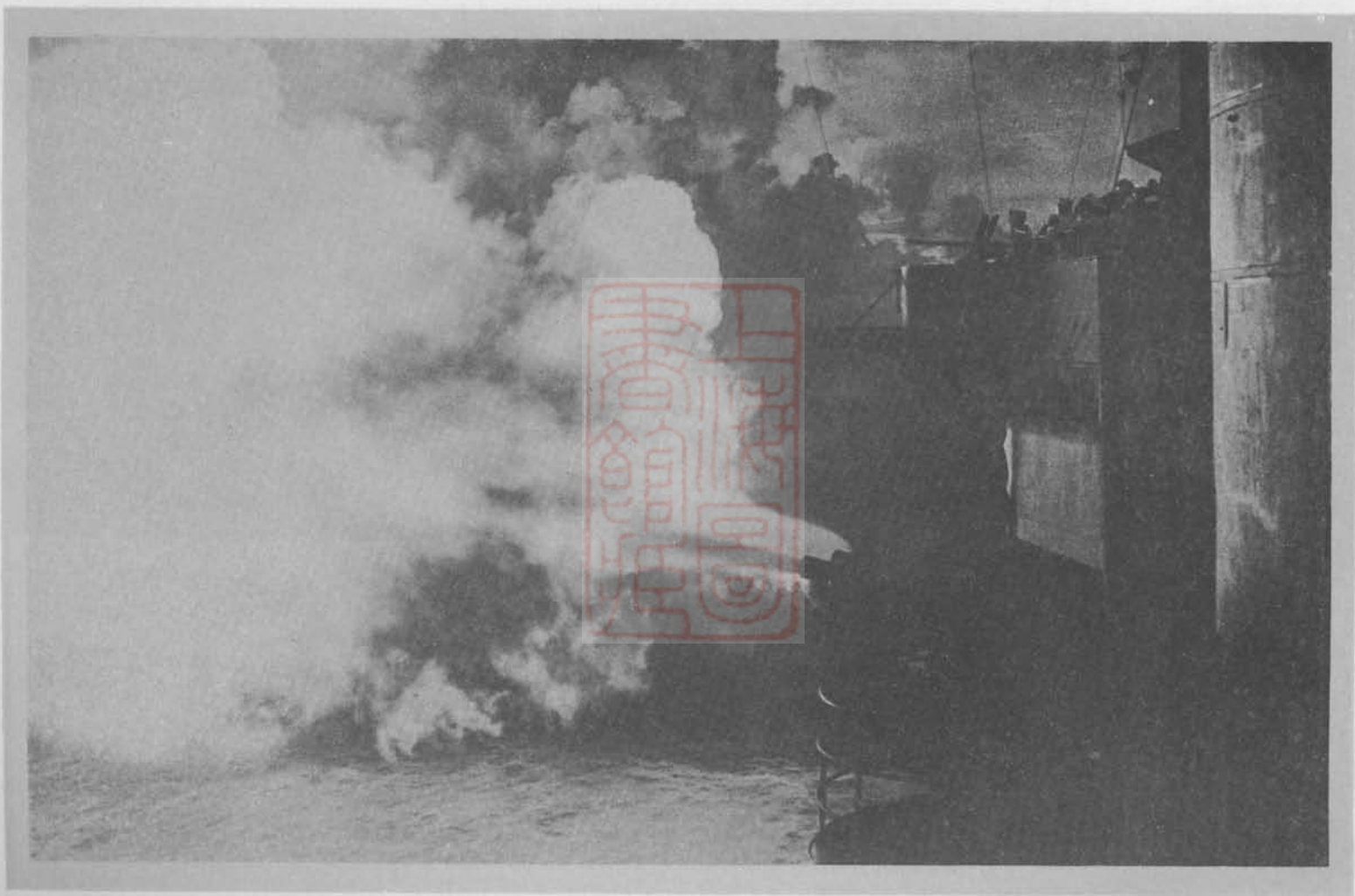
美軍火船在地中海爆炸
U.S. Munition Ship Explode In Mediterranean Sea



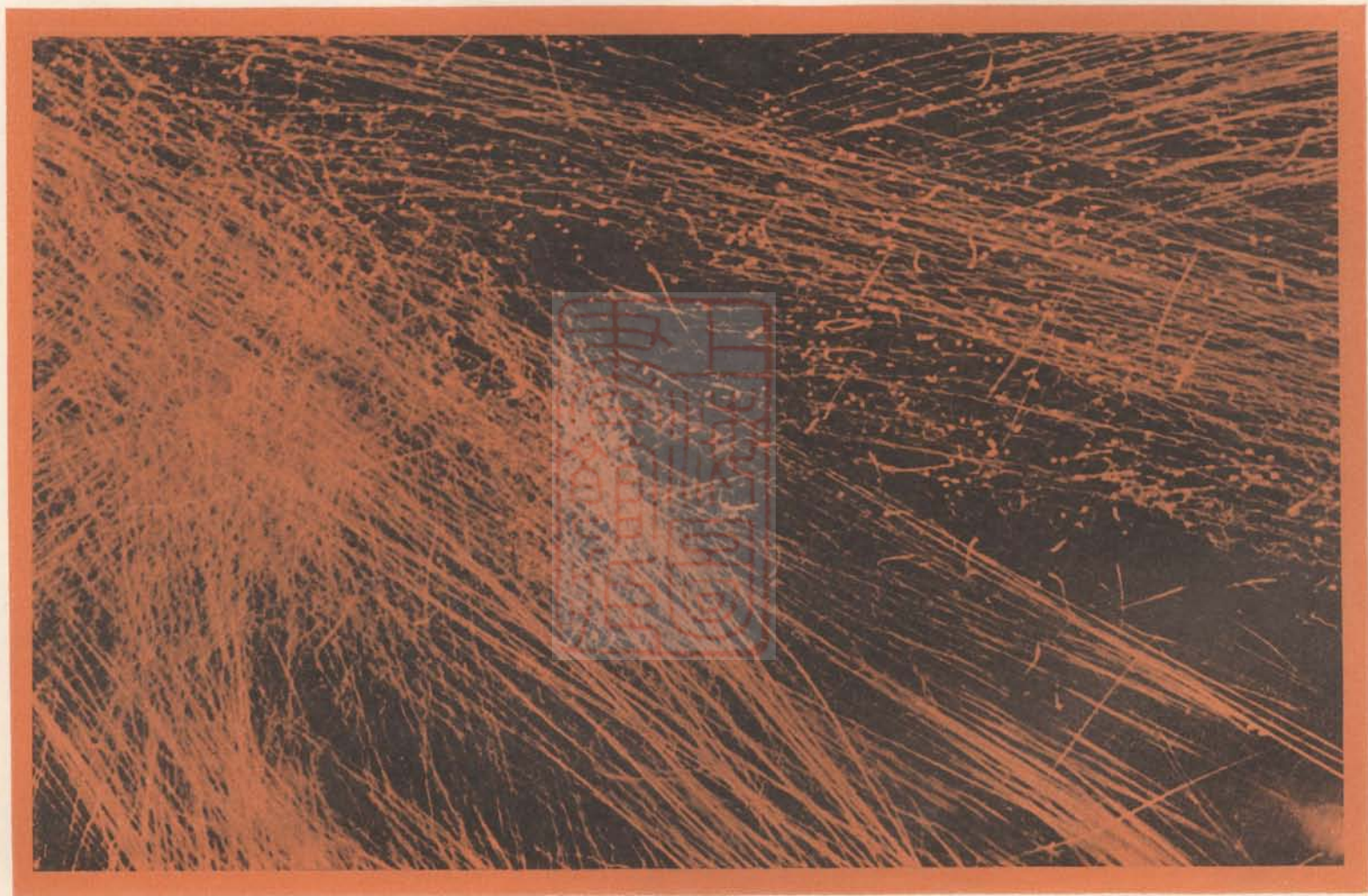
盟軍進入東京灣
Allied Ships In Tokyo Bay



護航在大西洋上
Convoy on the Atlantic



轟擊關島
Bomb Guan



火力第一
Fire Above All



帝國之凱旋
Imperial Victory

戰爭前奏曲

Prelude to the War

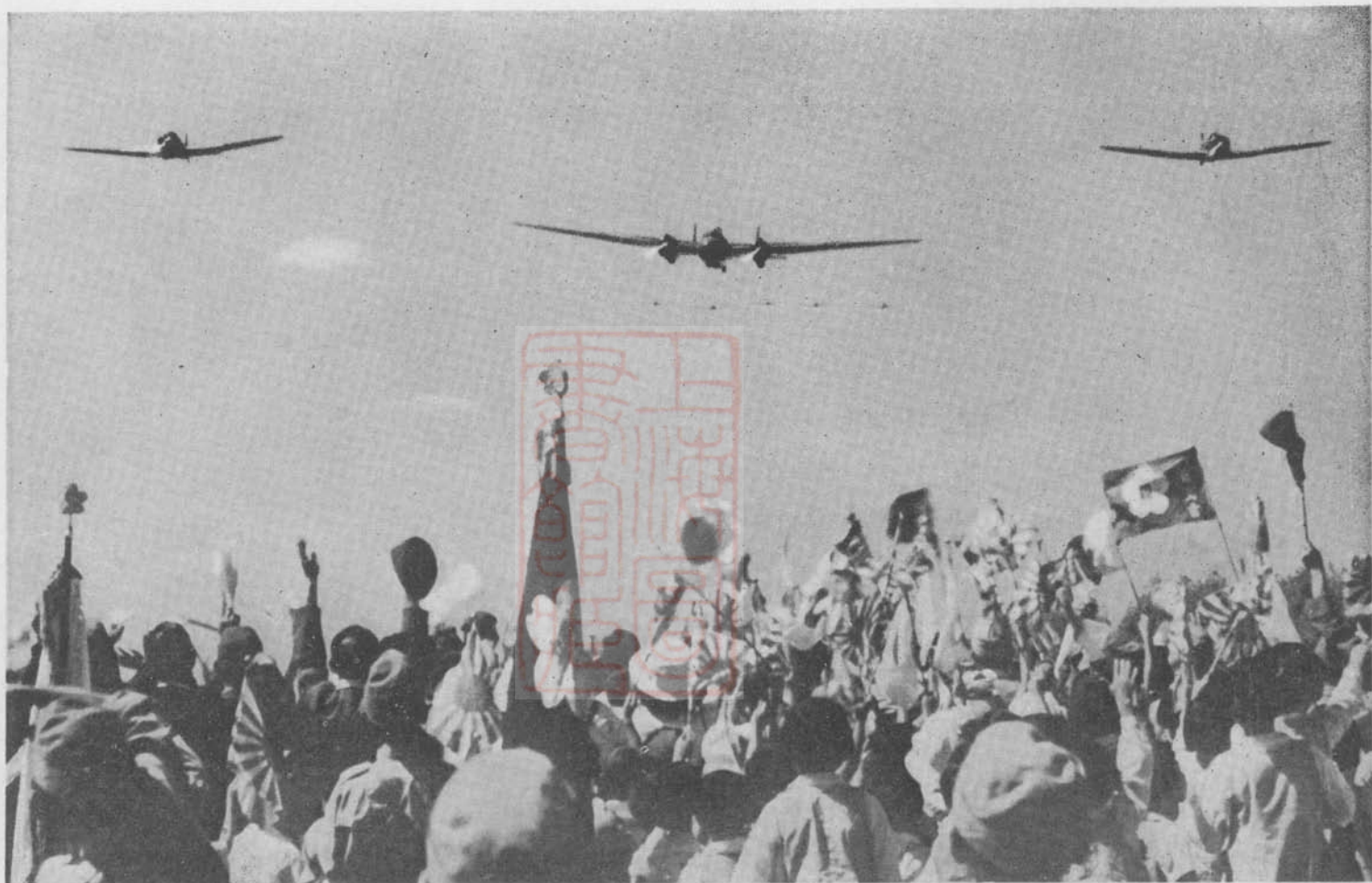
戰爭！戰爭！二次大戰的號角響了！

日本，近百年來都在做着征服亞洲的美夢；在西方一次大戰後產生兩個大獨裁者——墨梭里尼和希特勒，他們宣傳着極端國家主義，號召打破現狀，擴張領土；德義日締結反共協定，形成軸心——一個大規模的侵略集團，預定由德國統治歐洲，義大利統治地中海，日本統治遠東；因為英法的妥協政策，軸心侵略氣焰愈加猖狂，中國被日本蠶食着，德國併吞了奧地利，接着捷克被犧牲。

War! War! The clarion call to the second world-wide conflagration was being sounded.

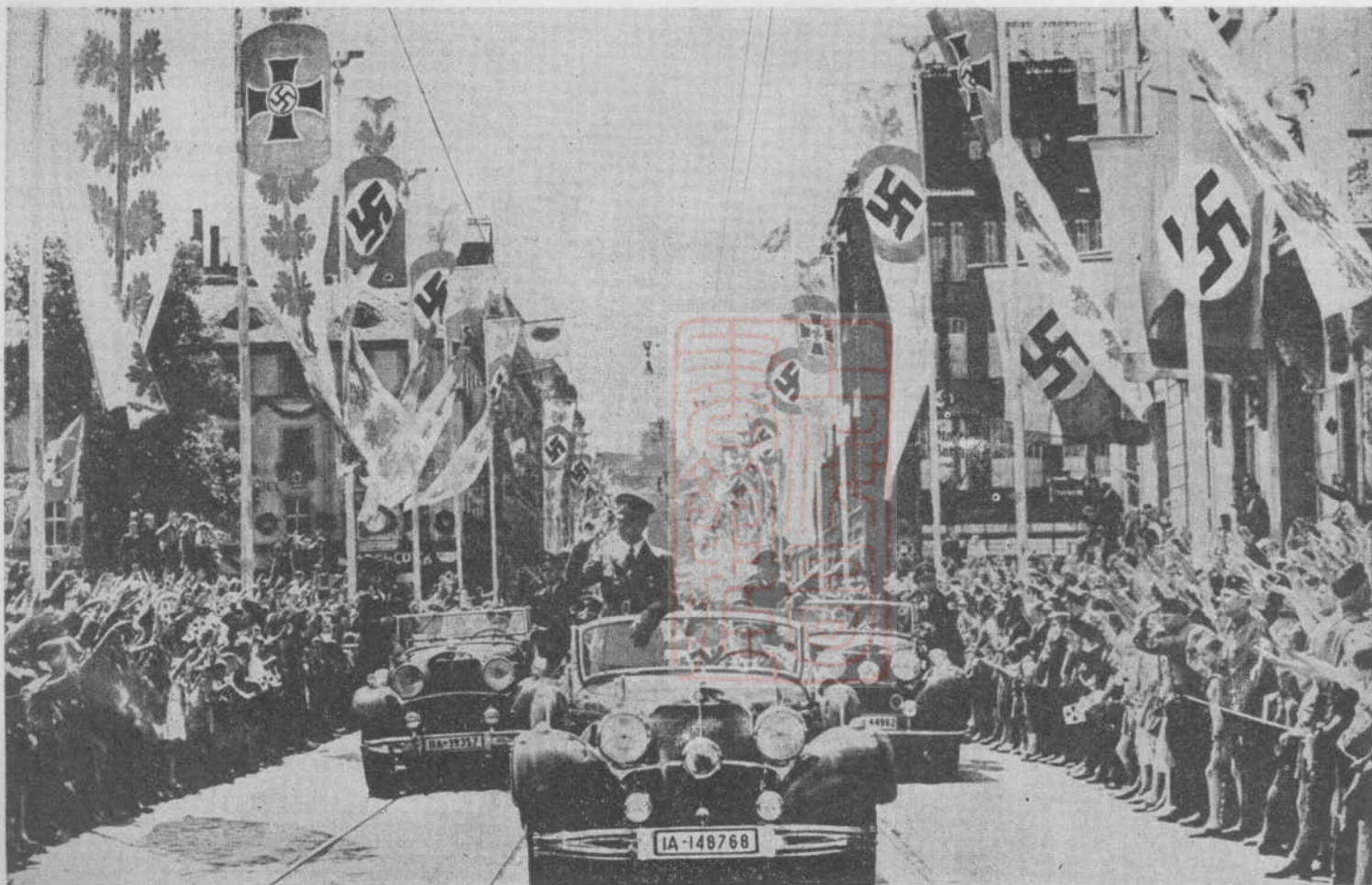
For nearly a hundred years Japan had been nursing a beautiful dream of the conquest of Asia. In the west, the end of World War I produced—two dictators—Mussolini and Hitler. They advocated the ideals of totalitarianism, with the objective of breaking up the status quo and the expansion of their respective territorial possessions. Germany and Italy soon joined hands with Japan in concluding the anti-Comintern Pact and created the Axis—an imposing group of aggressors who among them drew up plans for the division of the world with Germany controlling Europe, Italy holding sway over the Mediterranean, and Japan exercising hegemony in the East.

The appeasement policy adopted by Britain and France fanned the flames of aggression on the part of the Axis aggressors. Japan was worming her way into China. Germany absorbed Austria. Czechoslovakia was next sacrificed.



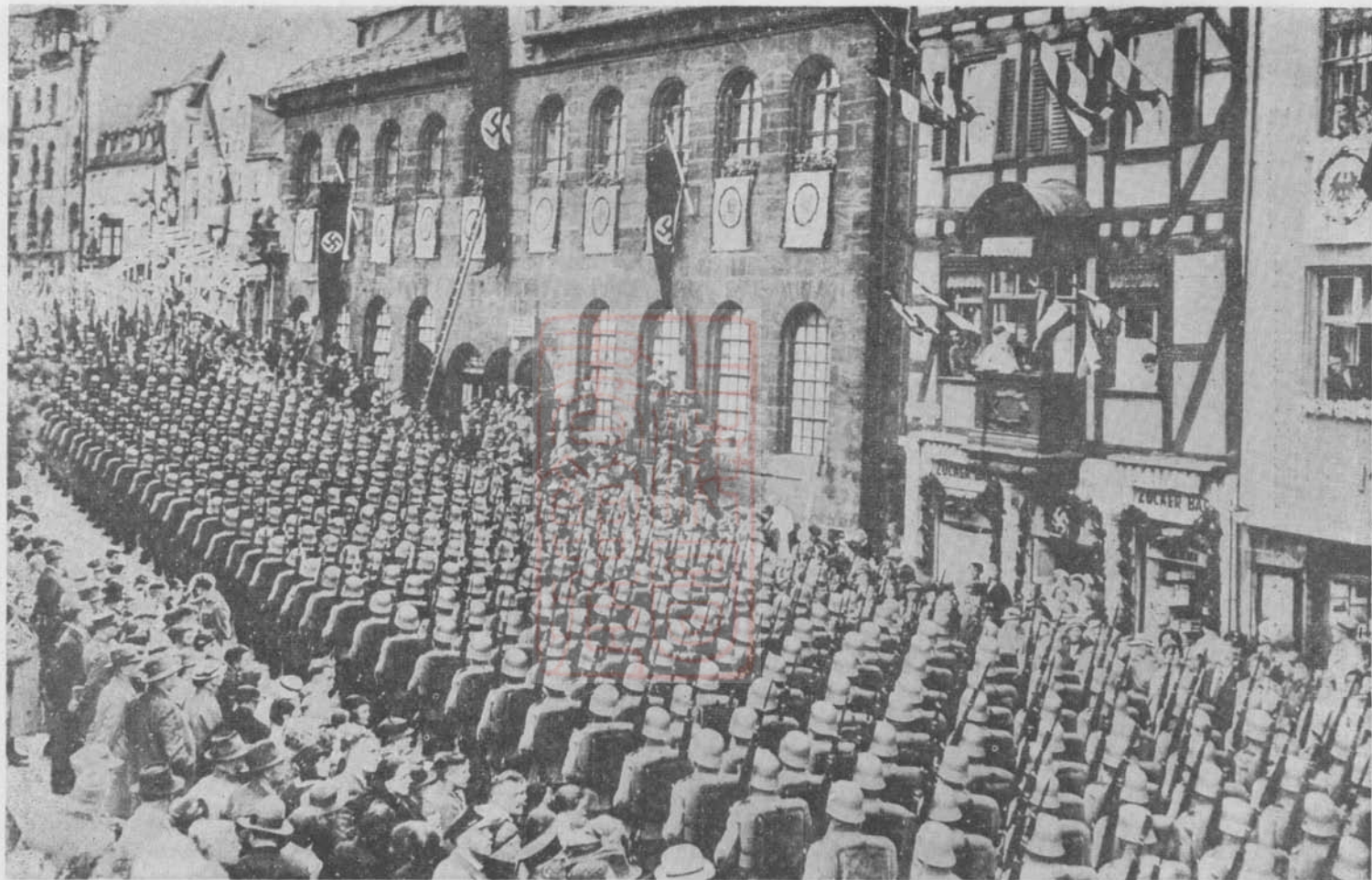
日本準備侵略戰爭 日本自一八九四年中日戰爭以來，即抱定大陸政策，以侵略中國，征服東亞，稱霸世界為其國策，先後自中國竄去朝鮮，台灣，琉球羣島，旅順、大連等要地，復圖進一步向大陸發展。日本法西斯數十年來致全力於擴張軍備，處心積慮，以謀侵略行動的實現。圖為日人獻機典禮之熱烈歡呼情況。

Japanese Crazyness Ever since the Sino-Japanese War of 1894-5, the Japanese were intoxicated by their dreams of expansion and empire-building. Successes on the Chinese mainland further swelled their heads to reach out for world dominance. Above shows Japanese shouting during a ceremony to present air-planes to the Government.



希特勒當權 德國第一屆備戰紀念，總理希特勒在旗幟招展，萬眾歡呼下經過柏林市街，前往檢閱三十萬大軍。德國久已準備侵略戰爭，一九三五年宣佈廢除凡爾賽條約軍事條款，恢復徵兵，一九三六年三月七日進兵萊因東岸，一九三八年囑咐奧地利政變，宣佈德奧合併，一九三九年吞併捷克。

Hitler's Rise to Power Adolf Hitler, Chancellor of Germany, rides through the banner-draped streets of Berlin amid cheering crowds en-route to review 300,000 soldiers on the occasion of Germany's first "Preparedness Day" observance. Actually Germany had prepared for its war of aggression long before.



德國秘密建軍 德國秘密建軍，到一九三六年已相當強大，像機械一般之德軍行列，於國社黨紀念行徑紐倫堡希特勒旅館。希特勒私自訓練衝鋒隊與鐵衛隊作為侵略的資本。德國更和東方侵略者日本締結反共同盟（一九三六年十一月二十五日），一九三七年十一月六日義大利亦參加。

Reich's Secret Army Germany started to rebuild her army long before 1933, despite Versailles Treaty limitations. The Nazi again organized and trained their own SA and SS to prepare for future aggression. The above parade was held in Nuremberg before the inn where Hitler stayed.

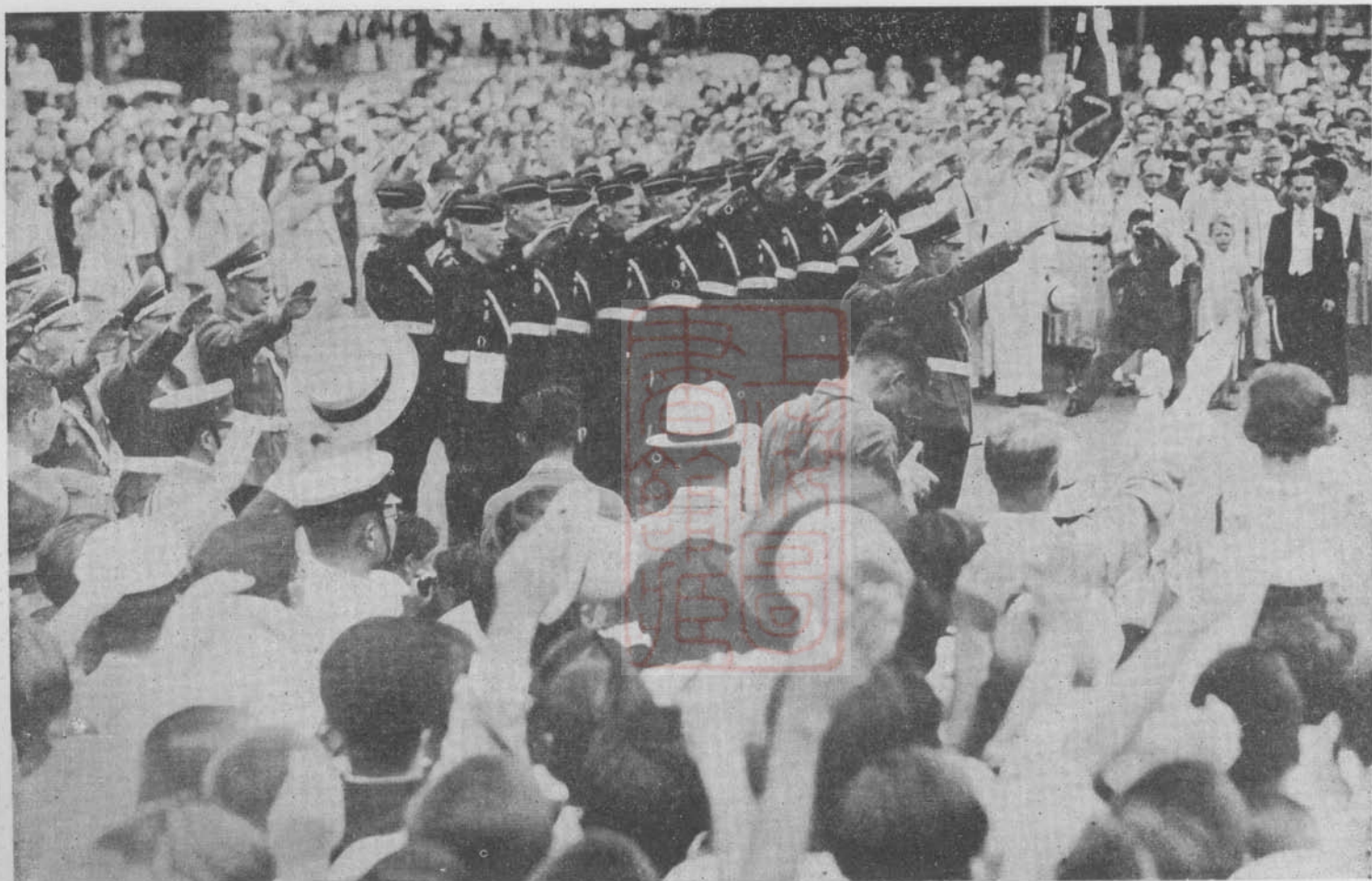


法西斯鼻祖 墨索里尼是法西斯主義的鼻祖，他在一九一九年組織一小黨，提倡極端國家主義，反對共產主義，企圖恢復羅馬帝國的光榮，一九二二年領著四萬法西黨員進軍羅馬，誘騙國王，任為首相，義大利的自由都被剝削盡了。一九三五年開始侵略阿比西尼亞，一九三七年聯合德國干涉西班牙內戰。
Benito Mussolini A Fascist extremist of 1919, Benito Mussolini marched to power at the head of his 40,000 followers in 1922. From then on he sat squarely on his people's freedom and very life. He invaded Ethiopia, took part in the Spanish civil strife, and then joined Hitler in the conquest of the world.



慕尼黑慘劇 希特勒吞併了奧地利(1938),又預備對捷克開刀,英法想以犧牲弱小來滿足希特勒的領土慾望,英首相張伯倫到了慕尼黑,希特勒假意的熱烈歡迎他,簽定了恥辱的慕尼黑協定(一九三八年九月二十九日),承認蘇台區屬德。可是到翌年三月十五日,德軍却進佔了捷克全境。

Disaster at Munich The Treaty of Munich directly contributed to the aggrandizement of the Nazi powers. Britain's Chamberlain and France's Daladier tried to pacify Hitler in securing the 'peace in our time', but Hitler answered them with the conquering of Czechoslovakia and the aggression of Poland in the next year.



軸心交歡 二次世界大戰爆發前，日德義三國分別侵略他國領土，戰爭爆發以後，很快地結成軸心軍線，東西呼應，冀圖征服世界。上為希特勒之青年團拜訪東京，向歡迎之日人行納粹禮，表示兩國團結一致。一九四〇年九月二十七日日德義三國成立軍事同盟。

Birds of a Feather Flock Together The Hitlerite Youth Corps paying a visit to Japanese youth at Tokyo. The Military Alliance of the three Axis powers was formed on Sept. 27, 1940.



Japan Invades China

戰爭首先開始於東方，日本軍閥首先於一九三一年九月十八日侵犯瀋陽，很快的奪去了中國的寶庫東北。翌年擾亂上海，挑動一二八戰爭，繼而蠶食華北，中國一再容忍，至一九三七年，由日軍在蘆溝橋的挑釁，逼使中國走上長期抗戰的大道。平津與京滬經戰鬥後相繼失陷，戰爭中心移至徐州，日軍在台兒莊遭受重大損失。其後發生武漢大會戰，中國遷都於重慶，繼續長期戰爭。

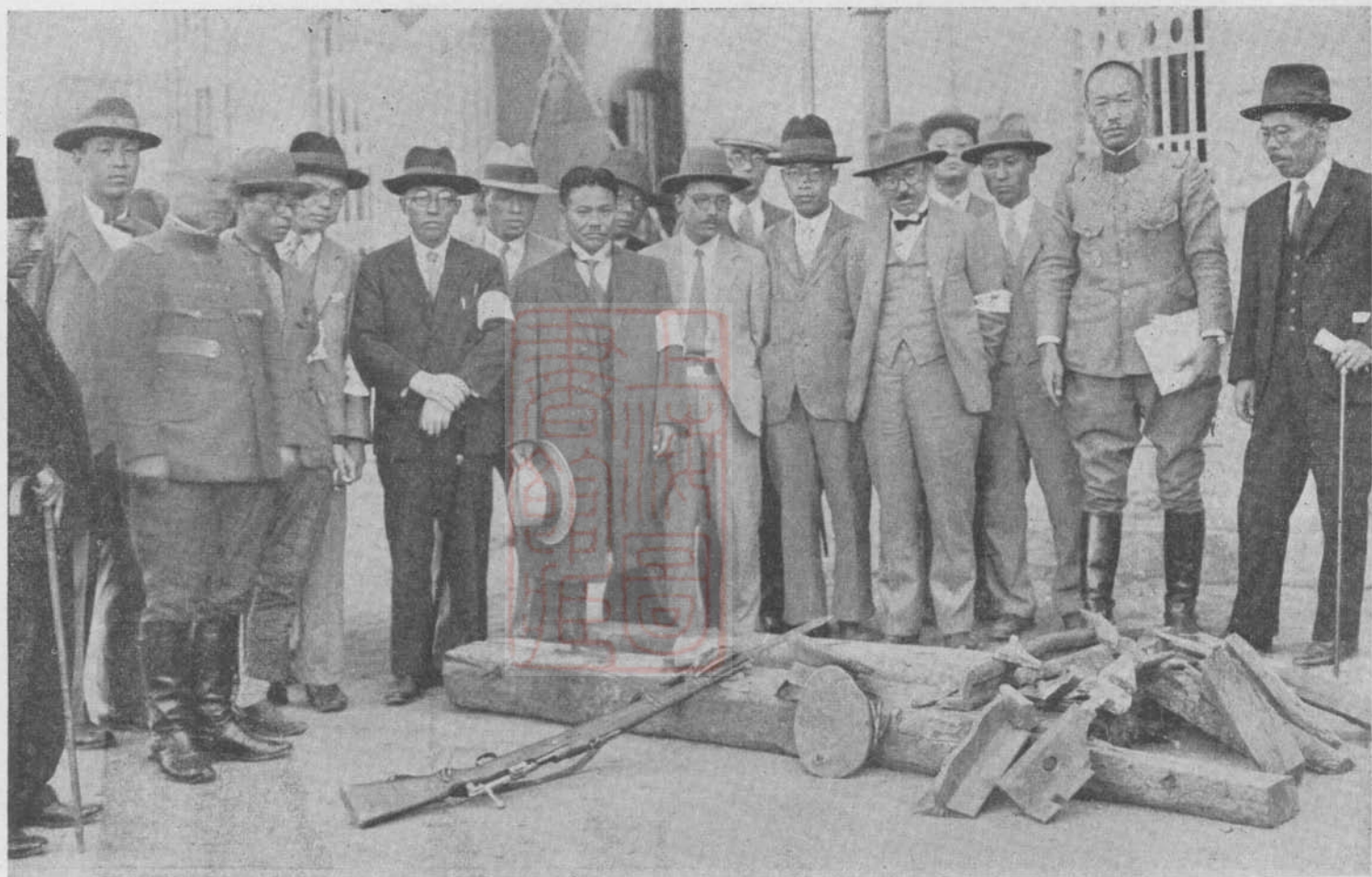
The dogs of war were first let loose in the East. On September 18, 1931, the Japanese attacked Mukden, and very speedily grabbed the whole of the Northeastern Provinces—China's treasure house.

The next year, 1932, saw the Japanese militarists showing their hands in Shanghai with the January 28 fighting in that city. North China was next invaded.

China tolerated all these crimes inflicted on her until 1937. The Japanese challenge at Lukouchiao (Marco Polo Bridge) on July 7 forced the Chinese nation to rise in defence of their country in a prolonged war of resistance.

Peiping, Tientsin, Shanghai and Nanking one after another fell into enemy hands after fierce engagements. The centre of the war moved to Hsuechow and the Japanese invaders were dealt a disastrous blow in the Battle of Taierhchuang.

The Battle of Wuchang-Hankow followed. China's capital was moved to Chungking where the continuation of the war was directed.



瀋陽事變 日本對華大侵略的開始是製造瀋陽事變，於一九三一年九月十八日藉口中國軍隊炸毀南滿鐵路，向瀋陽中國軍隊進行攻擊，同時佔領瀋陽及東北各重要城市。日本對華侵略戰爭就此揭開！圖為日軍及南滿路人員圍以破碎枕木，軍帽，槍隻證明破壞鐵路為中國軍隊所為之留影。

Mukden Incident Here an excuse was fabricated by the Japanese military officers for their invasion of China's North East on Sept. 18, 1931. The date was important because it turned the tide of the world situation. From then on, the world moved steadily toward war.



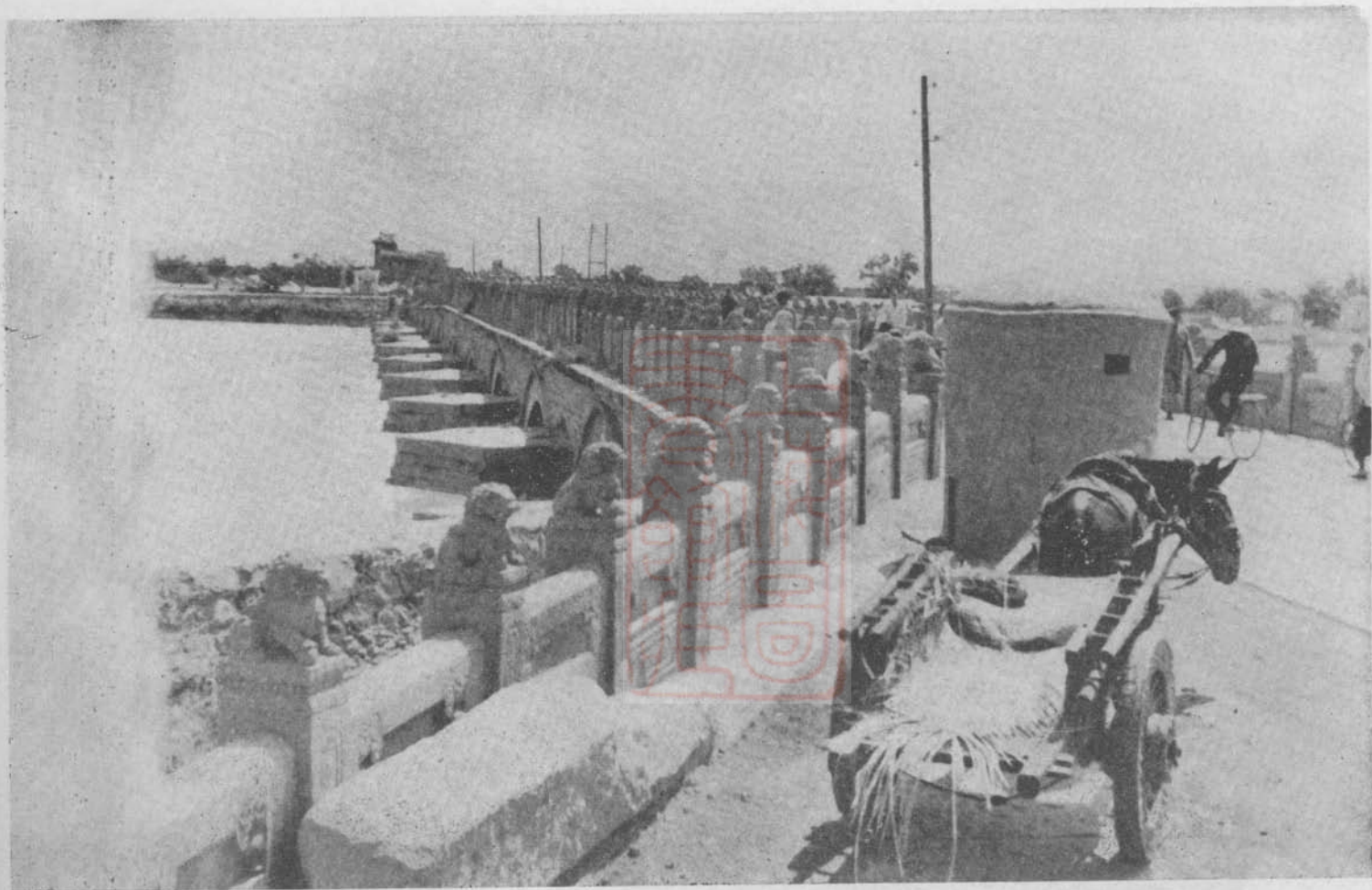
日軍佔領東三省 九一八事變發生，中國軍隊雖有抵抗，以事起倉卒，各地防衛不夠，義勇軍孤立作戰，僅僅三月時間，東北遼，吉，黑三省已盡陷敵手。敵踪散佈於東北原野。

Japanese invasion of Manchuria When the Japanese Kwangtung Army opened the attack at Mukden, the Chinese Government adopted a non-resistance policy in the hope that the League of Nations would do something. Within three months all three provinces of Liaoning, Kirin, and Heilungkiang had fallen into Japanese hands.



一二八淞滬戰役 日本爲威脅英美及國聯，逐步達到侵略目的，一九三二年一月二十八日又在上海攻擊中國軍隊，我軍源源開赴前線應戰。日軍圖以四小時佔領上海者，經十九路軍及第五軍阻擊，抵抗兩月以後中英美法義各國代表調解，成立停戰協定。

Battle of Shanghai To menace the American and British economic interests along the Yangtze Valley and to weaken the stand of the League, the Japanese created another war south of the River in January 1932. The Shanghai, Woosung area was greatly devastated. Above shows Chinese troops marching to the front.



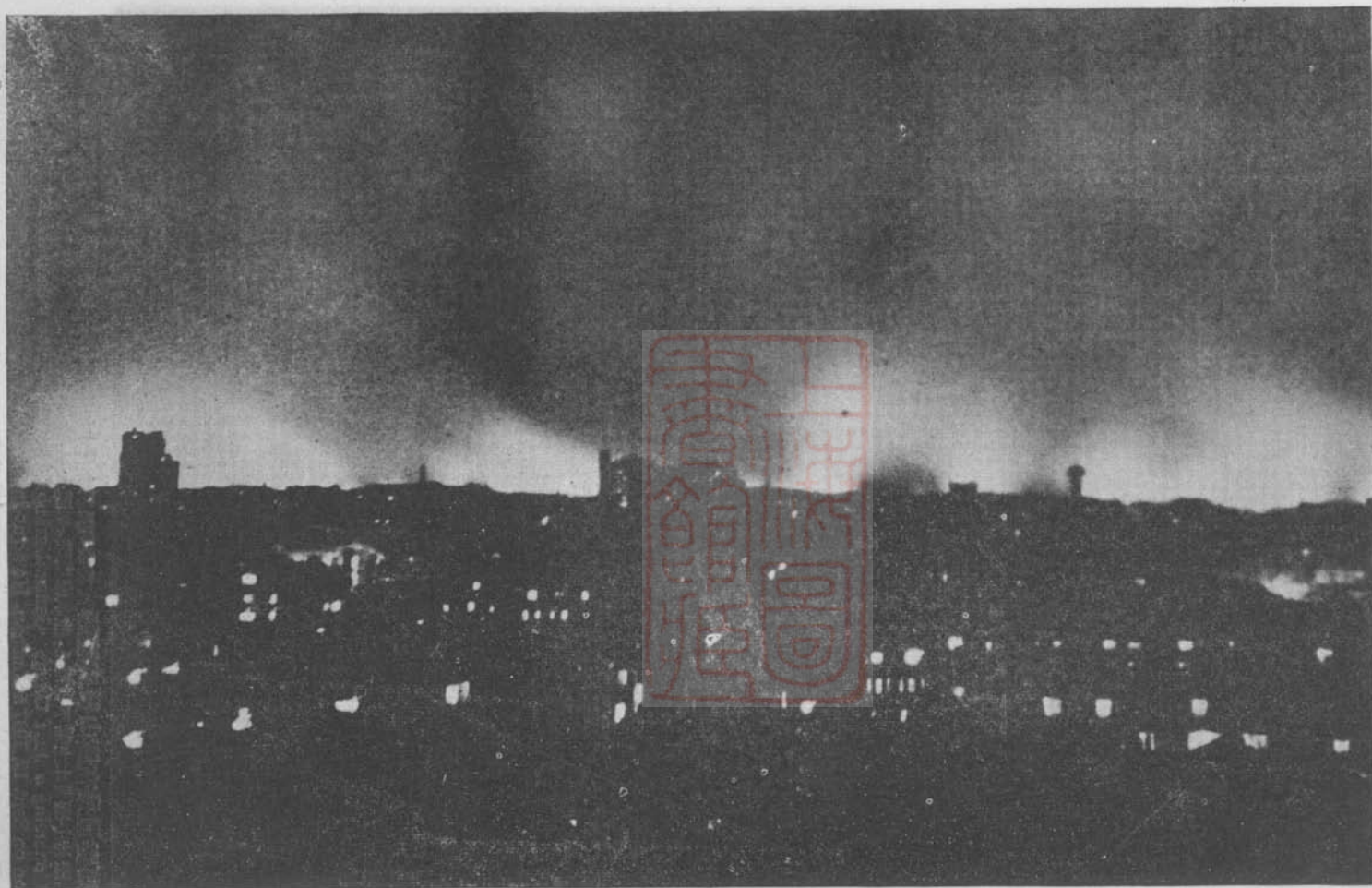
七七蘆溝橋事變 中國全面抗戰，於一九三七年七月七日開始於蘆溝橋。在這一天，中華民族展開了有史以來所未有的對於異族侵略的英勇戰爭，日軍在蘆溝橋演習，藉口七兵一名失蹤，堅欲入城搜索，卒為二十九軍拒絕，戰事遂於平津一帶展開。上為有歷史意義之蘆溝橋一瞥。

Marco Polo Bridge Incident The Sino-Japanese war flared up at the Marco Polo Bridge outside the city of Peking. On July 7th, 1937, the Japanese army, under false accusations, attacked the Chinese 29th Army. This bridge took on more historical importance.



蔣委員長在廬山發表談話 蔣委員長於九月十九日（一九三七年）在廬山發表談話，說明中國立場，堅持中國領土主權不被侵犯，並準備應戰。全國士氣，十分高昂。

Upholding a Just Cause Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek voiced the determination of a nation on Sept. 19, 1937 at Lushan. He announced to the world that the holy war of resistance was on. China would not desist until victory is won.



八一三上海戰爭爆發 八月十三日（一九三七年）日軍在所謂虹橋事件的藉口下侵略上海，中國軍隊三十萬人與民衆勇猛抵抗，戰鬥空前激烈，中國軍隊固守三月，終爲日軍佔領。上爲開北夜晚激戰時火燒情況。

Shanghai War Outbroke The Hungchiao Incident brought to Shanghai another aggressive war by Japanese on August 13, 1937. Chinese troops and civilians fight bravely. Defend for three months, the Great Shanghai then was occupied by Japanese. Picture shows fire in Chapei, Shanghai, during a bloody fighting at night.



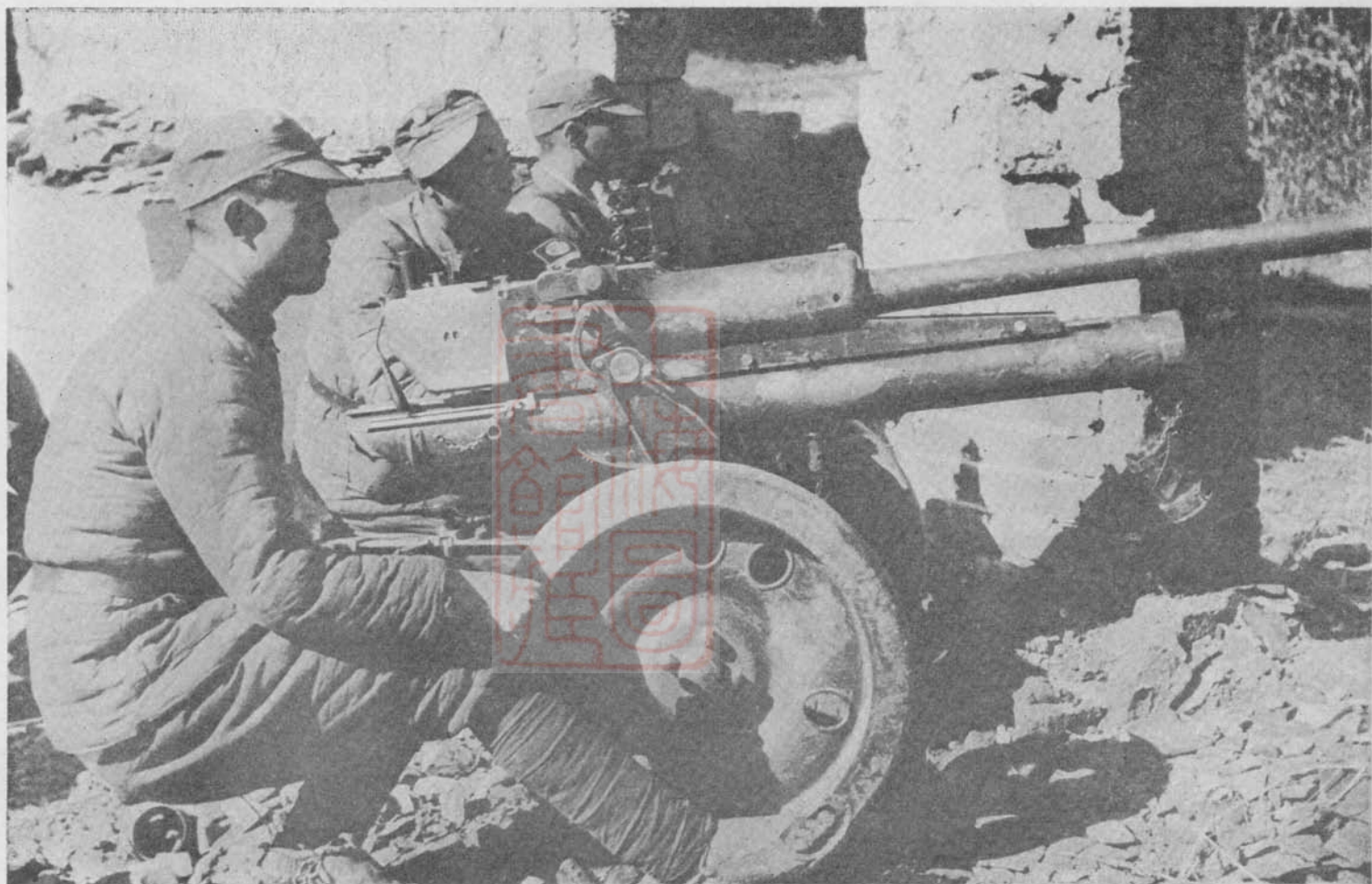
日軍侵入華北 平津淪陷，淞滬激戰之際，敵軍積極進攻華北，西侵綏遠山西，南沿平漢線攻入豫北，八個月期間（七七至二十七年三月）我軍屢戰屢退，山河變色，局勢日非，為抗戰最黯淡時間。圖為山西戰場我軍在雪中行軍。

Imperialistic Penetration Peking and Tientsin were lost to the Japanese when war was raging to its climax in the Shanghai area. The Japanese soon carried out their plan to take the entirety of North China from which the Chinese had to retreat.



台兒莊大戰 台兒莊我軍之機關陣地。徐州之戰的最高峯為台兒莊之決戰，雙方調集主力兵團，自三月中旬起，在台兒莊一帶衝殺，最後被我軍包圍於台兒莊內，加以殲滅，此役日軍傷亡萬餘人，俘輕重機鎗數百挺，俘虜數千人，為抗戰中最大的勝利之一。

Battle of Taierhchuan Chinese troops are fighting hardly at Taierhchuan which is a climax of the first stage of Sino-Japanese war. Japanese troops were surrounded by Chinese and ten thousand more men either killed or wounded. Taierhchuan marked one of the important victory in Chinese resistance war.



武漢會戰 徐州失守，武漢保衛戰展開，日軍從長江竄擾河南，安徽，江西諸省，目標為武漢。圖為在江西前線之砲兵。日軍自六月開始攻武漢，其主力於九月中旬仍被阻於贛北與鄂東

The Battle of Hankow The loss of Hsuechow bared the defense of the Wuchong and Hankow area, whither the Chinese Government had moved its headquarters a few months back. These Chinese artillery units guarded the mountain pass in Kiangsi for several months.

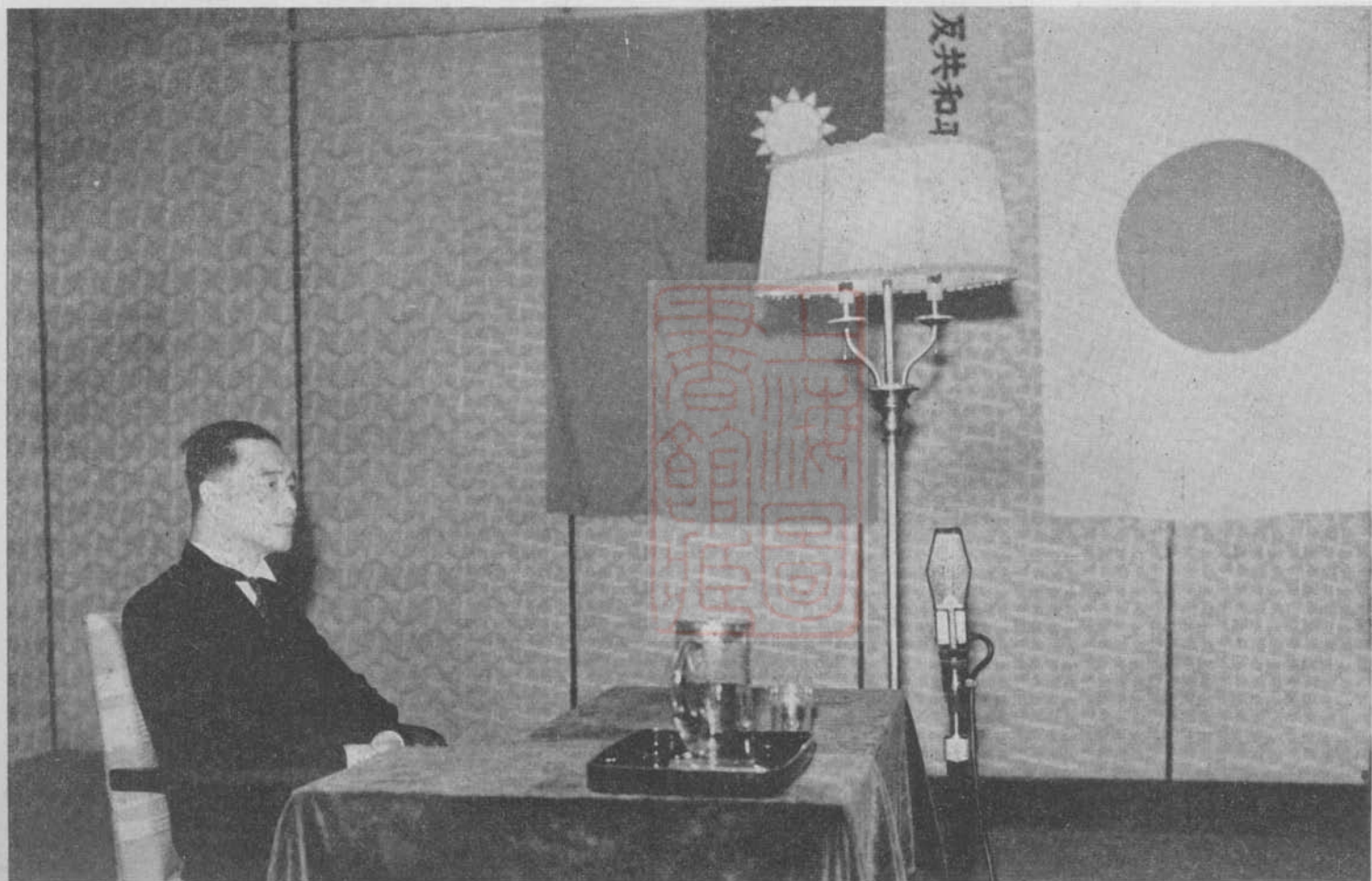


侵略者之墓 贛北萬家嶺一役，日軍第一〇六師團損失慘重，傷亡逾萬，其後肅清戰場發現死屍死馬及戰利品極多。日軍墳墓比比皆是。
 All Invaders lie in A'ien Lands More than ten thousand Japanese were lost in the Battle of Wanchialing in Northern Kiangsi. These graves were the relics of the ambitious dreams of an ambitious race.



日軍傷亡重大 武漢會戰，先後四個半月，大小戰鬥數百次，日軍使用之十二個師團，傷亡二十萬人，曾補充五六次之多。上為此役我軍所獲戰利品之一部。

Japanese Losses The Battle of Wuchong-Hankow area lasted more than four months. The Japanese high-command employed twelve divisions which suffered casualties that ran to tens of thousand. These were captured during the battles.



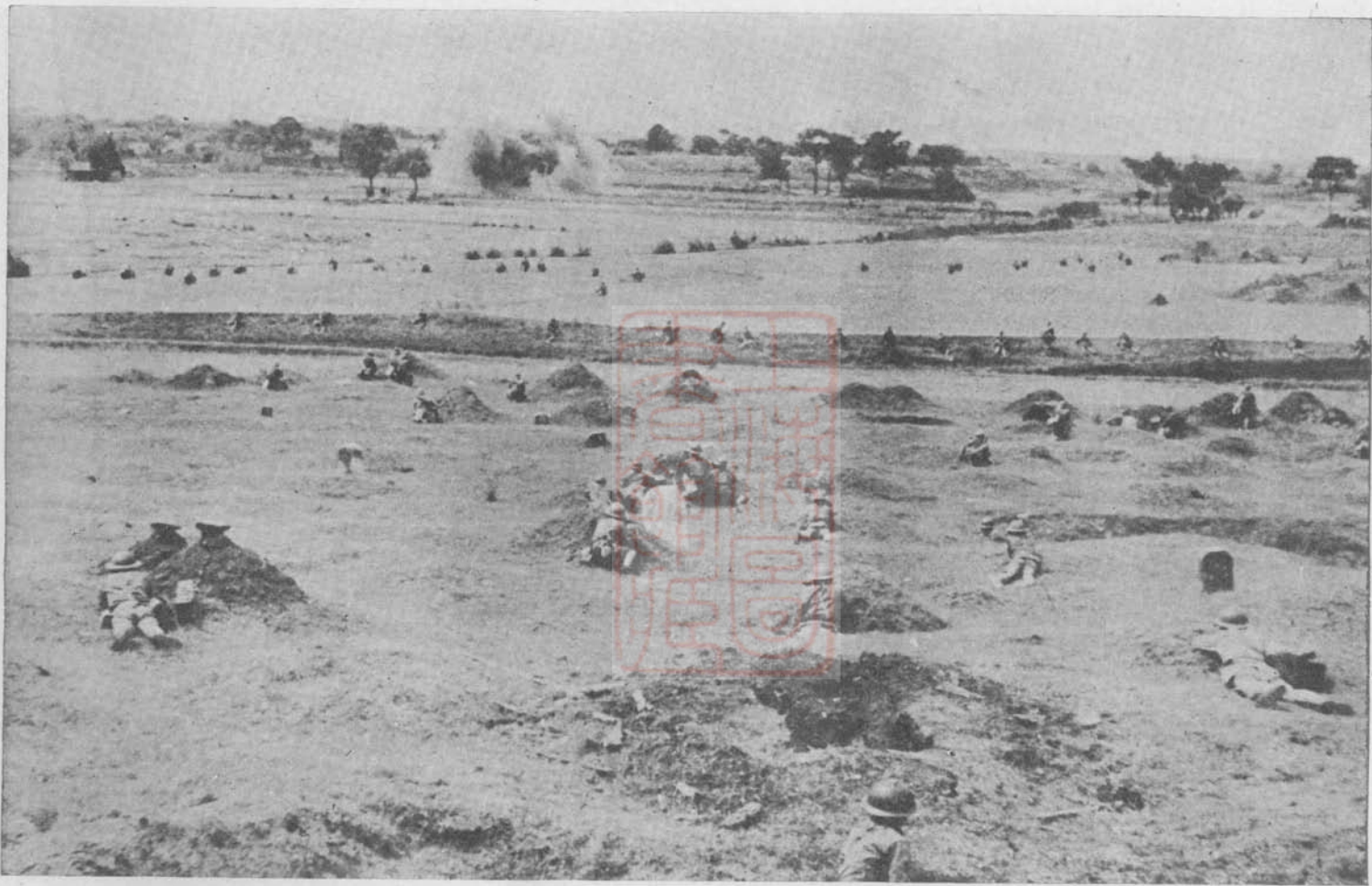
汪精衛叛國 國民黨副總裁汪逆精衛，受失敗主義影響，公然叛國，一九三八年十一月潛行離渝飛河內，投向日人懷抱，以“反共和平”為號召，担任偽國民政府主席。

Traitor Wang Ching-wei Kuomintang's Vice-Chairman Wang Ching-wei turned traitor in November 1938 and fled to Nanking via Hanoi to head a puppet government under the dominance of the Japanese army. He evaded punishment by dying before V-J Day.



讀“皇軍”佈告 日軍於浙閩沿海進攻，佔領了福州（一九四一年四月二十二日）及沿海各地，鄉下人在街上讀着“皇軍”的親善佈告。九月我軍又收復福州。福州在抗戰中曾數次轉手。

Chinese Peasants Reading Japanese Circulars Foochow, capital of Fukien, had changed hands several times during the war. Picture shows Fukien peasants reading posters issued by the Japanese Army.



鄂北反攻 日軍爲鞏固武漢情勢，一九四〇年以來數度進攻鄂北鄂西，棗陽爲戰事一大中心。圖爲國軍反攻棗陽城。

Counter-attack in northern Hupei To strengthen the position of Hankow, Japanese for several times launched attacks in northern and western Hupei since 1940. In Tsaoyang, north-west of Hankow was the center of the war. Chinese troops, in above picture, is counter-attacking Tsaoyang city occupied by the enemy.

歐洲閃電戰

The Blitz-kreig in Europe

Having completed his preparations for the conquest of Europe, Hitler in September 1939 chose Poland as the first victim of his blitz-kreig attack strategy. Within one month Poland was fully occupied.

In 1940, the blitz-kreig tactics again proved successful as the Germans occupied Denmark and Norway. Passing through the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxemburg, Germany also subdued France.

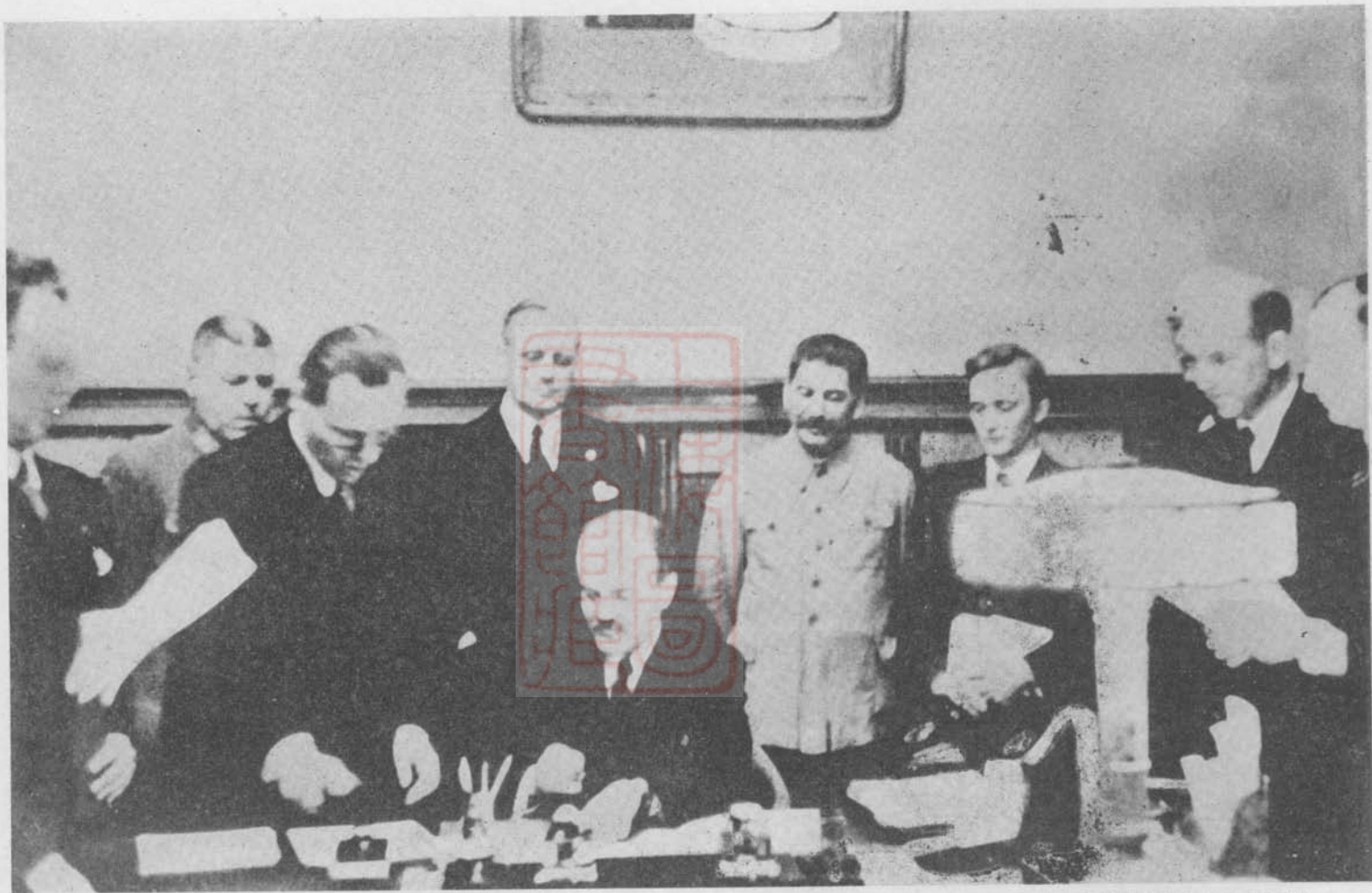
Plans for the subjugation of the British in the wake of these victories were however frustrated as the Germans lost the Battle of Britain. Hitler turned his attention to the Balkans. Yugo-slavia, Greece, Hungary, and Roumania were forced to join the Axis.

From northern Europe to southern Europe, Nazi-ism held sway. The height of Hitler's achievements had indeed been reached.

The United States of America, now felt the threat of war against herself, began active preparations to hit the Axis.

希特勒征歐準備完成，於一九三九年九月首先閃擊波蘭，一月時間佔領全波蘭。一九四〇年用閃擊戰佔據丹麥與挪威，通過荷比盧，屈服了法國，他還預備乘勝越過英吉利海峽，征服英倫，然而不列顛之戰失敗了，不得不轉兵來肅清巴爾幹、南斯拉夫、希臘、匈牙利、羅馬尼亞均被迫加入軸心。從北歐到南歐，全是納粹的天下，這真是希特勒最輝煌的時代。

美國遭受到戰爭的威脅，已在積極準備打擊軸心！



德蘇締結互不侵犯協定 德國為求東線安定，準備必要時再進攻蘇聯，於一九三九年八月二十三日在莫斯科與蘇聯簽訂十年互不侵犯條約，蘇外長莫洛托夫在條約上簽字，史達林元帥（莫氏之右）與德外長李賓特洛甫（莫氏之左）注視簽字式。蘇聯簽約目的在避免與德國發生衝突，然一九三九年六月二十二日，德國仍實行侵蘇。

USSR Signed Non-Aggression Pact with Germany The signing of this Pact on Aug. 23, 1939 was the biggest surprise of the year. Russian Commissar V.M. Molotov was putting his name on the paper while Marshal Josef Stalin and Germany's Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop watched.



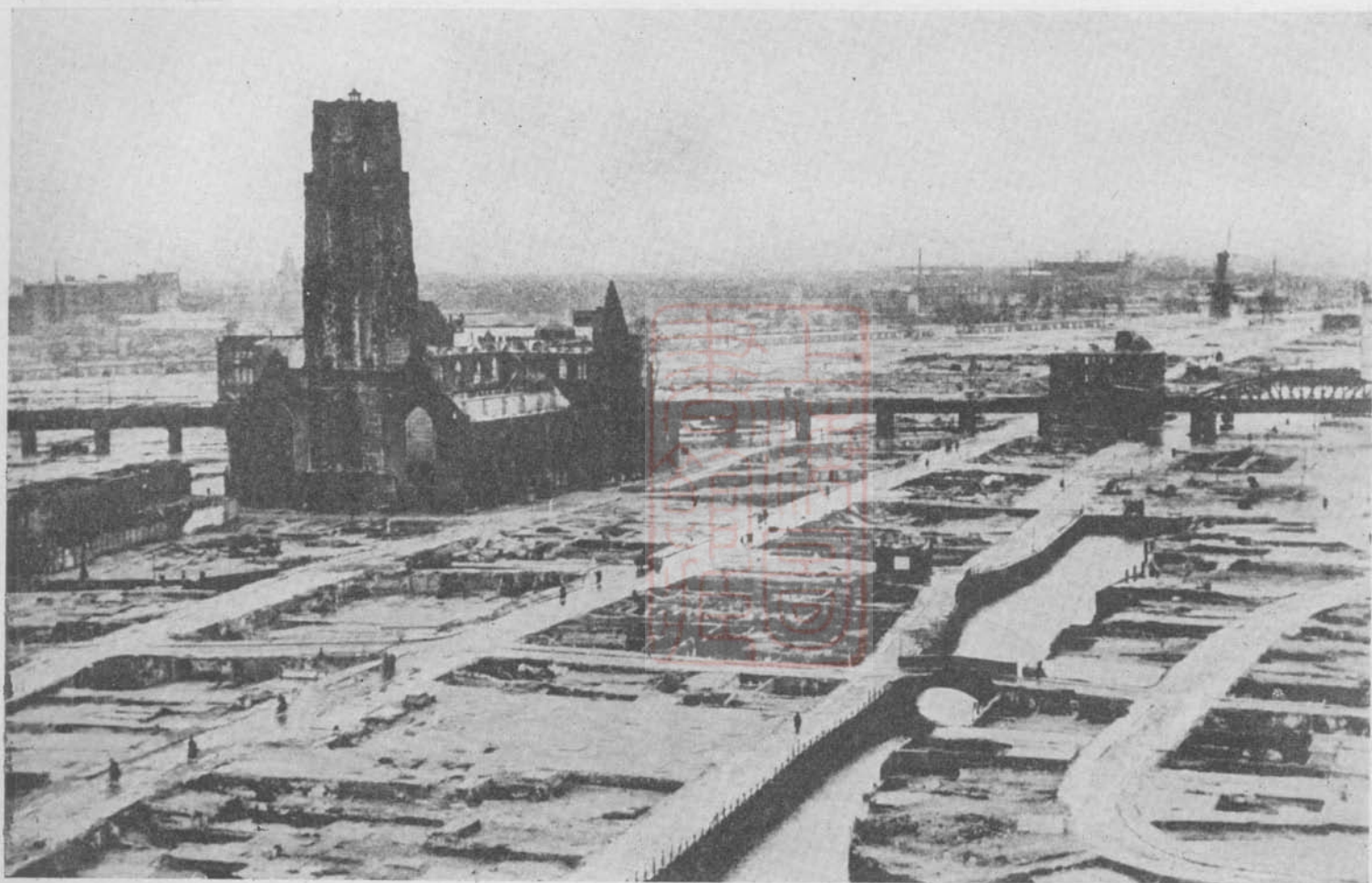
德國閃擊波蘭 德國併吞奧捷後，次一舉動為閃擊波蘭，德軍於一九三九年九月一日侵晨微雨中發動九十九個師團兵力一百萬人，飛機六千五百架，約佔德國實力的三分之二，以餓虎搏兔之勢，向波軍進逼，英法遂對德宣戰。波蘭以實力相差過巨，撐持一月之後，除東部於九月十七日為蘇軍進駐外，全被德軍佔領。上為希特勒赴波蘭前線視察。

German Blitzkrieg over Poland On September 1939, ninety-nine divisions of the German army with 6,500 planes crossed the Polish border. Poland surrendered after 35 days of heroic resistance, Der Fuerrer is evidently pleased with the Blitzkrieg.



德軍佔領丹挪 德軍於一九四〇年四月九日僅以十二小時時間，控制了丹麥，同日又在“保護”的名義下，由挪威奸細吉斯林為內應，登陸於挪威(上圖)。挪軍以寡敵衆，其後並有英法軍支援，抵抗至六月，嗣英法撤退，挪威乃失陷。

Fall of Denmark and Norway Hitler only needs twelve hours to conquer Denmark; that of Norway takes him longer, but still it is like a stride. Norway was betrayed from inside by her traitor, Quisling.



德軍侵犯荷比盧 德軍佔領挪威後，於一九四〇年五月十日開始侵犯荷蘭、比利時、盧森堡及法國，先一日實行大規模轟炸，荷京阿姆斯特丹受重創，繼即以降落傘降落荷境，另越過比盧國境，與剛入比境之英法軍隊作戰。五日後德機又狂炸荷京，鬧市夷為平地（上圖），死三萬人，荷蘭旋即投降。

Amsterdam Devasted After conquering Norway in stride, the Germans converged their superior forces on Holland, Belgium, Luxemburg and France. On May 9, 1940, Amsterdam was subjected to extensive bombing which killed thirty thousand persons and levelled many beautiful quarters.



敦刻爾克撤退 盟軍對德作戰失敗，比國宣佈投降，英軍約四十萬人被迫退至敦刻爾克海邊，英軍在陸地及天空攻擊下，調集各種船隻，以一星期時間，救出三十三萬人，為二次大戰撤退之光榮記錄。

Retreat from Dunkirk The retreat from Dunkirk in the summer of 1940 was one of the few historical examples that turned disaster into glory. The British people had accomplished the impossible. In a week they rescued 330,000 men under fierce attack from land and air



德軍在法北作戰 德軍由荷比向法北推進，勢如破竹，盟軍節節退至塞納河，巴黎遂陷入德軍圍攻中，法蘭西全境為失敗主義所籠罩，雖仍保留相當武備，但已失去作戰力量。圖為德軍進襲部隊準備突擊。

Attacking Paris Extraordinary success marked the early days of Hitler's expansion. The Allied forces in northern France collapsed like fallen leaves before the advancing Germans. The Maginot Line failed to live up to previous expectations.



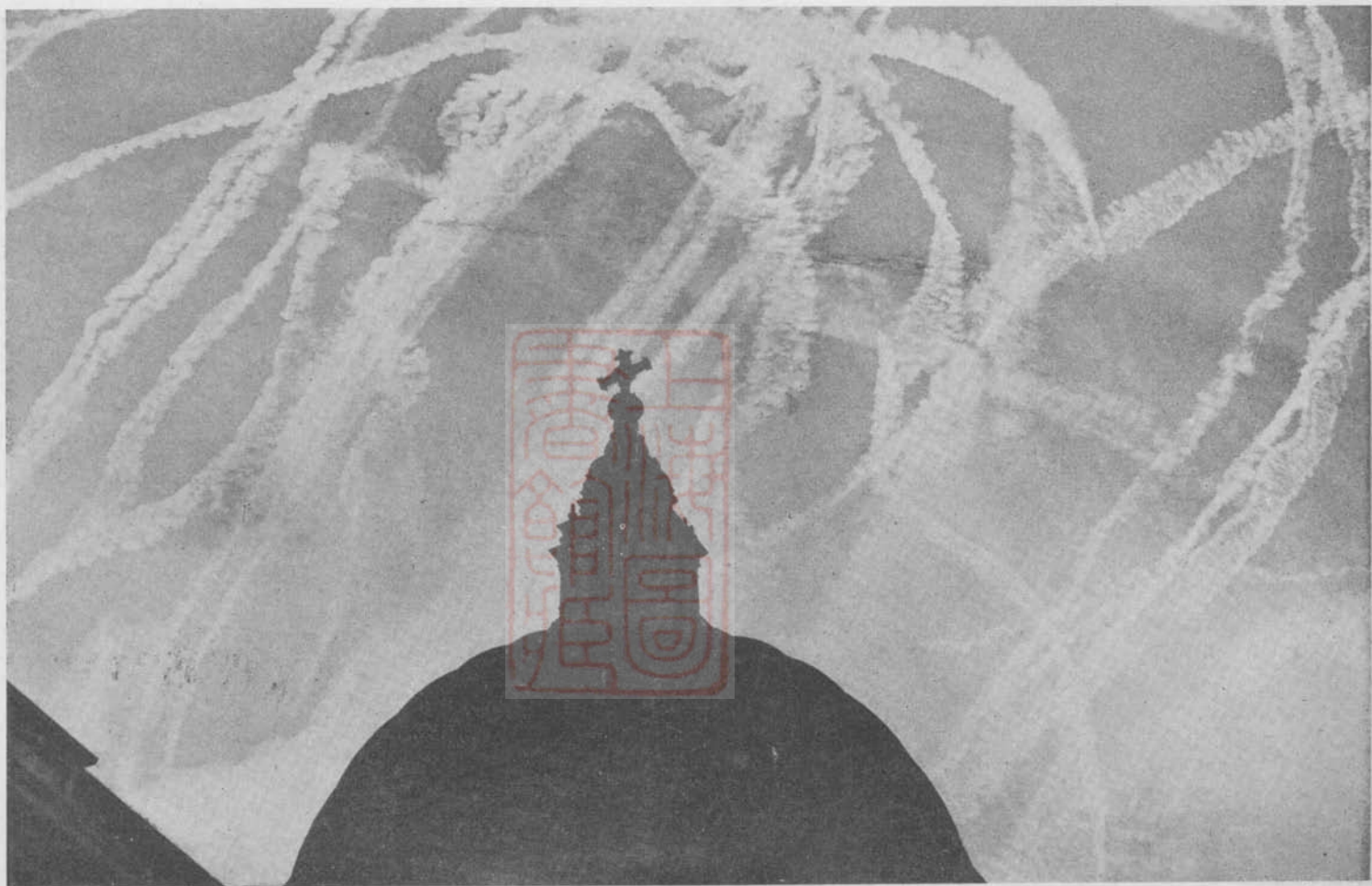
義大利參戰 當德國進犯法國時，大戰中兩大法西斯領袖希特勒與義相墨索里尼晤於貝尼諾山隘，德國將義大利亦拖下水，一九四〇年六月十日義向英法宣戰，準備從背後夾攻法國。義大利對英法作戰，並無大表現，僅於德法停戰後於六月二十四日與法簽定法義停戰協定，得了些小便宜。

Italy Enters War Fascist leaders, Adolf Hitler (left) and Benito Mussolini, met at Brenner Pass station preceding Italy's entrance into war. It was announced a few days before France collapsed.



法國第三共和淪亡 一九四〇年六月十日德軍進巴黎，法國貝當政府求和，宣佈第三共和告終，實行極權獨裁制。法軍一百五十萬人放下武器。德法停戰協定二十一日在上次大戰戰和之康邊森林及所用的花車上由參謀總長李德爾向法代表宣讀，希特勒坐在當年福熙元帥的椅子上，面對着被征服者。

End of the Third Republic On June 10, 1940, the French army surrendered. Here, in Compiègne Forest, Hitler sits on the chair Marshal Foch used in 1918, and dictates terms to the French envoy through Keitel.



不列顛之戰 法國投降以後，希特勒準備進攻英倫三島，從一九四〇年八月八日起以四百架飛機襲擊英吉利海峽，機場，碼頭，鐵路，後來增加到八百架，英國受災極重，幸有颶風式與噴火式戰鬥機，予德國米塞史米德機以重創，不列顛之戰，德國終至失敗，德國喪失飛機二，三七五架。上為九月二日（一九四〇）攝得飛機飛過聖保羅教堂上留下之白煙。

Battle of Britain Standing up gloriously out of the flames and smoke of surrounding buildings, St. Paul's cathedral is pictured during the great fire raid of Sunday Sept. 2, 1940. The striking background of the vapour trails in the air depicts the heroic struggle of RAF planes warding off their enemies.



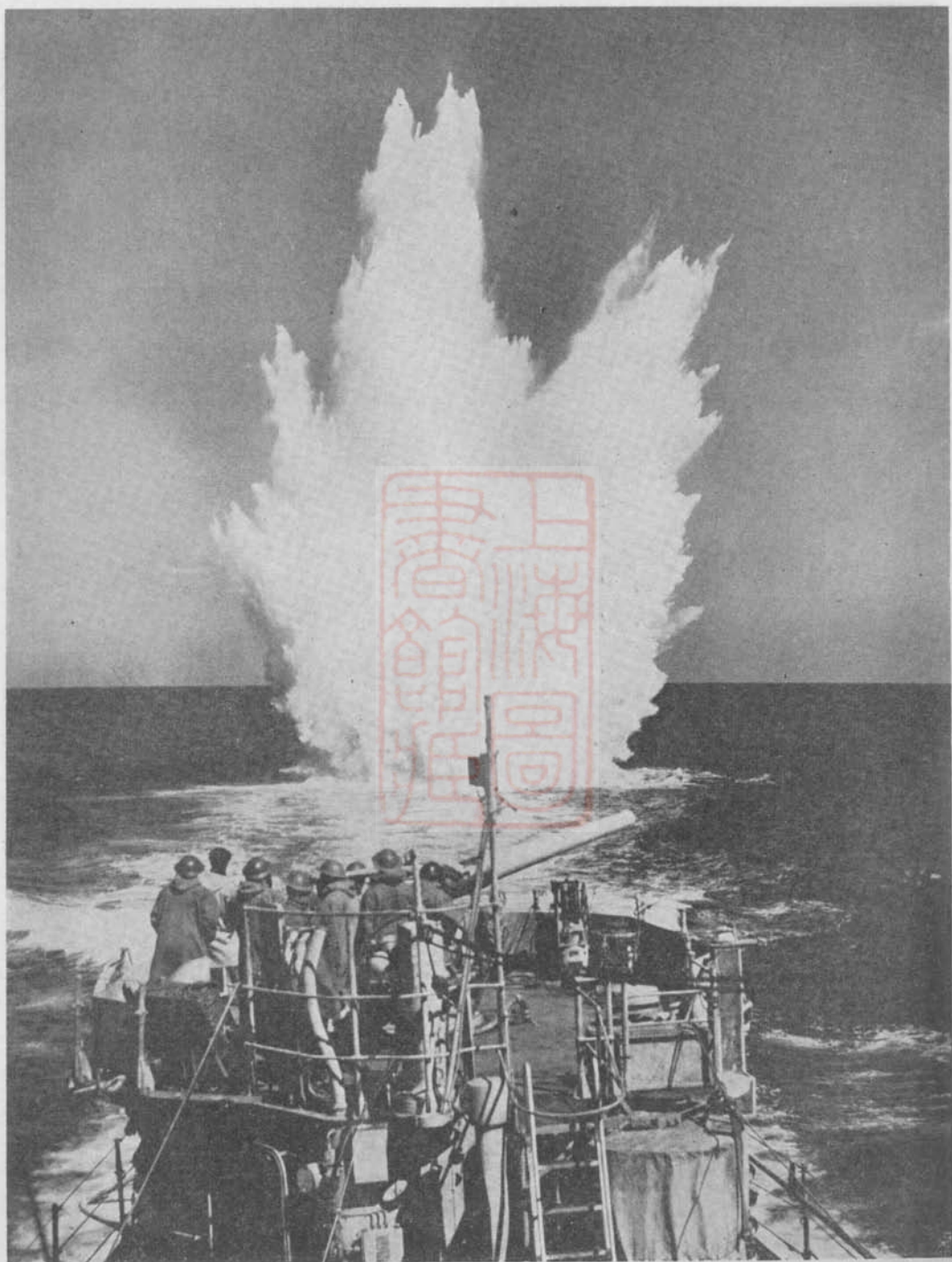
倫敦在火燒中 德機攻英的最高峯爲一九四〇年十一月二十九日，天黑之後倫敦落燃燒彈爆炸彈數千枚，五百年以上之歷史建築摧毀無餘，上爲著名之聖保羅教堂在火舌吞吐中。不列顛之戰，英死傷飛行員七三三人，平民一萬四千人，重傷二萬人，房屋炸毀百萬所。

Old Gallant London The Battle of Britain reached its climax on Nov. 29, 1940, when thousands of bombs were dropped on one day. Picture shows St. Paul's Cathedral standing gloriously amid the flames.



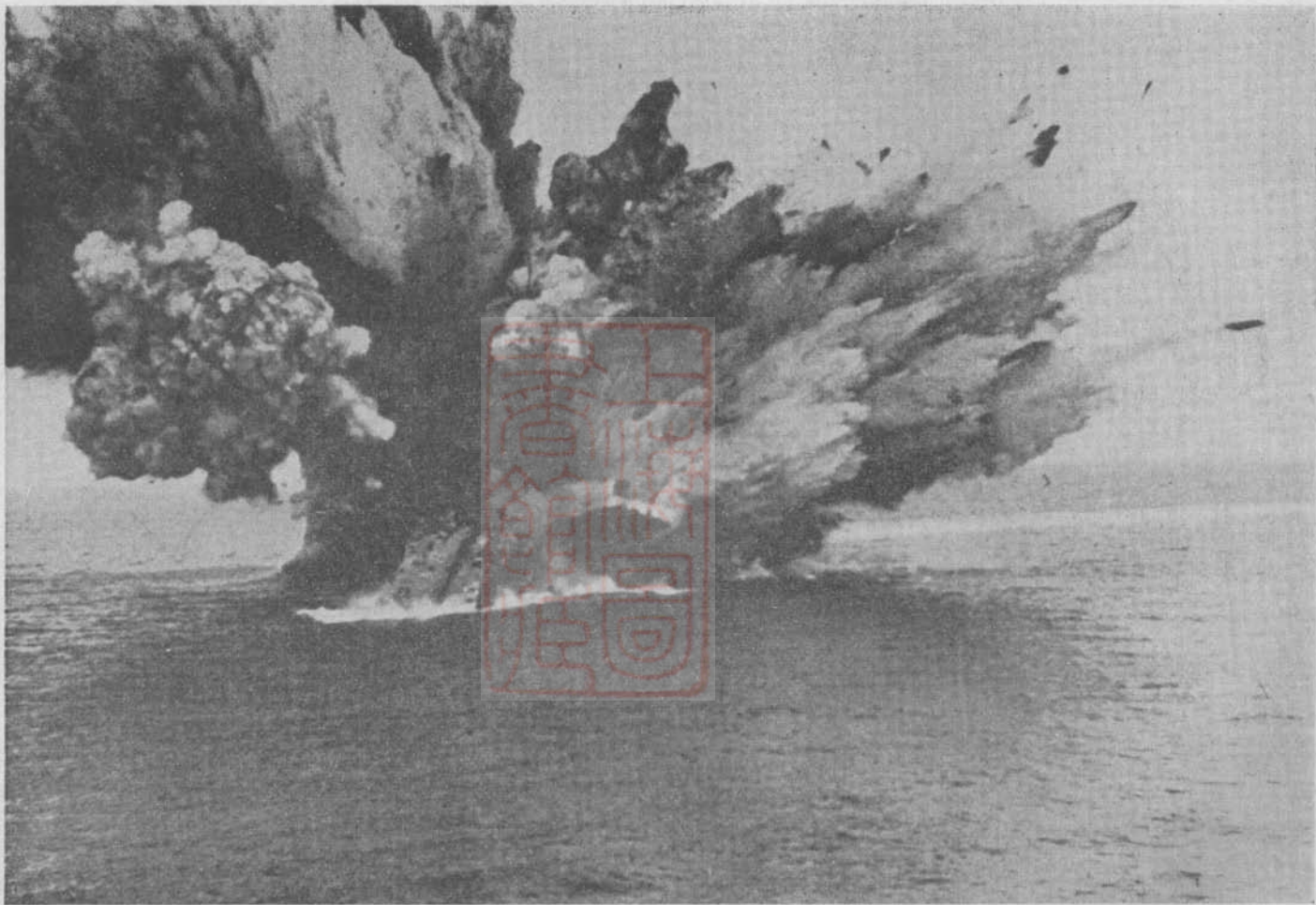
快樂的天使 戰爭的恐怖，不能消滅孩子們的天真，這批在轟炸下的倫敦兒童，在被疏散時期暫時與爸爸媽媽隔離，但是它們還是那麼純真，愉快，玩皮。不列顛之戰時，每天有數千兒童疏散下鄉。

Happy Children Thousands of youngsters were dispatched to safety everyday during the great raids on London. Though they had to leave their homes and parents, yet they were joyous over the prospect of living in the open country.



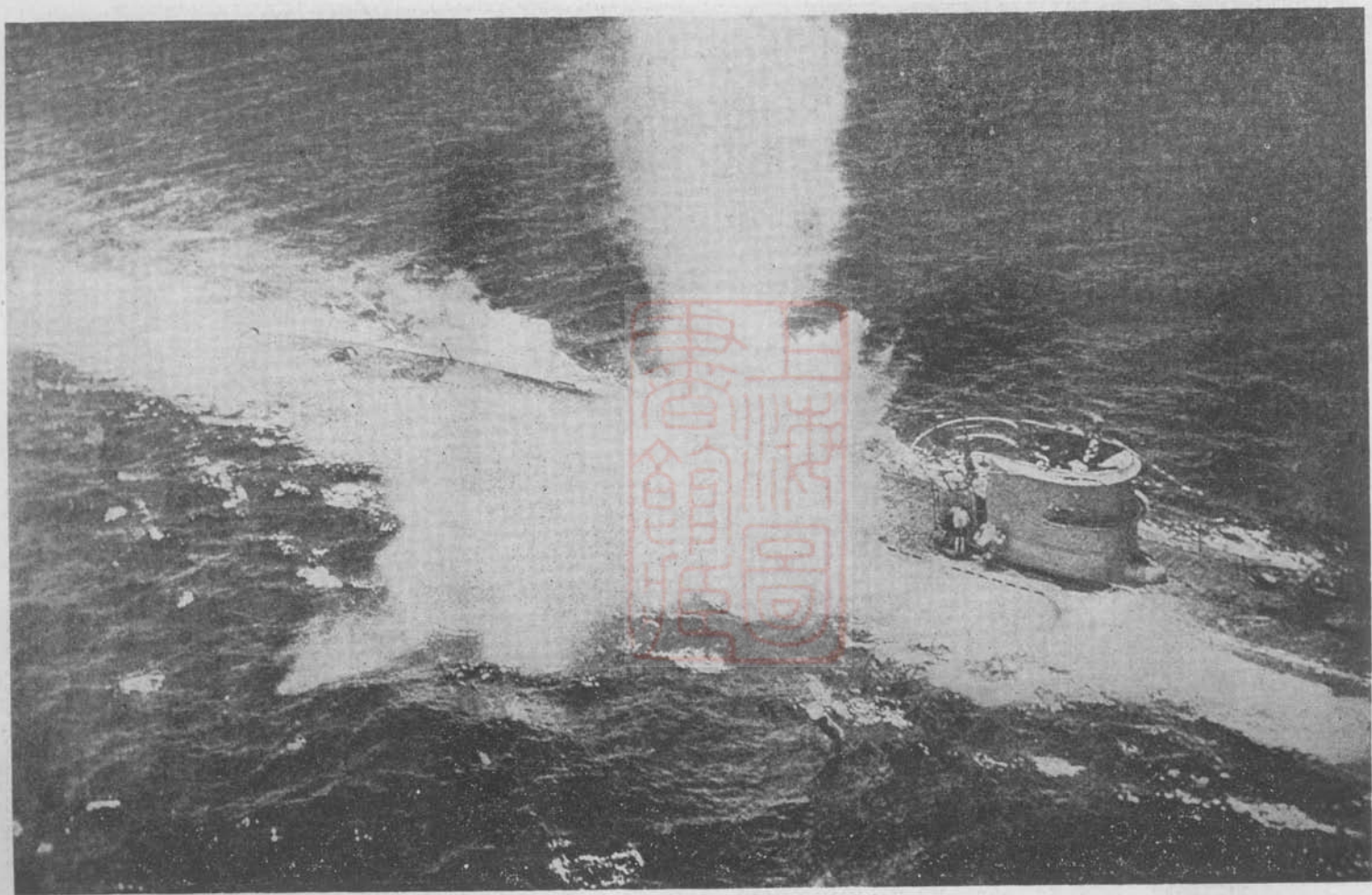
大西洋之戰 盟國一方面要保持海上優勢，一方面要確保美國的租借法案援助物資的安全到達英國，與德國在大西洋苦鬥了數年。德海軍以潛艇戰爭威脅盟國護航隊，盟國以反潛艇戰爭突破封鎖。圖為盟英海軍在大西洋作戰之美驅逐艇，發現德潛艇放出之深水炸彈爆炸。

The Atlantic Battle The sea-route of the north Atlantic had to be kept open in order to keep Britain alive. When the British Navy was hard pressed, these American destroyers came to its rescue. Picture shows depth charges hurled by one U.S. destroyer.



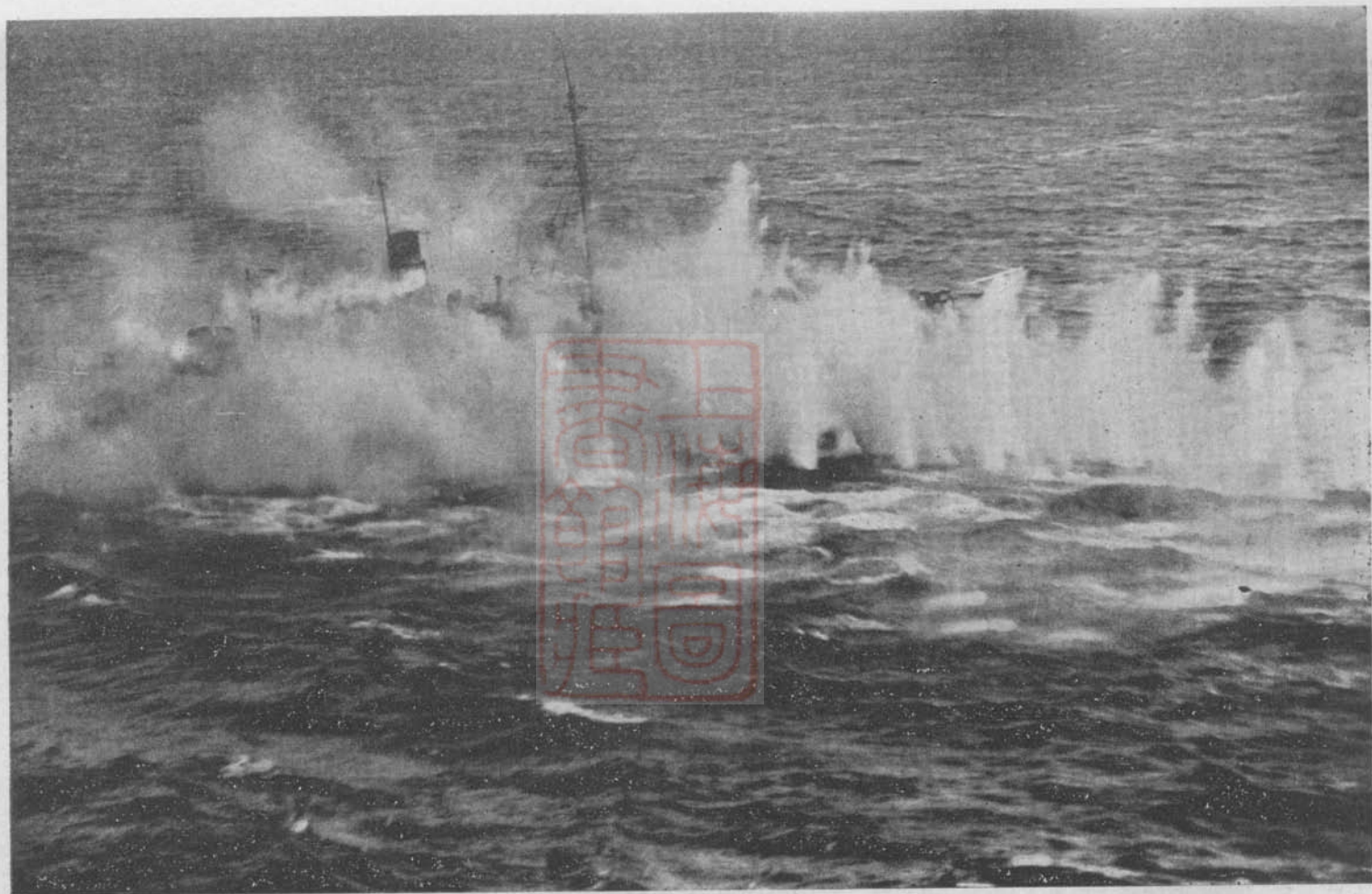
英主力艦巴漢號爆炸 一九四一年九月二十五日下午四時二十五分，英主力艦巴漢號與其他軍艦在地中海距離亞歷山大港二百哩處作戰時，為德國潛艇 U. 331 襲擊，集中之魚雷於近距離向巴漢號煙囪與後砲座間左船舷放射，艦乃向左傾斜，中雷四分鐘後傾倒時，火藥庫忽然爆炸，損失官兵八百五十九人。

H.M.S. Barham Blew Up At 4.25 in the afternoon of Nov. 25, 1941, H.M.S. Barham was attacked by the German submarine U. 331, while operating with other ships 200 miles W.N.W. of Alexandria. Her magazine blew up and she sank with the loss of 859 officers and men.



轟炸德國潛艇 由於護航制度的推行，減輕了日益增漲的德國潛艇威脅。圖為德國潛艇人員在被炸時，另一炸彈又落下，蟄伏於潛望台旁之緊張情狀。

Ash Can for German Submarine The promoting of convoy system by the Allied ended the growing German submarine menace. German submarine crews, in above picture, crouch near conning tower as another ash can heads toward them.

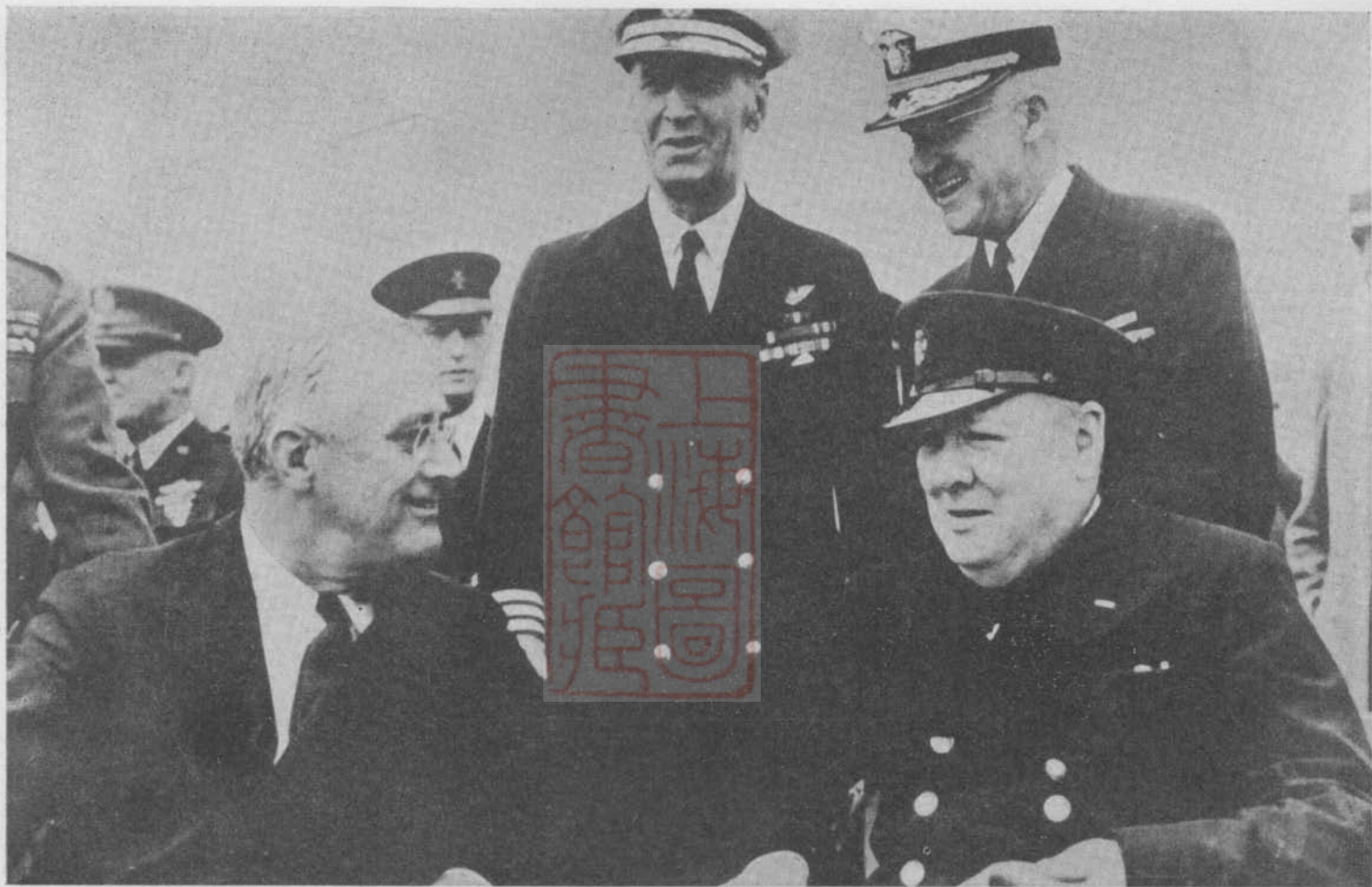


德船被襲 英國空軍戰鬥機於大西洋搜索德國船隻，阻擊武裝敵船兩艘，一艘沉沒，一艘中雷後自行墜毀。上為第二艘武裝敵船被攻擊之近影。
German Trawlers Attacked RAF Beaufighters intercepted two armed German trawlers on the Atlantic. One was sunk and the other was abandoned by its crew. This is the close-up of the attack on the second trawler



德潛艇俘虜 一九四三年八月至十月三個月中，德潛艇被盟軍擊毀者達六十餘艘，一次大規模的海上潛艇戰中被俘獲之德國潛艇俘虜在解往俘虜營途中。

German U-boats Survivors More than sixty U-boats were destroyed by the Allies in August, September and October 1943. Above shows German U-boats prisoners brought in after a big Atlantic Battles on their way to a P.O.W. camp.



大西洋憲章 英首相邱吉爾與美羅斯福總統於一九四一年八月九日，首次相晤於大西洋紐芬蘭海軍艦上，羅邱會議後發表宣言，申述英美作戰目的，此即所謂大西洋憲章。該宣言保證所有各民族得自行選定其政府，恢復因德國侵略而損失之主權，公海航行自由，實行國際經濟合作，以建立公正而永久之和平。

The Atlantic Charter American President Roosevelt met British Prime Minister Churchill for the first time on board a battleship in Newfoundland Bay in August, 1941, from which was enacted the famous Atlantic Charter, upholding the principles of basic human rights and a just and permanent peace.

DECLARATION BY UNITED NATIONS

DECLARATION BY UNITED NATIONS:

A JOINT DECLARATION BY THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND, THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, BELGIUM, CANADA, COSTA RICA, CUBA, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, EL SALVADOR, GREECE, GUATEMALA, HAITI, HONDURAS, INDIA, ISLANDIA, JAPAN, LUXEMBOURG, NEW ZEALAND, NICARAGUA, NORWAY, PANAMA, POLAND, SOUTH AFRICA, YUGOSLAVIA.

The Governments signatory hereto,

Having subscribed to a common program of purposes and principles embodied in the Joint Declaration of the President of the United States of America and the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland dated August 14, 1941, known as the Atlantic Charter.

Being convinced that complete victory over their enemies is essential to defend life, liberty, independence and religious freedom, and to preserve human rights and justice in their own lands as well as in other lands, and that they are now engaged in a common struggle against savage and brutal forces seeking to subjugate the world, DECLARE:

(1) Each Government pledges itself to employ its full resources, military or economic, against those members of the Tripartite Pact and its adherents with which each government is at war.

(2) Each Government pledges itself to cooperate with the Governments signatory hereto and not to make a separate armistice or peace with the enemies.

The foregoing declaration may be adhered to by other nations which are, or which may be, rendering material assistance and contributions in the struggle for victory over Hitlerism.

*Done at Washington
January First 1942*

The United States of America
by *Franklin D. Roosevelt*

The United Kingdom of Great Britain
and Northern Ireland & Ireland
by *Winston Churchill*

on behalf of the 22 countries
of the sign of this Declaration
by *Joseph Stalin*

The Republic of China
by *Chiang Kai-shek*

Member of the Republic of the
United Nations
by *Wang Kang*

The Commonwealth of Australia
by *Walter White*

The Kingdom of Belgium
by *Pierre-Henri Spaak*

Canada
by *W. L. Mackenzie King*

The Republic of Costa Rica
by *Francisco Ferrer*

The Republic of Cuba
by *Fidel Castro*

The Dominican Republic
by *Francisco Prats*

The Republic of Guatemala
by *Guillermo Torrens*

The Republic of Haiti
by *Antoine L. Duvalier*

The Republic of Honduras
by *Francisco Ferrer*

The Republic of Iceland
by *Thorgeir Thorgeirson*

The Kingdom of Norway
by *Vidar Lissak*

The Republic of Panama
by *Antonio Quijada*

The Republic of Paraguay
by *Alfredo Stroessner*

The Republic of Peru
by *Manuel Prado Ugarteche*

The Republic of Poland
by *Wladyslaw Gombor*

The Republic of South Africa
by *J. G. van der Westhuizen*

The Republic of Yugoslavia
by *Ante Pavelic*

The Republic of Costa Rica
by *Francisco Ferrer*

The Republic of Cuba
by *Fidel Castro*

The Dominican Republic
by *Francisco Prats*

The Republic of Guatemala
by *Guillermo Torrens*

The Republic of Haiti
by *Antoine L. Duvalier*

The Republic of Honduras
by *Francisco Ferrer*

The Republic of Iceland
by *Thorgeir Thorgeirson*

The Republic of Panama
by *Antonio Quijada*

The Republic of Paraguay
by *Alfredo Stroessner*

The Republic of Peru
by *Manuel Prado Ugarteche*

The Republic of Poland
by *Wladyslaw Gombor*

The Republic of South Africa
by *J. G. van der Westhuizen*

The Republic of Yugoslavia
by *Ante Pavelic*

The Grand Duke of Luxembourg
by *Jules D'Almeida*

The Kingdom of the Netherlands
by *Jan de Wit*

The Republic of New Zealand
by *Frank B. Rowley*

The Kingdom of Norway
by *Vidar Lissak*

The Republic of Panama
by *Antonio Quijada*

The Republic of Paraguay
by *Alfredo Stroessner*

The Republic of Peru
by *Manuel Prado Ugarteche*

The Republic of Poland
by *Wladyslaw Gombor*

The Republic of South Africa
by *J. G. van der Westhuizen*

The Republic of Yugoslavia
by *Ante Pavelic*

聯合國宣言 英美蘇中澳等二十六國代表，為確定聯合國作戰目的，於一九四二年一月一日，簽定聯合國宣言於華盛頓，聲明共同承認大西洋憲章之原則，鄭重實行兩點：1. 使用全部軍事與經濟資源對德義日作戰，2. 不單獨與敵國停戰或言和。此宣言為大戰中一重大之歷史文獻。

Declaration by United Nations To set up the aim of the war and relation among the United Nations, a Declaration by United Nations signed by representatives of 26 countries was published. Each country pledges itself to employ its full resources against the enemy and not to make a separate armistice or peace with the enemies.

德苏战争

The Russo-German War

軸心勢力在歐洲，特別是巴爾幹的發展，與蘇聯利益發生衝突，德國更垂涎於蘇聯的資源，所以希特勒在十字軍東征布爾什維克的口號下，先下手為強，於一九四一年六月二十二日進攻蘇聯。

德蘇戰爭不是閃電戰，而是慘烈的長期消耗戰，先後達三年之久。

初期戰爭，德軍佔優勢，先以排山倒海之勢直搗蘇聯心臟，莫斯科幾致不守，幸德軍攻勢卒被阻止。一九四二年夏，德軍再攻高加索及頓河流域，史達林格勒為爭奪中心，血戰六十六天之後，德軍全部覆沒。一九四二年到一九四三年，蘇軍連續反攻，逐漸復恢復失土。

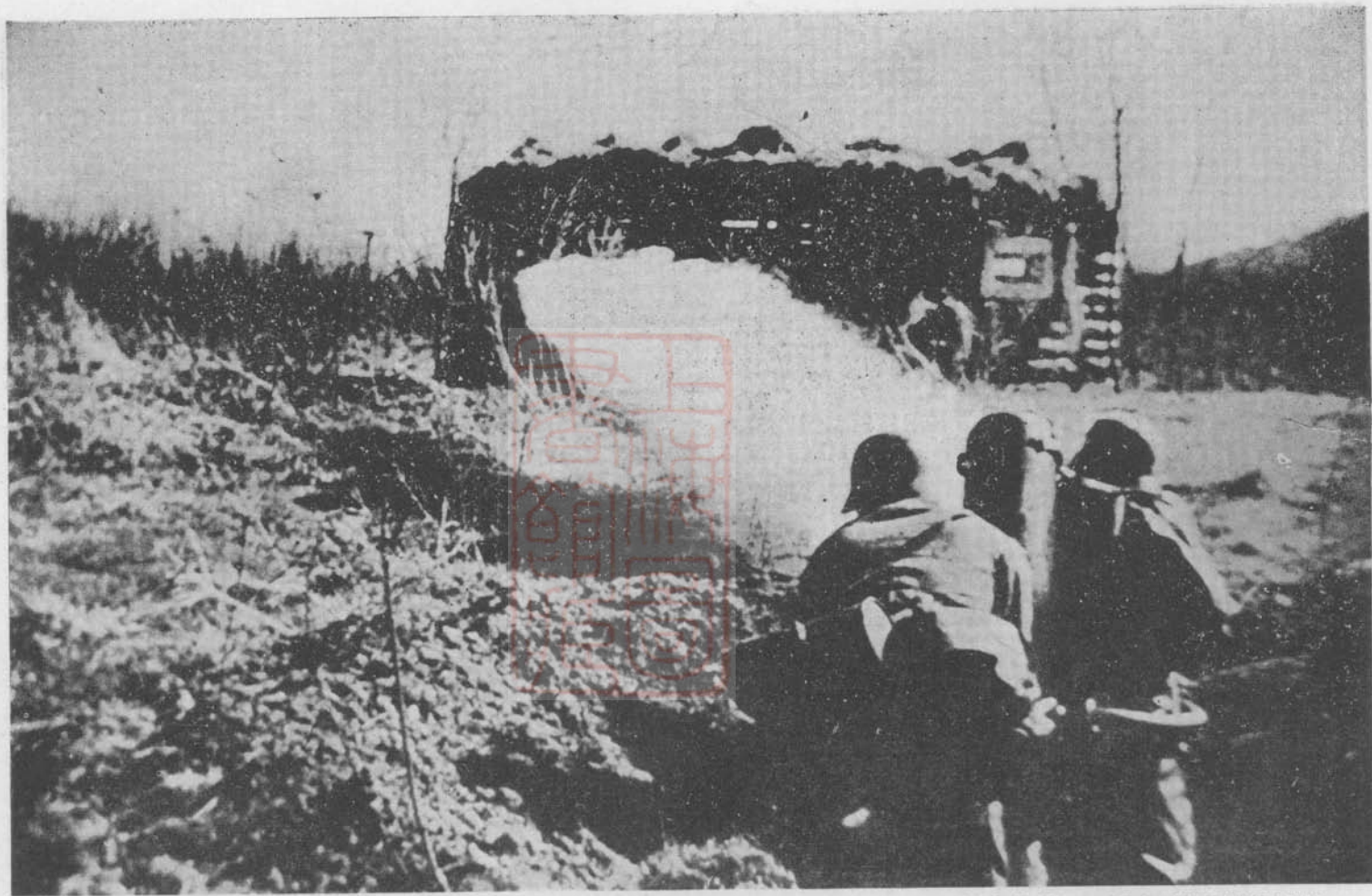
The expansion of Axis influence in Europe, and particularly in the Balkans, brought them into conflict with the Soviet Union. Germany, moreover, had aspirations to Russia's rich resources. Using the pretext of a crusade against Bolshevism, Hitler attempted to surprise the Russians when he ordered an attack on the Soviet Union on June 22, 1941.

The Russo-German war was no blitz-krieg encounter, but turned out to be a most terrible and long-drawn out conflict which lasted three full years.

In the early stages of this war, the Germans gained superiority. Striking with imposing strength at the very heart of the Soviet Union the Germans nearly took Moscow. Their advance was however successfully checked.

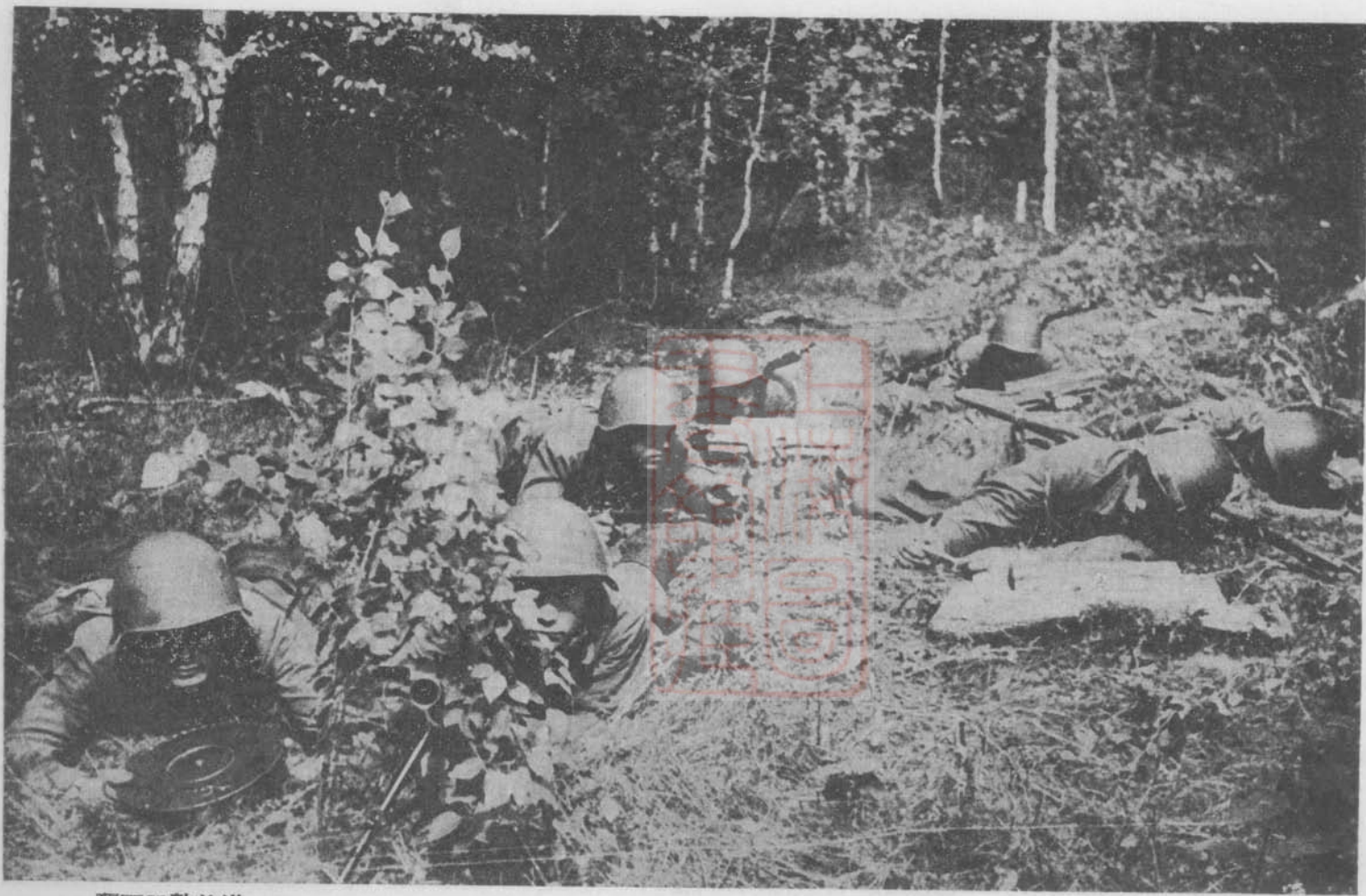
In the summer of 1942 the Germans launched another fierce offensive, in the Caucasus and Don basin areas. Stalingrad was the bone of contention in this battle. After the most bloody engagements in military history lasting 66 days, the German forces were annihilated.

* During 1942 and 1943, the Soviet Army launched several successful counter-offensives and lost territory was gradually recovered from the Germans.



德國進攻蘇聯 一九四一年六月二十二日黎明，德軍突從波羅的海岸到喀爾巴阡山麓一千五百哩的前線，集中二百萬人，用德國最新式的武器，分北，南，中三路進攻蘇聯，撕毀互不侵犯條約。圖為德軍噴火器正向蘇軍防禦工事攻擊。

Hitler's Attack on the USSR At dawn on June 22, 1941, the Germans crossed the Soviet border from the Baltic to the Carpathians. Two million men were used by Hitler in this adventure which brought him eventual defeat.



蘇軍阻敵前進 蘇德初期戰事，蘇聯僉卒應戰，損失甚大，德軍於開戰三個月後已近至莫斯科防衛線，失地五十萬方哩，莫斯科之戰展開。蘇軍於砲火下埋藏地雷阻止德軍坦克車前進。

"Stop the Nazis, Comrades!" The Russians suffered defeat after defeat in the first phase of the German-Soviet war. More than half a million sq. miles were lost in the first few months. The Germans were turned back only before the gates of Moscow.



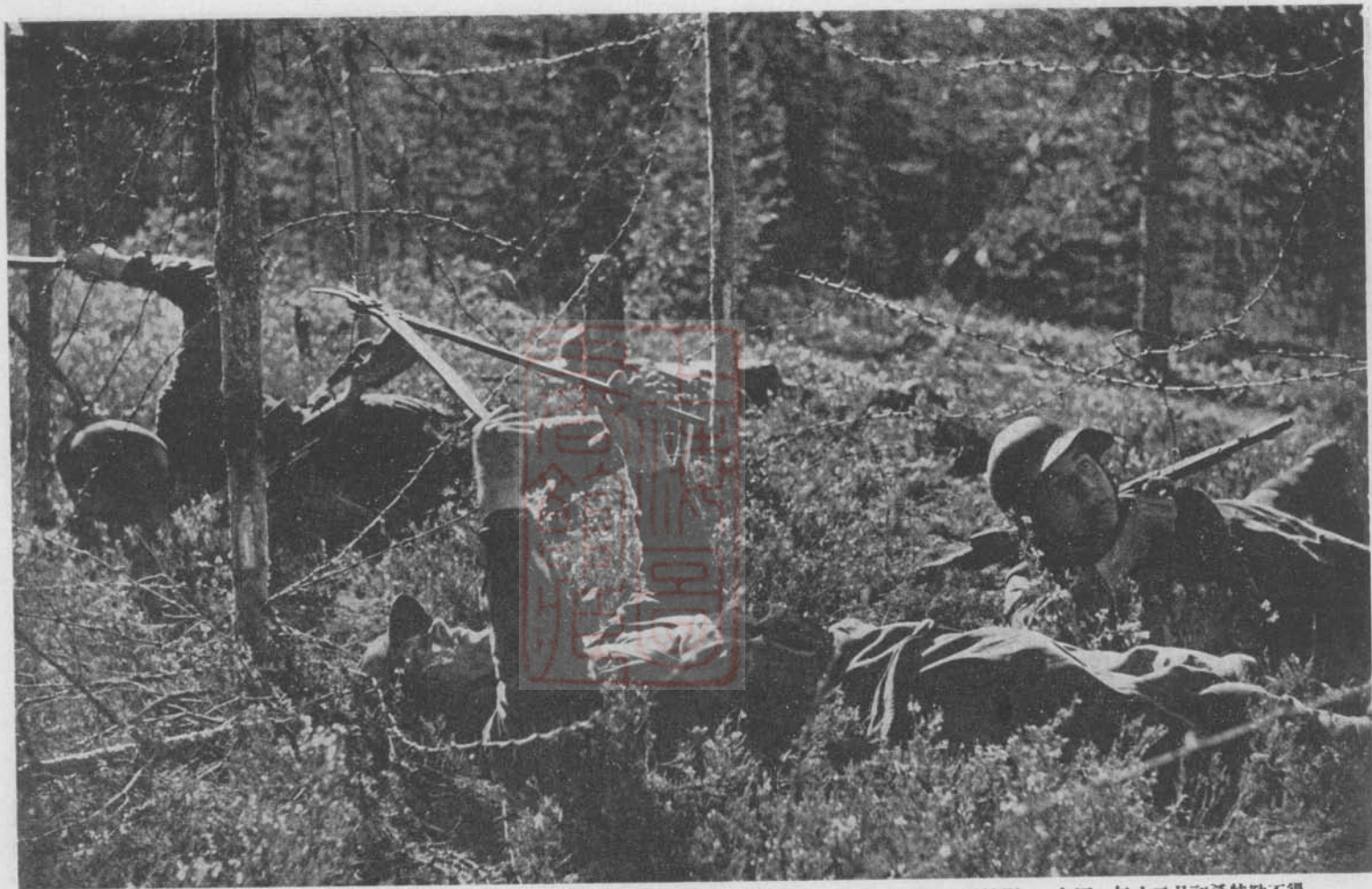
保衛敖德薩 南路軸心軍包括德羅匈義四國軍隊，入侵蘇聯，以佔領克里米亞半島奪取烏克蘭富源為目的，敖德薩位於最前線，人民起來組織遊擊隊，參加保衛祖國的戰爭。

Defending Odessa The southern prong of the attacking Nazis consists of German, Roumanian, Hungarian and Italian forces. Odessa was the first Soviet city of importance on their way to Crimea and the fertile Ukraine basin.



列寧格勒之戰 德軍攻到列寧格勒近郊，(一九四一年八月) 手指着近在眼前的城市，爭奪兩月，無法制勝，反而犧牲了二十萬人，從此放棄在此路大規模進攻的計劃。

The Siege of Leningrad The battle of Leningrad began in August 1941 when the Germans succeeded in their penetration of the outer defense of the great seaport built by Peter the Great. But till the end of the war the Russians held them there.



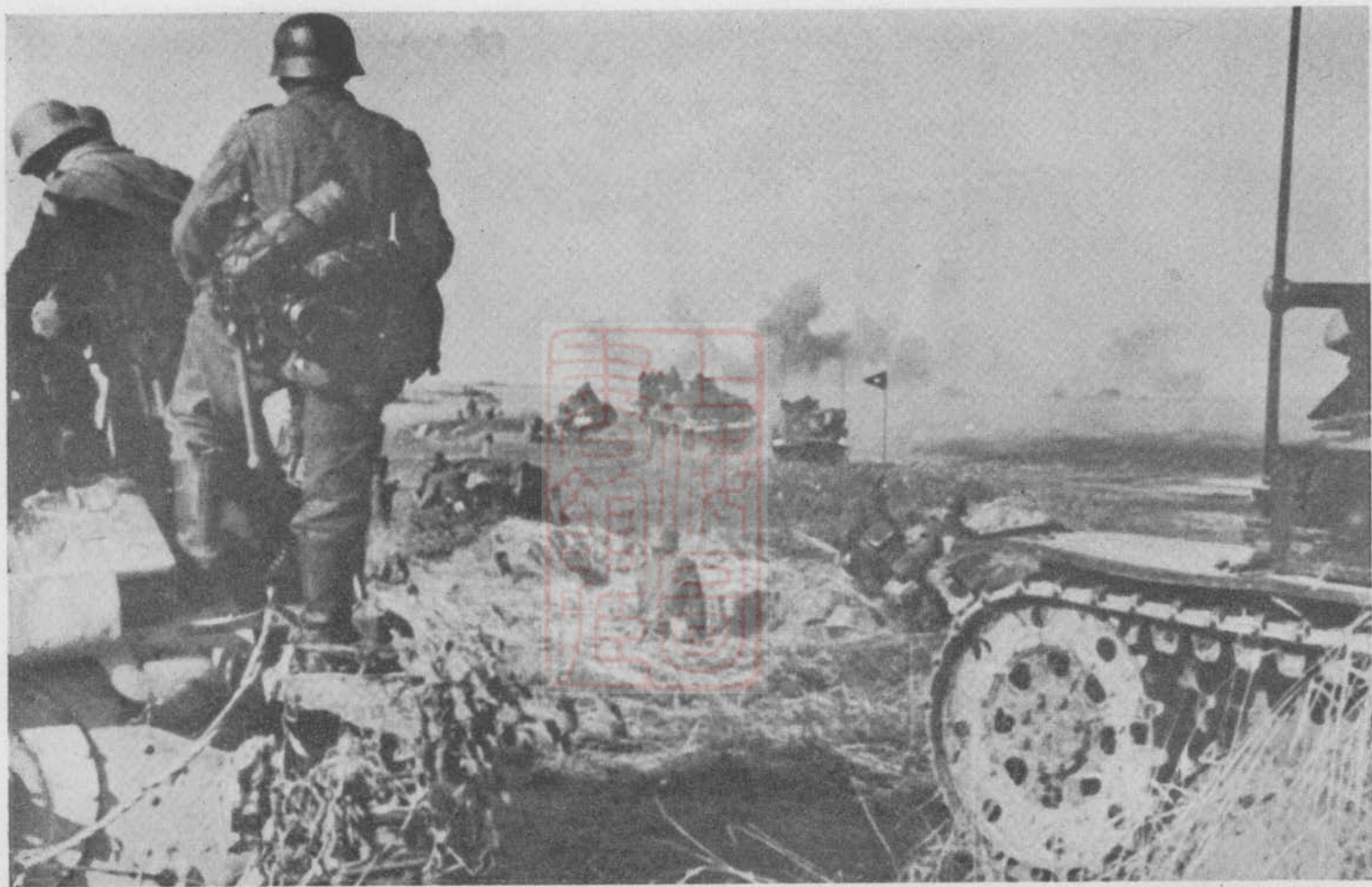
蘇軍轉守為攻 莫斯科爭奪戰中蘇軍表現了它的強大與堅韌性，德軍兩次總攻，莫斯科三十哩外戰況慘烈，一九四一年十二月初希特勒不得不暫時放棄奪取莫斯科的想。蘇聯工兵正剪除敵人鐵絲網，為反攻部隊開路。

The Turning Point In the battle of Moscow, Hitler learned for the first time the power and the tenacity of the Red Army. In wave after wave, the Germans attacked, but their hope of ever conquering Russia faded with the year 1941.



蘇軍冬季攻勢 蘇軍於德軍無力開展中，發動第一次的冬季攻勢，冰天雪地中，蘇軍異常活躍，德軍第十六軍被圍，列寧格勒以東地區為蘇軍收復。

Offensive in Winter When the Germans were bogged down by the severe winter snow on the steppe, the Russians began to be active. The Reich's 16th Army was mercilessly defeated to the east of Leningrad.



史達林格勒之戰 蘇德戰爭的第二年(一九四二)德軍開始了夏季攻勢,集中一百六十個師,來殲滅頓河與高加索的蘇軍主力,然後佔領莫斯科的前哨史達林格勒。史城血戰,相持四月,猛烈程度超過上次凡爾登大戰,上為史城外德軍與蘇軍之坦克戰,德軍坦克向蘇聯陣地進撲。

Battle of Stalingrad The battle of Stalingrad that lasted fully four months from the end of 1942 to the spring of 1943 marked the beginning of the German decline. Hitler used more than a million and one-half men to capture this river port on the Don but ended in complete failure and surrender.



光榮的史城 在不滿百哩的史城戰線上，德軍運用了七十五萬兵力，飛機千架，史城每一條街道每一座房屋，均為德蘇兩軍爭奪的目標，蘇方軍民每日死傷七千人，德方損失約佔三分之一，戰況猛烈可知。然到一九四三年二月初，德軍終於失敗，德軍九萬人投降，造成二次大戰一大轉捩點。上為史城戰後城中殘留之巨厦脊柱，昂然立於夕陽下，顯示蘇軍抗德戰績無限之光輝。

Pillar of Stalingrad Hitler hurled more than 750,000 men and 1,000 planes into that short stretch of land along the Don, but the Stalingrad defenders engaged their enemies with unprecedented valour. The German surrender dashed the Reich's last hope of victory



珍珠港事变

The Pearl Harbour Incident

日本為掃除征服亞洲的障礙，一九四一年十二月八日凌晨，在美人迷夢未醒時偷襲珍珠港，把美國太平洋艦隊幾乎來了個一掃光。日本乘英美荷防務空虛，續佔太平洋各島，日軍還想向澳洲進犯，珊瑚海與中途島的海戰，阻止了它再進的企圖。

珍珠港事變之後，美國已變為民主國家的兵工廠，以大量的物資軍火援助盟友對軸心作戰。

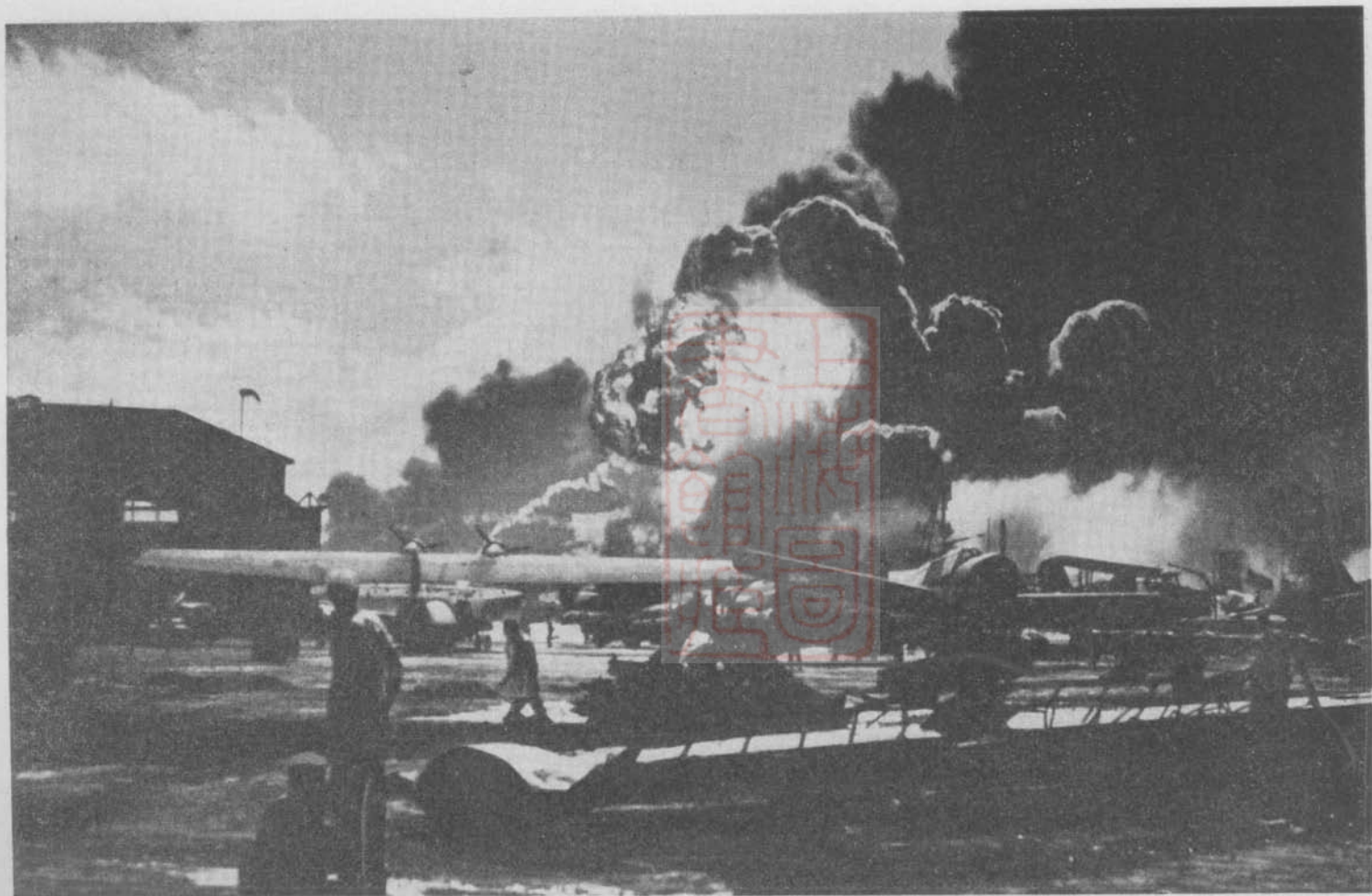
In order to remove all possible obstacles to her conquest of all Asia, Japan in the early hours of the morning of December 8, 1941 (US time Dec. 7, 1941) when the Americans were still snugly occupied with their dreams, staged a surprise attack on Pearl Harbour, and the American Pacific Fleet was almost wiped out.

Taking advantage of Anglo-American-Dutch unpreparedness at the time Japan occupied various Pacific Islands. The Japanese even contemplated pushing towards Australia but the sea battles of the Coral Sea and at Midway Islands checked their further expansion southwards.

With the Pearl Harbour Incident the United States was officially converted into the Arsenal of Democracy and huge supplies of material resources and military equipment were placed at the disposal of the Allied nations in their common war on the Axis.

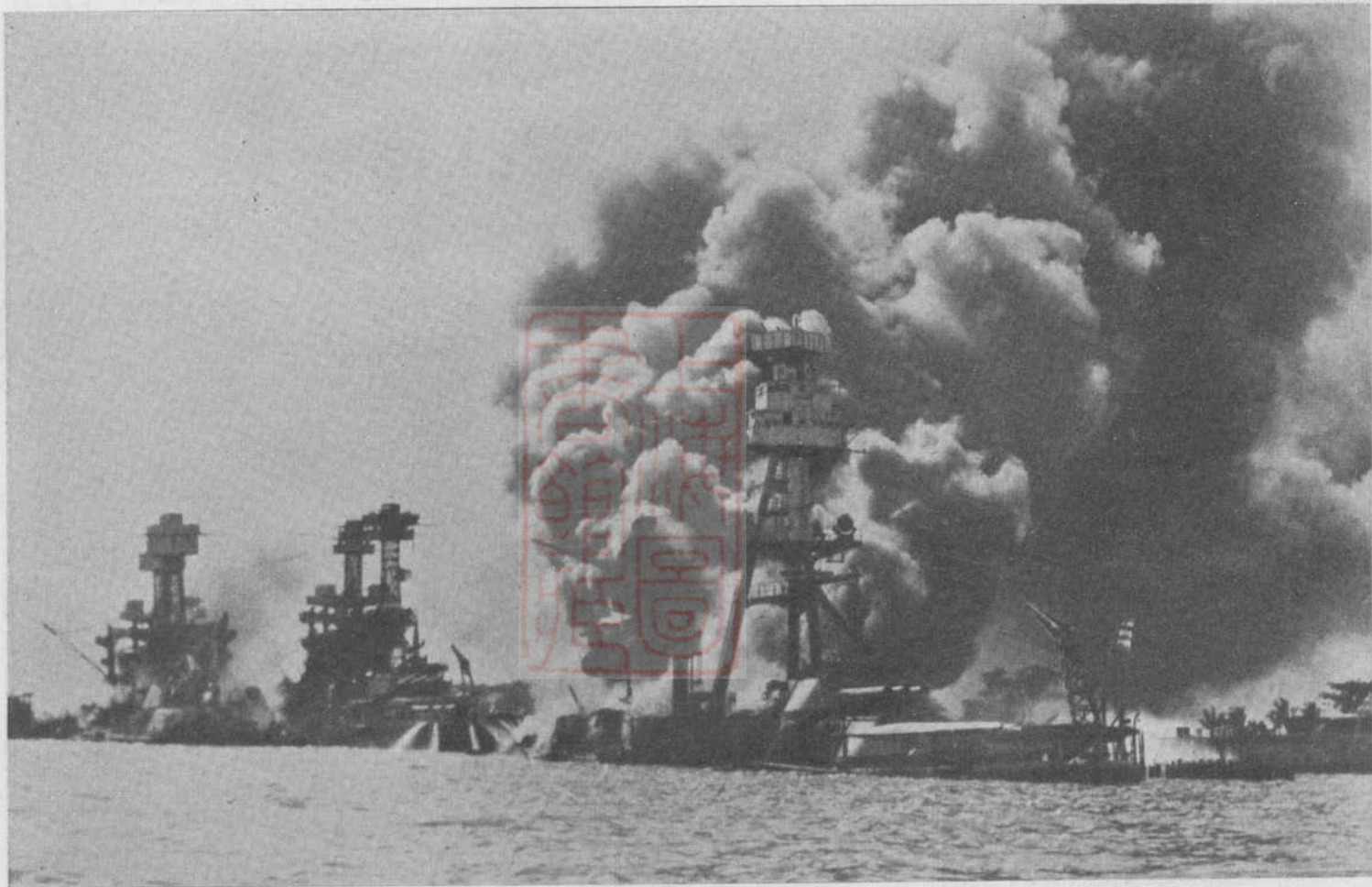


太平洋戰爭揭幕 一九四一年十二月八日午前十時(美國時間爲七日清晨八時)日本偷襲了珍珠港。珍珠港是美國太平洋的基地,日本原想這次奇襲,可以使美國在太平洋的海軍全軍覆沒。美國事前毫無準備,珍珠港內的人還以爲是在舉行禮拜天早晨的演習。上爲被襲時之阿利桑那戰艦。
Opening of the Pacific War At ten in the morning of Dec. 8, (US time, 8 a. m. Dec. 7,) 1941, the Japanese surprised-attacked Pearl Harbour, the American Naval base of her Pacific fleet. The Americans were caught completely unprepared. This is the Arizona, an American man-of-war, sinking in flames at Pearl Harbour after the vicious attack.



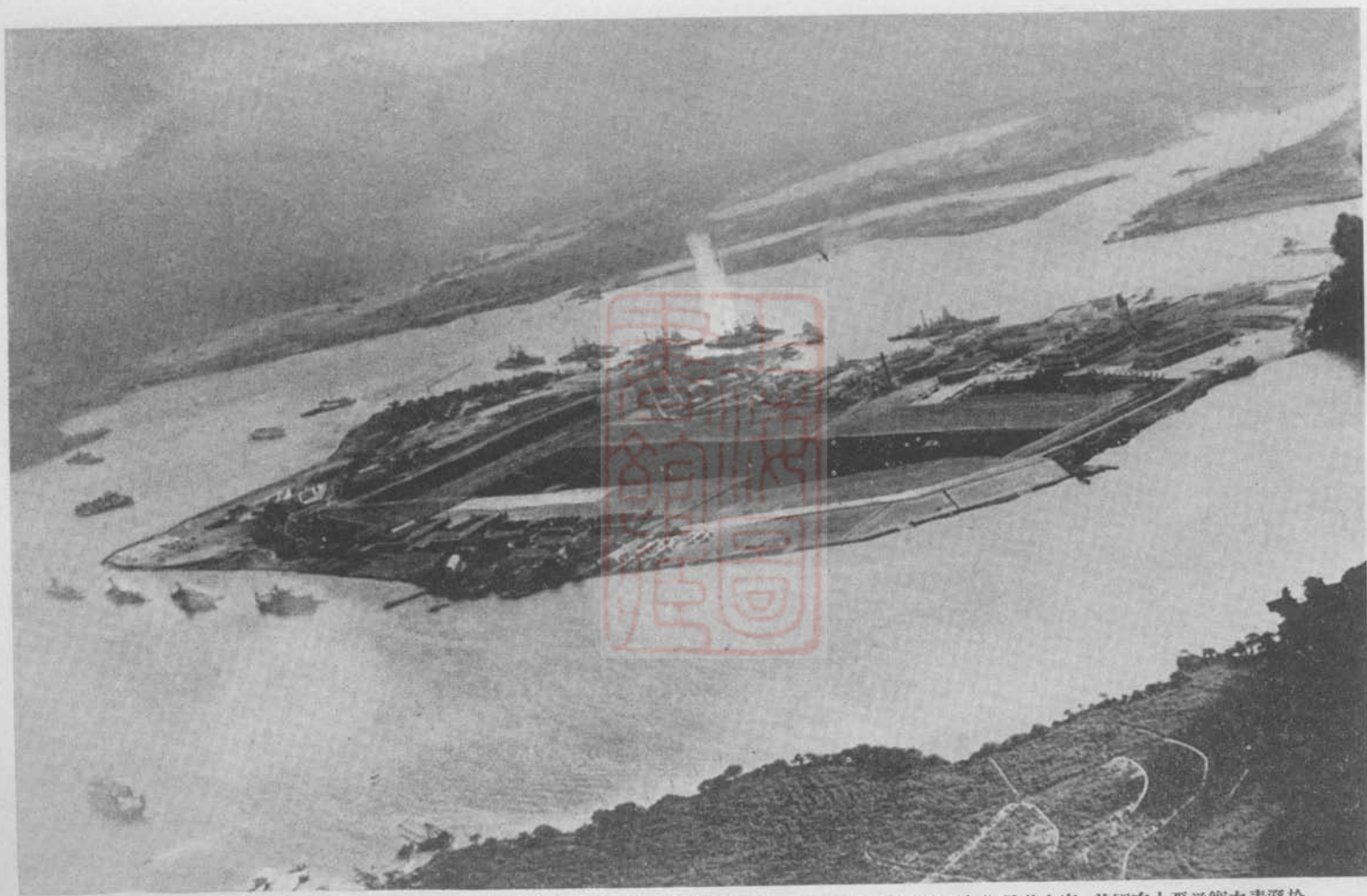
火地獄 機場被炸燃燒，把珍珠港變成火地獄。珍珠港之奇襲驚醒了美國人，事變第二天國會通過對日宣戰，中國也在這天公佈對日宣戰，英國則先一日對日本宣戰，德義同時於十二月十二日對美宣戰，從此二次世界大戰轉入一新的階段，軸心與聯合國間對壘形勢劃分清明。

The inferno that was Pearl Harbour Pearl Harbour marks another milestone in World War II. The American people were rudely awakened to the grim fact of how far the aggressors would go, and were compelled to relinquish their foolhardy dreams. In next day of Japanese attack, both American and China declared war with her common enemy.



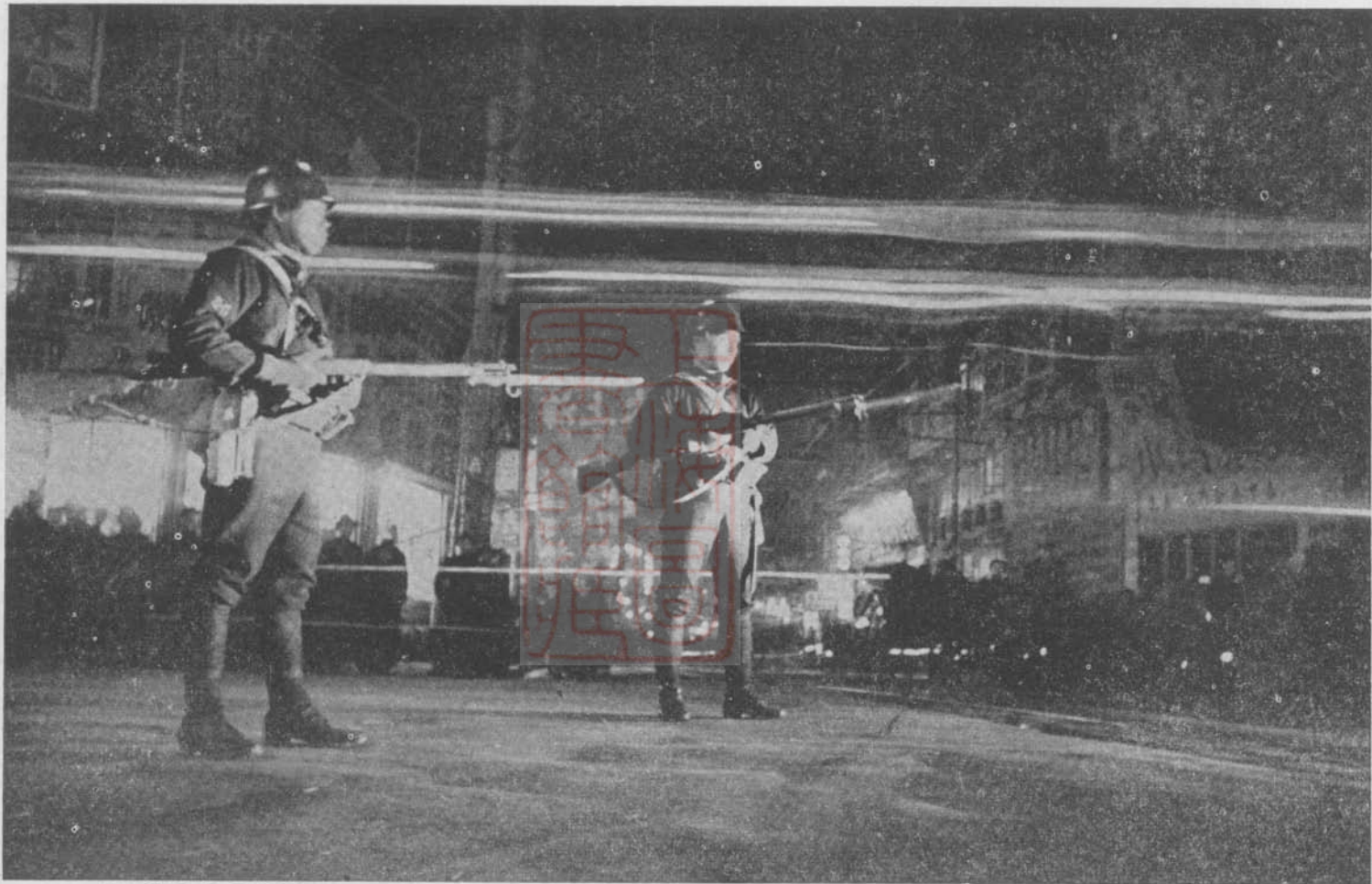
驚天動地 日本出動飛機一百餘架，以美國軍艦機場船塢為轟炸目標，事前之充份準備，使襲擊非常成功，港上炸彈如雨點一般，山崩海裂，驚天動地。此次美國計損失主力艦五艘，驅逐艦三艘，佈雷艦一艘，其他小型艦多艘。陸軍機二七三架之大部及海軍機二〇二架中之 五〇架均被毀。官兵陣亡者二，一一七人，受傷一，二七二人，失蹤者九六〇人。這是美國立國以來最可恥的失敗。

Peaceful Japanese? The Japanese attack at Pearl Harbour was a complete success. American losses: 5 battleships, 3 destroyers, 423 planes, 4,349 casualties plus American honour.



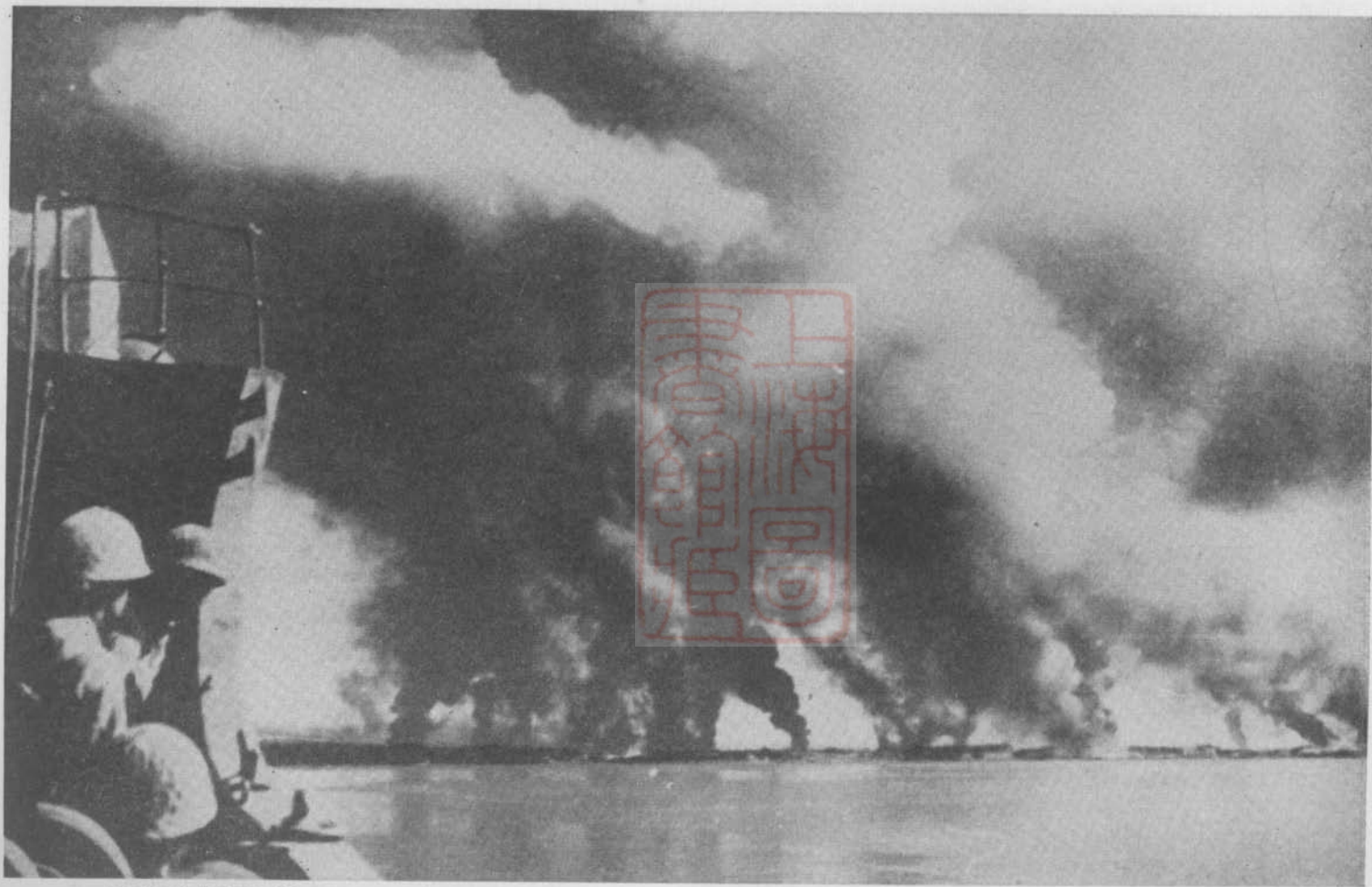
美國人，記住珍珠港！ 初初被偷襲時，珍珠港之鳥瞰。正中美艦正遭轟炸，日機在俯衝轟炸後正翱翔于其上空。美國在太平洋實力素遜於日本，被襲後，就僅有日海軍實力的四分之一。

Americans, Remember Pearl Harbour! A general view of the Pearl Harbour when Japanese surprised-attack took place in the morning of Dec. 8, 1941. In the middle, American war ships still under bombing and Japanese plane flying over it after a dive operation.



日軍進入上海租界 太平洋事變爆發，日軍進入上海租界。僅僅數小時的戰鬥，租界即為日軍佔領。上海遂全變為敵人與漢奸的世界，英美人士備受污辱與虐待。

Japanese Occupied Shanghai International Settlement When the Pacific war outbreak, Japanese troops in Shanghai march into the International Settlement. Only several hours fighting with American and British forces, Shanghai occupied entirely by Japanese.



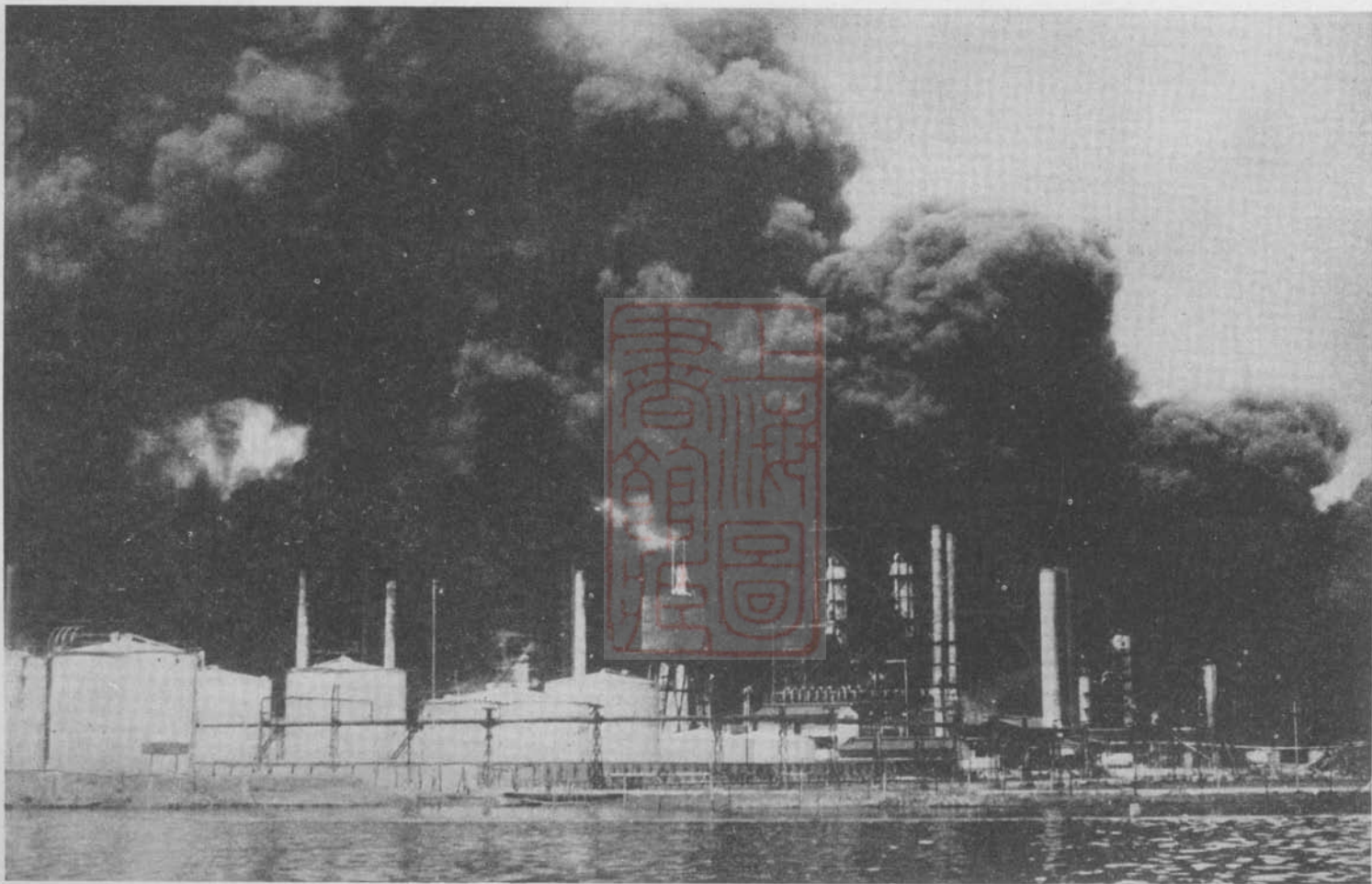
日軍登陸岷達拉峨 抵禦日軍在南太平洋的進攻中，菲律賓防禦戰是比較持久的。日軍在珍珠港事變後的第三天在呂宋北岸登陸，繼攻岷達拉峨，麥克阿瑟將軍隊集中在多山的巴丹半島，一直苦守了三個多月，給予美國士氣以重大的鼓勵，造成有名的巴丹死亡進行的戰鬥。一九四二年四月九日美軍彈盡糧絕而投降，巴丹失守，柯里幾多之戰又繼續一月。

Mindanao Burning under Japanese Fire The only accountable resistance in the Pacific was that of the Philippines. General Douglas MacArthur's soldiers held the Japanese at Bataan and Corregidor for more than four months.



美機被擊落 太平洋戰爭初期，美國在陸海空軍各方面均處於劣勢地位，若干地區均無法進行大規模的抵抗。在天空中美機被日機打成兩半截。

An American plane Downed In the early days of the Pacific war, the Allies fought against tremendous odds. This American plane had offered what its crew could in the battle of the sky.



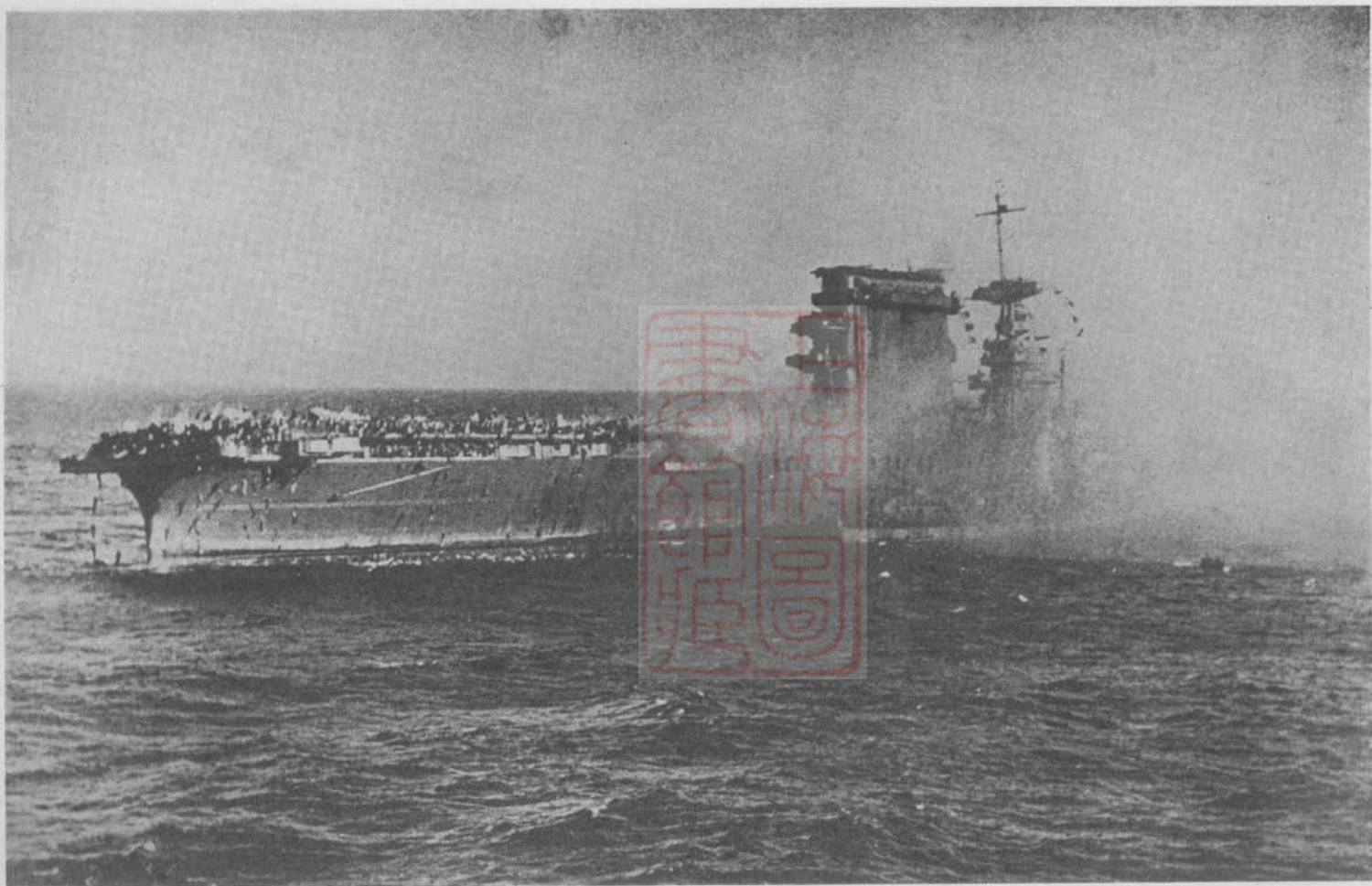
荷屬東印度羣島 日軍在襲擊馬來亞，緬甸，和菲律賓時，同時以陸海空軍自三面奪取荷屬東印度羣島，準備向南疾取澳洲，東取夏威夷。上為日軍自馬來亞進攻蘇門答臘。荷人縱火焚燒油池，一九四二年三月九日爪哇失陷，荷屬東印度羣島完全淪入日軍之手。

The Dutch East Indies While the attacks on Malaya, Burma, and Philippines were in progress, the Japanese did not forget the Dutch East Indies. Fire was burning in Sumatra. Java fell in March 1942 completing the Japanese occupation of the Dutch East Indies.



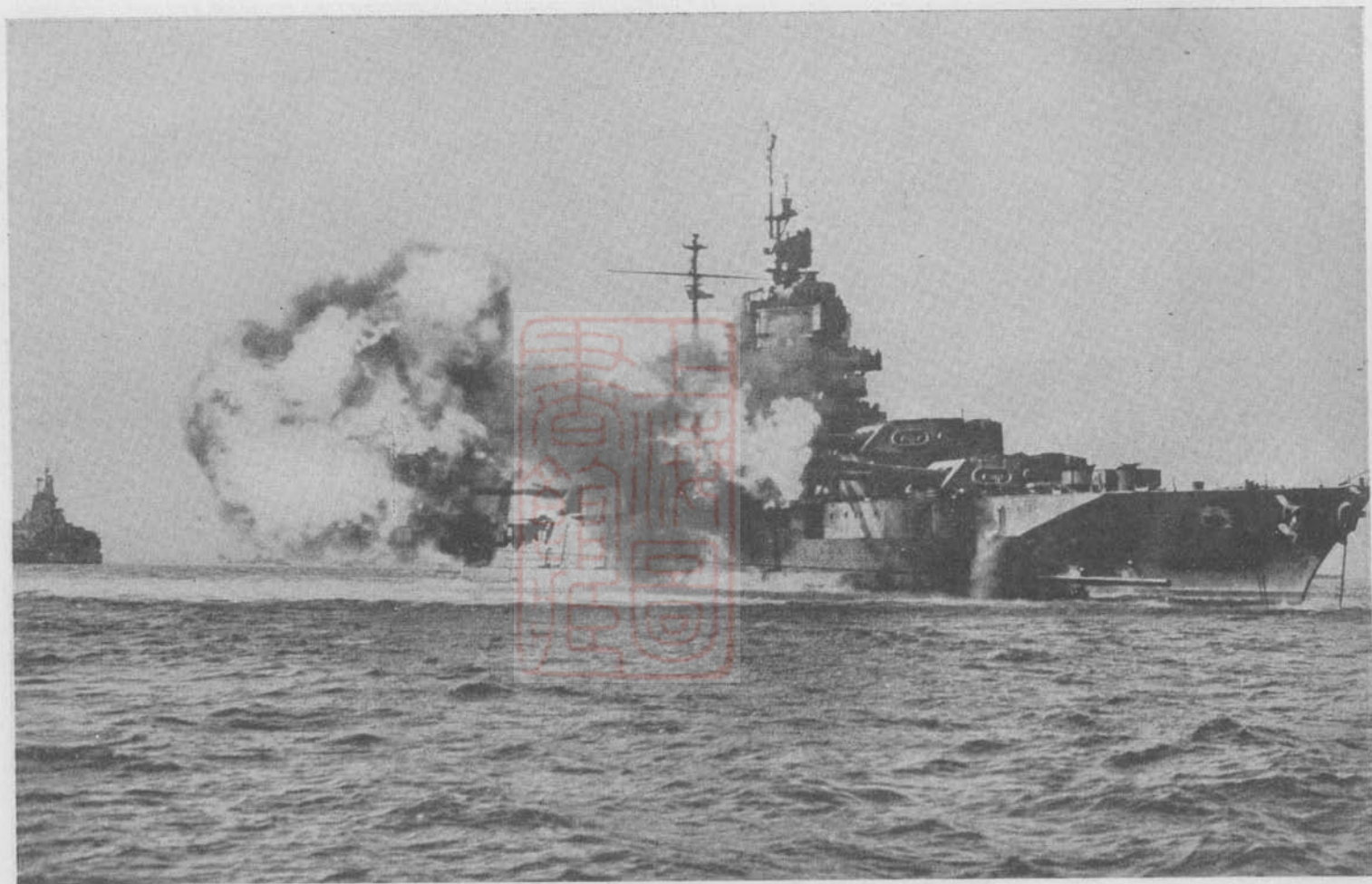
星加坡英軍投降 在進襲珍珠港之時，日軍同時攻香港，上海租界，馬尼刺，星加坡，中途島，威克島和關島，香港在聖誕節失陷了，馬來亞方面日軍利用在泰國和越南的基地，向南疾進，英軍因為全力擺在歐非，馬來亞之戰，經過七十天的樣子，英軍七萬人於一九四二年二月十五日向日軍投降了。上為英軍向日軍投降，正中憑刀而坐者為“馬來之虎”日將山下奉文。

Singapore Surrender to Japanese Army Seated in the extreme left, facing the camera is Japan's Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita, Tiger of Malaya. He is accepting the surrender of Singapore from the British commanders.



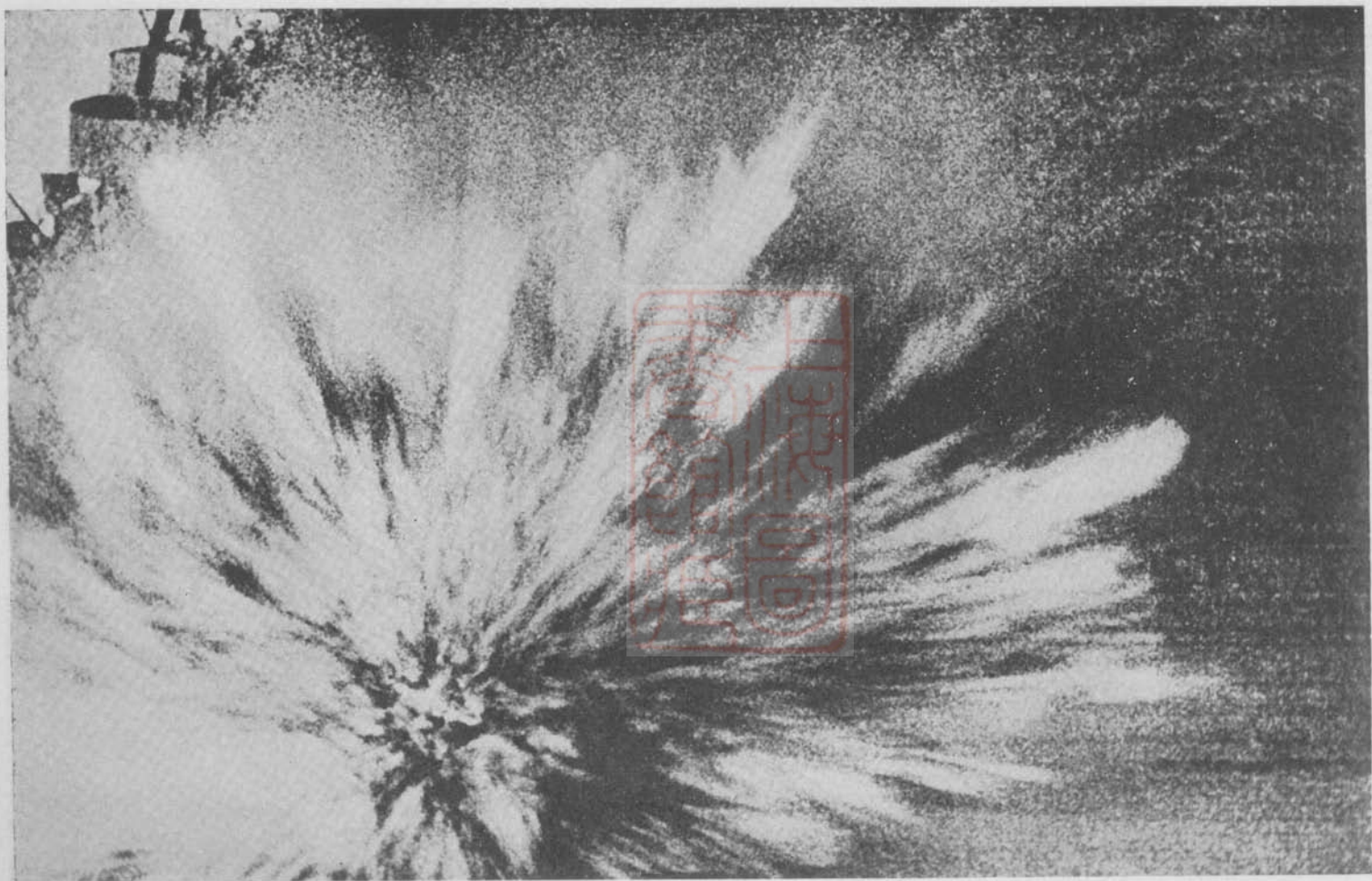
珊瑚海之戰 一九四二年五月初美澳軍艦在掩護新幾內亞與所羅門羣島作戰時，於五月七日在珊瑚海上與日本艦隊相遇，美艦擊沉日航艦翔鶴號，次日日艦反攻，水雷擊中當時美國四大航艦之一的立克辛敦號（33,000噸），內部發生爆炸，上為船主下令棄船，船員紛紛繫繩跳入海中，由他船救起。日本損失船艦十餘艘，使其不敢再向澳洲冒險。

Battle of the Coral Sea The decisive battle of the Coral Sea in May 1942 turned back the Japanese forces for the first time in their victorious march on the Pacific. After that, they never advanced further south. Picture shows American carrier Lexington being abandoned.



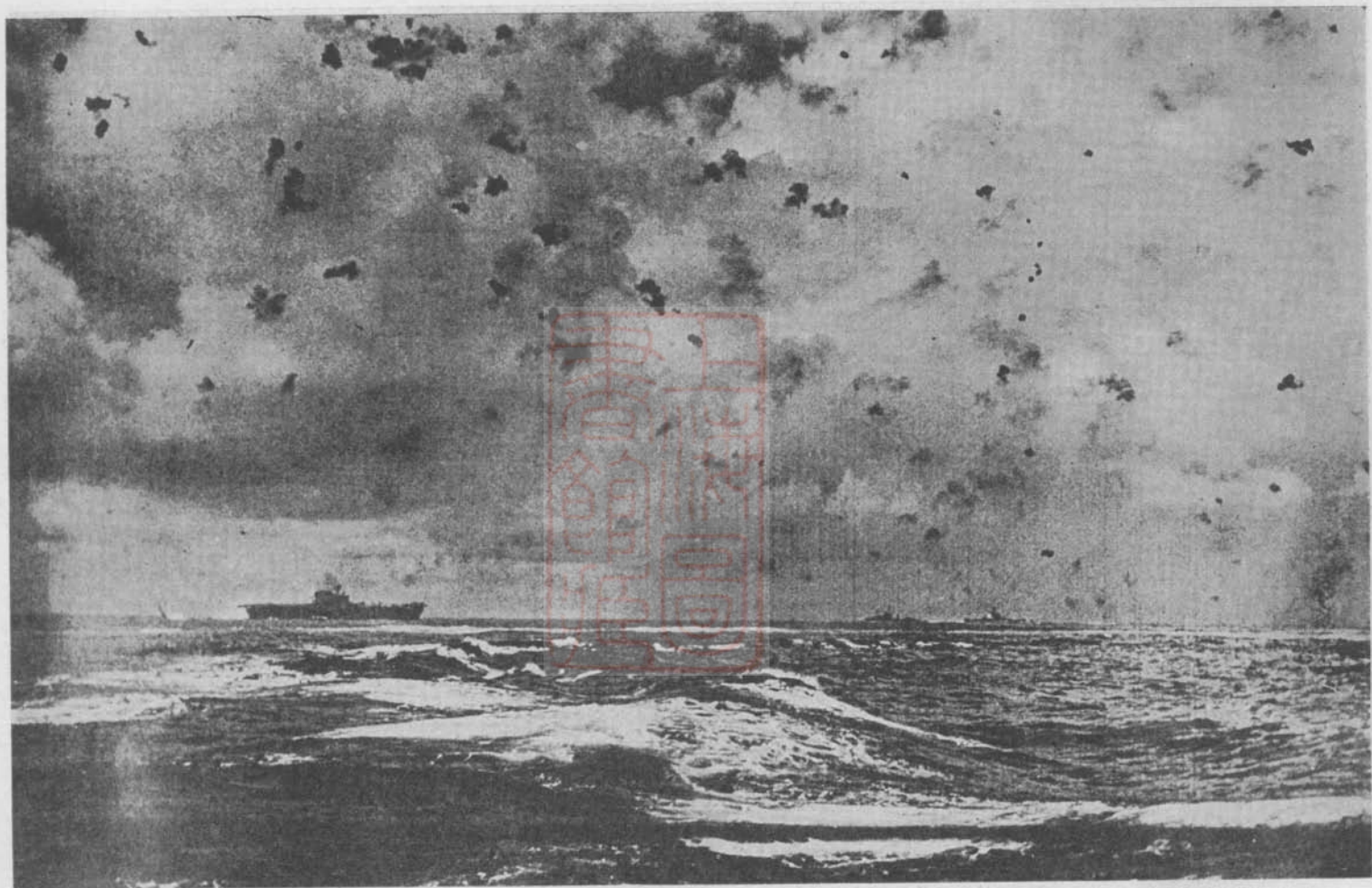
中途島海戰 一九四二年六月三日，日本驅大艦隊兩隊襲美軍基地中途島，擬實行海空進擊，發生太平洋戰爭以來第一次大規模之海戰，日本喪失航艦四，主力艦二，重巡洋艦二，折兵五千人，美損失航艦約克敦號，及驅逐艦哈蒙號。中途島之戰，使美國在太平洋戰爭中轉入一個新階段。上為美艦砲戰中。

The Battle of Midway In June 1942, the Japanese Navy attempted to attack Midway, but it was frustrated with heavy losses. It marked the resurgence of American power in Pacific. This U.S. battleship is shooting hard.



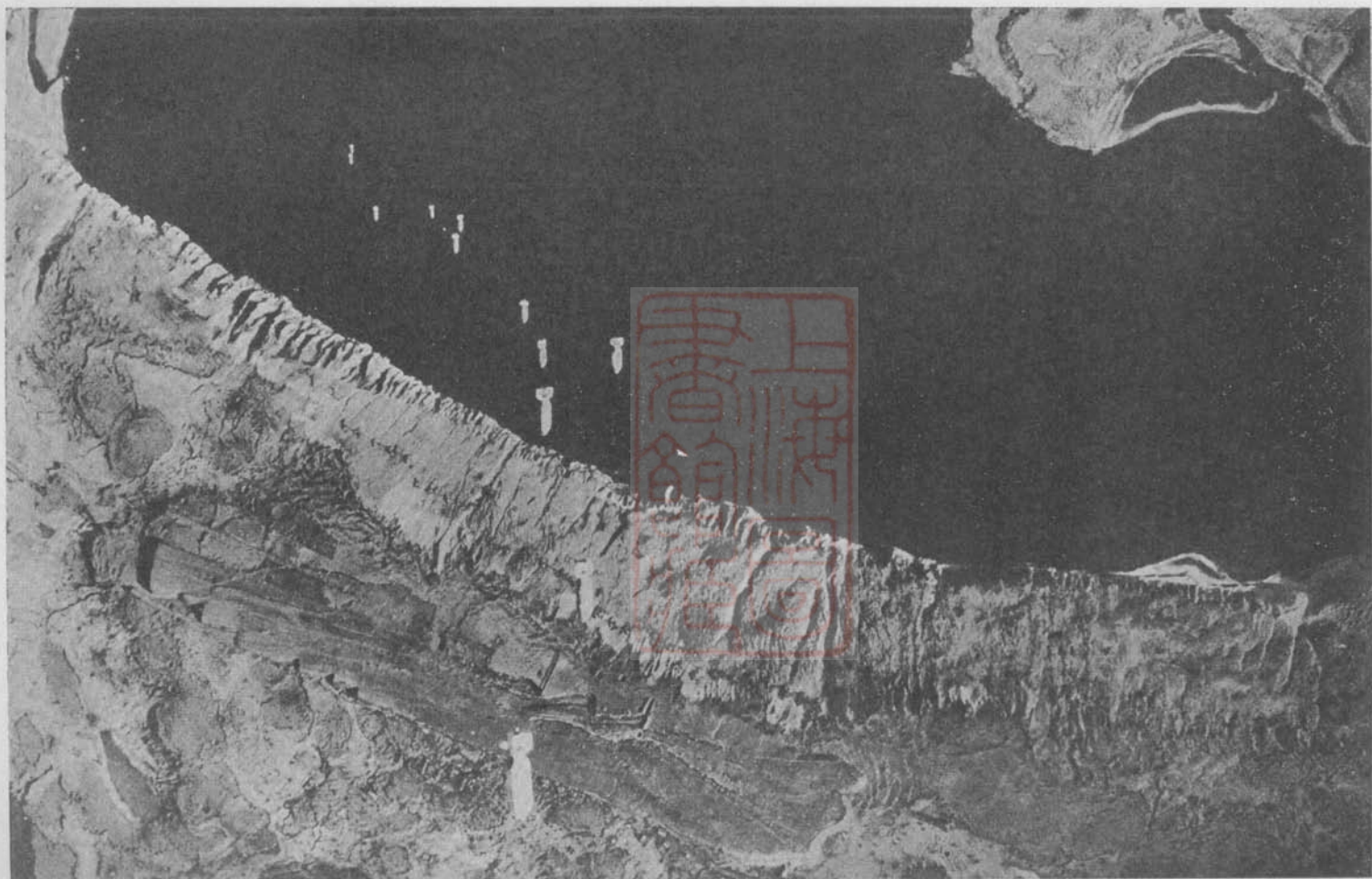
事業號中彈 美國航空母艦事業號在太平洋上有光榮戰績，一九四二年八月二十四日在西南太平洋作戰時為日本飛機炸中，炸彈落於飛行甲板上。此難得與著名之照片，為美海軍攝影員李德所攝，彼攝此影之照相機雖幸獲保存，而李德亦為此照片犧牲其生命。

A Hit on the Flight Deck of USS Enterprise On Aug. 24, 1942, the Carrier was hit by a Japanese bomb in the south-western Pacific. This unique and famous picture was taken by Pho M3/c Robert Frederick Read, USNR, and cost him his life.



桑達克魯士海戰 一九四二年十月，桑達克魯士海面發生海戰，滿天均為砲火所籠罩。著名之美國航空母艦事業號後由日機衝轟炸，投下炸彈適在爆炸，右部一主力艦後之驅逐艦正在發炮。海上白浪，為攝此影之巡洋艦駛過留下之餘波。

Sea Battle of Santa Cruz In October 1942, battle occurred near Santa Cruz. Fire and smoke spread over the sky. A Japanese bomb splashes astern USS Carrier Enterprise as the enemy plane pulled out of its dive. A battery was fired by the battleship on extreme right.



炸阿留申羣島 日本爲牽制北太平洋美國海軍，於一九四二年六月佔領接近阿拉斯加的阿留申羣島的阿圖，吉斯卡，阿加圖諸島，該三島在戰略上並無關重要，美軍僅時以飛機往炸。一九四三年夏始相繼收復，建爲轟炸日本北部之基地。

Bombing the Aleutians In June 1942, the Japanese occupied Attu, Kiska and Agattu of the Aleutians near Alaska to menace America from the north. But they were never able to make much use of them. The US airforces bombed the islands from time to time. They were recovered in summer 1943.

北非沙漠戰場

The Battle-Field in the North African Deserts

The importance of North Africa in the communication lines between the Atlantic and the Mediterranean led the Axis powers to launch an attack on the British forces in the area in the autumn of 1940.

The Italians occupied British Somaliland, but British reinforcements succeeded in inflicting losses on the Italian invaders.

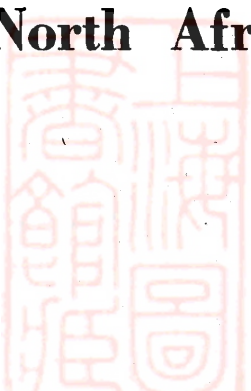
Hitler ordered the German African Divisions to this theatre and Egypt was invaded, many cities in this country falling into Axis hands.

In the winter of 1942 the British 8th Division, commanded by General Montgomery, opened a counter-attack and annihilated the Axis forces in Egypt and Libya.

More Allied troops were landed on North Africa in November of that year and the Axis forces, hemmed in on three fronts, were forced to retreat into Tunisia.

By this time, the Germans had their hands full in Europe, and North Africa had to be abandoned.

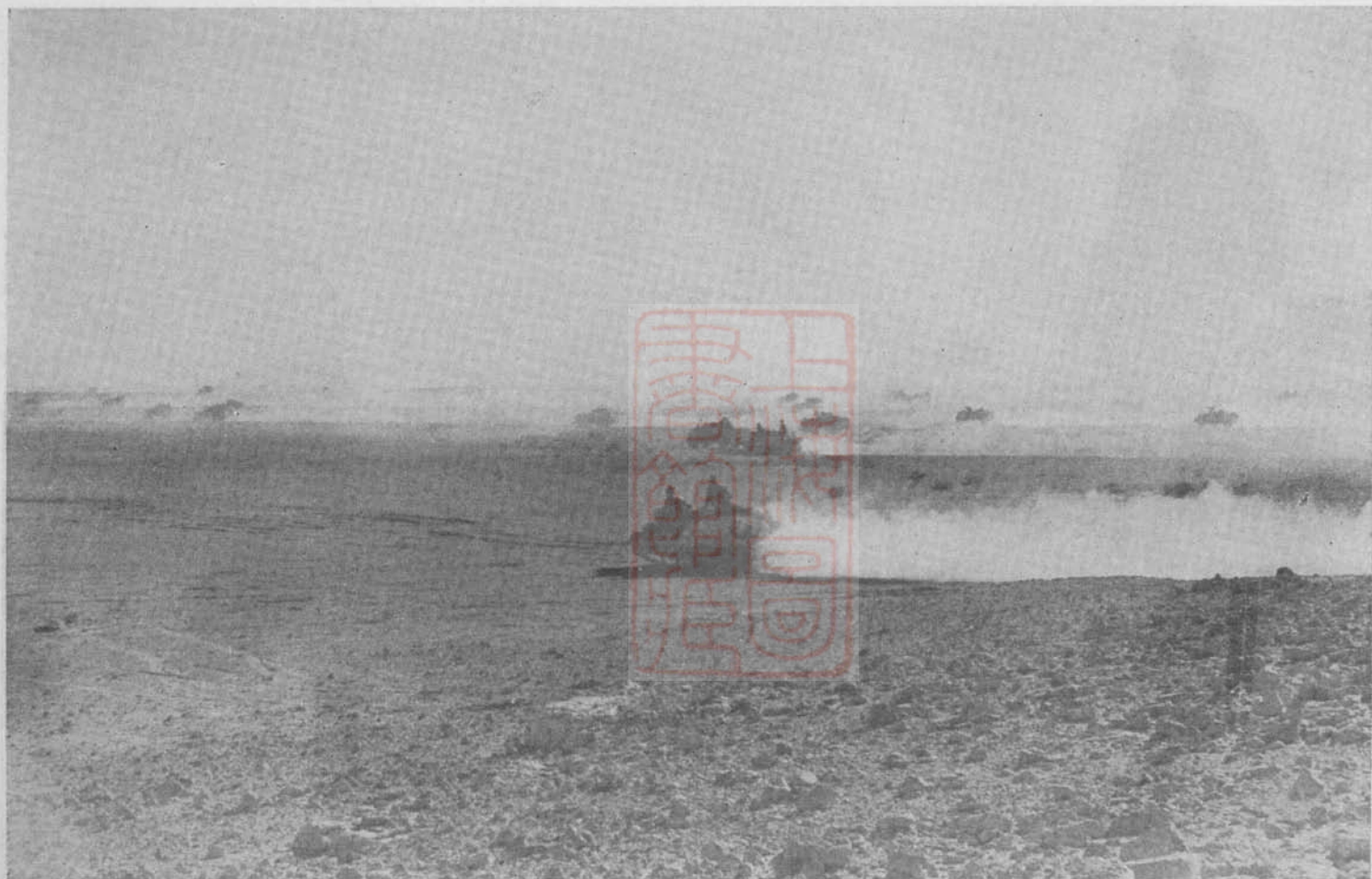
北非關係大西洋與地中海交通，軸心在一九四〇年秋季即開始對英軍作戰，英屬索馬利蘭為義軍佔據，英軍增援擊退之。希特勒調非洲師團來攻，侵入埃及，重要城市相繼淪陷。一九四二年冬季由英軍蒙哥馬利將軍指揮第八軍，沿海發動反攻肅清埃及及利比亞之軸心軍。十一月七日盟軍復在北非登陸，分三路夾攻軸心軍，將其逼至突尼西亞，德軍忙於應付歐洲東線戰事，北非只好放棄了。





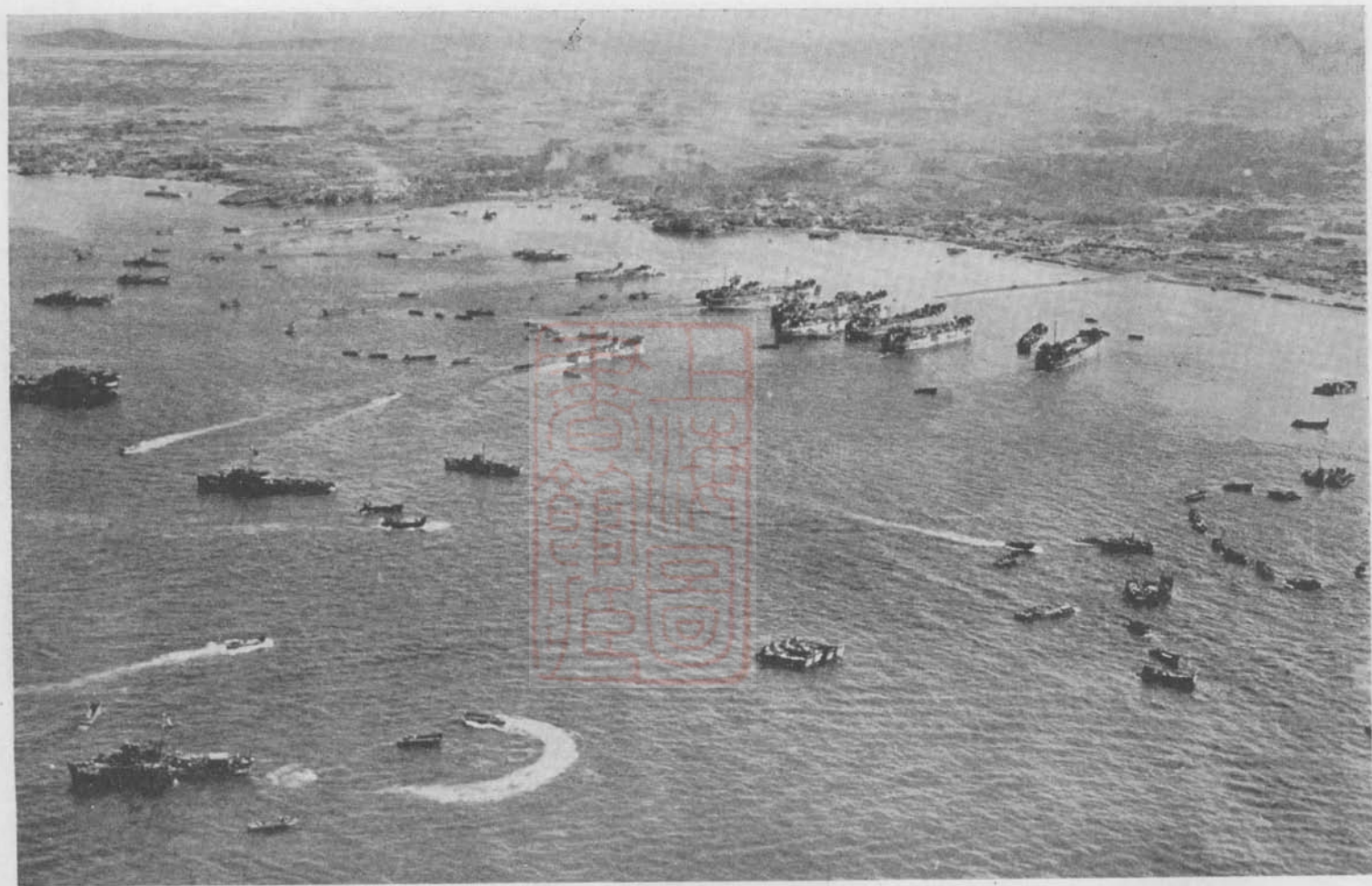
德軍沙漠攻勢 非洲戰爭，是爭取控制以中東蘇彝士運河為中心之水道和陸路的戰爭，繼續三年之久。一九四〇年六月起英義作戰六月，義軍在利比亞和阿比西尼亞失敗，希特勒調非洲兵團沙漠之狐隆美爾指揮增援，一九四一年佔班加西，巴第亞，深入埃及，英軍一時幾招架不住。上為馳騁非洲沙漠之德軍在攻勢中。

The "Desert Fox" Advances The supremacy over the North African desert is of great importance. Hitler's Afrika Korps, under Rommel, the "Desert Fox", made its first appearance there in 1940. For once, it penetrated deep into Egypt.



非洲英軍反攻 北非利比亞沙漠，於一九四二年五月發生大規模坦克戰，雙方使用坦克在千輛左右，英軍仍屬劣勢地位，十月間由蒙哥馬利將軍指揮之英第八軍，沿海發動反攻，肅清埃及軸心軍，重入利比亞，軸心軍損失六萬人。德蘇戰爭吃緊，德軍調歐，盟軍實力增強，故軸心形勢愈趨不利。上為在利比亞作戰之英坦克在沙漠上馳聘。

British Counter-attack at Lybia One of the tank duels of the North African desert. In May 1942, the British army under General Montgomery counter-attacked along the coast and cleared Egypt of Axis soldiers.



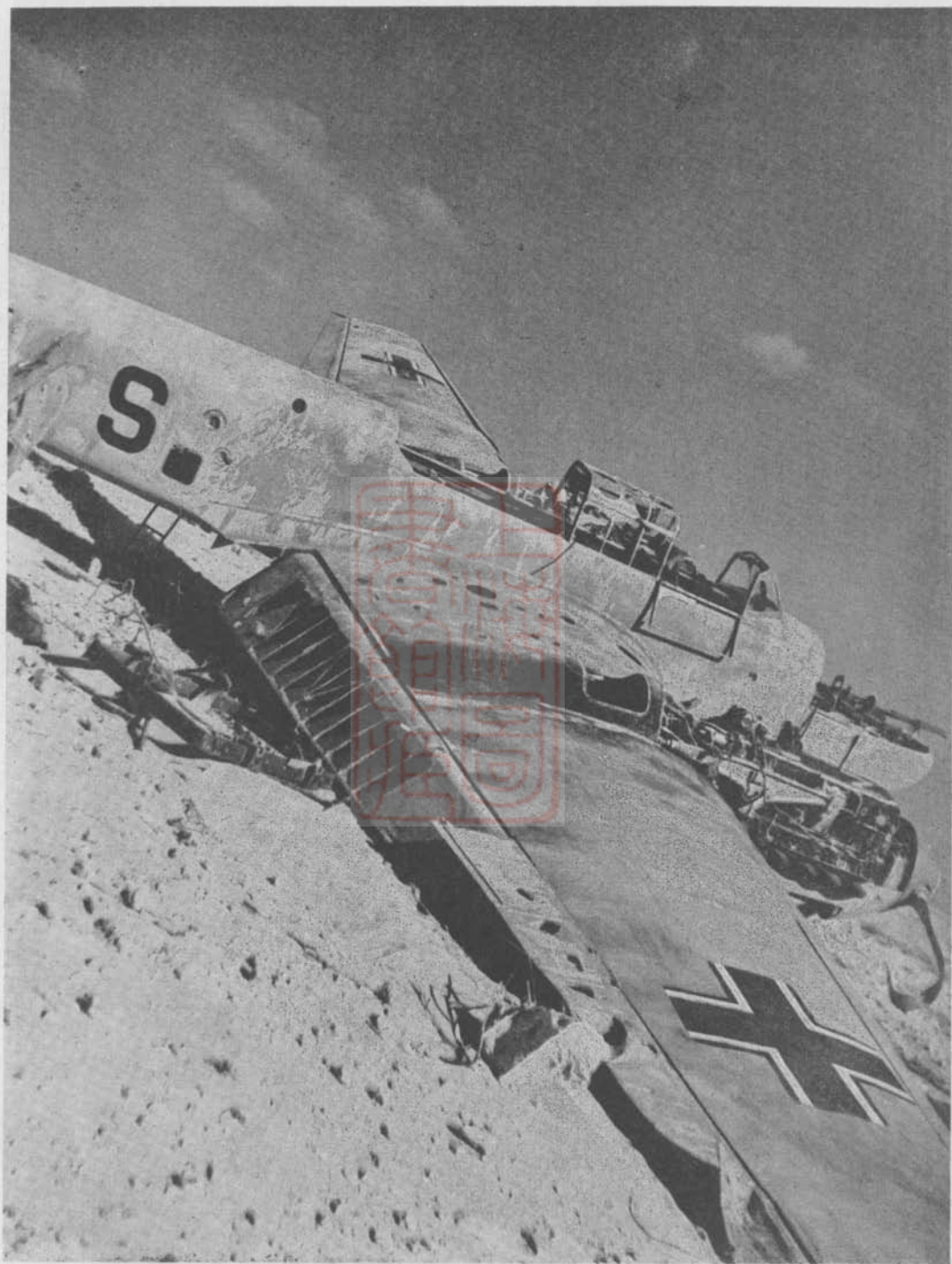
盟軍登陸北非 盟軍為開闢大西洋到地中海陸地交通線，策應蘇聯對德作戰，一九四二年十一月七日用船艦八百五十艘，在艾森霍爾將軍指揮下登陸於阿爾及爾(上圖)及法屬摩洛哥。盟軍分三路進攻，將軸心軍驅至突尼西亞，軸心軍數度反攻，均被擊退。

Allied Troops Landing at Algier Under General Dwight D. Eisenhower, Allied troops landed in North Africa in late 1942, and later drove the Axis to the sea at Tunisia. This success re-opened the Mediterranean and greatly strengthened the hard-pressed Russians.



北非德軍解體 兩年十一月又二十五天的北非戰爭，於崩角失陷時宣告結束。自北非之戰開始以來，軸心軍被俘虜者四十萬人，被擊潰之德軍十一師，義軍二十六師。希特勒原命令非洲師團戰至最後一彈，但非洲已無容身之處，祇有逃向歐洲大陸了。

The End of the Superior Race The North African campaign ended after the Axis surrendered at Cape Bon. In two years 11 months and 25 days, the Allied forces annihilated 11 German and 25 Italian Divisions, capturing 400,000 men.



打落德機 一九四三年四月英美在非洲愛爾桂塔爾會師，齊向突尼斯與比塞大進逼，五月六日發動總攻，佔領兩大港口，軸心退至崩角，作背水之戰。上為被英空軍擊落之德國麥塞基米特一一〇式機。值突尼西亞一役中，德機損失在二千三百架以上。

Another Messerschmitt-110 Downed In April 1943, the attacking Allied forces from the east and west of Africa met at El Gueter, whence they converged on Tunis and Bizerta. The Germans lost 2,300 planes in Tunisia alone



“無條件投降” “無條件投降”一詞，創於羅斯福邱吉爾於一九四三年一月舉行的北非卡薩布蘭卡會議中，意思是盟國與軸心談判的唯一條件，祇有無條件投降。此會舉行於盟軍在北非登陸兩月之後，先解決德義再來對付日本之原則由此會確定，進攻西西里和南義大利後再在法蘭南部登陸的作戰計劃，即成熟於此次會議中。上係羅邱會後招待記者。

Unconditional Surrender “Unconditional Surrender” is the only form of surrender acceptable to the Allies. This is decided at the Casablanca Conference of January 1943 The Big-two are disclosing it to the press.



德義崩潰

The Collapse of Germany and Italy

The Teheran Conference decided the strategy for the destruction of the Axis powers. In July 1943 the Allies landed at Sicily and next found themselves on South Italian soil. Rome was liberated on June 4, 1944.

Two days later, on June 6, the Allied Forces more than 1,000,000 strong commanded by General Eisenhower made their landing on the Normandy coast. The stubborn resistance offered by the Germans at that point proved of no avail and the Allies progressed rapidly.

Further landings were effected in southern France. Paris was liberated. The Allies soon found themselves in German territory, marching via the Franco-Belgian frontiers.

Hitler staged a last desperate attempt at a counter-offensive, but was immediately repulsed.

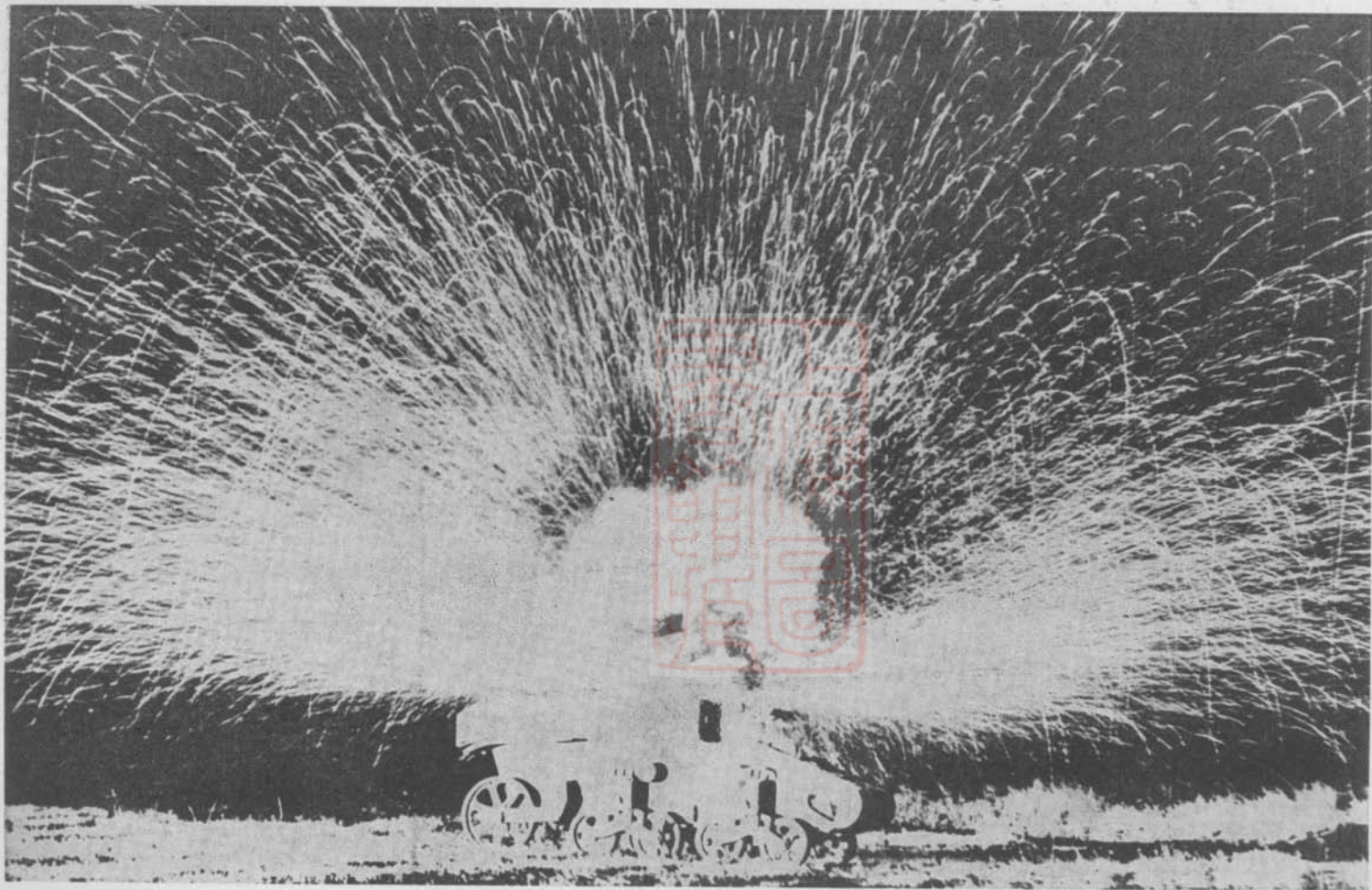
After the holding of the Yalta Conference the Allies began a concerted attack on Berlin from both the East and the West joined forces on the Elbe, and Berlin fell into Allied hands with the death of Hitler announced by the German authorities.

德黑蘭會議決定了摧毀德義軸心的戰略，盟軍先於一九四三年七月踏上西西里，再登陸義南，一九四四年六月四日解放了羅馬，二日之後，在艾森霍威爾指揮下的百萬以上盟軍在諾曼底灘頭登陸。德軍雖拼命抵抗，以兵員有限，不能阻止盟軍進展。旋盟軍又在法國南部登陸，解放了巴黎。盟軍由法比邊境進入德境；是年冬希特勒仍圖反攻作最後的掙扎，而曇花一現，又被擊回。雅爾達三巨頭會議之後，盟軍從東西夾攻柏林，會師於易北河上，柏林即為盟軍佔領；希特勒據宣佈是死了。



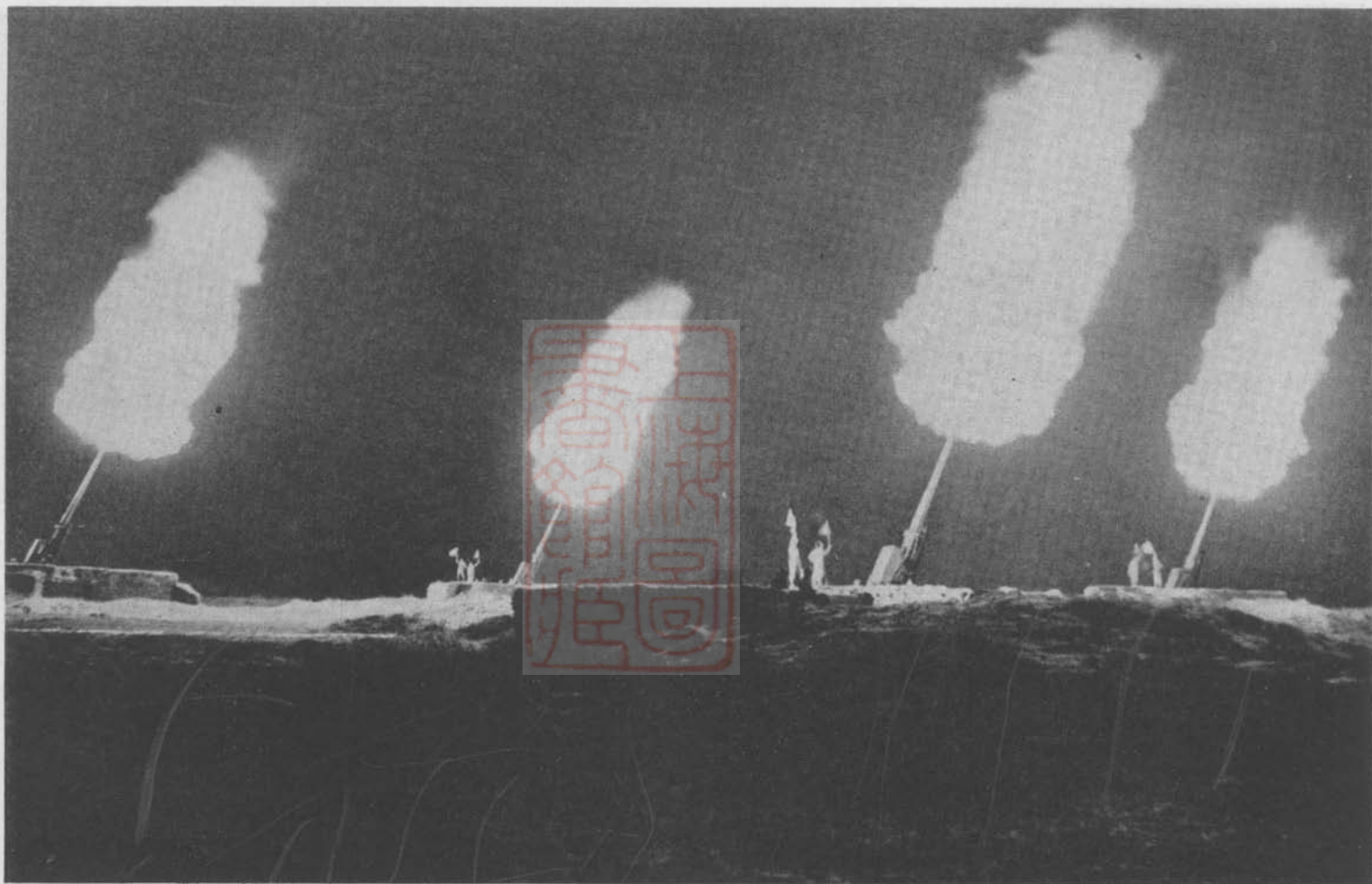
德黑蘭會議 開羅會議後，羅邱疾赴伊蘭京城德黑蘭與史達林會晤。一九四一年以來，蘇聯擔負了大部份在歐作戰的任務，殷望第二戰場開闢，英美則認為非有充份準備，不應輕舉妄動；三國意見頗見紛歧。德黑蘭會議消除了誤解，決定從法國打擊德軍的時間和地點。圖為羅斯福在會議中參觀邱吉爾攜來英王送史達林對史達林格勒人民致敬之寶劍。（開羅會議見一二七頁）

At Teheran President Roosevelt is inspecting a sword presented by Great Britain's King George to the people of Stalingrad in honour of their gallant stand against the Nazi invaders. The Teheran conference resolved the differences among the three powers and decided the time and location for a second front in Europe.



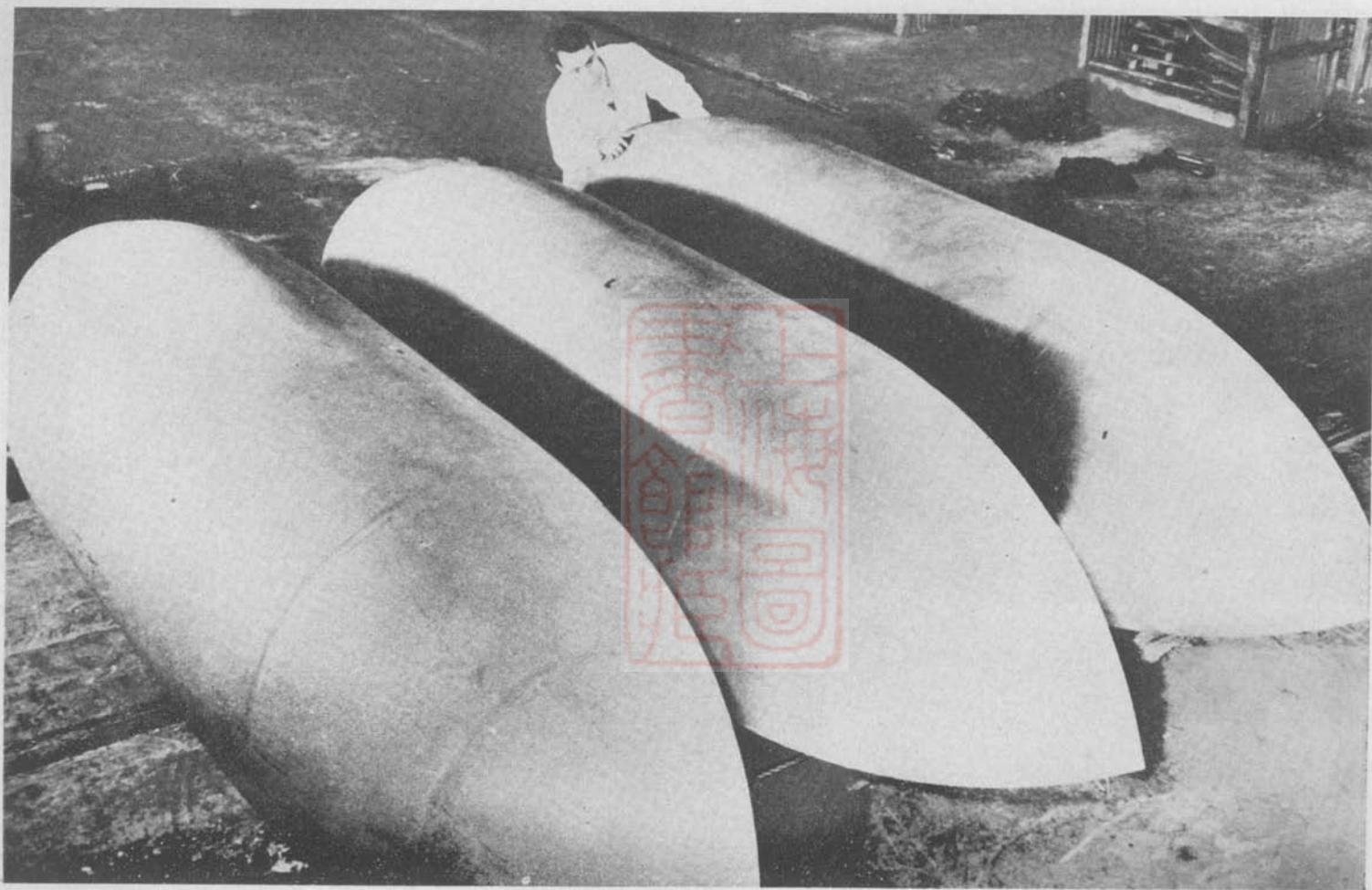
火箭砲摧毀坦克 巴佐卡火箭砲的火力打在坦克上，發出噴泉似的火花，在坦克鐵甲上打出一個三吋大小的洞。火箭砲對擊毀坦克，破除強固之防禦巢穴，摧毀牆壁橋樑，效果顯著，為準備開闢第二戰場武器之一。

Rocket Gun Wrecks Tank A shower of molten metal is spread by an armour-piercing projectile shot at a tank from a "Bazooka" rocket. This weapon has distinguished itself as a powerful tank-killer, smasher of concrete pillboxes, and destroyer of ponderous walls and bridges.



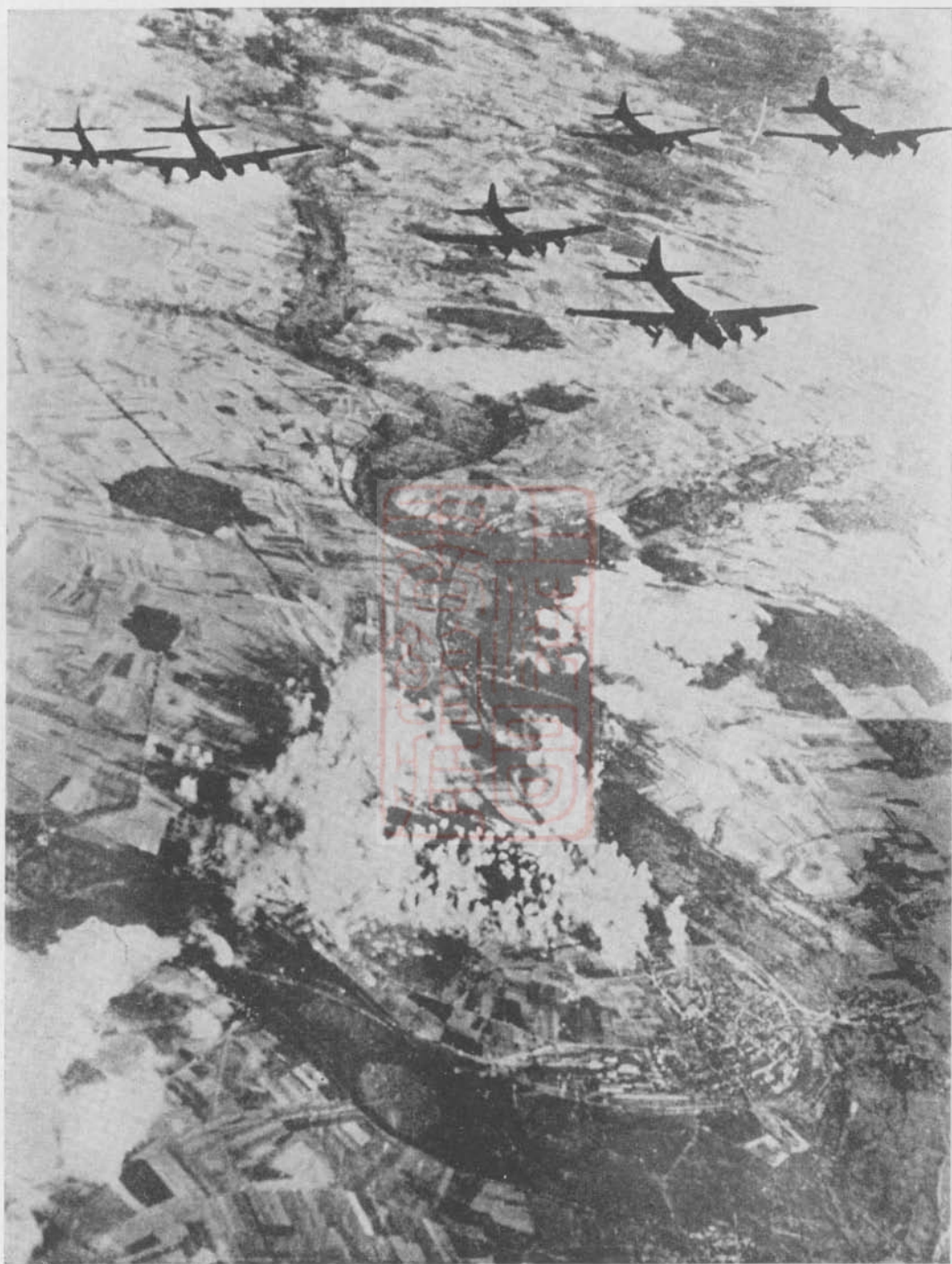
火樹開花 爲準備開闢第二戰場，盟國新武器在加緊製造中，大西洋岸美國一二〇糧高射砲，在夜晚於砲兵訓練營同時實彈演習，火光照明天際。此砲能射出五十磅火力至十二英里空中。

Trees of Fire Sheets of flame brighten the night sky as U.S. 120-mm anti-aircraft guns fire simultaneously during practice. The new guns can fire 50-pound projectiles approximately 12 miles into the air.



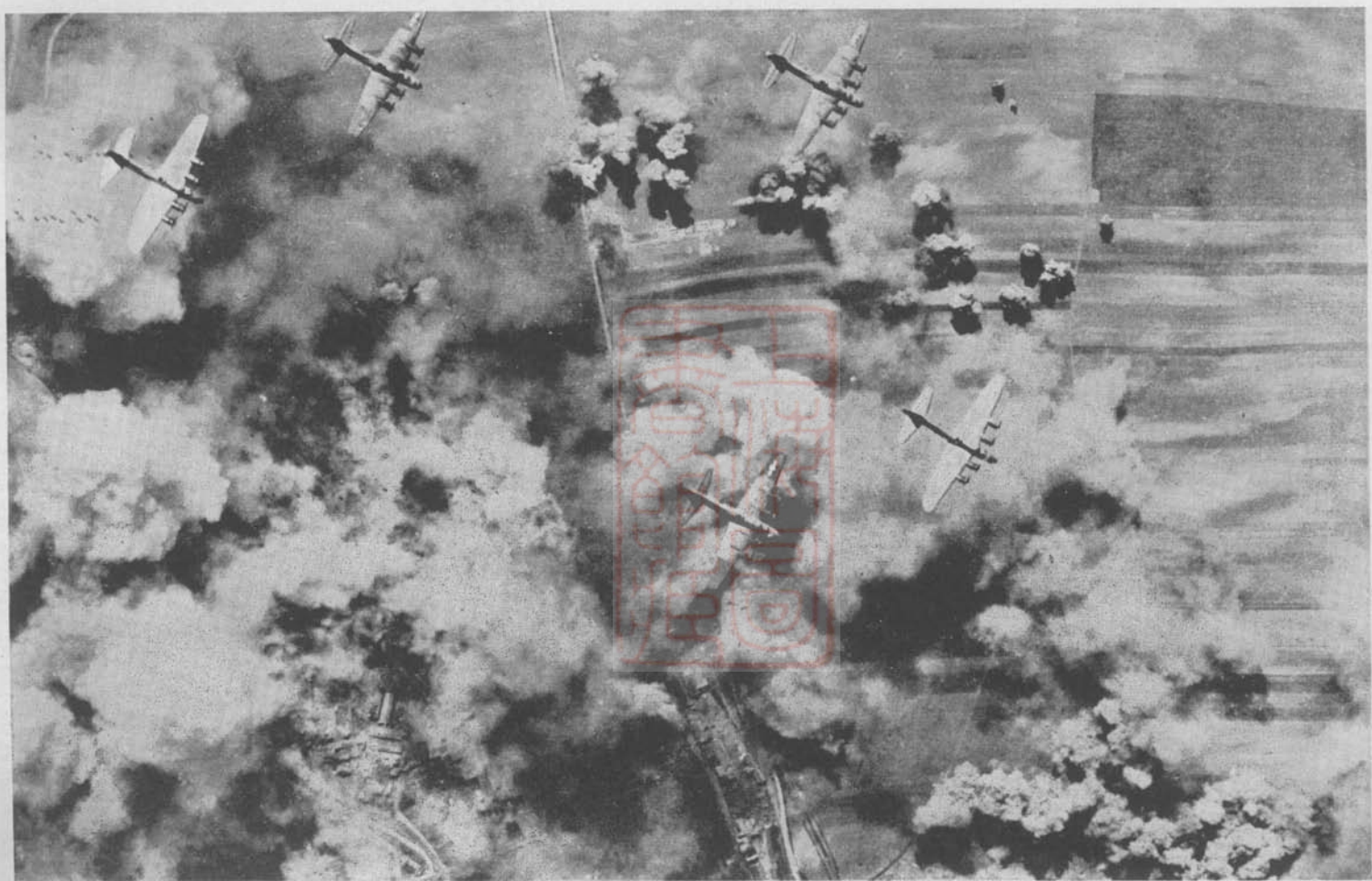
十噸重的火山炸彈 英國航空生產部專家發明十噸重之火山炸彈一種，專為英國蘭開斯特式機轟炸巨大的特種目標而用，此項新武器，長二十五英尺十英寸，直徑三英尺十英寸。此彈係在美軍火工廠製造，正由一工人加以檢查。

10-ton Volcano Bomb The experts of the British Ministry of Aircraft Production devised these 10-ton Volcano bombs to be used by RAF Lancaster planes in attacks on specific enemy targets of great size. The new projectile is 25 ft. 10 in. long, and 3 ft. 10 in. in diameter



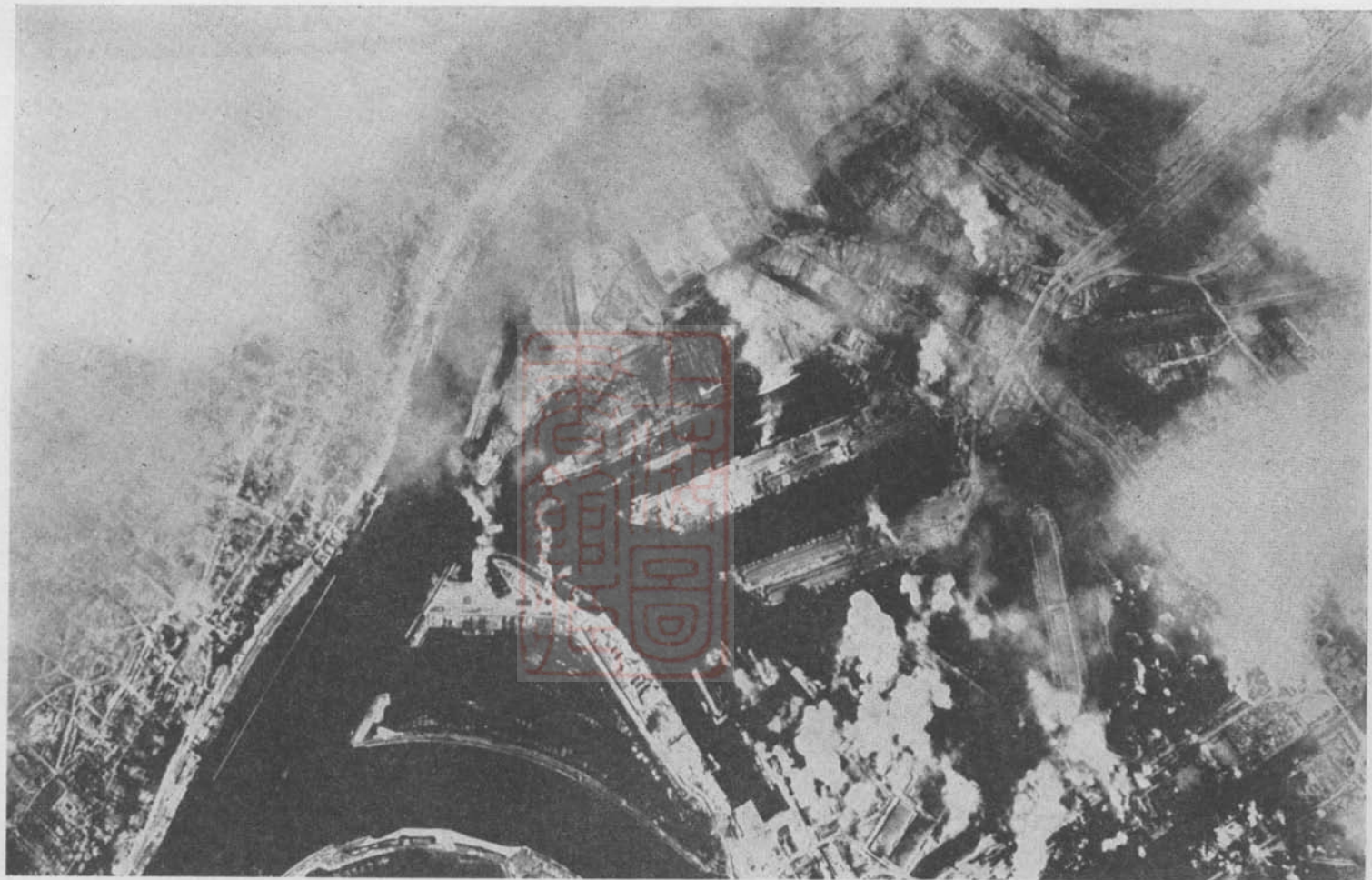
制空權的轉變 一九四一年年底以前歐洲的制空權握在德國手中，一九四二到一九四三年盟軍僅能靠空軍封鎖德國，到一九四三年底，盟國始展開對德的空中攻勢，制空權亦即落入盟國手中。圖為美飛行堡轟襲擊德軍佔領下之法國亞眠。

Turning of the Air Power Before the end of 1941, the air power in Europe is belong to Germany. From 1942 to 1943, the Allied only can use their limited air force, to blockade its enemy. However, at the end of 1943, the air power has turned over to the Allies hands. Above, Flying Fortresses is bombing Amiens-Glissy, France, occupied by German.



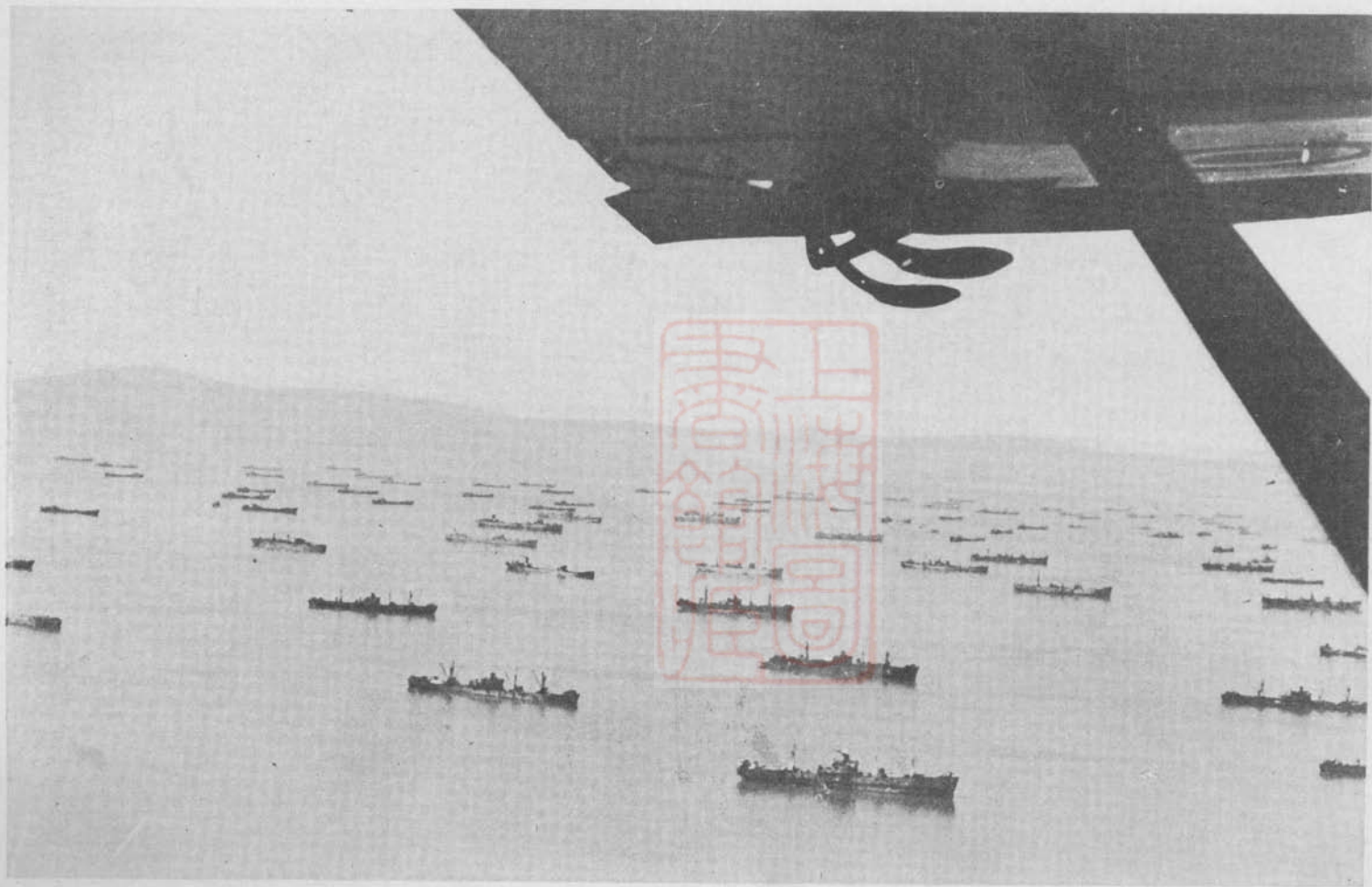
毀滅德國飛機廠 從一九四二年春到一九四四年夏的兩年時間內，英美為準備攻破西牆，不斷的實行戰略轟炸，破壞其工業生產，軍火製造，空軍力量。上為美國第十五航空隊之飛行堡壘炸維也納德國米式戰鬥機工廠，開始起到一九四四年初，英美投於德國之炸彈達三十三萬噸。

Blast German Aircraft Factory Extensive strategic bombing was carried out by U. S. and British airforces from spring 1942 to summer 1944 to annihilate the German war potential. Picture shows Messerschmitt fighter plant at Vienna engulfed in fire.



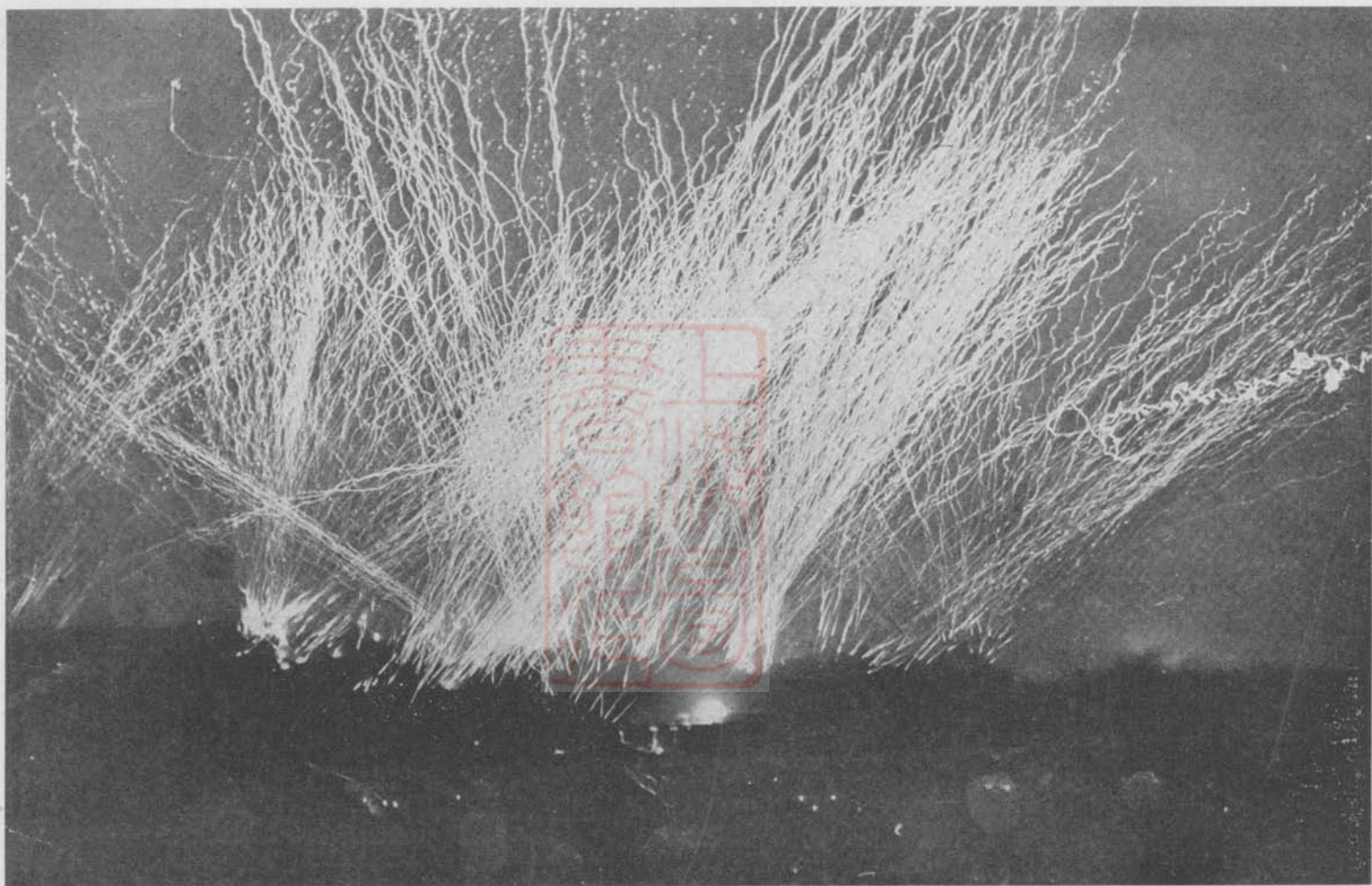
英美空中攻勢 英美對德空中攻勢開始於一九四三年夏季，英國蘭開斯特式和威靈頓式重轟炸機夜間數百成千的飛到德國作區域轟炸，白天美國空中堡壘又去作目標轟炸，使德國工業軍事經濟體系和民氣陷於解體和軟化。上為德國基爾海軍基地被炸之情況。

Attack from Air In summer 1943, Germany was subjected to systematic bombing by British Lancasters and Wellingtons by night, and by American Fortresses by day. It greatly weakened the Germans industrially, militarily, economically and morally. The picture shows the bombing of Kiel naval base.



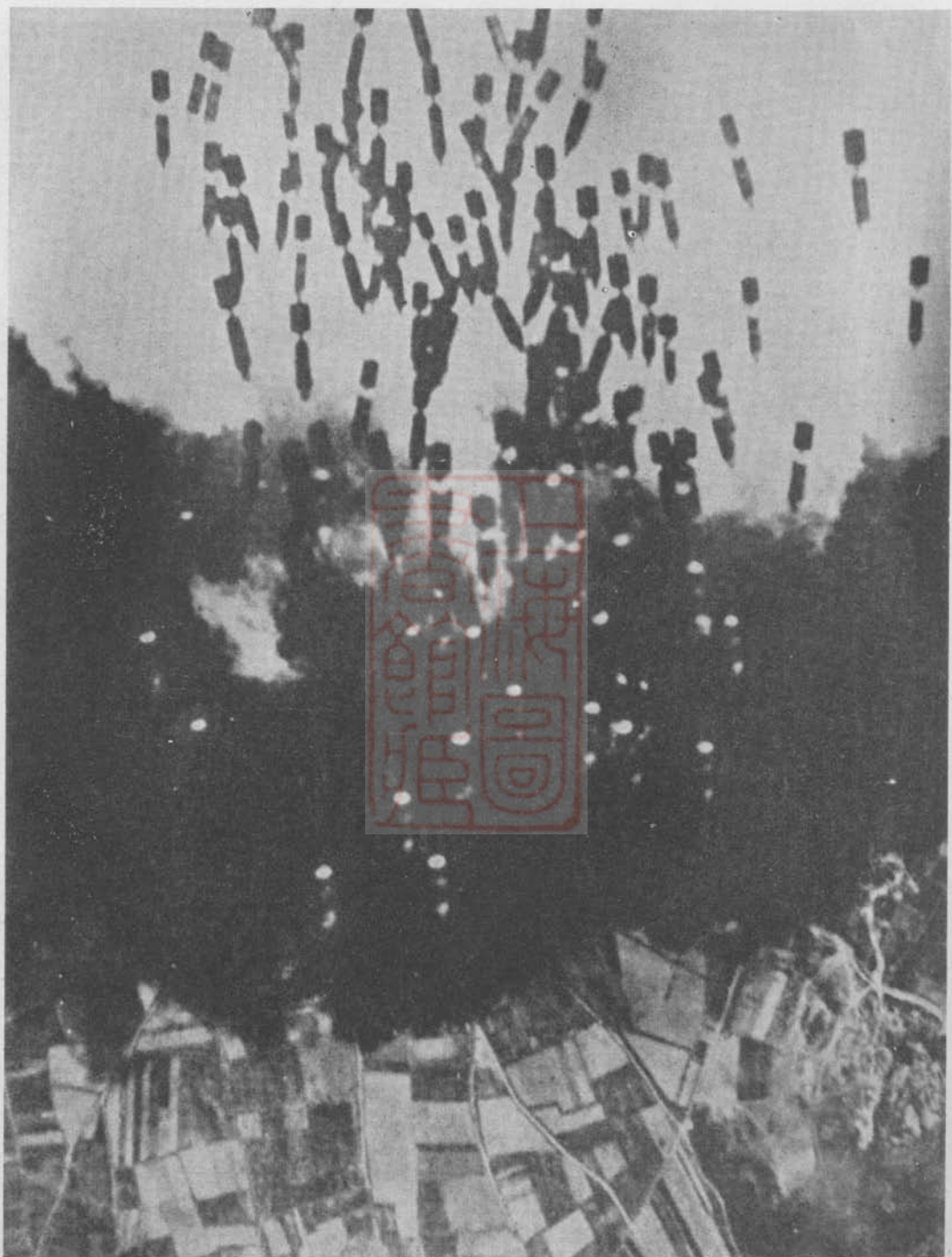
登陸西西里 盟軍肅清非洲後，經兩個月的休息與準備，進攻到西西里的踏腳石——西西里島。盟軍用了三二六六艘船，裝載着十六萬人，一千尊大砲，六百輛坦克，於一九四三年七月十日實行登陸。上為盟軍龐大艦隊之一部，在非洲待命出發之壯觀。

March to Sicily The Allied forces used 3,266 vessels to transport 160,000 men, 1,000 guns and 600 tanks for the landing operation in Sicily on July 10, 1943. Part of them are shown here off the African coast.



西西里天空的火網 西西里登陸之夜，德義轟炸機，降下照明彈，圖發現盟軍登陸地點，盟軍艦隊乃一致發出強烈的高射砲火網，使其目標迷惑，藉以阻止其轟炸。西西里經三十八天的激戰，落於盟軍手中，盟軍死傷二萬五千人，軸心軍損失三萬人。

Maenad's Hair Over a Sicilian Night In the first night after Allied landing in Sicily, German and Italian bombers were met with dazzling anti-aircraft barrage in their effort to locate the newly landed force. Sicily was liberated after 38 days of extensive warfare.



撒丁島上的彈雨 像密雨一般,美國飛行堡壘上的炸彈落在撒丁島的義國機場上。一九四三年九月,義大利在地中海的三個重要島嶼——撒丁,西西里, 班泰雷利亞島盡落入盟軍手中,進攻德軍控制下之義大利本土之戰,實即進行。

Bombs Pour Down on Italian Air Base A closely-packed mass of bombs from a Flying Fortress drops toward on Italian air base near Cagliari, Sardinia. By September 1943, Sardinia, Sicily and Pantelleria in Mediterranean islands were in Allied hands and the successful invasion of the German-held Italian mainland was under way.



在義大利作戰 盟軍英加部隊於一九四三年九月三日清晨，從西西里跨過海峽首次踏上義大利的本土尼齊俄卡拉貝利亞城，同時巴多格里奧將軍與盟軍締結秘密和平條約（定於九月八日生效），九月九日英美部隊，冒險登陸那不勒斯以南之薩倫諾（上圖），納粹死命反攻抵禦，圖擊退盟軍，八日以後盟軍形勢始行好轉。

Action in Italy Action on the Italian mainland started with the occupation of Reggio Calabria by Allied forces in early September 1943. Then a further attack was made at Salerno (picture) to the south of Naples. The Nazis held up the advance of the Allies for eight days in bloody war.



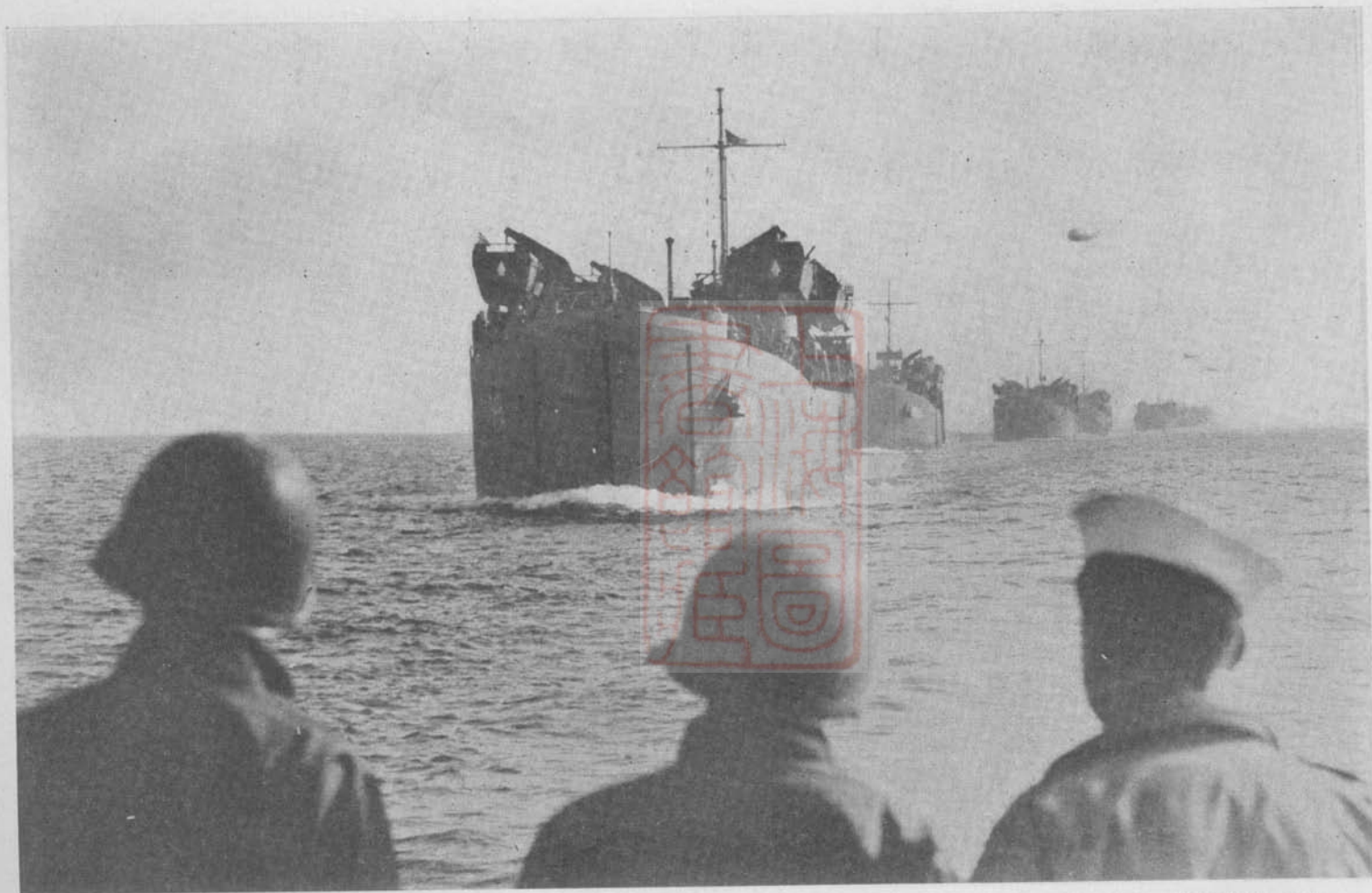
義大利投降 墨索里尼因戰事逆轉，失去信任，義皇愛麥虞限任命巴多格里奧組織政府，八月中旬（一九四四）向盟國要求光榮的和平，九月四日祕密簽定投降協定，將可以交出之軍事力量全部交出，在德國控制下之本土，仍繼續對盟國作戰。圖為持白旗投降之義大利軍隊。

Italy Surrender Italy signed a surrender agreement with Allies on September 4, 1944. To put effect the agreement, Italian soldiers waving white flags of surrender march into a small town to place themselves under the jurisdiction of the Allies.



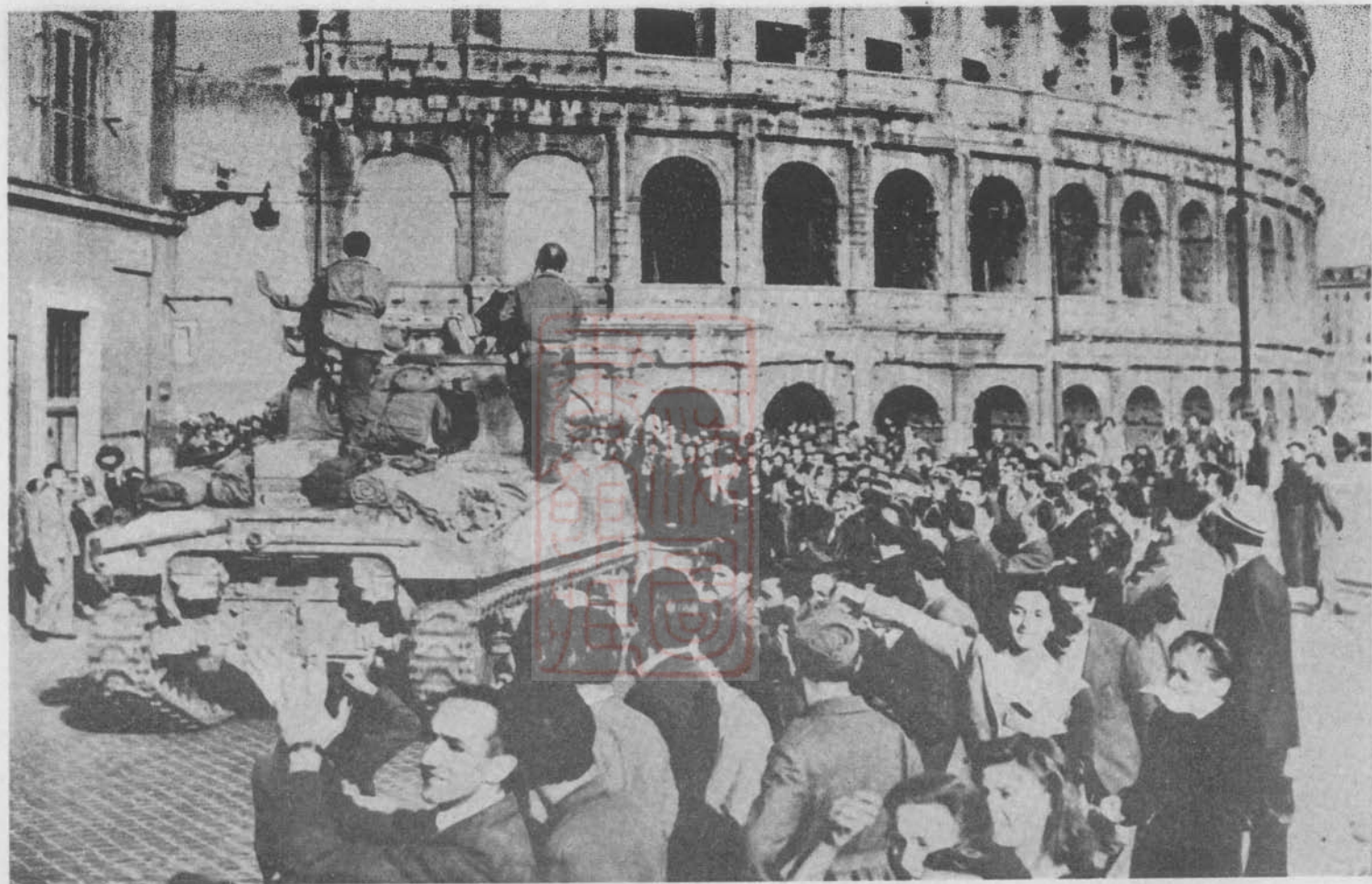
轉夜爲晝 在進攻羅馬的路途上，盟國第五軍向米格納諾德軍陣地猛轟，一五五厘米巨砲的火光照紅了黑夜的戰場。把凱撒和但丁的土地都震裂了。

Illumined Italian Night Amid mud and rain the Allies pushed slowly toward Rome. The Italian night was lit up near Mignano by 155-mm guns which rocked the land of Caesar and Dante.



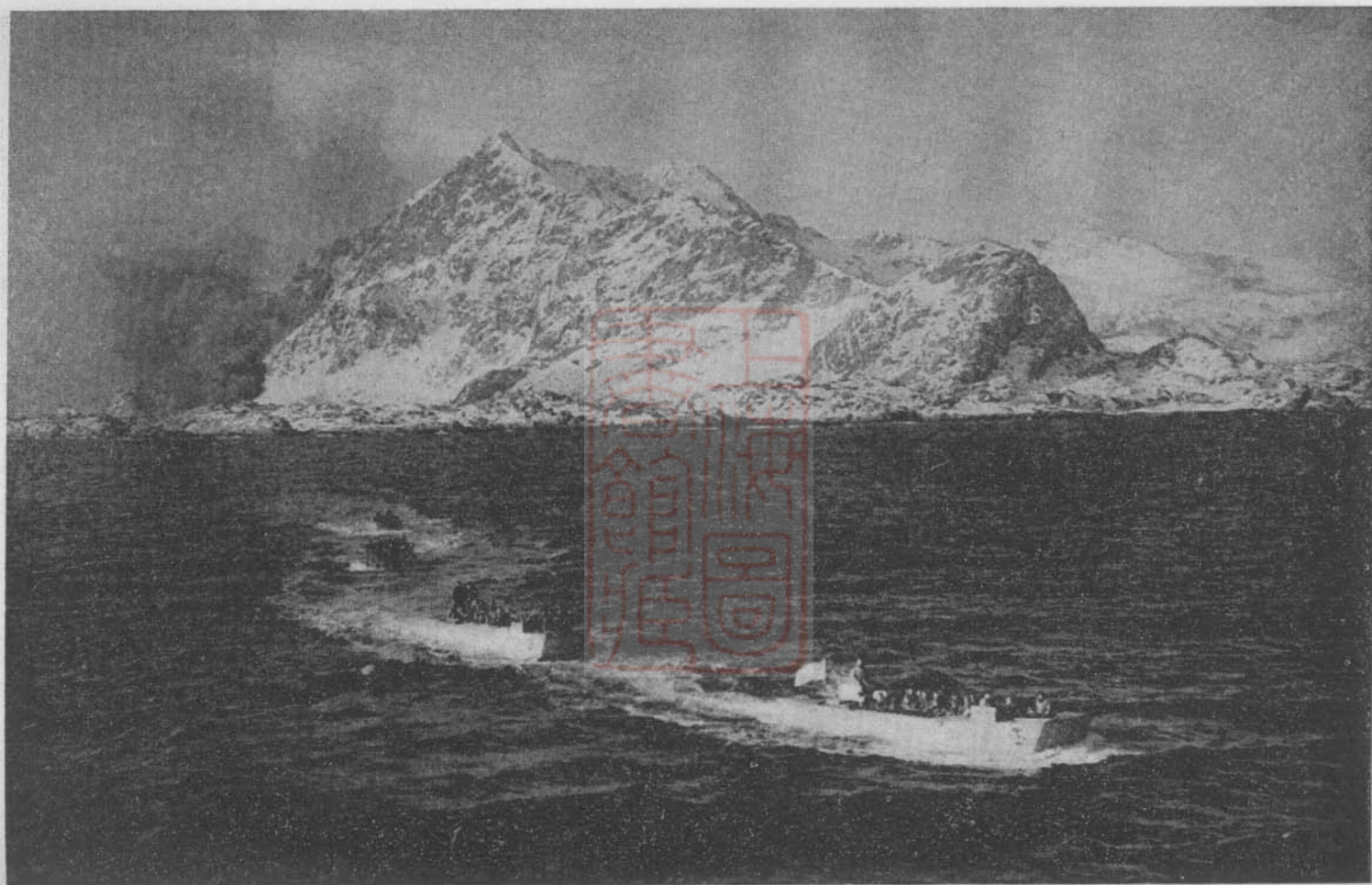
登陸羅馬之南 盟軍爲繞過格斯塔夫防線，迅速佔領羅馬，於一九四四年一月二十三日在羅馬以南三十六英哩的勒圖諾和安濟奧登陸，希特勒調戈林機械化師團來攻，安濟奧灘頭陣地盟軍苦守達四月之久。

Landing in South of Rome To avoid attacking the Gustav Line and to hasten the liberation of Rome, the Allied High Command decided to land at Nettuno and Anzio, south of Rome. Hitler sent the Goering Korps thither in an effort to drive the attackers back into the sea, but the Allies held the beachhead for four months.



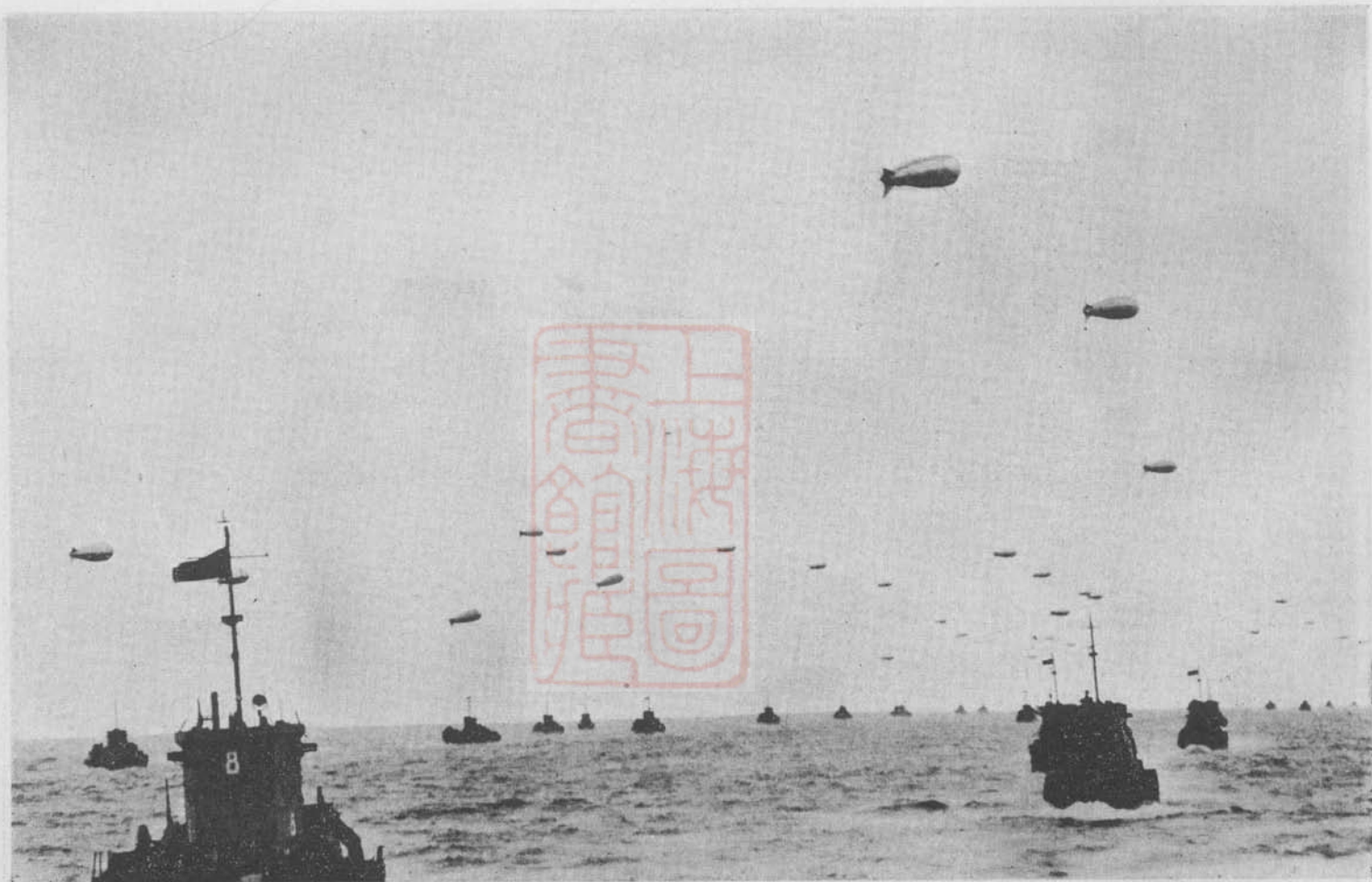
羅馬解放 義大利法西斯的都城羅馬，終於在一九四四年六月四日被盟軍美國第五軍克拉克部隊侵入，德軍在羅馬沒有抵抗，即向北引退。羅馬是軸心第一個陷落的城市，義大利人民受了二十二年的法西斯統治，這天以最大的熱誠歡迎盟軍。

Liberation of Rome Rome was liberated on June 4, 1944 by the U.S. Fifth Army under General Clark. The Nazis withdrew northward without putting up any resistance. Thus the first Axis capital that had lasted twenty-two years ended on this day.



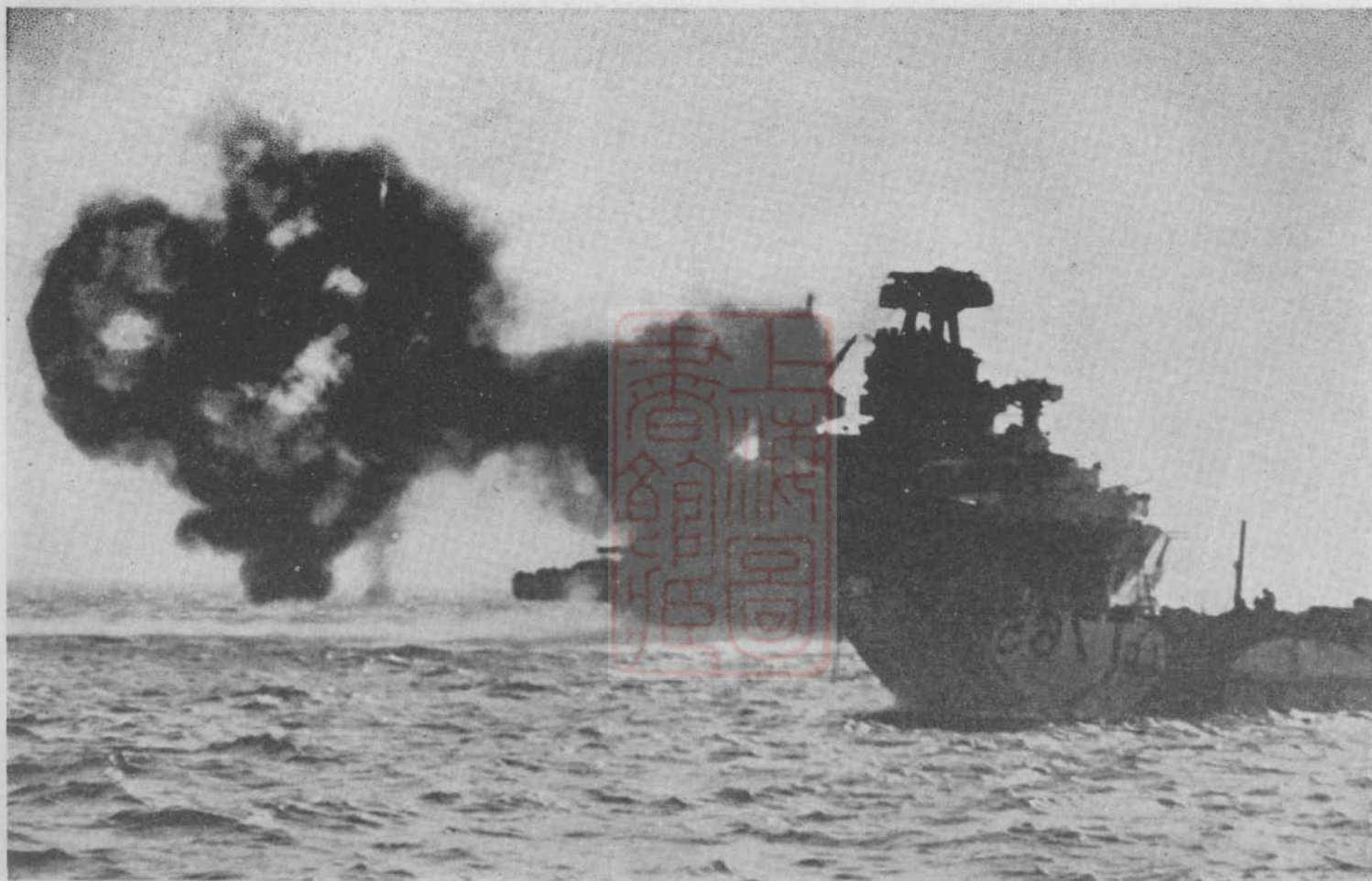
偷襲挪威 盟軍遠征挪威羅佛吞島，登陸破壞其油庫。圖為完成任務後盟軍安全駛返原艦。

Attack Norway Expedition to the Lofoten Island, Norway, where Allied troops were landed to slow up the oil tanks. Having completed their work of destruction, the troops are seen returning to their ship.



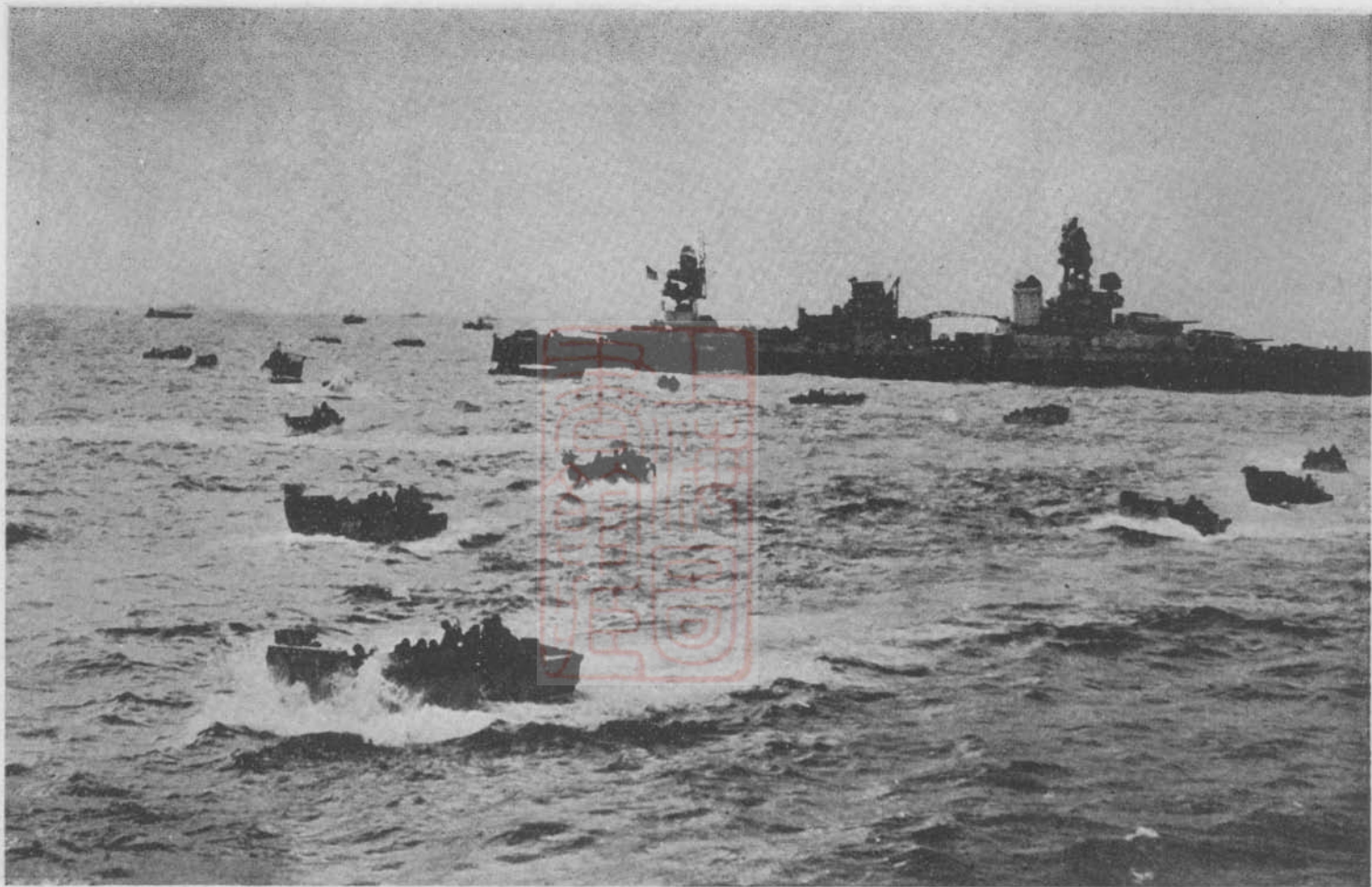
登陸諾曼底 第二次世界大戰的一個最高峯，聯合國人民期待已久的日子——進攻歐洲大陸，經過兩年的準備，終於在一九四四年六月六日來到。盟國四千艘船隻，載着百萬大軍，由八百艘軍艦，一千架飛機護航，齊向法國北部諾曼底從事有史以來空前的軍事大進攻。上為在英吉利海峽向法國海岸推進之登陸船，船上升起阻塞汽球，防止敵機俯衝轟炸。

Off the Normandy Coast on D-Day The opening of the long-awaited Second Front on June 6th, 1944 marks the climax of World War II. Barrage balloons hover over Allied ships steaming across the English Channel for landing along the French coast.



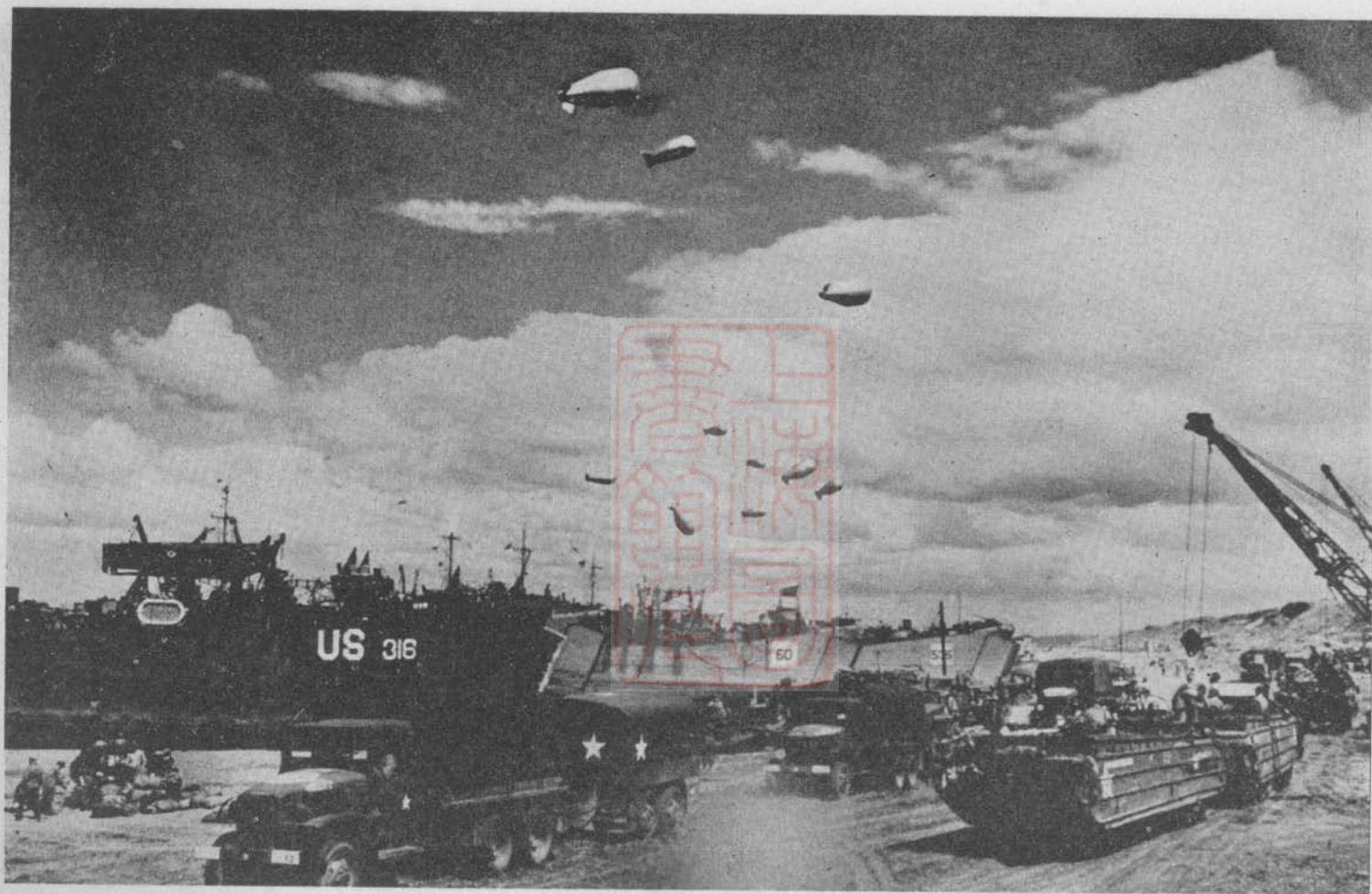
巨砲開路 在登陸的前夜，一千架盟國重轟炸機在狂炸法國海岸時，盟國主力艦又在怒吼了，從夜半起盟機送過一萬噸炸彈到僅僅六十英里長的海岸線，六百四十艘軍艦又向着要登陸的灘頭陣地發射了二千噸炮彈，為登陸部隊打開一條上岸的道路。

Clear the Way for Landing On the night before D-Day, 10,000 tons of bombs and 2,000 tons of shells were dumped by 1,000 Allied planes and 640 naval ships on the narrow strip of land to pave the way for the landing forces.



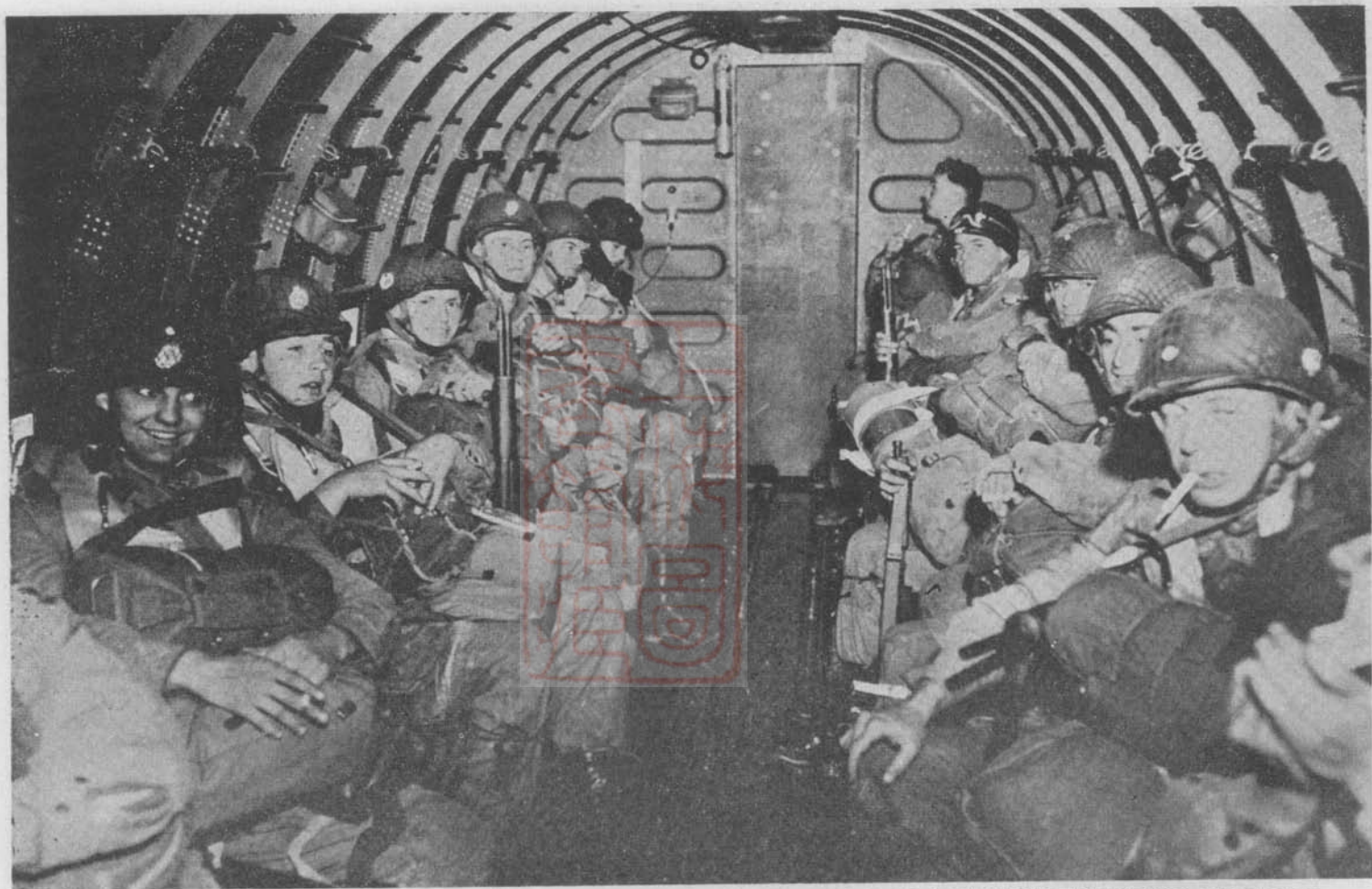
蜂擁登陸 在火幕張開時，成千的登陸艇向海灘蜂擁前進，不顧納粹設置之阻礙與強烈的砲火，在卡恩到芒特堡五個灘頭登陸。巡洋艦奧古斯達號正在海面掩護登陸。

Swarming toward Beach When the actual landing took place, thousands of landing craft shoot toward the beach under strong Nazi fire. Five beachheads, however, were established between Caen and Montaburg on the first day. The USS cruiser Augusta in above picture is protecting the landing.



瑟堡灘頭一瞥 盟軍於法國海港瑟堡建立灘頭陣地後，裝備與供應品源源在灘頭登陸。德軍由名將隆美爾指揮十餘師防守海岸，因後備軍不足，不能有效制止盟軍的展開。

Beachhead at Cherbourg Cherbourg was the first sizable seaport that fell to the Allied attack. It had been defended by more than ten Nazi divisions, under Rommel, but it succumbed before superior attacking forces.



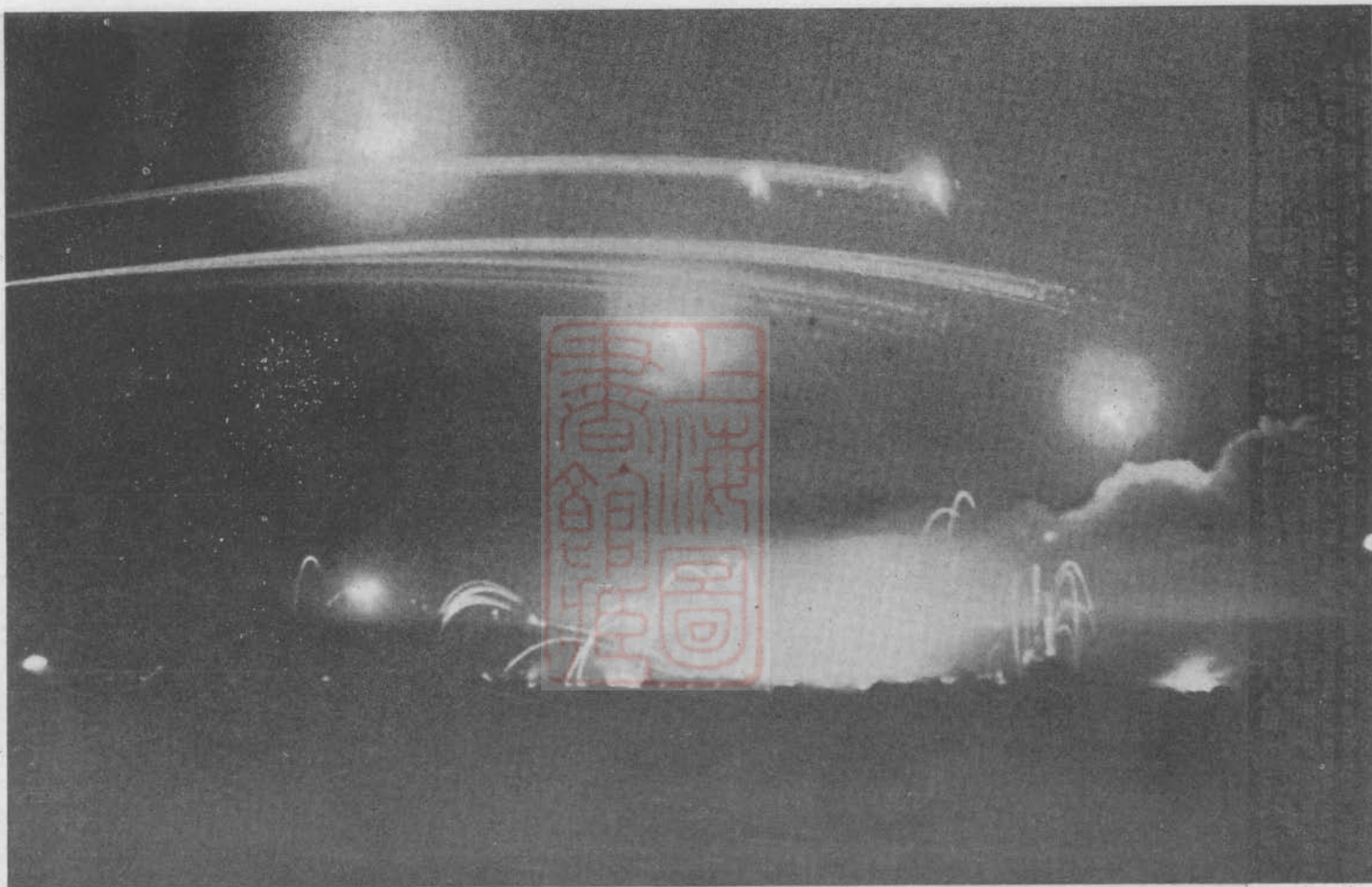
傘兵飛往敵後 進攻的開始是美國空運軍兩師和英國傘兵於六月六日（一九四四年）夜二時在哈佛港與瑟堡間德軍後方著陸，在四小時之內用運輸機和滑翔機降落了三個師，這是歷史上最大一次的空運工作。上為首先飛越英吉利海峽之美國空運部隊在運輸機中。

Paratroopers before Landing In the small hours on D-Day, more than three divisions of American and British paratroops landed behind the German lines, between Le Havre and Cherbourg.



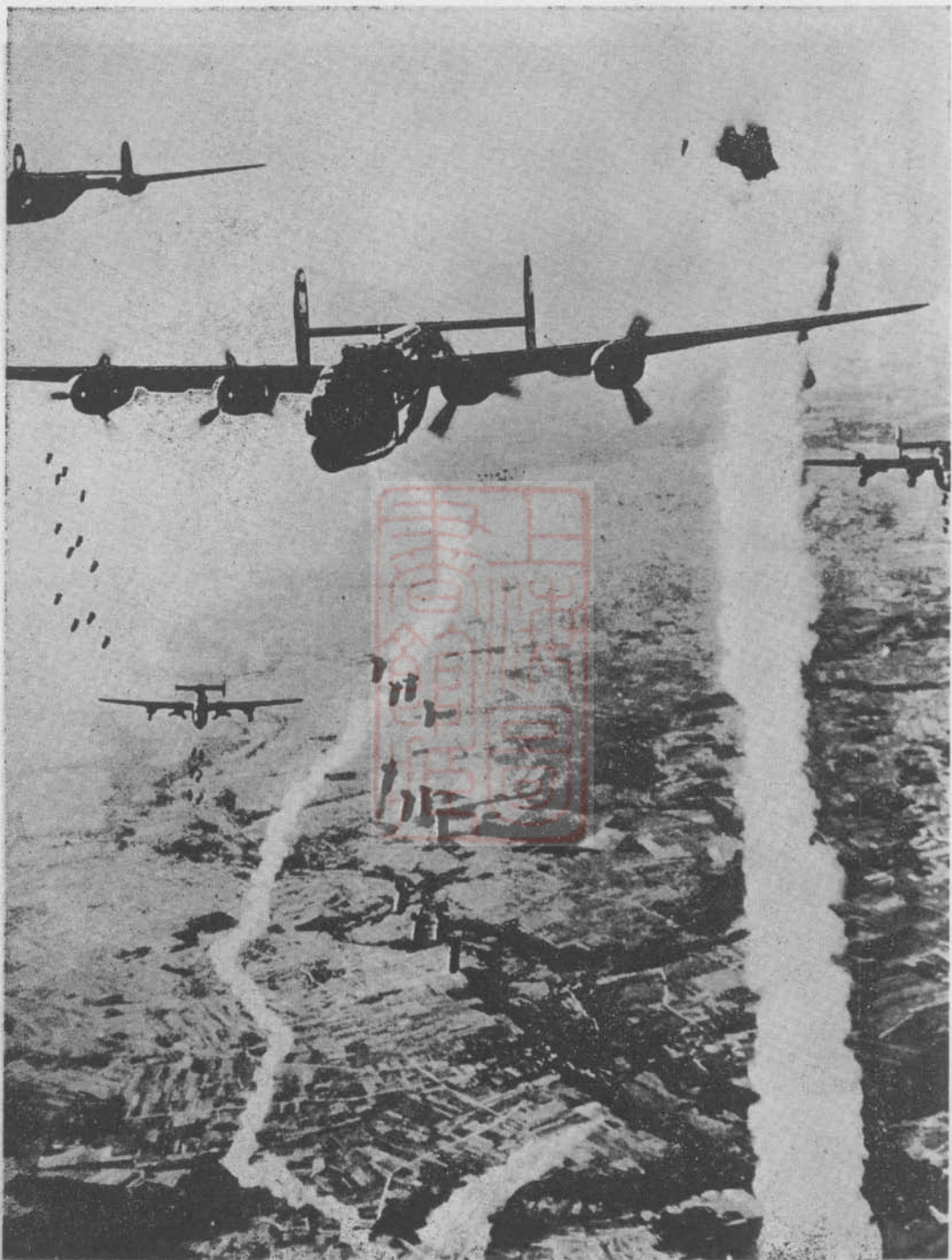
瑟堡之戰 諾曼底灘頭軍地之美國砲兵用反坦克砲射擊藏匿之德軍，藉以打入內地德軍陣線。兵士三人匿於牆下，旁臥殉難伙伴二人。盟軍向西推進越過瑟堡半島，進到西海岸，六月二十三日（一九四四年）向北進攻，抵戰略性港埠之瑟堡。

Battle of Cherbourg U.S. gunners, battering their way into German lines in the interior of Normandy, fire their anti-tank gun point blank at a nest of enemy snipers. Thrusting westward across the base of the Cherbourg Peninsula in North Normandy, Allied forces fought their way to the west coast of the promontory. Swinging north they reached Cherbourg on June 23, 1944.

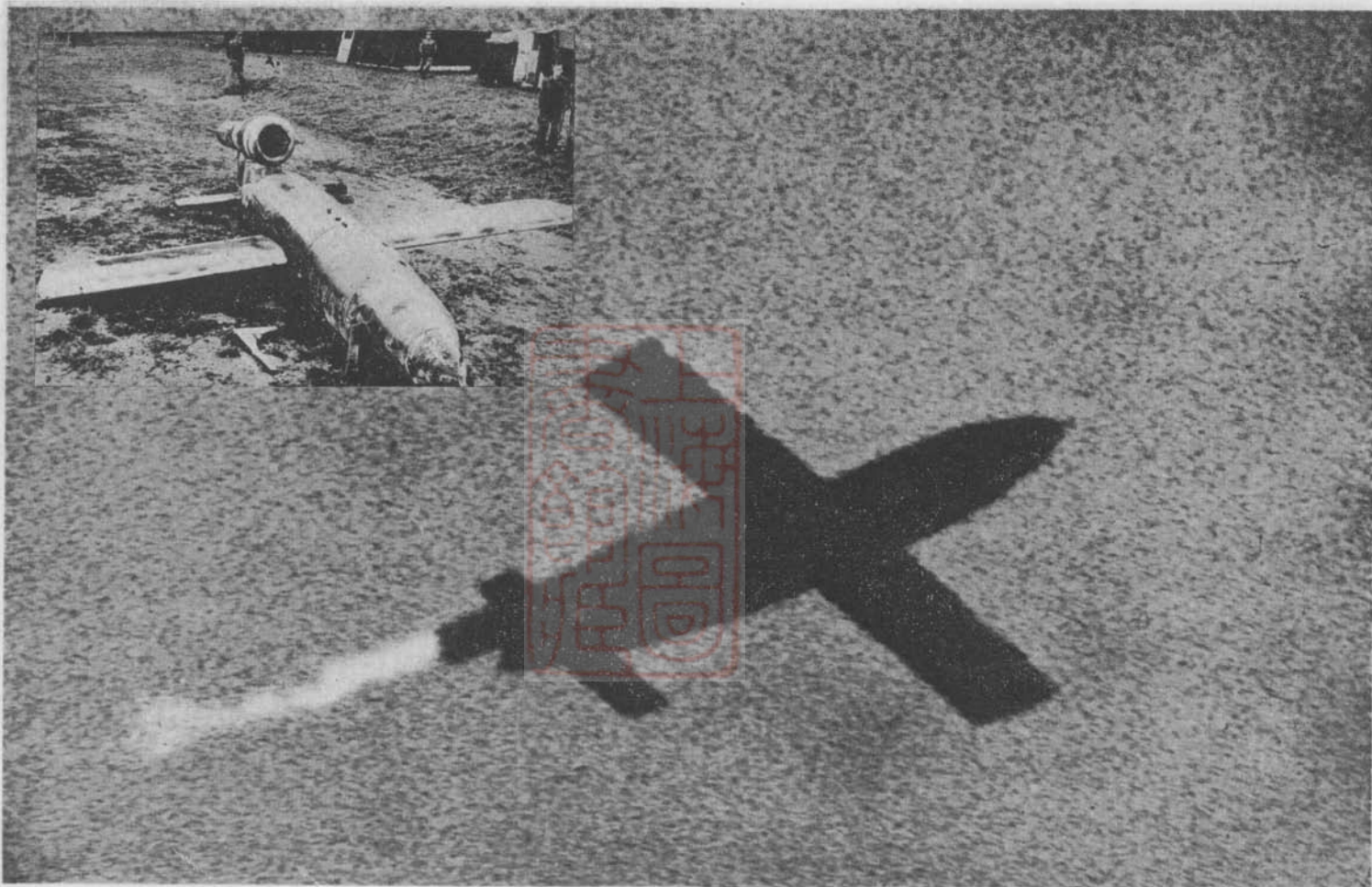


克恩夜戰 克恩是德軍在瑟堡半島交通與防衛的中心，德軍隆美爾將軍率兵十一師在此抵抗，克恩城雖於七月九日（一九四四年）為盟軍佔領，然德軍仍步步瘋狂血戰，藉以掩護盟軍洪水似的傾犯，圖為八月七日夜間克恩以南夜間砲戰之動人場面。

Battle of Caen The city of Caen was the central pivot of German resistance on the Cherbourg peninsula. Rommel directed eleven German divisions against the Allies, but was unable to halt them. Picture shows gun duel at night in August 1944.

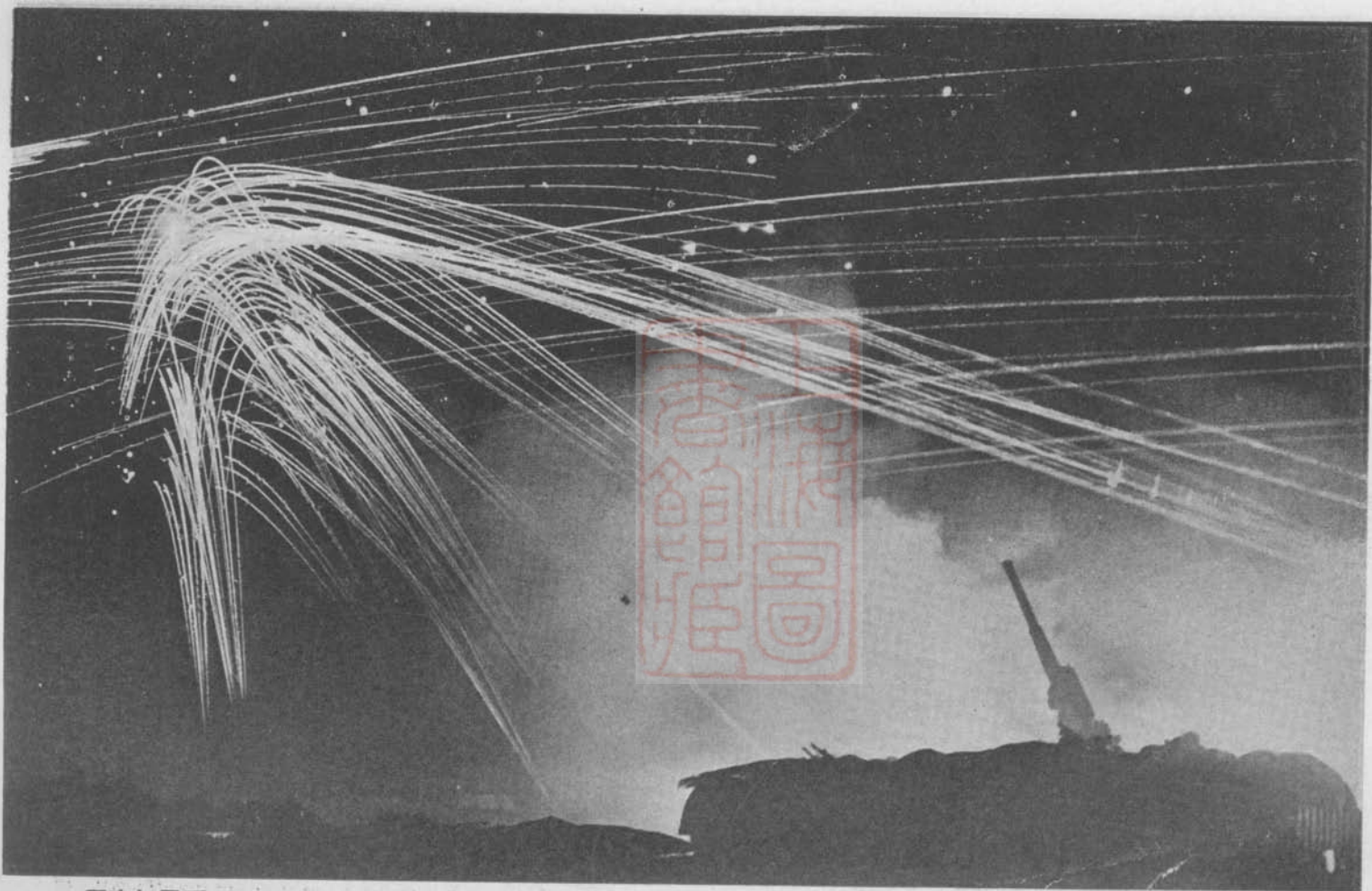


空軍增援攻勢 美 B-24 解放式轟炸機炸法國之杜爾的德國工事。白煙為向目標投彈之煙幕記號。
一九四四年七月二十五日盟國為支持在諾曼底新的攻勢，出動飛機三千架，半數為重轟炸機。
Air Forces Support New Drive B-24 Liberators release their deadly explosives during a raid on German installations at Tours, France. The white streamers are smoke markers dropped to mark the targets. On July 25, 1944, 3,000 planes took to the air in support of the new drive in Normandy.



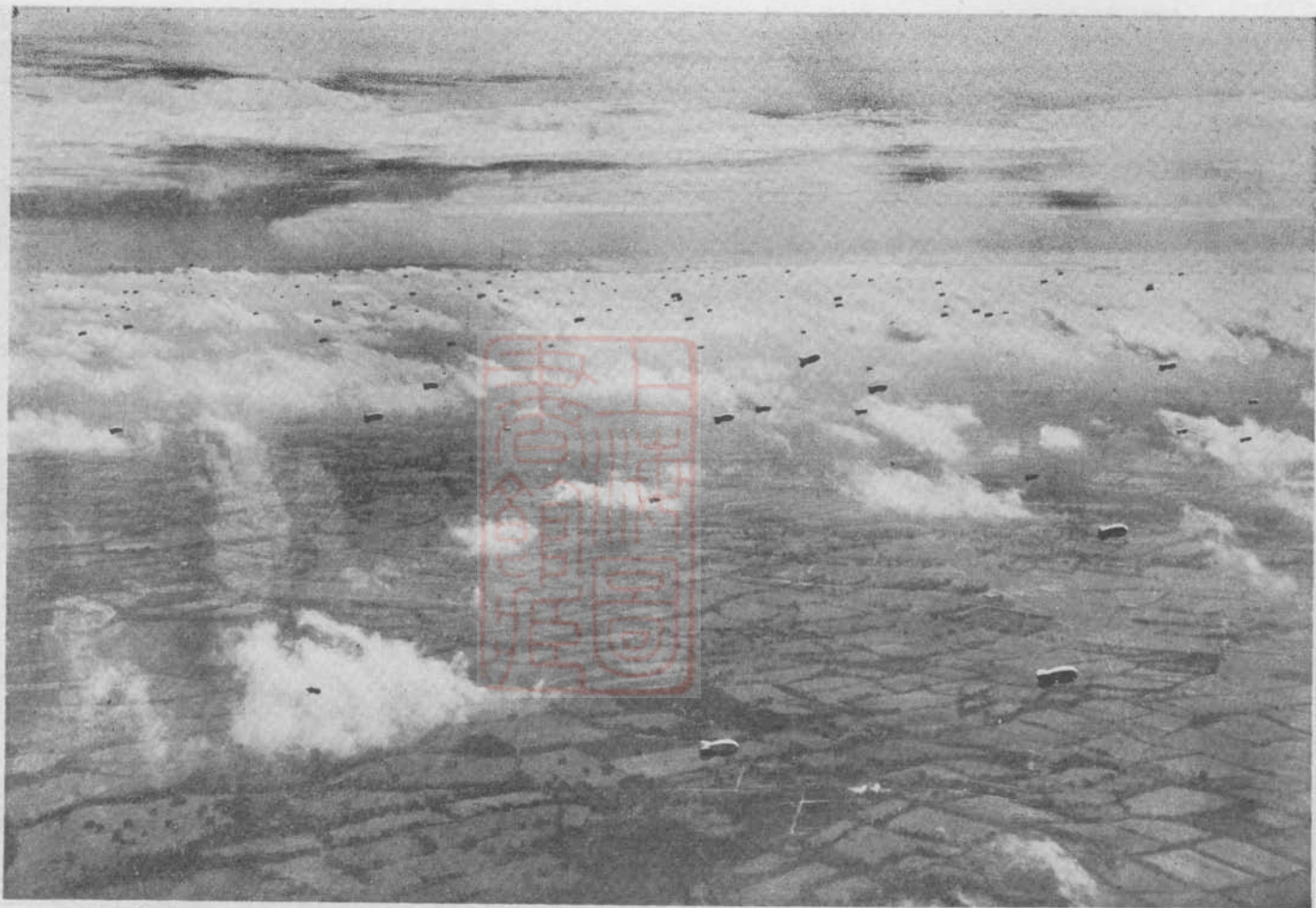
飛彈在空中 這是一張難得的照片，飛彈以每小時三五〇到四〇〇英哩的速度向英倫進襲中，尾部露着白烟，在空中攝下來。左上角是一沒有爆炸的飛彈。此項火箭飛機由每小時二百哩的原動力彈床發射而出，長二十五英尺四吋，翼寬十六英尺，後部為推進器。燃料用完後，彈就整個落下來。德國在盟軍登陸諾曼底後，圖以此秘密武器來延緩戰爭。

A Flying Bomb Across the Sky This is a very valuable picture of a flying bomb which travels toward London in a speed of 350-400 miles per hour. It has length of 25 ft. 4 in. with a wing span of 16 ft. It falls when its fuel is exhausted. Insertion shows an unexploded one.



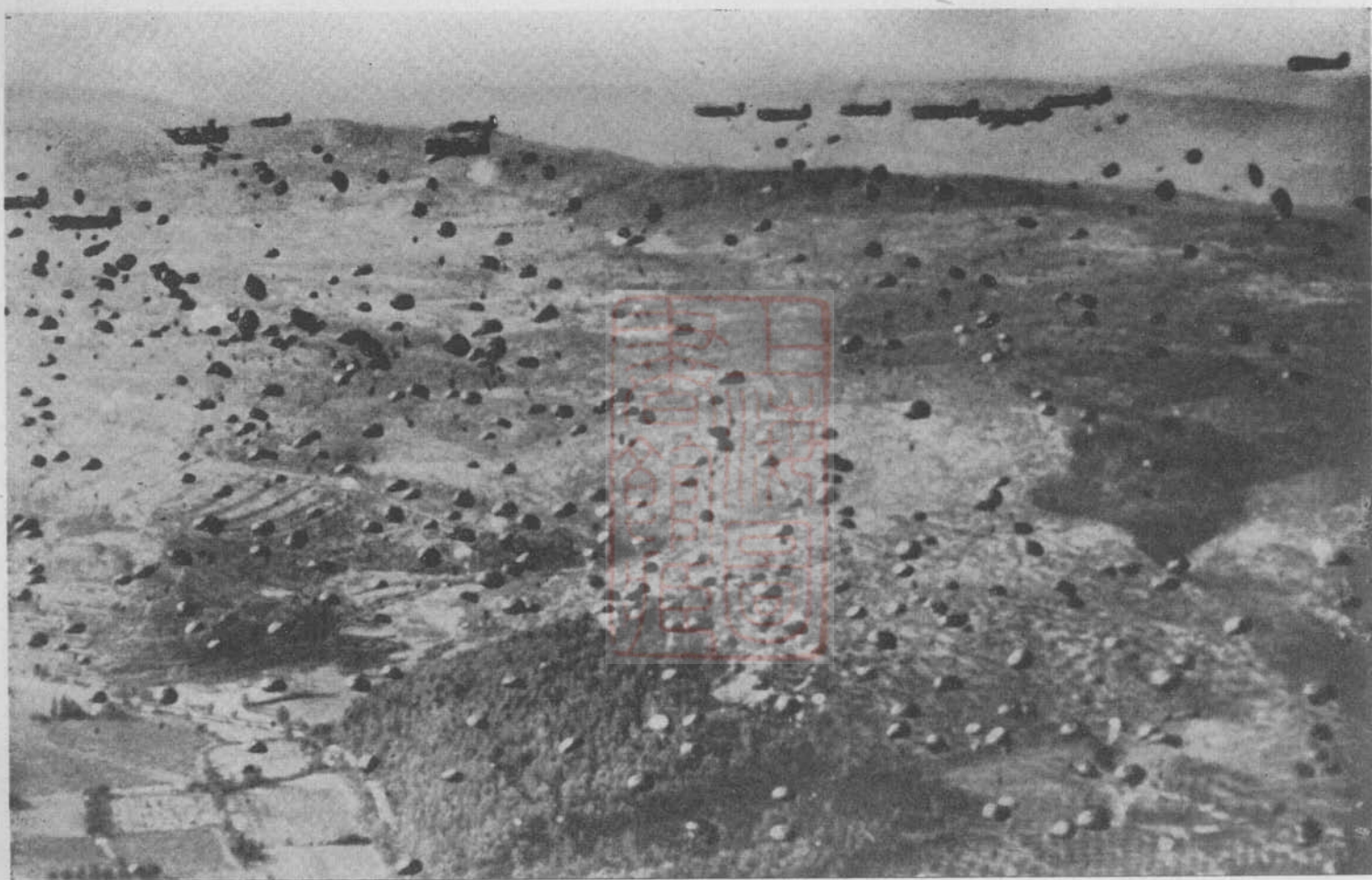
黑夜打飛彈 英國防禦飛彈，第一線用戰鬥機迎擊，第二線在沿海邊建立高射砲火網，集中轟擊，高射砲隊半數均婦女，上為夜晚高射砲射擊之奇觀。

Stop the Flying Bombs A more effective way of discounting the damage of V-I's and V-II's was the use of extensive barrages of anti-aircraft fire. This is one of them. It illumines the night sky in spectacular batteries of which half were manned by women.



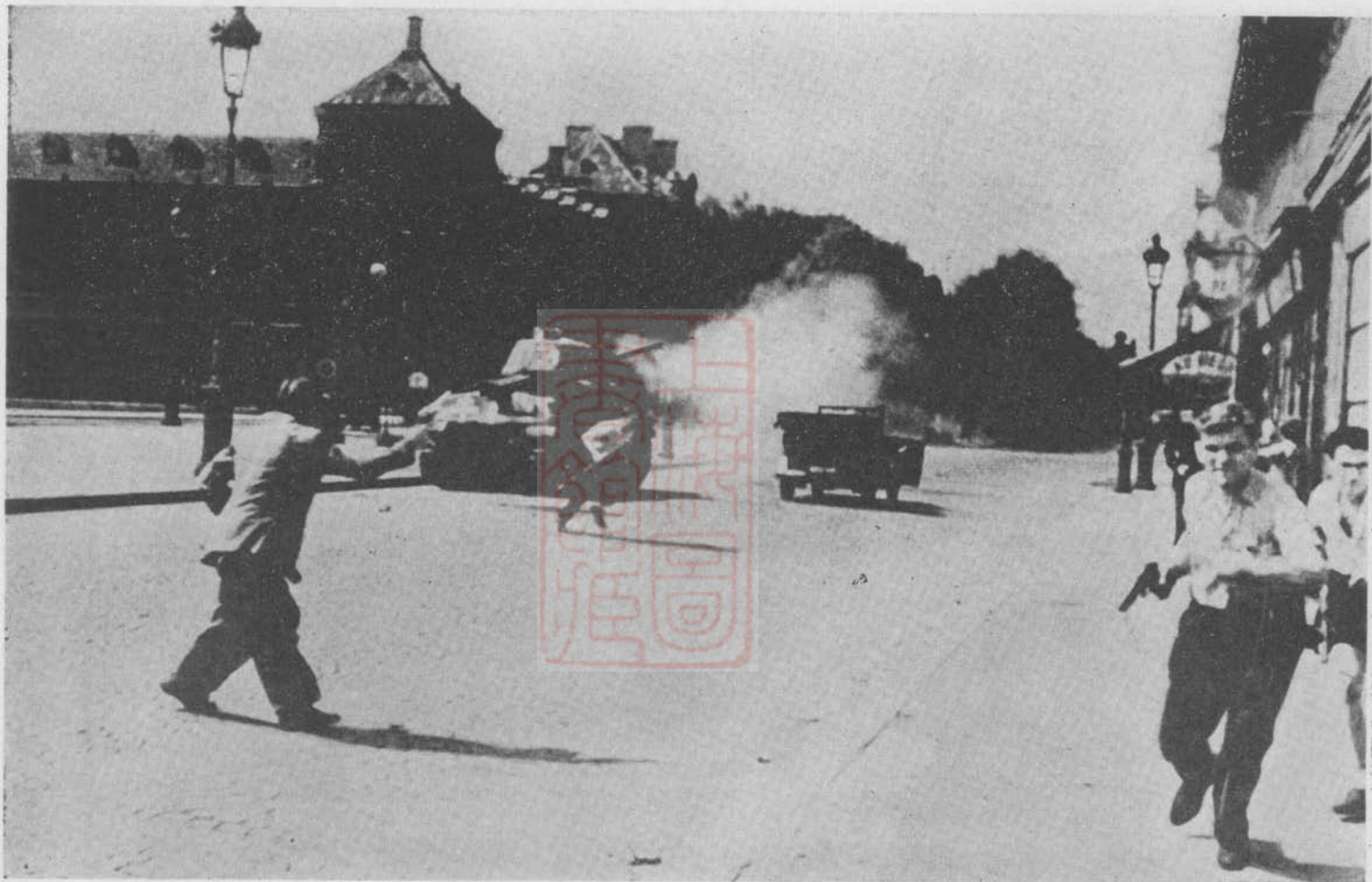
雲海與汽球 一九四四年夏爲抵禦 V-1 和 V-2 飛彈，英國空前的升起二千隻阻塞汽球，以保衛倫敦和英國南部。阻塞汽球的效力並不大，因爲 V-2 飛得六七十哩高，高射砲及阻塞汽球均夠不到。八千個飛彈中祇有三百個給阻塞下來。德國所發二萬三千個飛彈，使英人死傷二萬五千人，毀屋二萬餘幢。

Sea of Clouds and Balloons Hitler began to use pilotless V-I and V-II flying bombs in the summer of 1944. These secret German weapons caused both heavy damage and bewilderment. Thousands of balloons were floated high above the clouds to stop them but the result was not very satisfying.



法國南部登陸 德軍在法國北部遭受盟軍猛攻時，聯合國部隊於八月十五日（一九四四年）在法南馬賽與尼斯 寬廣陣地登陸而受到另一打擊。降落傘隊由 C-47 運輸機載運在新的灘頭堡降落區降落，陸地部隊由八百艘船隻運兵源源登陸。

Landing in Southern France While the Germans were reeling under heavy Allied attacks in Normandy, they were dealt another blow when the Allies landed between Nice and Marseilles on Aug. 15, 1944. These paratroopers were just released from C-47's.



巴黎巷戰 法國愛國青年爲迫使德軍投降，於巴黎街心與法軍及法奸巷戰，法國第二〇裝甲師坦克予以協助。坦克於發砲後，砲筒尙留有白煙。法國內地軍及成千之愛國者，使用各色武器，卒使巴黎獲得解放。

Street Fighting in Paris Assisted by a tank, French patriots fought a bitter war of revenge against the Germans and traitors in Paris. Armed with various weapons, the French Army of the Interior and thousands of others forced the Germans to surrender before the Allies arrived.



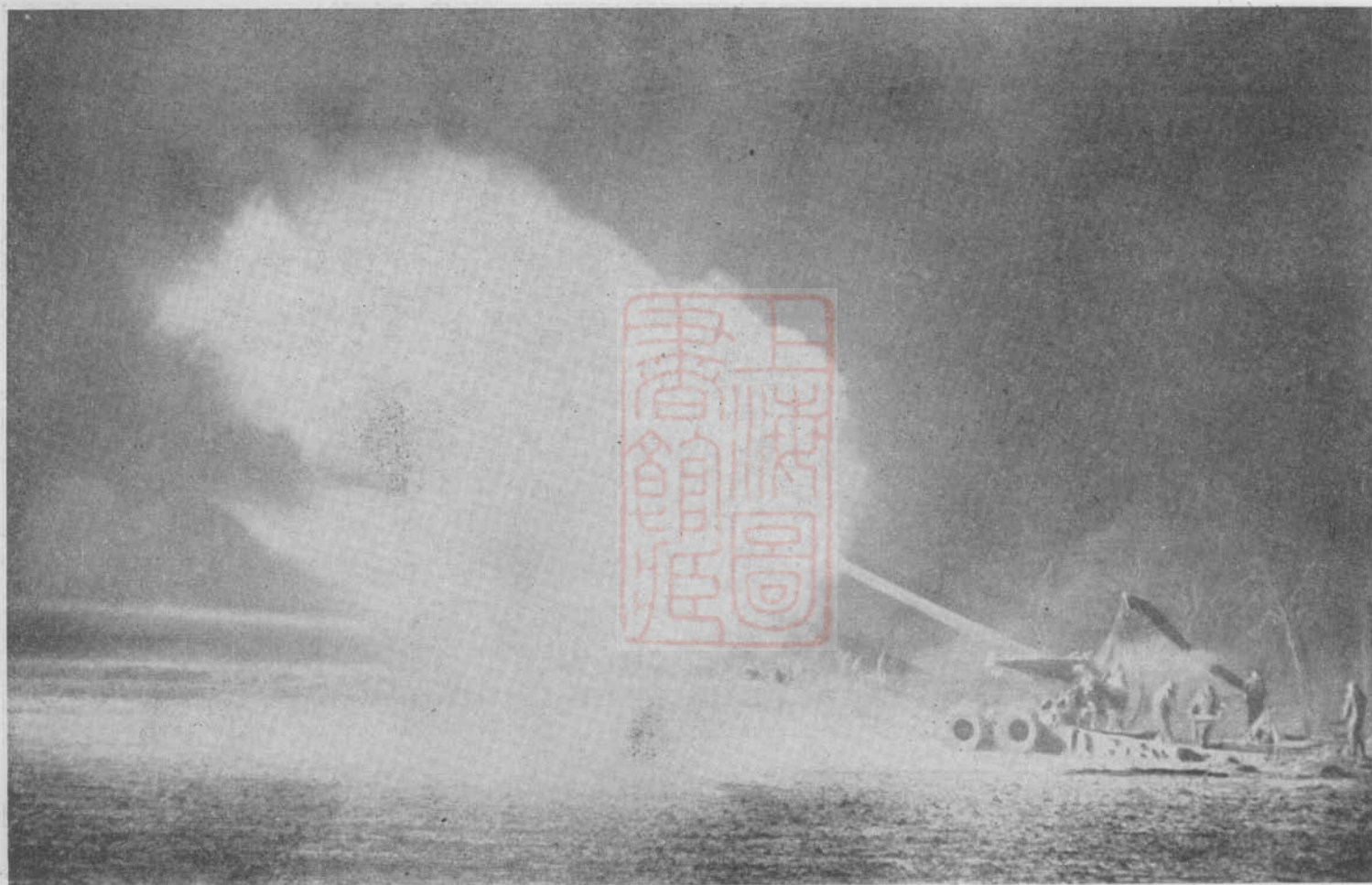
法國內地軍捕獲德軍官 法國內地軍在巴黎捕獲德國高級軍官，在警戒中行經市區大劇院前，當盟軍逼近巴黎時，巴黎城內內地軍五萬人與非武裝平民揭竿而起，四天酣戰中解放了巴黎。

German Officer Captured by FFI A German officer was captured by the French Forces of the Interior and was escorted through the streets in front of the Opera. 50,000 FFI and civilians of Paris liberated the capital in four days of bitter fighting



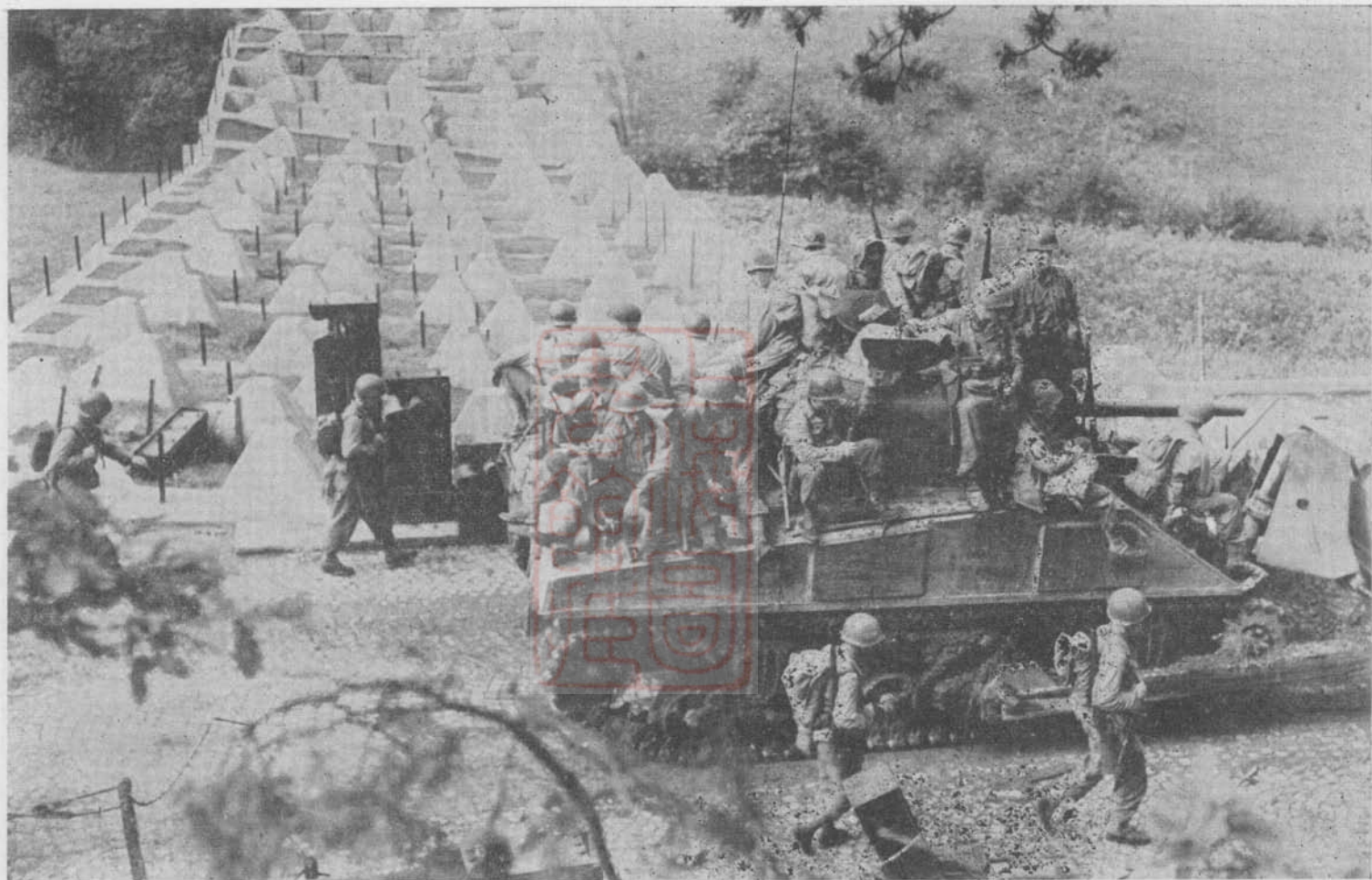
巴黎解放 八月二十五日（一九四四年）盟國失陷的一大都市巴黎，首先獲得解放。法蘭西人民狂熱的歡迎入城盟軍。八月末，法國全部獲得自由。

Paris Liberated Paris was liberated by the French underground forces on Aug. 25, 1944. No stranger could stand unmoved by the milling, overjoyed French crowds on the streets. The entire French nation was freed by the end of the month.



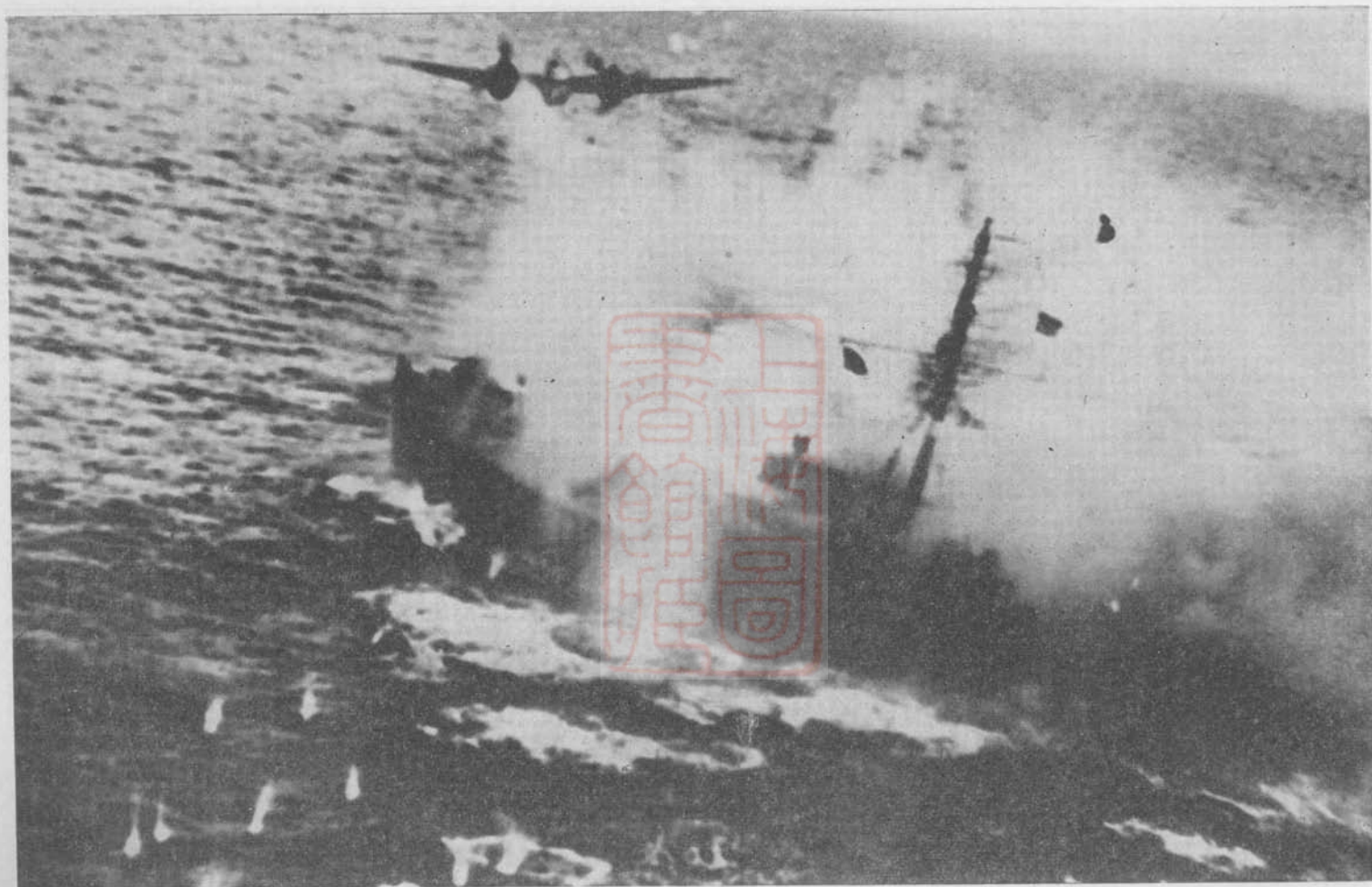
盧森堡砲戰 由法國邊境向比利時盧森堡推進之盟軍，於四日中推進二百英里，上係盟軍進至盧森堡某處，以一五五榴砲擊納粹強固據點，強烈火光下黑夜轉為白晝。

Gun Duel in Luxembourg Allied forces, pushing from the French border toward Belgium and Luxembourg, advanced 200 miles in four days. The 155mm guns were turning night into day.



盟軍越過齊格飛防線 圍攻柏林之戰，在西線以越過齊格飛防線為主體，美軍於九月二十五日（一九四四年）首先進入齊格飛防線上之大威亞琛。北面盟軍用傘兵佔安亨與尼美根，繞過齊格飛防線。

Leave the Siegfried Line Behind The Siegfried Line was the security of Germany. Allied forces penetrated it on Sept. 26, 1944, by entering Aachen. Paratroops captured Arnhem and Nijmegen by flying over it.



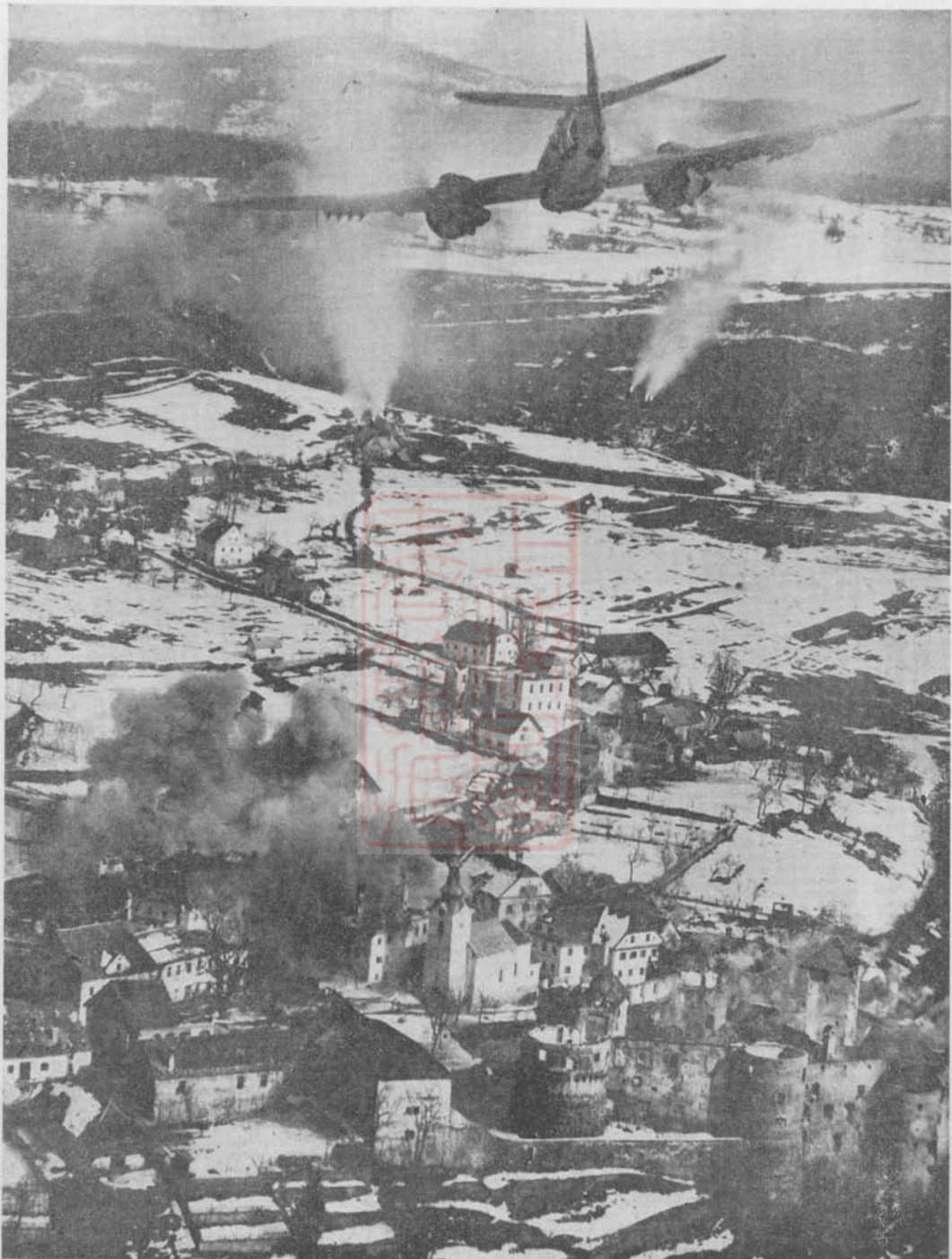
英機擊沉德船 英空軍戰鬥機於一九四四年九月十七日在希立哥蘭拜特攻擊德國武裝船兩艘，一艘被炸沉沒，另一艘被炸起火，無法控制。上為英機之火箭砲正向船上發射。

British Beaufighters Blow up German Ships Beaufighters of the RAF on Sept. 9, 1944 attacked two heavily armed German ships in Helgoland Bight. One had sunk while the other was left blazing and out of control.



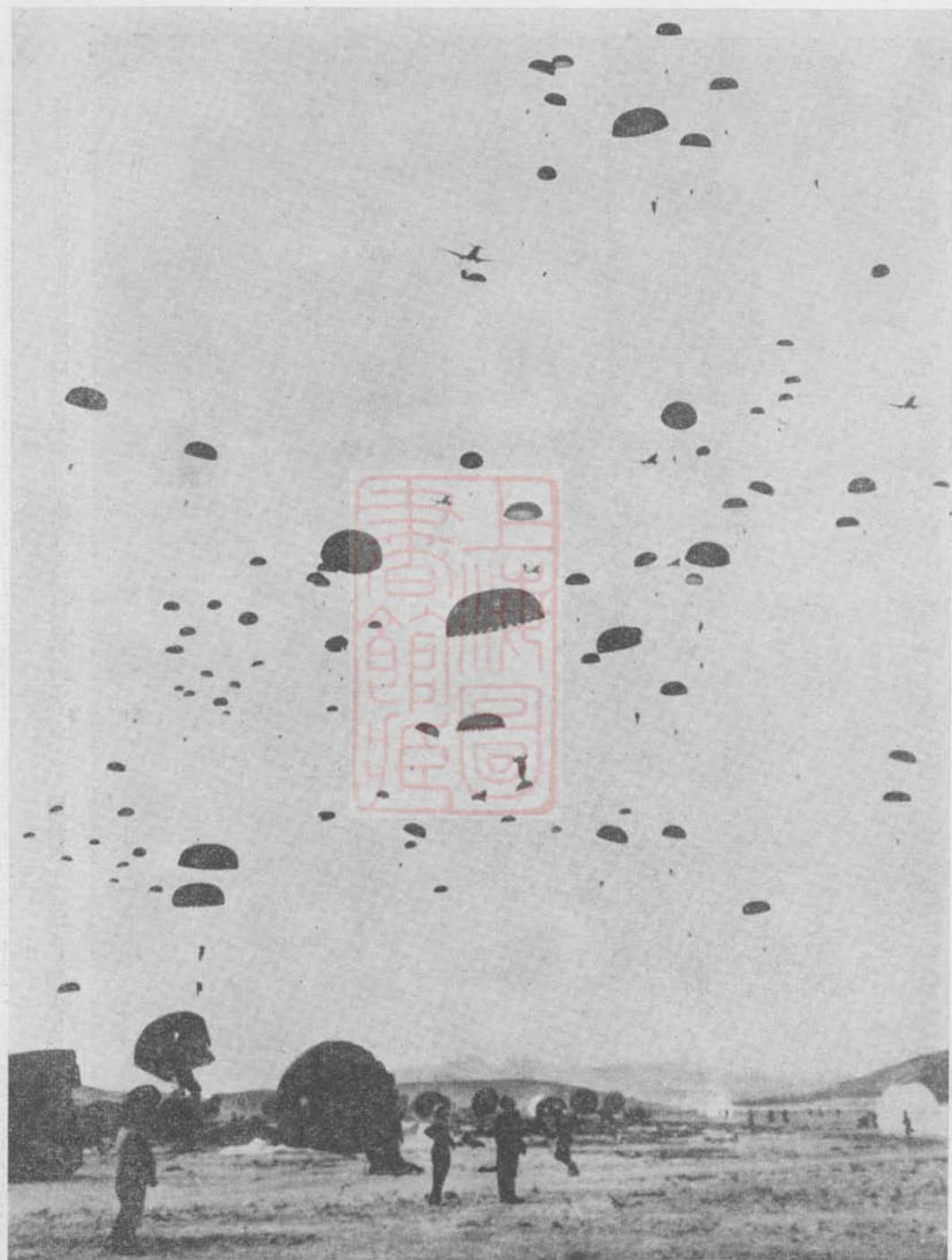
德軍殊死戰 德國境內盟軍長程巨砲於雪夜中向敵人陣地砲擊。一九四四年十二月中旬德軍向德比盧邊境阿登來斯作孤注一擲之反攻，德軍集中十五個師向盟軍突擊，來勢甚猛，盟軍空運部隊在巴斯吞被圍，終以德軍過份凸出，預備兵有限，很快的退至科倫平原。

Hitler's Last Desperate Attempt In snowy December 1944, the Reich mustered fifteen divisions for the last attempt to save its skin. These Allied 'Long Toms' were doing their best to repel the attacking enemies.



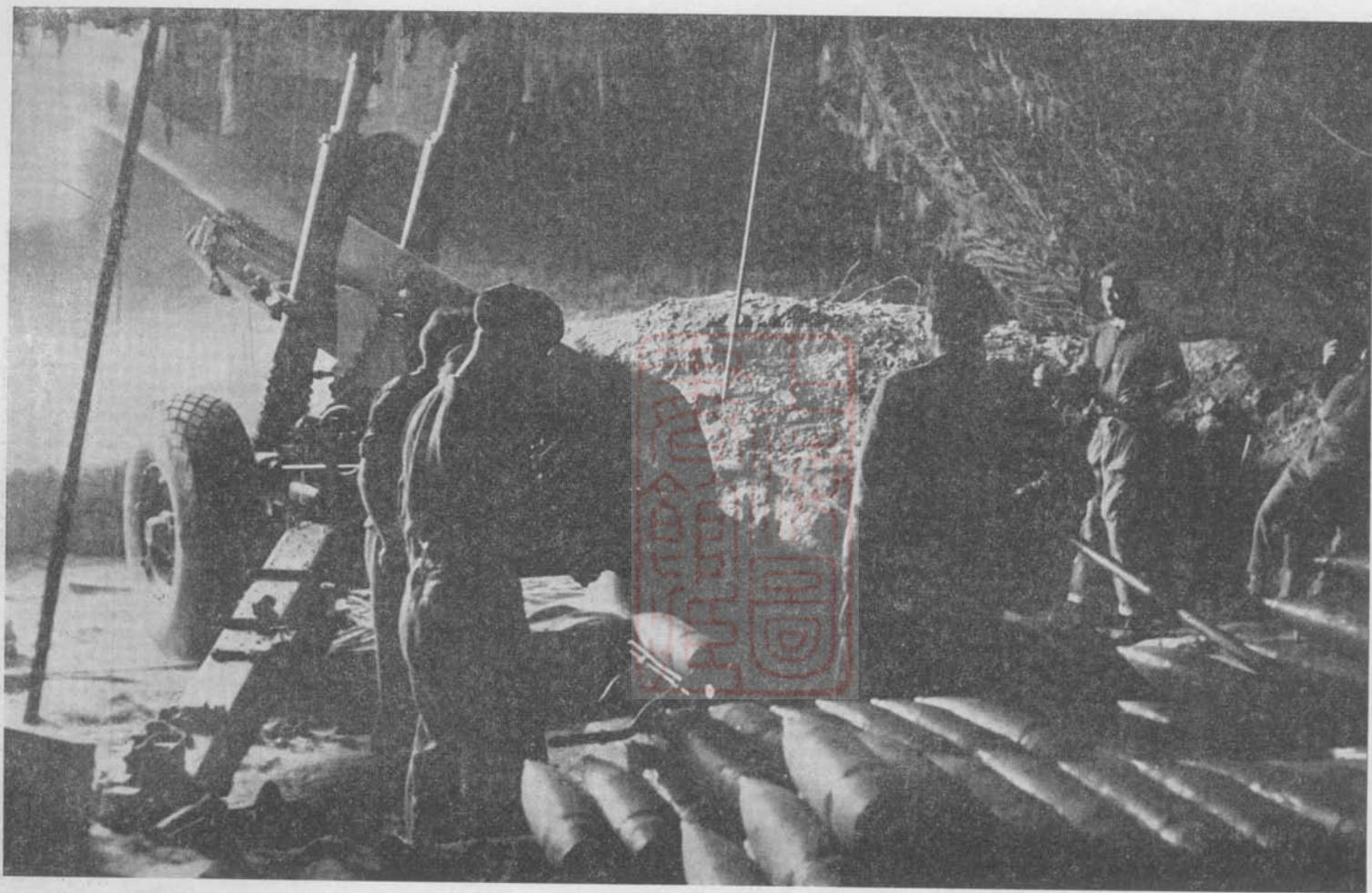
巴爾幹解放 一九四四年秋天蘇軍進抵波蘭，巴爾幹納粹衛星國家發生動搖，羅馬尼亞首先對德作戰，保加利亞繼之對納粹宣戰，南斯拉夫遊擊隊最後與蘇軍會合，巴爾幹乃獲得解放。圖為南非航空隊轟炸南斯拉夫堡壘城市，地面砲火予以還擊。

Liberation of the Balkans The German satellites in the Balkans began to break away in Autumn 1944. At first, Romania, and then Bulgaria declared war on Germany. Yugoslavian guerillas joined force with the Russians to fight the German garrisons. Picture shows a Yugoslavian castle city exchanging fire with an Allied bomber.



天兵解放雅典 美機載英國傘兵於希臘首都雅典附近降落，快樂的希臘人民在地面歡迎他們的解放者。希臘愛國份子得到這批軍隊及海上登陸部隊之助，一九四四年十月十四日雅典獲得自由，結束了三年多敵人的壓迫。

Paratroopers Liberate Athens U.S. planes drop British paratroopers near Athens while jubilant Greek civilian wait on the ground to greet their liberators. Aided by these troops and others who land by sea, Greek patriots liberated Athens on Oct. 14, 1944, ending more than three years of enemy oppression.



向德軍反攻 阿登山區盟軍於一九四五年一月初展開反攻，二十二日德軍出陣線崩潰，急退至齊格飛防線。圖為英軍中型炮開始攻擊，作為反攻之前奏。

Counter-attack in the Oden Valley The Allies counter-attacked in the Oden Valley in early 1945. The Germans collapsed and hastily retreated before the end of the month toward the Siegfried Line. Medium-sized British guns were used to herald the attack.



法國邊境坦克戰 配合盟軍反攻，法國邊境阿爾薩斯省城斯特拉斯堡盟軍坦克車於隆冬對德展開攻擊，一月二十一日（一九四五）一役中擊毀德國坦克八輛。

Tank Battle at Franco-German Border Allied tank units attacked from Strasburg form a part of the general Allied push against the Germans. On January 21, 1945 alone, eight enemy tanks were destroyed.



德城戰影 盟軍與德國飛機於聖誕節（一九四四年）發生一場“狗鬥戰”，於廢垣斷瓦的阿登荷文上空掠過，留下道道的霧痕。該城於十一月二十一日為盟軍佔領。

War Scene in Germany Vapor trails from Allied and German planes engaged in a Christmas Day (1944) dog fight are streaked across the German sky above ruins in Aachen. The city was captured on Nov. 21, 1944 by the Allied forces.



攻入科倫 著名的德國科倫大教堂內，一片瓦礫。科倫為德國大都市之一，一九四五年三月六日為美國第一軍佔領，一週後萊茵河以西已無德軍。十二日盟軍渡過萊茵河。

Cologne Cathedral The awe inspiring wall of the famous Cologne Cathedral look down silently on a floor of debris as the Allies entered on March 6, 1945. The west bank of the Rhine was cleared of German soldiers in a week.



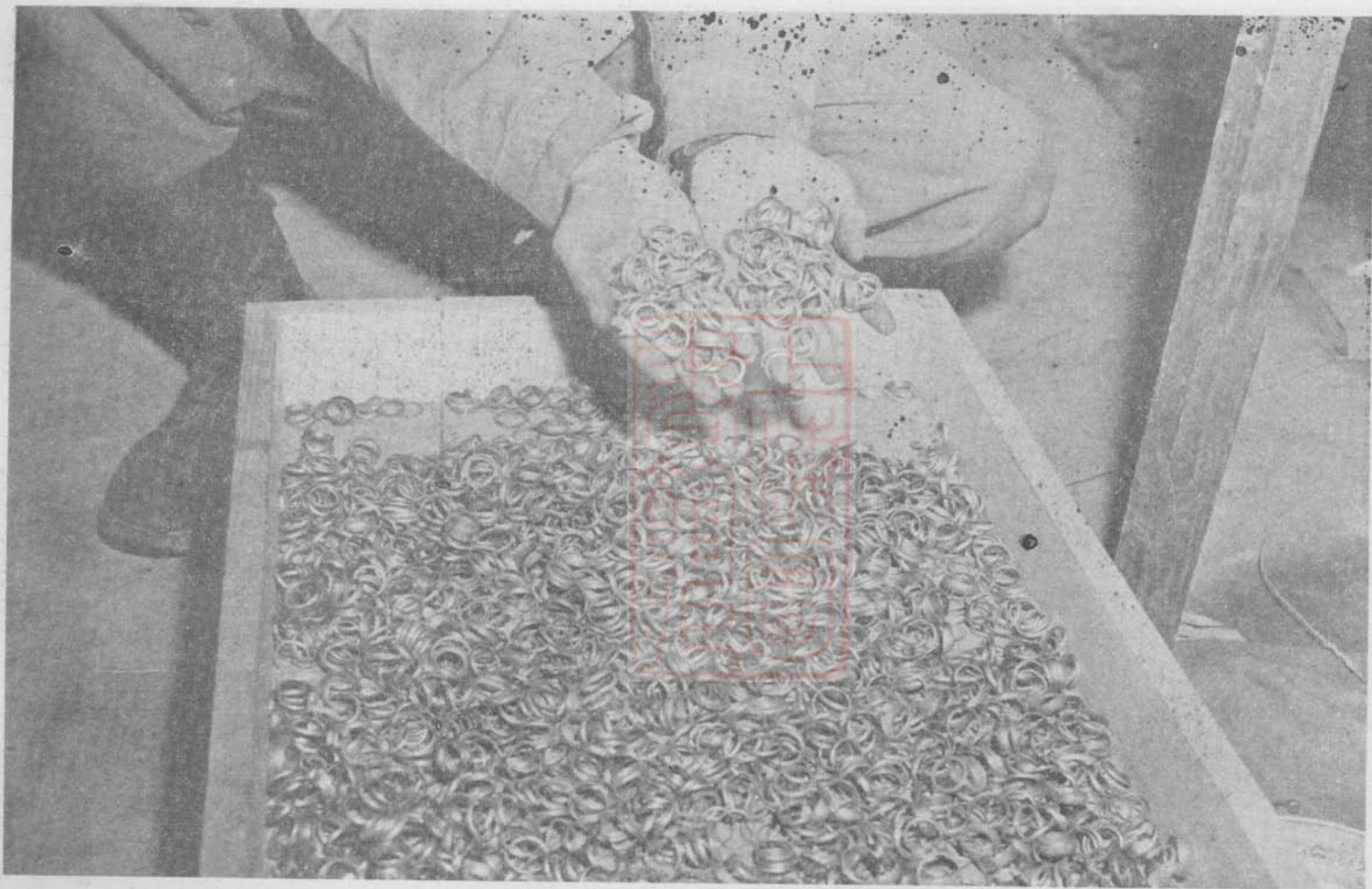
進入波恩 美國第三十師步兵乘巡邏車於預備攻擊中進入火燒之德國波恩城。美軍於一九四五年四月十四日渡過前往柏林之最後一道河流易北河後，四月十八日即佔領波恩。

Roll into Born With rifles alert, 30th Division Infantrymen entered the burning town of Born atop a reconnaissance car, after crossing the river Elbe on April 14, 1945. The river was the last barrier before Berlin.



納粹焚斃俘虜 此人係由納粹活活燒死，死前曾力圖逃脫此種可怕之刑罰。彼與 蘇法波猶政治犯至少有一百五十人，被驅入德國加得勒鎮附近一馬房內，強迫坐於澆有汽油之稻草上，着火後被燬於屋內焚斃。

Nazi Burn Prisoner to Death This man was burned to death by Nazi S.S. troops. He is shown as he died struggling to escape a horrible torture. He is one of at least 150 Russian, French, Polish and Jewish political prisoners who were herded into a huge barn near Gardelegen, Germany, and forced to sit down on gasoline-soaked straw.



受難者的戒指 德國威瑪附近布成瓦德集中營發現之數千結婚戒指之一部份，此項戒指乃自奴役或死亡之俘虜手上取下。美國第三軍於一九四五年四月十三日佔領布城，解放蘇波法義捷俘虜二萬一千人，過去在該集中營中已有七萬人死於飢餓或虐待。

Rings From Victims On entering the Buchenwald concentration camp near Weimar, American soldiers of the Third Army discovered trays full of wedding-rings. They were the relic of innocent people, taken prisoner by the Nazis, who died later of starvation or terror.



雅爾達會議 羅斯福，邱吉爾，史達林三巨頭為計劃最後如何擊敗德國，奠定和平之基礎，一九四五年二月四日至十一日又會晤於黑海邊克里米亞的雅爾達，圖中圓桌左前方為史達林及其高級軍官，右前方為羅斯福與其私人參謀長李海及陸軍參謀長馬歇爾，左下角啣大雪茄者為邱吉爾。此會為使蘇聯參加對日戰爭，曾允以中國東北權益之一部讓與蘇聯，為一大憾事。

The Yalta Conference President Roosevelt, (right) Marshal Stalin, (upper left) and Prime Minister Churchill met once more at Yalta on the Black Sea coast, February 4 to 11, 1945, to discuss the final attack on Germany and the peace after the war.



東線德軍陷入泥淖 當軸心軍在非洲被肅清，第二戰場的呼聲響徹雲霄時，德軍在蘇聯正陷於不能自拔的泥淖中。烏克蘭，克里米亞，列寧格勒，加里寧及大部份白俄羅斯均被蘇軍收復。

Reich Bugged Down With Africa cleared of the Nazis, and the opening of the second front imminent, the Germans were deeply bogged down in the mud of the steppes of Russia. The tide of the war is turning.



蘇軍反攻 蘇軍自史城之戰勝利後，自一九四二年十二月起由南到北一千五百哩前線同時舉行大反攻，德軍死傷遍野(上圖)，至一九四三年底德軍所佔三分之二領土已被蘇軍奪回。

Soviet Counter-Attack Close upon the heels of the Stalingrad victory, the Russians counter-attacked along a front that ran fifteen hundred miles. The Germans retreated hurriedly to the west, leaving their dead strewn everywhere.



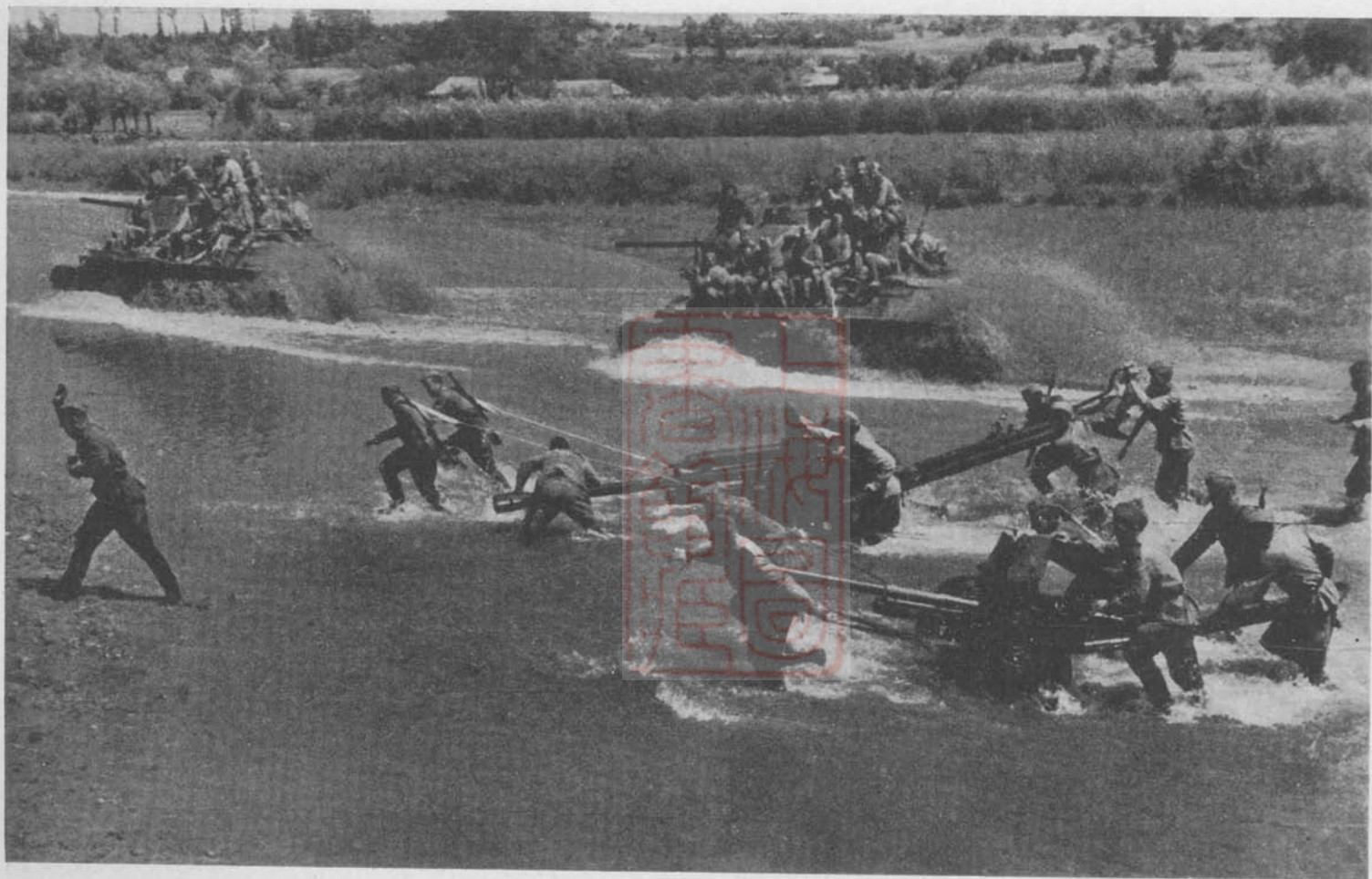
喀爾巴阡山中砲戰 盟軍在諾曼底登陸後，蘇軍對德亦展開大規模反攻，喀爾巴阡山的蘇軍巨砲在雪山中怒吼。蘇聯用政治攻勢輔導軍事攻勢，風服了羅馬尼亞，保加利亞，一九四四年底解放了匈牙利，加重了南方對柏林的威脅。

In the Carpathians After the opening of the second front, the Russian counter-attacked along the eastern front. Picture shows Russian guns roaring in the snowy Carpathians.



塞巴斯托波爾港解放 一九四四年被解放之塞巴斯托波爾，是蘇聯黑海艦隊的根據地。一九四二年德軍以十萬大兵猛攻八次，犧牲三師之衆，塞港乃爲德軍佔據。圖爲嚴寒中蘇艦巨砲結冰情形。

Liberation of Sebastopol Sebastopol, Soviet naval base on the Black Sea, fell to the attacking Nazis after heroic resistance in 1942. Now Soviet guns were resting after its liberation in 1944.



反攻在波蘭 蘇軍的總反攻（一九四四年六月）開始，衝過蘇聯邊界，越過桑洛克河（上圖），解放了華沙。蘇軍一百八十師的兵力，不過七個月的時間至一九四五年初即掠過波蘭全境，進入德國本土。

Poland Liberated The Red Army opened their general offensive in June 1944. In the duration of seven months, it dashed from the Soviet border to Germany proper. Poland was liberated early 1945.



美蘇會師 在德國東西兩線作戰之盟軍蘇聯與美國部隊，終於在四月二十五日（一九四五年）作歷史性之會師於易北河上之突爾高。美蘇官兵各携國旗於會師後並肩在易北河邊行進。

Reds and American's Happy Meeting Battering respectively from the east and the west, the Russians and the Americans met in this historical joining of forces at Torgau along Elbe River.



柏林巷戰 蘇軍首先攻入納粹巢穴柏林；柏林曾經十二日之巷戰，日夜大火，德軍作無望之防禦戰，卒於五月二日完全為蘇軍佔領。柏林之戰，據估計死傷三十四萬三千人，德軍投降者七萬人。上為四月三十日夜戰蘇軍於火焰中與德軍巷戰。

Street Fighting in Berlin The Russians entered Berlin first. For twelve days, street fighting raged on in flames and smoke. The Nazis put up a stiff yet hopeless resistance which ended on May 2, 1945. The battle of Berlin cost the Germans 343,000 casualties, besides seventy thousand who surrendered.



莫斯科德國俘虜大遊行 德國俘虜五萬七千人行走於莫斯科街上；此為蘇軍反攻後在白俄羅斯捕獲俘虜之一部。

German Captives Marched in Moscow Fifty-seven thousand captured Germans were marched on Moscow streets. They formed part of the Reich soldiers that fell into Russian hands in White Russia.



柏林殘景 砲聲與建築爆炸聲平息之後，歐洲第一大都市之柏林已變為一片瓦礫場。上為布蘭登堡門一瞥。五月一日（一九四五年）希特勒繼承人杜尼茲海軍上將宣佈希特勒業已死亡。

The Fall of the Proud Reich The death of Adolf Hitler was announced on May 1, 1945, by his successor Admiral Karl Doenitz. A few days later, the European part of World War II came to an end. The Brandenburg Gate in central Berlin now stands in ruins.



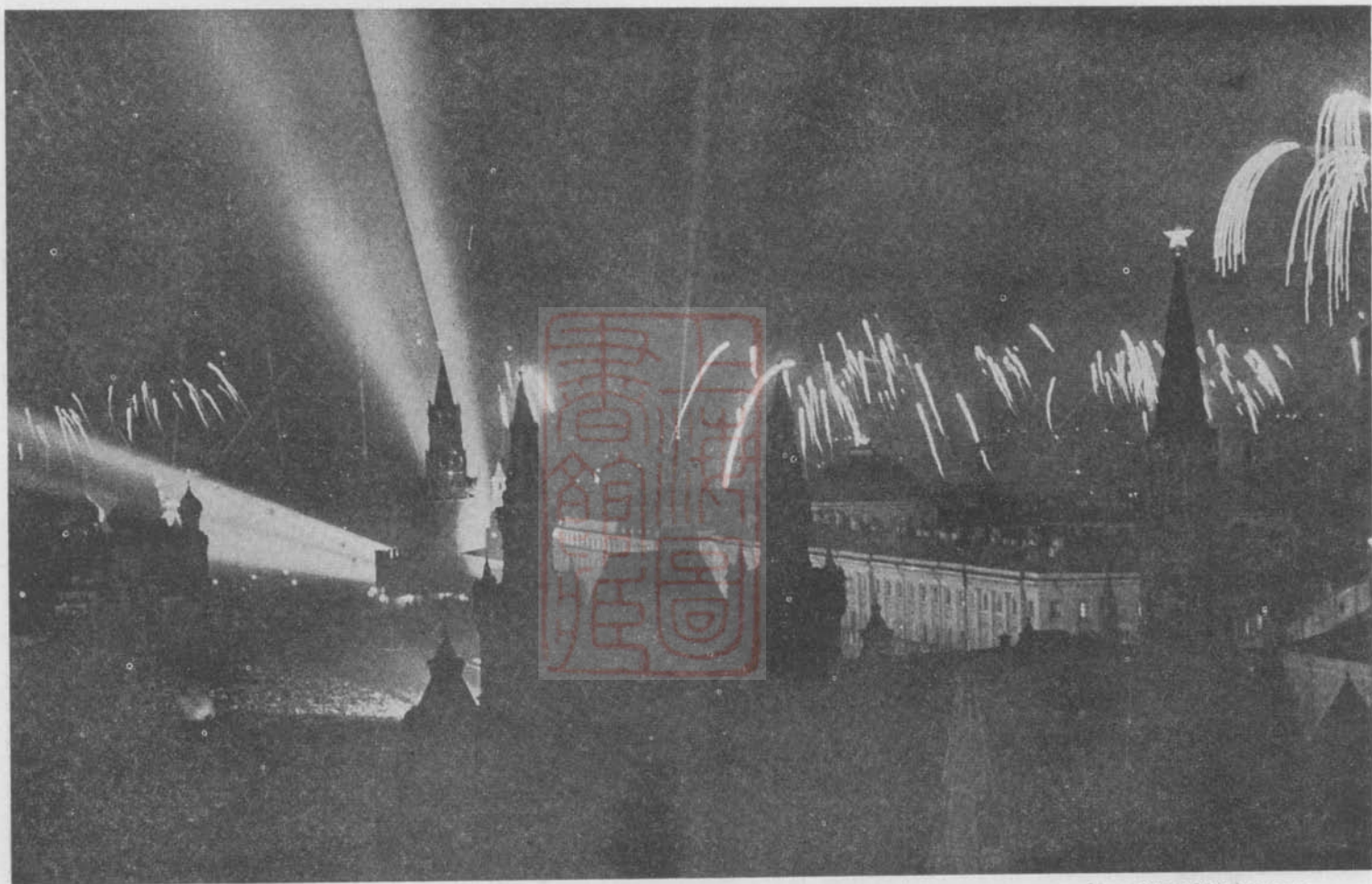
德國投降 德國戰鬥意志喪失，希特勒於五月一日（一九四五年）在柏林作戰陣亡，遂由繼任元首杜尼茲命令所有德軍投降。五月七月初步簽字於巴黎附近之里姆斯小學校舉行。德國由參謀長約德爾代表，盟方有英美蘇法四國代表，僅五分鐘簽字完成。八日在柏林簽定正式批准書。

German Surrender! Announced by Admiral Doenitz, successor of Hitler who said killed in Berlin, Germany surrendered unconditionally to the Allies. The surrender document was firstly signed in Reims, Germany, on May 7, 1945, and three days later formerly signed in Berlin.



倫敦勝利夜 慶祝德國投降，倫敦於勝利日舉行慶祝，晚間泰晤士河畔燃放焰火，蔚為壯觀。

London Victory Night To celebrate the German surrender, Londoners ran wild on Victory Day and Victory Night. Photo shows a wondrous fireworks display held on the Thomas.



自由的狂歡 德國投降，全世界均陷入瘋狂的歡笑中。世界各地鐘聲齊鳴，禮炮聲震耳，人民擁擠於街頭，歡呼歌唱舞蹈，圖為蘇聯首都莫斯科於一九四五年五月九日勝利日下午十時慶祝對德勝利，燃放焰火鳴砲，向紅軍致敬。

Joy of Liberty German's surrender made the whole world immersed in an excited and frantic joy. Bells ringing, salute guns sounded, people dancing and singing on the street etc. Above, at 10 p.m. on Victory Day, May 9, 1945, Moscow marking complete victory over Germany and salutes glorious troops of the Red Army.



莫斯科慶祝勝利 納粹崩潰，聯合國一致慶祝，六月二十四日（一九四五年）莫斯科紅場前舉行勝利大遊行，奪自德國之旗幟排列成行，倒置於地，左起第一人所執者為希特勒個人飛鷹與卐字標幟。

Victory Celebrated in Moscow Moscow held solemn celebrations of victory on June 24, 1945. Parades and processions were held in the Red Square. These captured Nazi banners were exhibited head downward. On extreme left is the personal ensign of Adolf Hitler with the Flying Eagle and the Swastika.



獨裁者之死 義大利的大獨裁者墨索里尼，一九四五年四月見大勢已去，圖逃往瑞士，被遊擊隊在科摩湖畔捕獲，與法西斯領袖十六人同時槍決，然後懸屍于米蘭。墨氏被鎗中後身體倒在情婦培達茵的身上。

Death of a Dictator Italy's Benito Mussolini now lies dead on a Milan street, after being executed by his embittered and enraged fellow countrymen. Underneath is his mistress, Clara Petacci.



波茨坦會議 英美蘇三國領袖阿特里（大選後繼邱吉爾），杜魯門，史達林為解決德國投降後的若干問題及加速結束對日戰爭，七月十七日（一九四五）至二十六日集會於柏林附近之波茨坦；最後對日發出文告，限令無條件投降。上為會場情況，着白衣立者為史達林，史左第五人為杜魯門，史右第五人為阿特里。

Potsdam Conference Since German surrender, British Prime Minister Atlee, President Truman of America and Marshal Stalin of Russia met in Potsdam, Germany, on July 17, 1945. With the name of China, British, America and U.S.S.R., a warning was issued to Japan for surrender. Russia would joined war against Japan also decided in this conference.

中國為聯合國勝利而戰

China's Contribution to Allied Victory

中國始終是抵抗日本的一個有力的支柱，太平洋戰爭之前中國已經整整打了四年，太平洋戰後，中國與美英荷各盟友並肩作戰，中國以其人力、物力協助盟軍在中國及印緬戰場打擊敵人，同樣的，中國亦自盟國獲得物資的援助。中國與英美盟友在戰時的合作，形成二次大戰史中光輝的一頁。

Throughout the war China remained a pillar of strength against Japanese aggression. The war in China was already four years old when hostilities broke out in the Pacific. From that time China became a full-pledged partner of the United States, Britain, the Netherlands and other Allied powers, fighting the common war shoulder to shoulder.

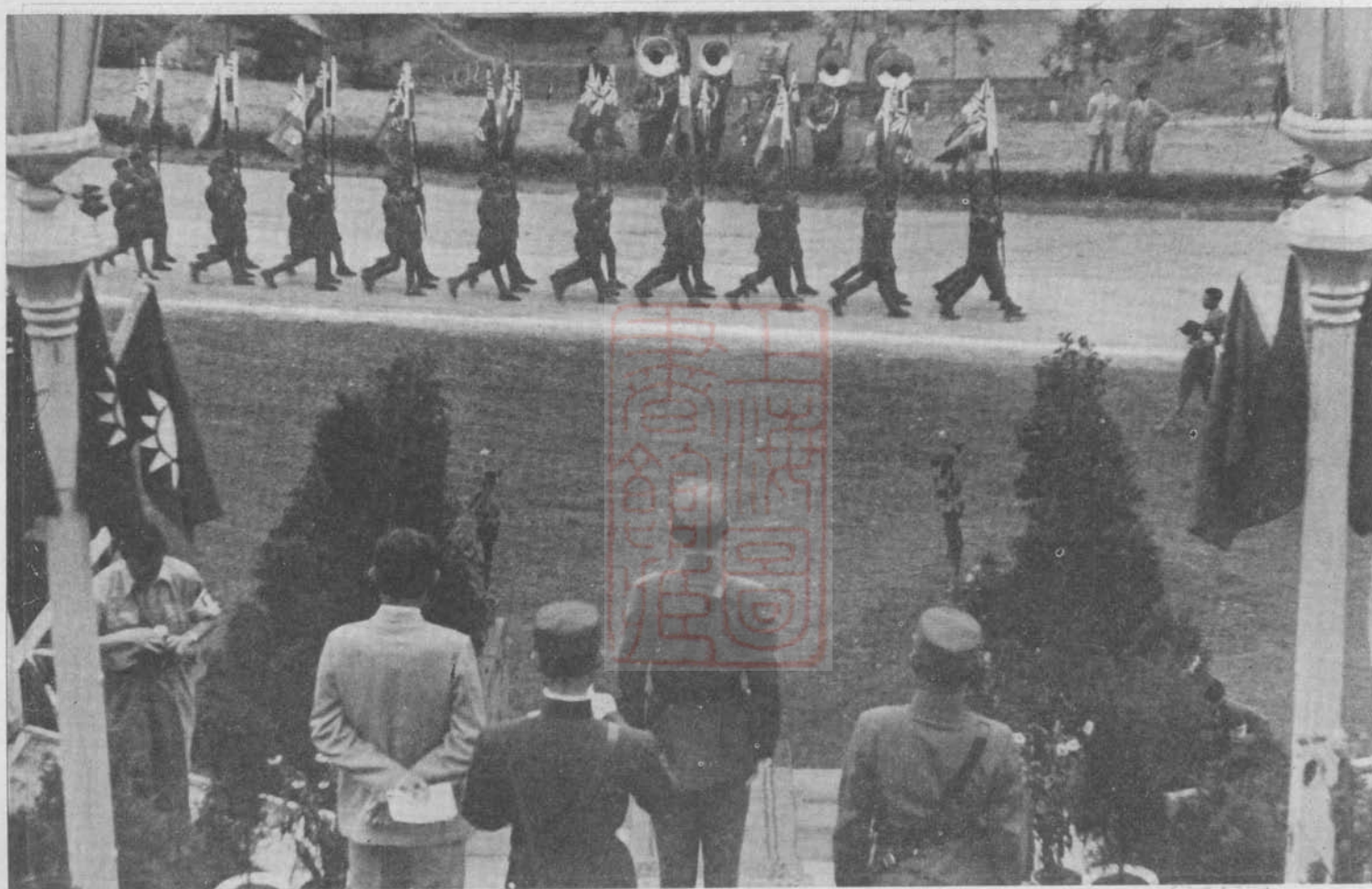
China's manpower and resources were fully placed at the disposal of her Allies in the fighting against the enemy in both the China and Burma theatres, while China in turn had access to the material assistance given by the Allies.

The unprecedented cooperation among China, the United States and Britain in the fight against the common enemy constituted one of the most glorious pages in the history of World War II.



開羅會議 在德國投降以前，中英美領袖蔣中正，邱吉爾，羅斯福於一九四三年十一月二十二日會議於開羅。此為三國領袖第一次的會晤。會中盟國決進行長期戰爭，自日本佔領地逐出日本武力，使之無條件投降；戰後須剝削日本所佔一切島嶼，滿洲，台灣，澎湖羣島歸還中國，相當時期後使朝鮮獨立。

Cairo Conference Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt for the first time in the war met at Cairo on November 22, 1943, to decide how Japan should sue for peace. China's international position was greatly enhanced after this meeting. It was decided at this conference to return Formosa and Manchuria to China when Japan is defeated.



聯合國日 聯合國宣言發表後，美羅斯福總統發起以六月十四日為聯合國日，是日蔣委員長在重慶外交部前檢閱聯合國國旗行列。
United Nations Day Auspiced by President Roosevelt, June 14 was choiced as the United Nations Day. At the day in Chungking, Chinese war time capital, Generalissimo Chiang kai-shek reviews United Nations flags at the front of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.



人民慰勞軍隊 湘軍久負威名，亦為國軍之勁旅，八年戰爭中，積極參加戰爭。圖為湘人慰勞過路的軍隊。

People Comfort Soldiers The Hunanese have long been known as good soldiers. They formed a good part of many famous armies. Now they are engaging the Japanese in their own land. They receive a warm send-off from their country folks.



長沙巷戰 長沙在抗戰中四次遭受敵人的猛攻，國軍得地利之助，加以士氣旺盛，人民合作，在前三次進攻中均使敵人遭受重大失敗而敗退。上為長沙城中，我軍與敵巷戰。

Street Fight at Changsha Changsha, the capital of Hunan, was the target of four successive enemy attacks. They were frustrated three times by the heroic defenders of the mountainous town. Above shows city defenders engaging the Japanese in street fighting.



重慶一大悲劇 敵機狂炸下之重慶，於一九四一年六月六日發生大隧道窒息慘案，數逾萬人之避難平民死於大隧道中。彼等因日夜連續空襲，大隧道中空氣不足，管理者缺乏經驗，致避難者發生騷動，相互傾軋悶斃。

Tragedy at Chungking More than ten thousand civilians were smothered to death in an underground tunnel during the heavy raids in Chungking in June 6, 1941. It was one of the tragedies due to poor administrative work.



鄂西之戰 在鄂西山林中行進之我軍，遭遇敵機襲擊。鄂西為四川之門戶，一九四一年三月敵抽兵進攻我軍陣地，前後六日，敵死傷數千人。
Battle of West Hupeh Chinese vanguards marching in mountainous western Hupeh were strafed by Japanese bombers. In March 1941, the enemy attacked in this direction in an attempt to menace Chungking, but was frustrated with a loss of several thousand lives.



常德會戰 常德守軍在砲火中前進。敵人集結大軍十萬人(一九四三年十一月)進攻湘西門戶常德,我守軍在敵機轟炸,大砲猛射下歷十五日,屹然不動,雙方反復衝殺三十餘次,常德一度失守,卒被克復。此役我陣亡師長三人,敵傷亡近四萬人。

Battle of Changteh Changteh defenders advanced under enemy fire. The Japanese amassed 100,000 men in the assault of Changteh, the gate to western Hunan. The defenders bathed themselves in blood and cost the Japanese more than 40,000 casualties.



飛翔在喜瑪拉雅山上 中國被封鎖後的唯一國際交通線是用運輸機飛過喜瑪拉雅山。一架 C-46 運輸正在駝峯上飛行。所有飛機均飛至一萬八千呎山峯，其中失事之飛機亦甚多。

Over the Hump When the Japanese blockade was at its height, China was linked with the outside world only by the skyway over the Himalayas, known as the "Hump". It was a very dangerous flight and many such C-46's were lost on the snow-capped peaks.



崑崙關大捷 我軍奪回崑崙關，熱烈歡呼。日軍為切斷我西南國際路線，由廣西欽州防城攻佔南寧及軍略要地崑崙關（一九三九年）。我軍於十二月十八日開始反攻，於三十一日確實佔領崑崙關，敵軍一旅團全軍覆沒。

Victory at Kunglungwan In the later phase of the war, the Japanese attempted to cut the Chinese line of communication from the southwest. They started from the coast and penetrated deep into Kwangsi. The Chinese counter-attacked on Dec. 18, 1939 and recaptured the important mountain pass, Kunglungwan, by the end of the month.



國軍遠征緬甸 日軍爲徹底打擊西南亞英軍，切斷我國國際路線，於一九四二年春進犯緬甸；國軍應英國之請，入緬協助英軍作戰；（上圖）敵我數度激戰。後以敵軍自緬甸東部側攻臘戍，遂與英軍退入印度。

Chinese Expedition Army in Burma When the Japanese penetrated into Burma, the Chinese national forces answered the call of the British High Command to reinforce the meagre British garrisons. But the Japanese took Lashio by surprise and forced the Allied forces to retreat into India.



反攻緬甸 中國軍隊在一個月包圍巨戰後進入八莫。國軍於一九四三年十月在印訓練完畢，開始對緬甸反攻，在史迪威將軍領導下開始艱難的叢林戰爭，費時一年又二月，國軍在滇緬邊境會師。

Counter-attack in Burma The general offensive in Burma opened with the entering of Bhamo. Newly-trained Chinese troops, under the leadership of General Stilwell fought for more than fourteen months in the tropical jungles to join force with the attacking force from west Yunnan at the Sino-Burma border.



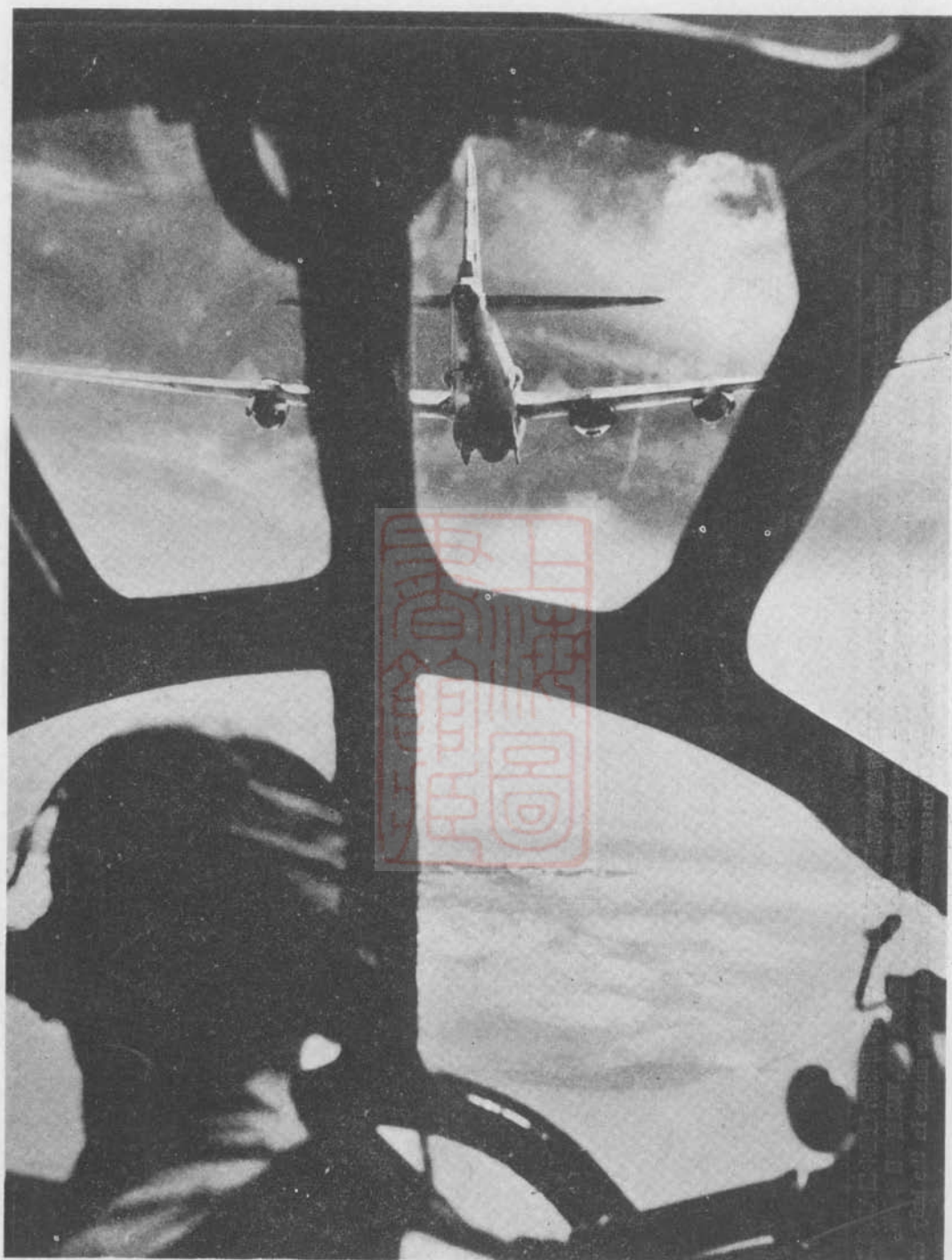
日軍在緬損失重大 中國軍隊持鎗路過日軍屍體，進入一新克復之緬甸城市。日軍在中國反攻戰中，死三三，〇八二人，傷四二，七六〇人。日本封鎖中國大陸之夢，宣告破滅。

Japanese Losses in Burma Chinese army re-enter a Burmese city. Japanese losses in Burma amounted to 33,082 dead and 42,760 wounded. The Japanese blockade of the Chinese mainland was broken.



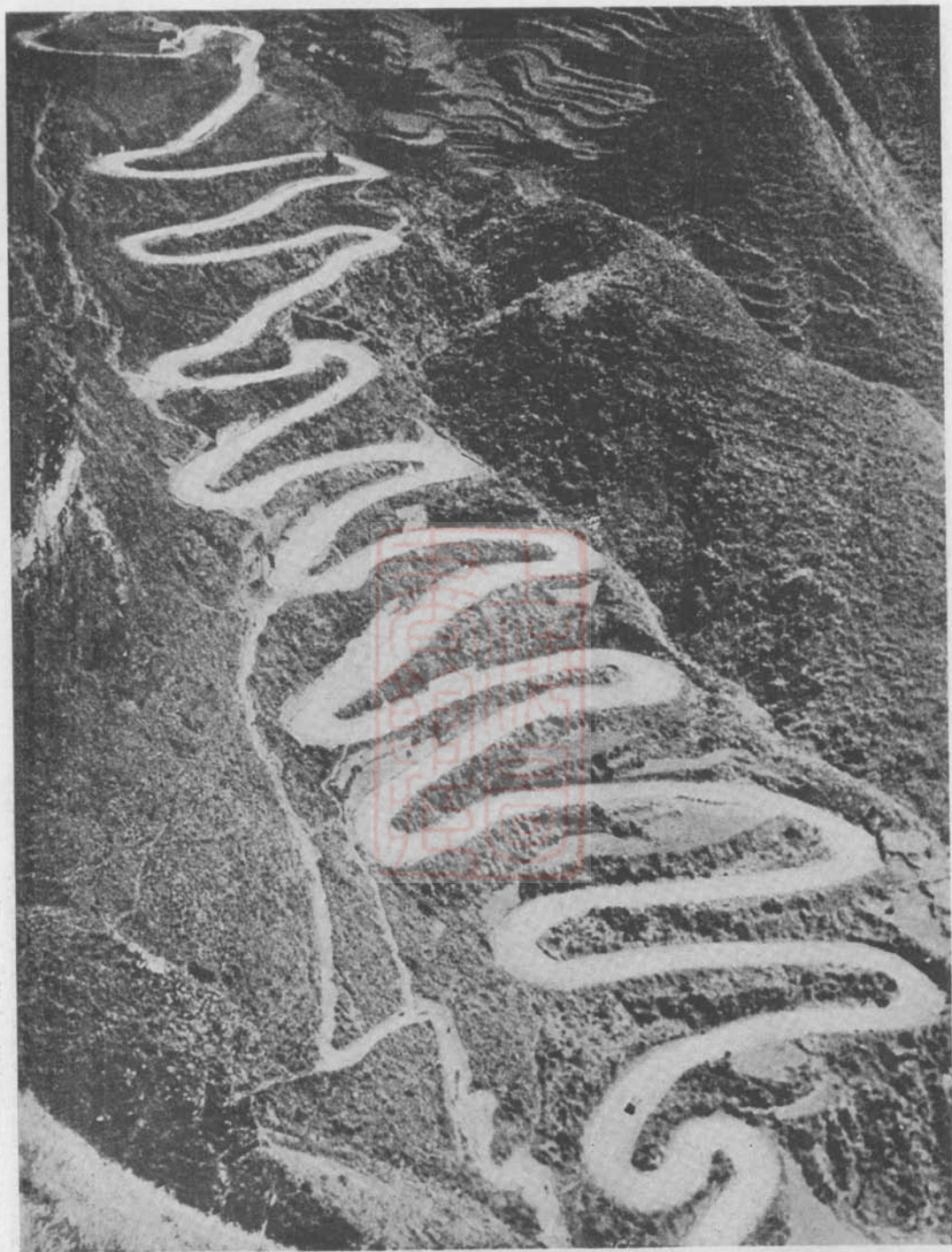
赤手成大業 四川五十萬純樸的中國農民的一部份，拖着碾石機，在壓平新建的成都機場，天空翱翔着一架軍用飛機；這是中國人民參加聯合國作戰最好的寫照。在中國最前線和後方，無數的大小基地，都是由農工胼手胝足來建造的。成都 B-29 空中堡壘的大基地，可以直飛日本轟炸。

Gigantic Construction By Bare Hands Hundreds of thousands of Chinese peasants offered their share in the holy war of resistance. They built airstrips with their bare hands for B-29's to bomb Japan from Chengtu.



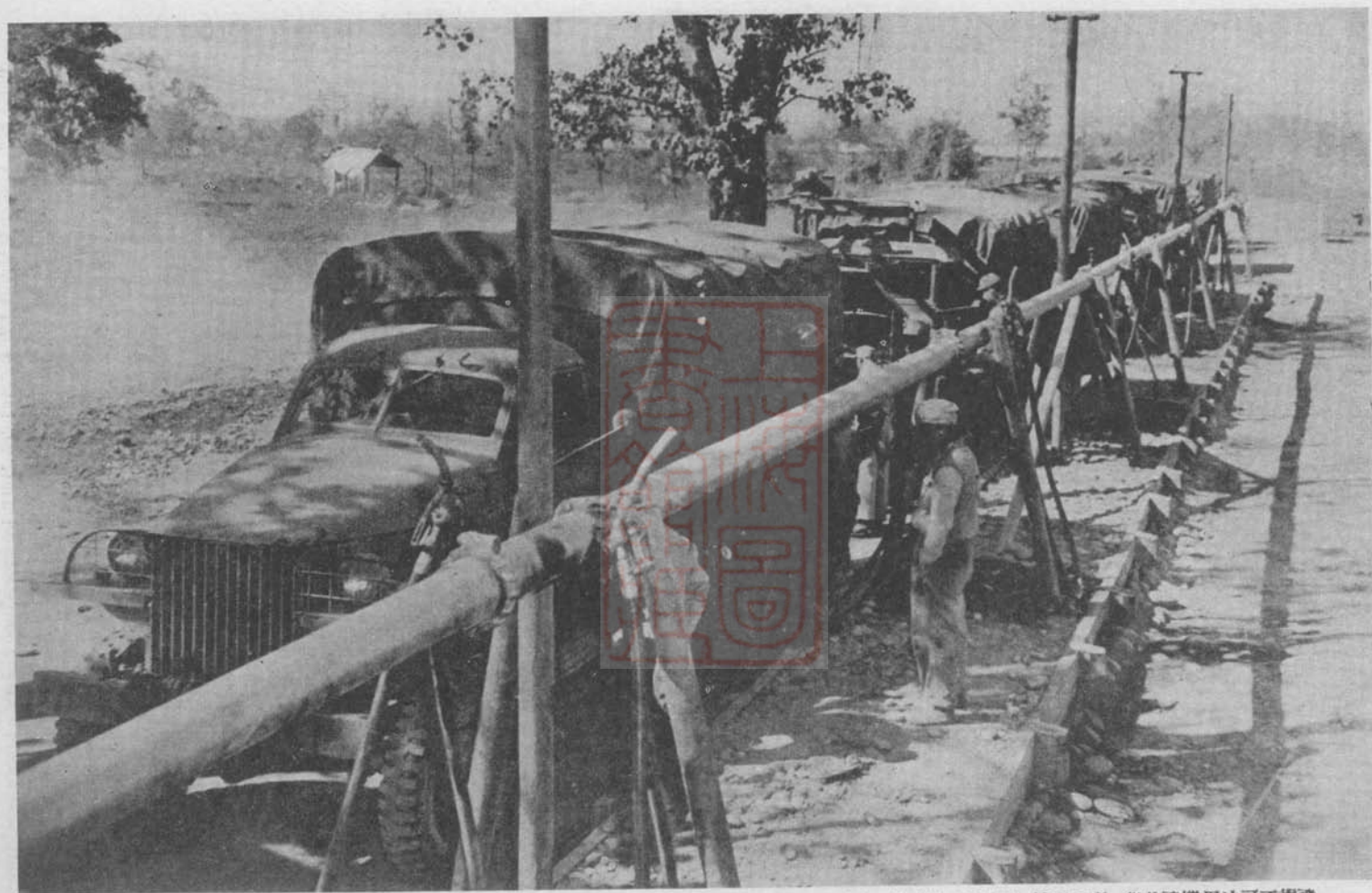
由成都基地飛炸台灣 由新建之成都基地起飛之 B-29 超級堡壘已飛臨台灣上空(下部黑色處)前機彈門大開準備投彈,時在一九四四年十月盟軍登陸菲律賓之前。

Bomb Formosa from Chengtu From newly built base at Chengtu, capital of Szechuan, these Superfortresses are flying over Formosa. The smash was preliminary to Allied landings in the Philippines in October, 1944.



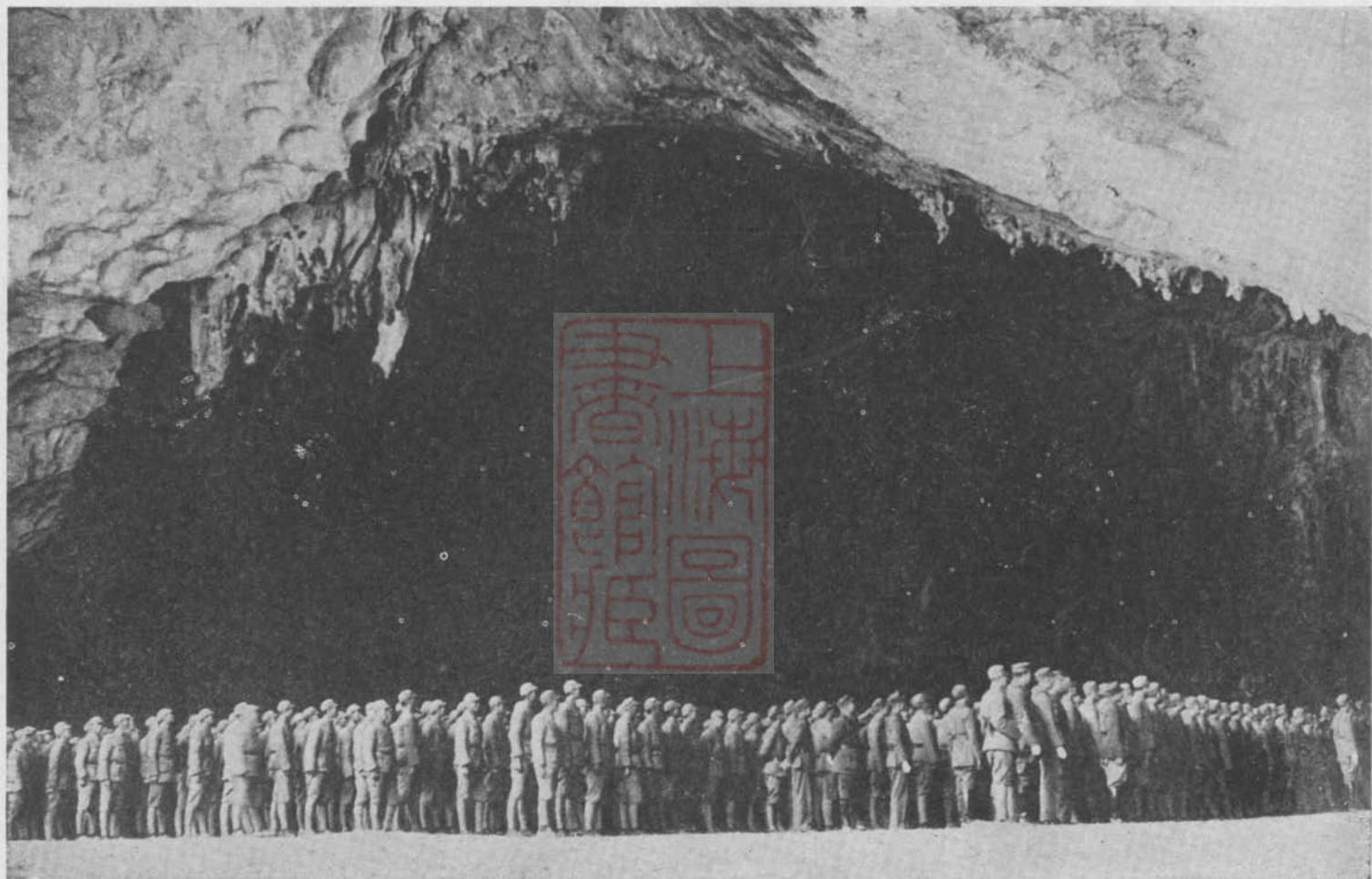
史迪威公路 史迪威路的完成，是一首悲壯的史詩，該路起自印度阿薩密的雷多，經過中緬邊界而到昆明，全長一，〇四四英里，是由中美軍隊一邊作戰，一邊修路完成的。盟軍在畹町會師（一九四五年一月二十日），全路亦即暢通，打破了日軍對華三年的封鎖。圖為該路在中國境內之二十四拐高度斜坡。

Stilwell Road The construction of the Stilwell Road which ran 1,044 miles, from Ledo in India's Assam to Kunming, was an epic of human courage and sacrifice. It was built under heavy Japanese attack and was completed on Jan. 20, 1945, when the two forces met from the east and the west at Wanting.



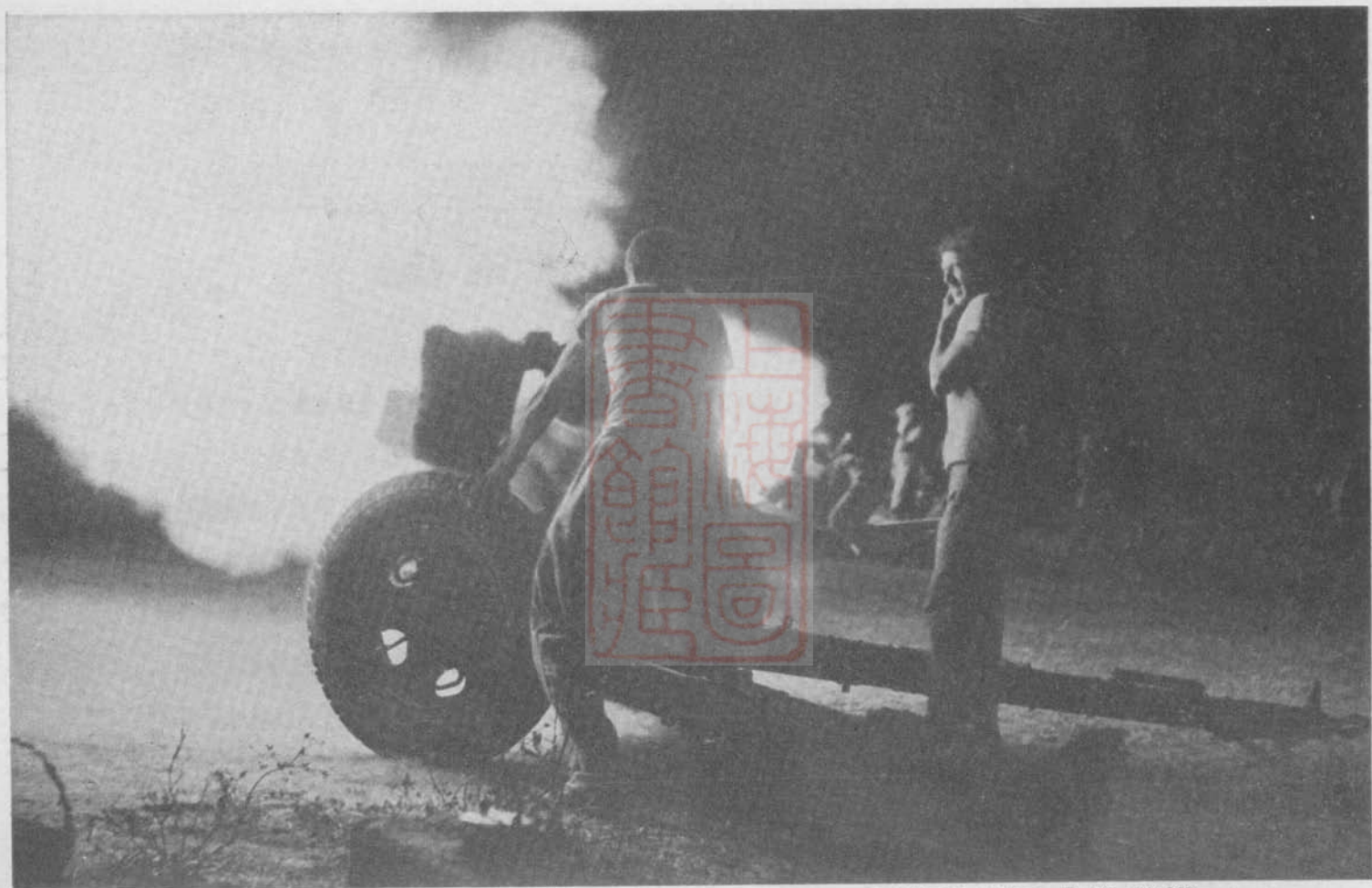
中印油管 由印度加爾各答經阿薩密至緬北再至昆明之中印油管，於一九四四年底完成。該油管口徑六吋，綿延千哩。從此飛機用油可不靠飛機在“駝峯”運送。圖為由緬甸至中國第一次的運輸隊在油管旁加油。戰後此油管即行廢棄。

Liveline of Oil An oil pipe line was laid before the end of 1944, from Calcutta to Kunming, via Assam and northern Burma, which ran more than a thousand miles. The pipe had a diameter of six inches which would enable the easy flow of oil for aviation uses. It was abandoned after the end of war.



新軍訓練 桂林一軍官訓練班學員聆聽蔣委員長訓話。此項幹部訓練，由美國主持，供給裝備，準備實行大反攻。美在聯合作戰中曾派參謀參加中國軍隊，担任聯絡及協動作戰。

Nucleus of a New Army Generalissimo speaks to the members of a training camp in Kweiling. They are American-equipped and trained by American officers. They are the nucleus of a new Chinese army.



盟軍向仰光進攻 英國十四軍的印度山砲團,在中國軍隊打通滇緬路後,向仰光挺進,於夜間發射三七砲,阻止敵人的反撲。
Back to Rangoon The Indian Artillery units of the British 14th Army are fighting hard on their way back to Rangoon. These 37 mm. mountain pieces were widely used at night to stop enemy counter-offensives.



Bloody Fighting in the Pacific

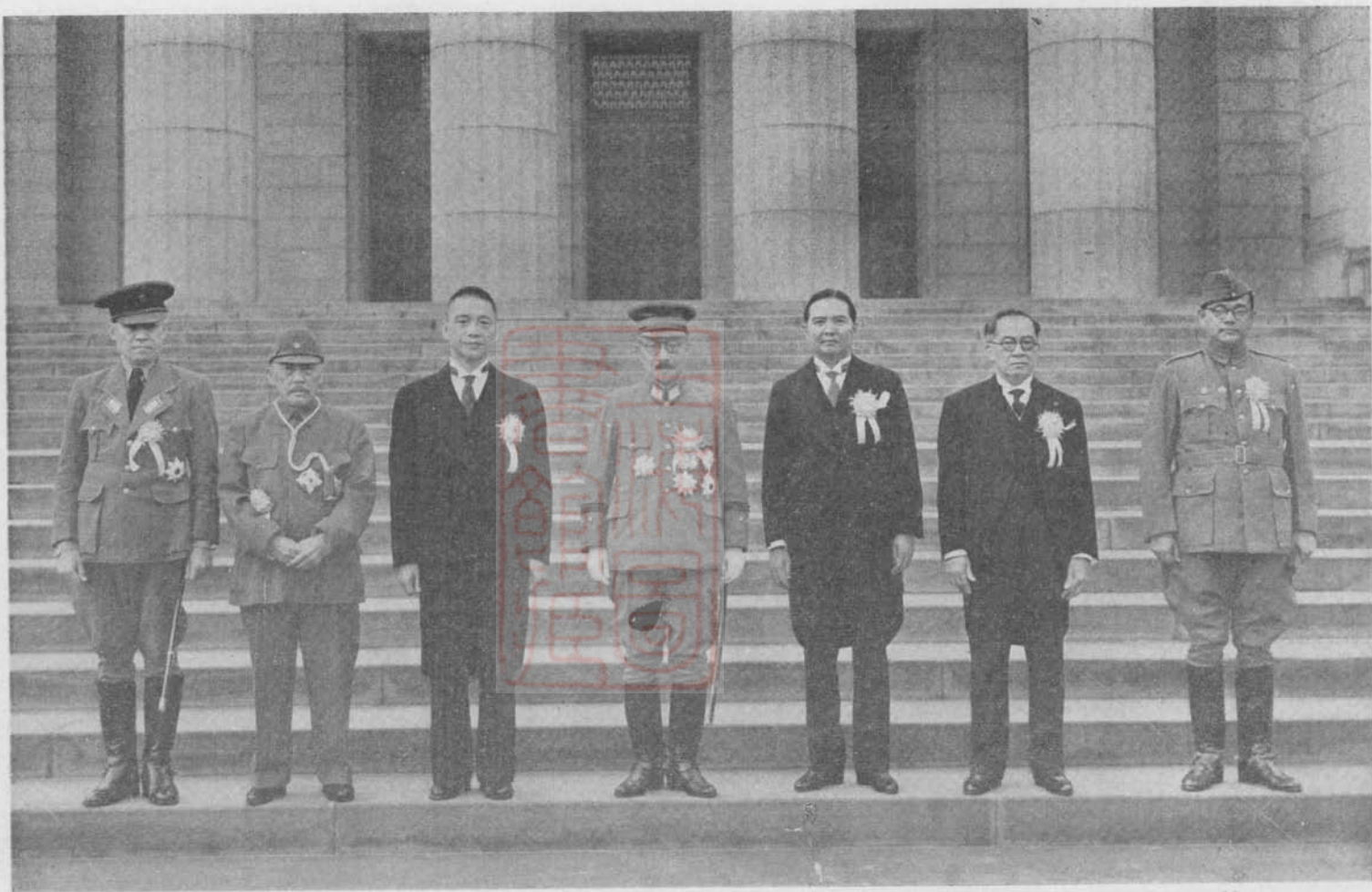
一九四二年秋天起，盟軍在西南太平洋開始對日反攻，從所羅門羣島起，先是逐島推進，繼而是越島進攻，日軍工事異常強固，僅在吉爾貝特島峇拉瓦一戰，美軍即損失三千人，其他塞班、關島、雷伊泰、琉璜島，盟軍均付過極重大的血的代價，戰爭愈近日本本土，戰鬥愈形激烈，日本像瘋子一樣的抵抗。一九四五年四月盟軍在大硫球登陸，日軍以神風攻擊隊作自殺攻擊，盟國艦隊與塞班大硫球起飛之空中堡壘轟炸機猛炸東京，橫濱各大城市，使成一片火海，五月僅在東京，二日間投彈一萬噸，可見一般。盟軍已完全掌握日本海空權。

In the autumn of 1942 the Allies had commenced their counter-offensive in the Southeastern Pacific. Starting from the Solomon Islands the advancing Allies took practically everything that lay in the path of their progress meantime accelerating their speed of progress.

The Japanese defences, it was to be admitted, were exceptionally strong. In the fighting at the Gilbert Islands, for instance, the Allies lost 3,000 men. In other places, like Saipan, Guam, Leyte, Iwo Jima, great sacrifices in life were also offered by the Allied forces before the enemy was brought to book.

As the war approached the Japanese mainland the fighting increased in fierceness. The Japanese became maddened in the face of approaching collapse and offered unbelievably stubborn resistance. When the Allies in April 1945 reached the Okinawa Islands, the Japanese even resorted to a final desperate attempt to save themselves with the use of "suicidal" attack squads from Tokyo aimed at the destruction of Allied naval units.

Allied planes based at Saipan, Okinawa, and on carriers intensified their bombings of Tokyo, Yokohama, and other Japanese cities and seas of fire were virtually caused to rise in the attacked areas. In two days in May 1945, for instance, 10,000 tons of explosives were dropped on Tokyo alone. The Allies had complete mastery in the sky and on the sea.



大東亞之夢 日本於一九四二年底成立大東亞省，推行其所倡導之“大東亞共榮圈”，一九四三年底更召集日本魔掌下之東方各國傀儡，由東條主持，舉行大東亞會議。左起：緬甸巴莫，偽滿張逆景惠，中國汪逆精衛，日本東條首相，泰國溫瓦達亞工，菲律賓各列爾，印度鮑斯在日本會議。影。

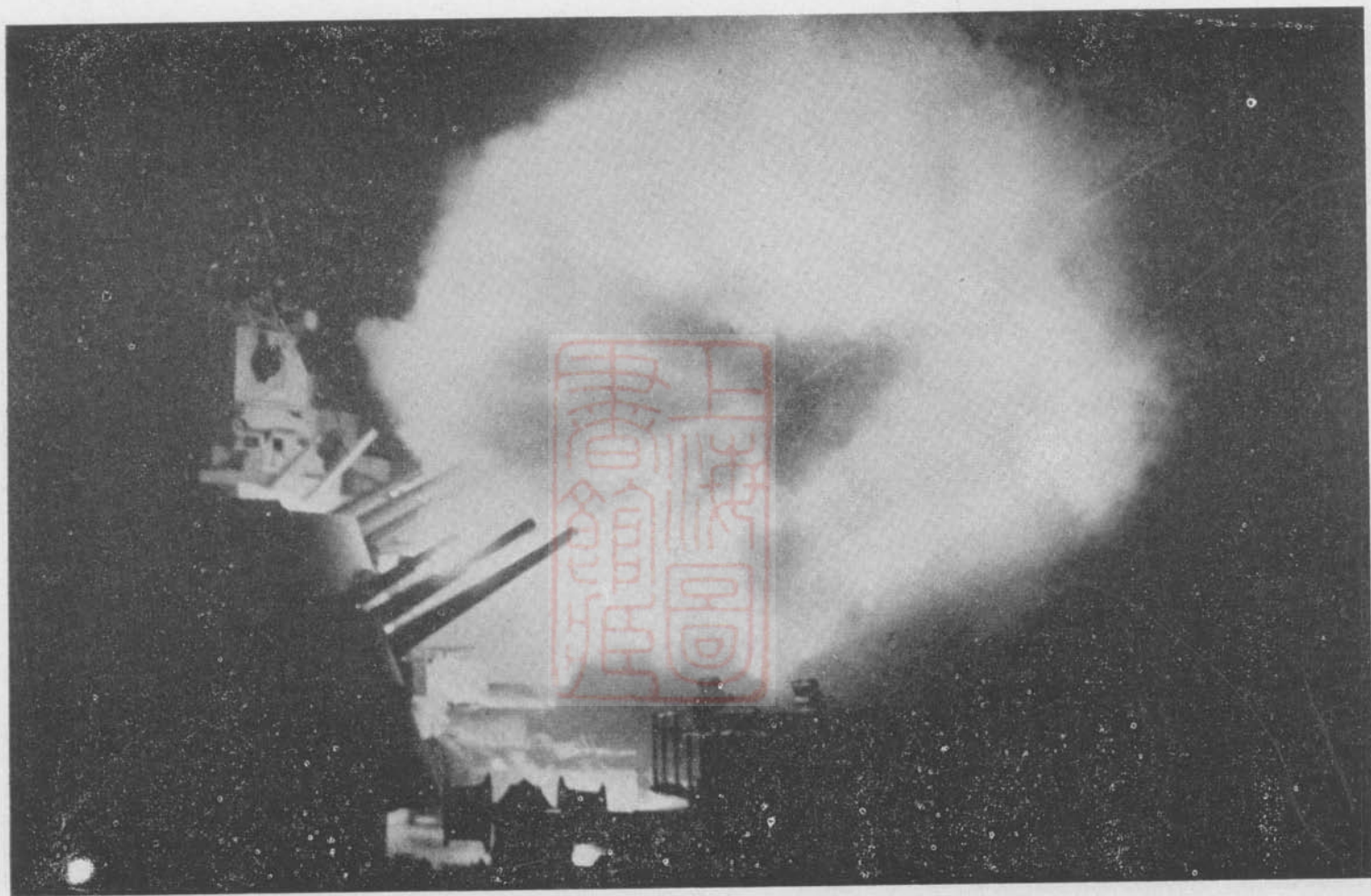
Great is East Asia, a Dream. Elated at their early successes, the Japanese launched their Greater Asia Co-prosperity Sphere policy in a grand scale. Here all puppet heads met at Tokyo, including those of China, Manchukuo, Burma, Thailand, Philippines and India.



給東京的禮物

兩千磅重一個的炸彈，在布肯維爾一軍火車前排成列車，等待轟炸機來臨，向前行進。這些炸彈將——投向日本目標。

Gift for Tokyo These two-thousand-pounders were lined up on Bougainville island awaiting to be loaded on the bombers which would loose them on Japan.



夜戰所羅門羣島 一九四二年秋天，盟軍從西南太平洋向日軍反攻，先自所羅門羣島開始，攻佔瓜達康納爾與杜拉吉，叢林戰爭持續經年；一九四三年十一月再攻所島最後據點的布肯維爾島。上為美巡洋艦主砲轟擊日軍布卡機場。

Solomon Islands Lit-up at Night In the autumn of 1942, the Allied forces started their counter-attack from the Solomon Islands. Guadalcanal, Tulage, and Bougainville fell one after the other, but only after fierce fighting. Above, main batteries of an American cruiser open fire upon Buka airfield, Bougainville.



傘兵降落新幾內亞 西南太平洋盟軍在一九四三年六月三十日開始反攻新幾內亞，傘兵在烟幕掩護下，降落於馬甘山谷，與雷區盟軍會合進攻。此為盟軍在太平洋廣泛應用傘兵之第一次。

Paratroop Attack in New Guinea Paratroops were used for the first time in the south-western Pacific when Allied forces counter-attacked near Markham Valley and Lae in New Guinea.



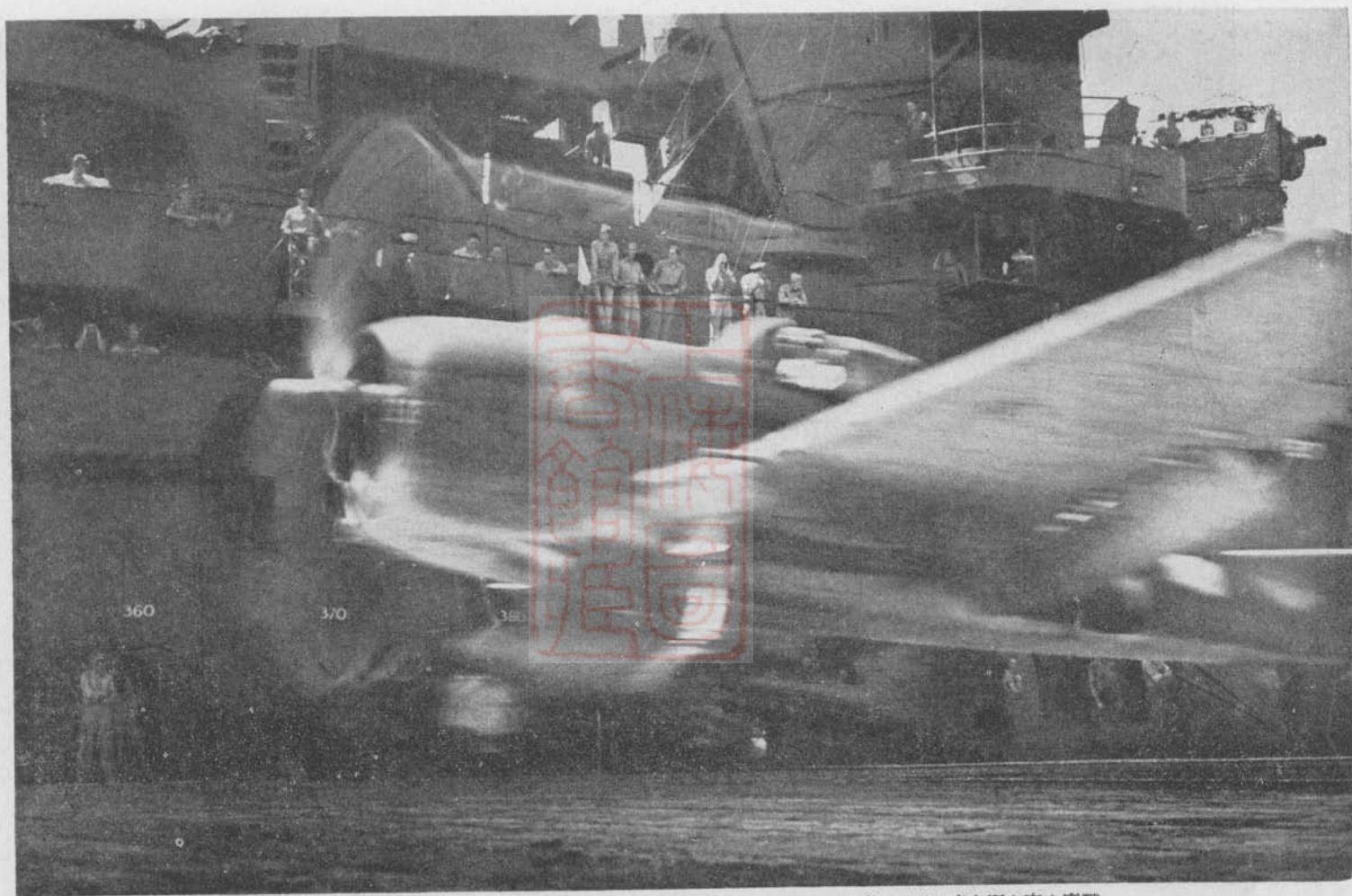
空中增援 盟軍佔據拜亞克島(羅姆佛)後,交通線為日軍切斷,乃由空中輸送降落傘隊增援。

Reinforced from the Air. The Allies' line of supply was cut by strong Japanese forces after the Allies had successfully landed at Biak. Reinforcements had to be rushed through the air.

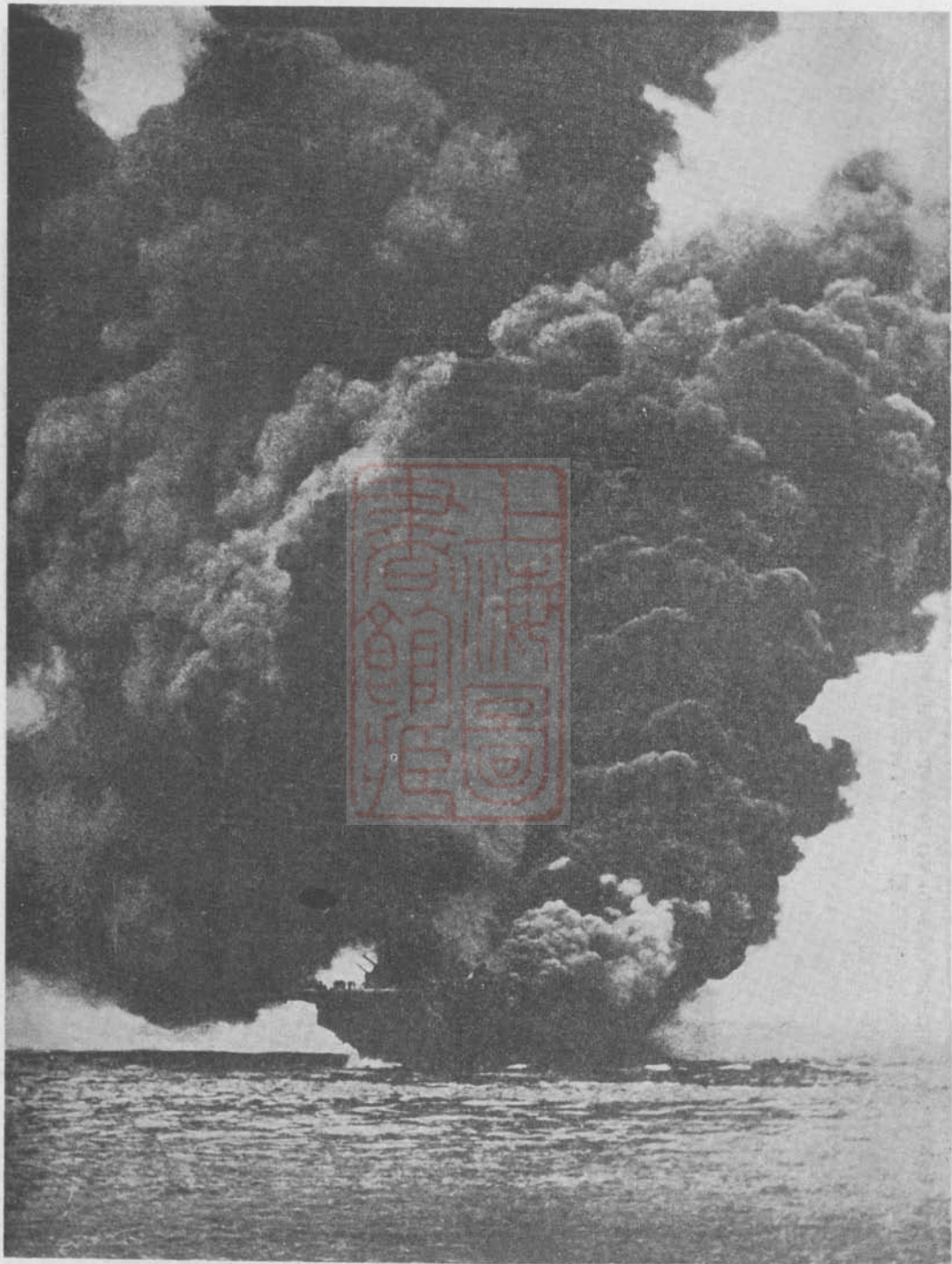


夜攻所羅門羣島 所羅門羣島的全部攻佔，費時年餘。一九四三年十月二十一日之夜，盟軍主力艦的五英吋巨砲，在作攻擊前的怒吼。

Under Cover of Night The occupation of the Solomons took the Allies more than a year. Picture shows a battleship shelling the Japanese garrison in the night of Oct. 21, 1943.



野貓出奔 野貓式機為美國海軍戰鬥機，在美航空母艦立克辛頓號的甲板上，野貓聽聞敵人來襲，直向空中奔去應戰。
Hellcat Run Wild American fighter Hellcat roar off the flight deck of the "Bellghost"—the U.S.S. Lexington. They are answering the call to engage the attacking enemy in the air.



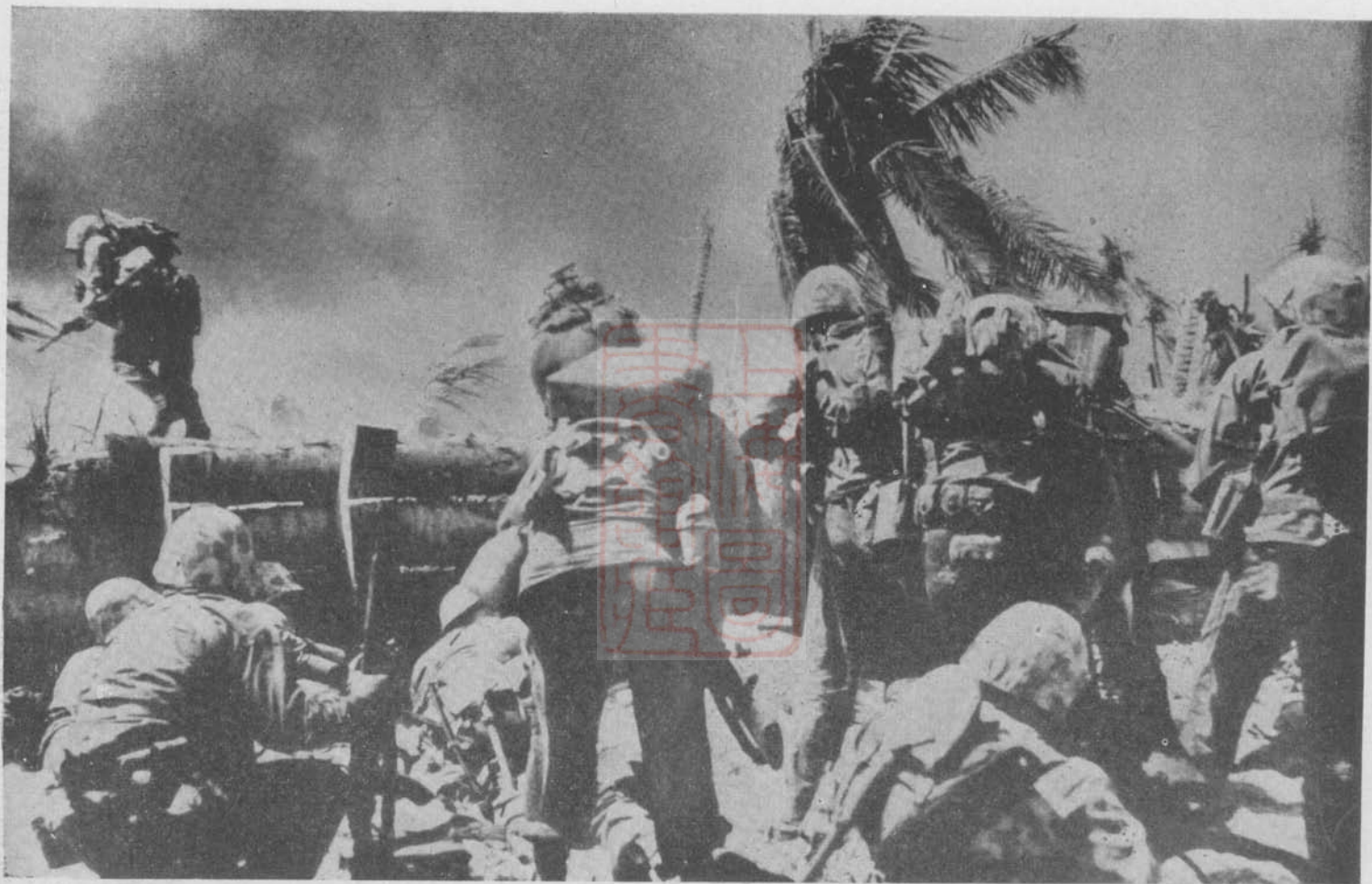
本克希爾之厄運 美航空母艦本克希爾號在大琉球附近作戰，不幸為日本自殺飛機撞擊，數秒鐘後全艦變為一團黑煙，上圖係自另一美雪巴丹號上所攝之本克希爾號燃燒情況。

Sinking of Bunker Hill The American Air-craft Carrier "Bunker Hill" was unfortunately hit by a Japanese Kamikaze plane on the high seas off Okinawa. In a few seconds it was entirely engulfed in thick smoke. The picture was taken on board U.S.S. Bataan.



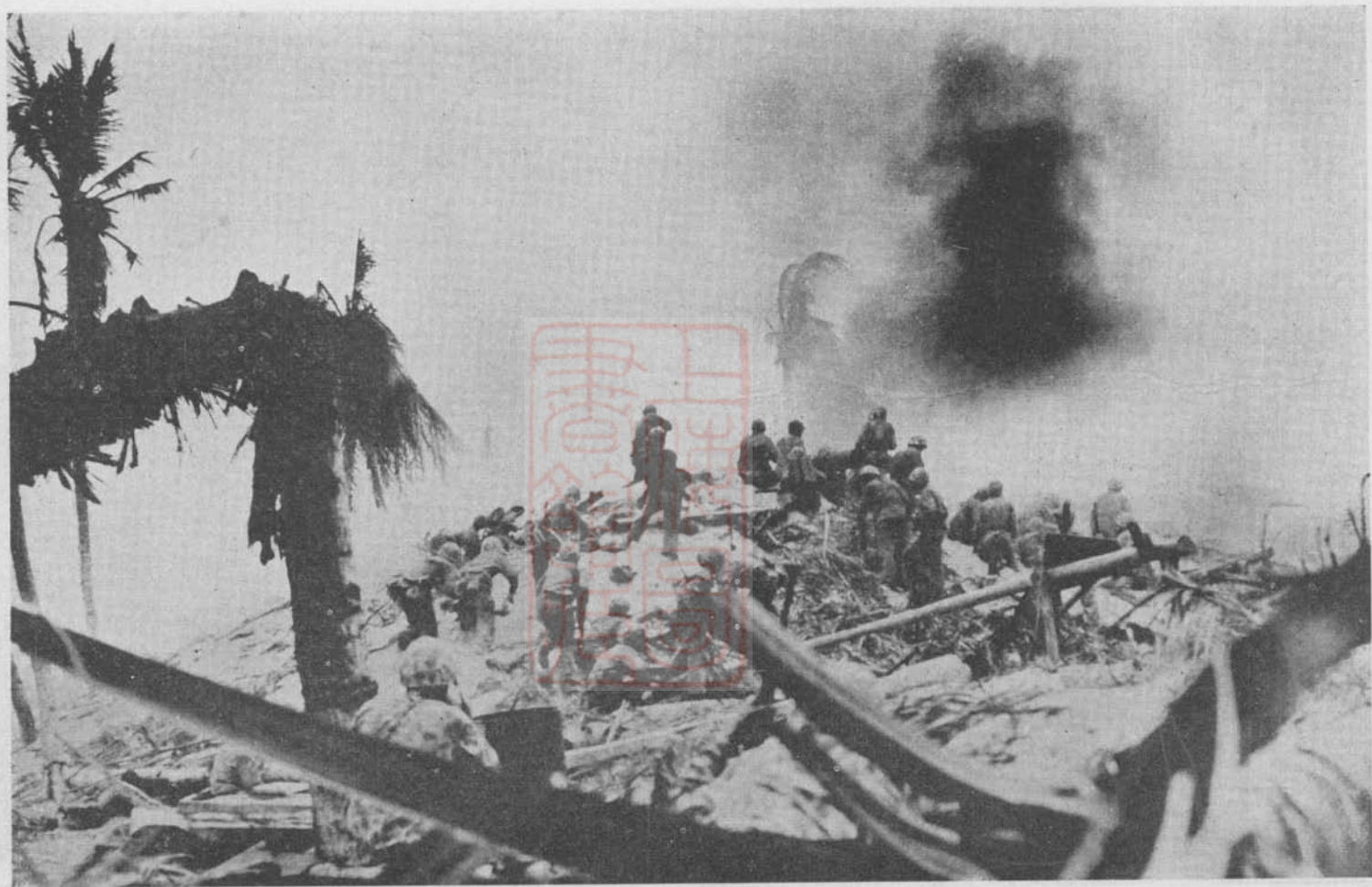
火山爆發 馬利亞納羣島之狄寧島於盟軍進攻中，一日本軍火庫被美國轟炸機炸中，火藥像火山似的爆發着，噴出濃密的煙火。狄寧島於一九四四年八月一日落於盟軍之手。

Bursting a Volcano A dump of ammunitions was blasted by Allied planes on Tinian Island of the Marianas. This tiny island was taken by American marines on Aug. 1st, 1944.



吉爾貝特羣島之戰 美軍於一九四三年十一月二十日進攻吉爾貝特羣島，在塔拉瓦和梅金兩島登陸，塔拉瓦有三千日本海軍陸戰隊防守，有堅固的砲台，美機曾轟炸砲擊，但在登陸時，還是遇到日軍疾雨似的砲火，初初登陸美軍，僅有少數得免於死。上為美軍陸戰隊由海岸猛攻機場。

Battle of the Gilbert Islands The Americans timed their attack on the Gilbert Islands on Nov. 20, 1943. Before they landed, the Americans attacked the defenders from the air and the sea for several days. Now they are attacking again on land.



塔拉瓦火網 塔拉瓦三天的苦戰，美軍在日軍熾烈的火網下爭奪一個個的據點，日軍逐漸被迫至西端。日軍最後曾展開一次自殺性的攻擊，除一極小部份外，大部被殲滅。在塔拉瓦，梅金，阿比瑪瑪三島上被殲日軍達五千七百人。

The Hell of Tarawa It was like hell in those three Tarawa days. Numberless U.S. marines fell before the Japanese fire. But Hirohito also lost 5,700 men in Tarawa, Makin and Abemama.



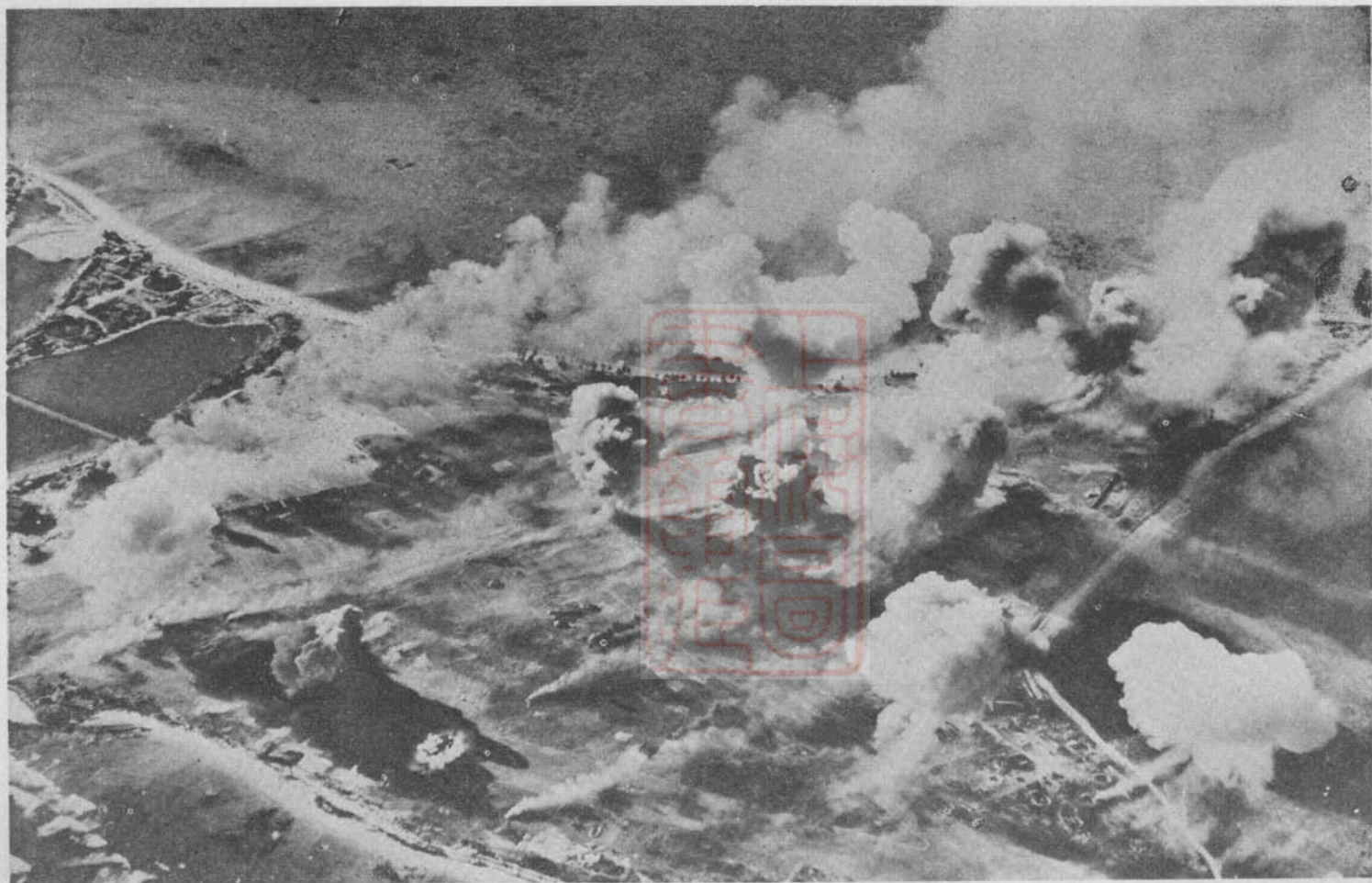
美軍損失在塔拉瓦 塔拉瓦六十七小時的戰爭，美軍損失兩營約三千人，為太平洋戰爭代價極高的一次。這次的代價却換得進擊馬紹爾和馬利亞納等羣島的基地。

American Losses at Tarawa In the battle of Tarawa that lasted 67 hours, American losses amounted to 3,000, an all-time high. But it opened the door to the Marshall and Mariana Islands.



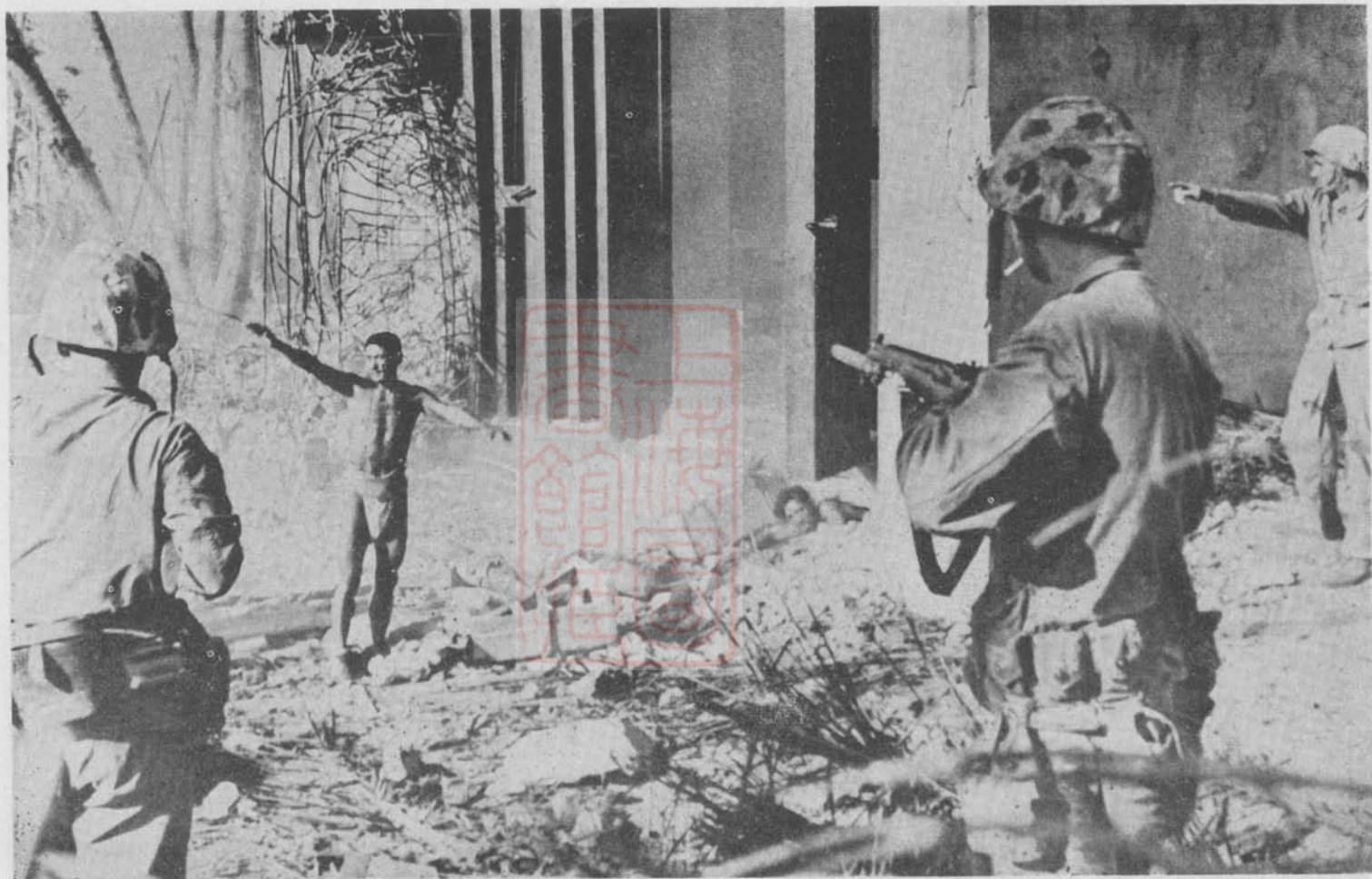
新不列顛島雨中戰鬥 新不列顛北岸格勞斯特角十二月裏降着傾盆大雨，美國陸戰隊一部份在打着赤膊開放七五榴迫擊砲，攻打日軍。一九四四年二月十三日盟軍完全佔領格角，控制俾士麥海。

Fighting Goes On in the Rain It pours in December in Cape Gloucester, New Britain. Picture shows American marines, naked to the waist, operating a 75-mm mortar, against the Japanese defenders. In February 13, 1944, the Allied forces completely occupied Cape Gloucester and controlled the Bismark Sea.



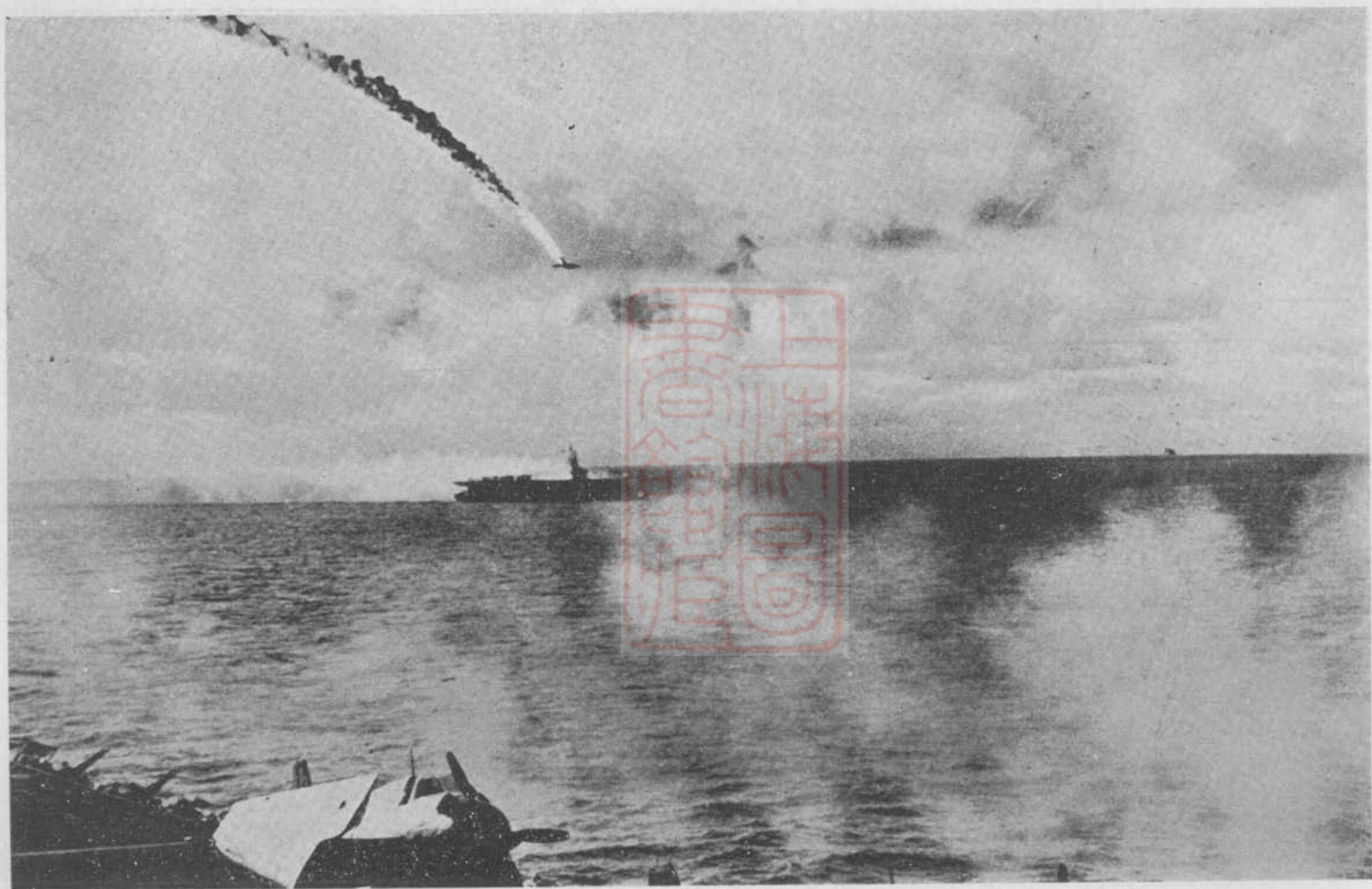
瓜加林之戰 馬紹爾羣島的瓜加林環狀珊瑚島，爲日軍空軍基地之一，上爲由航艦起飛之盟機炸瓜加林之羅伊島上日軍之建築物，引起白煙。一九四四年二月一日盟軍佔領該島。

Kwajalein Atoll Kwajalein Atoll of the Marshall Islands is a strong Japanese air-base. American bombers are doing their best to pave the way for the landing marines. Allied forces captured the island on Feb. 1, 1944.



那摩爾日軍投降 日軍於那摩爾島被美軍圍攻下舉手投降，另一日兵正從穴中伸出他的頭。那摩爾島為瓜加林珊瑚島之一，日軍分佈了八千人，有極堅固的工事，在未登陸前美軍用飛機巨砲狂炸三天，登陸之後美軍用火箭砲與火焰噴射器來毀滅島上的固防務。

Japanese Surrender on Namur Before they landed, the Americans had bombed and bombarded Namur of the Kwajaleins for three days. Now the Japanese defenders are walking out of their foxholes to surrender.



隕星墮落 中太平洋馬利亞納羣島，一隻日本轟炸機圖攻擊一艘美國航艦，被高射炮擊中，拖着煙與火的尾巴，正向海中落去。

Meteor of Death Hit by U.S. Navy anti-aircraft fire, this Japanese bomber is trailing smoke and flame to its end, near an American escort carrier in the Central Pacific off the Marianas.



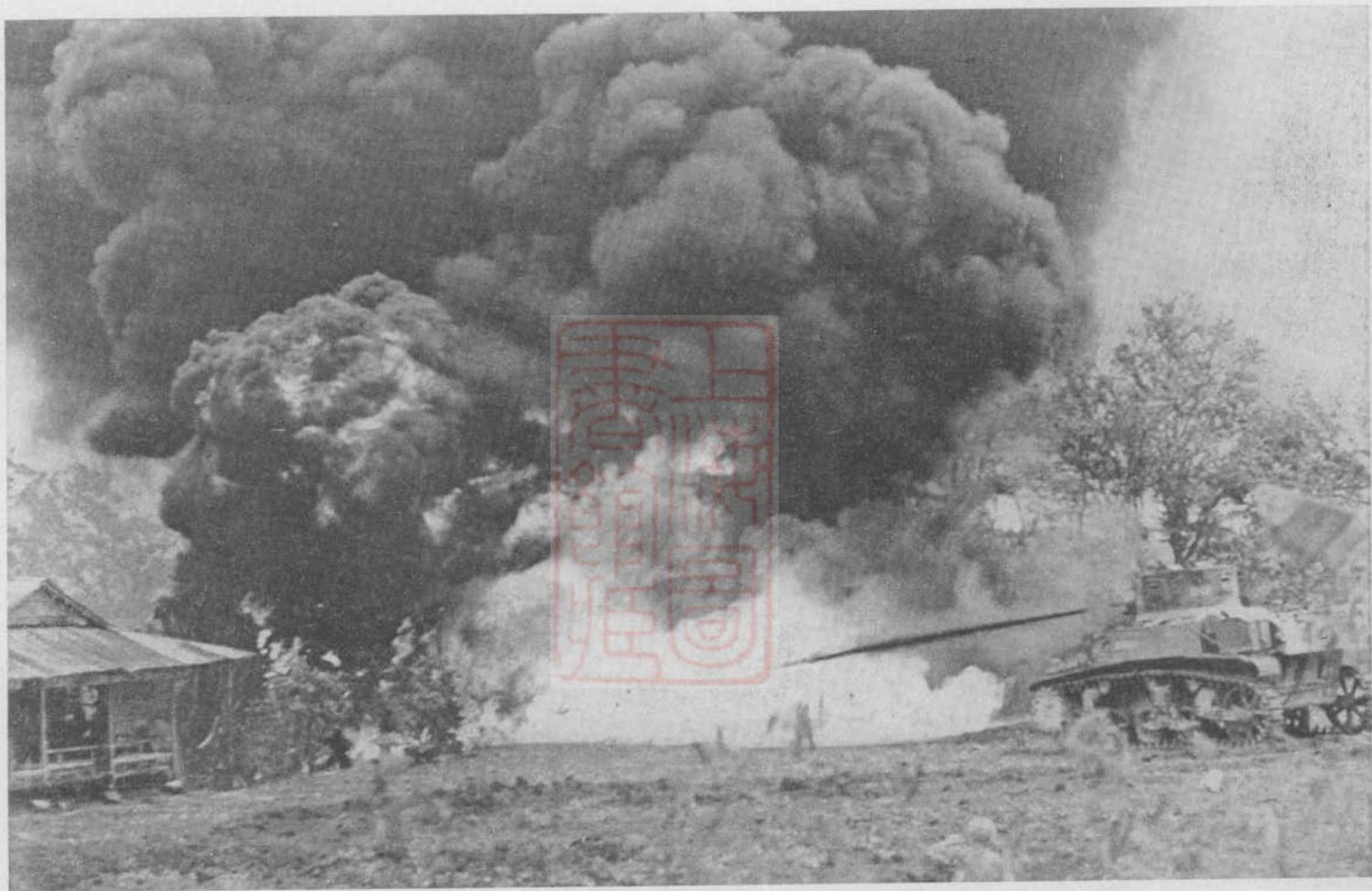
進攻塞班灘頭陣地 美陸戰隊於海空轟擊支持之下，謹慎的匍伏在海灘上，登陸於塞班——日本精兵三萬堅守的內衛線大據點。一九四四年六月十四日首先在日軍猛烈炮火下建立灘頭陣地。塞班長祇十七英里，有高一千五百呎之達伯秋山和無數山穴，在地勢上，日軍佔着優勢。

Front at Saipan Beachhead U. S. marines crawling on the beachhead of Saipan Island. Thirty thousand frantic Japanese defended this island of seventeen miles in length towered by the 1,500ft Mount Tapotchau.



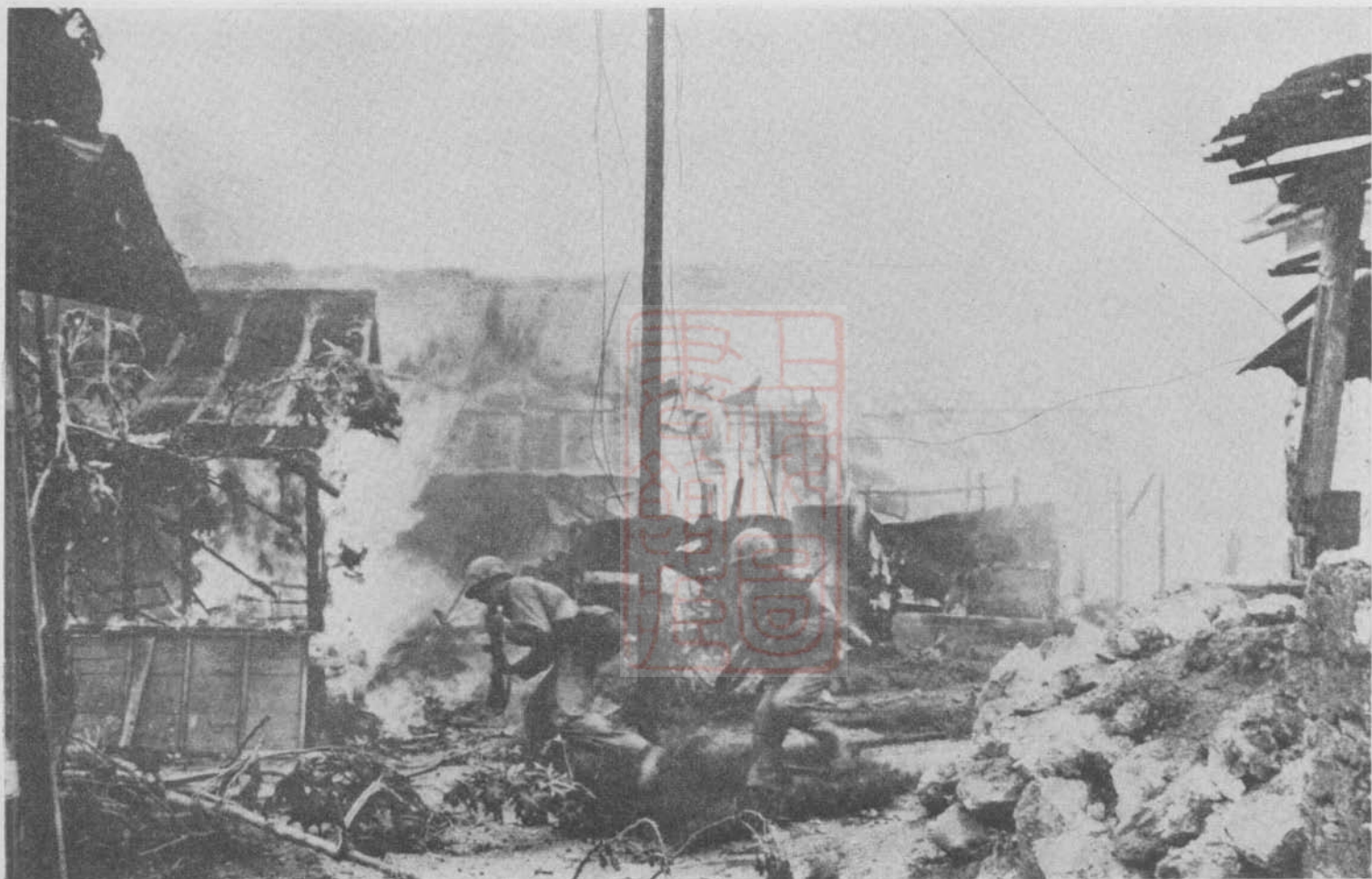
塞班灘頭一瞥 馬利亞納羣島日軍，爲保全塞班灘頭作自殺性之反攻，卒爲盟軍優勢砲火一一擊倒。上爲塞班答拉巴港附近被擊斃之日軍及被毀之美軍坦克。

Beachhead in Saipan Counter-attacking along a beach in a last suicidal attempt to save Saipan, these Japanese soldiers were mowed down by superior U. S. fighting forces.



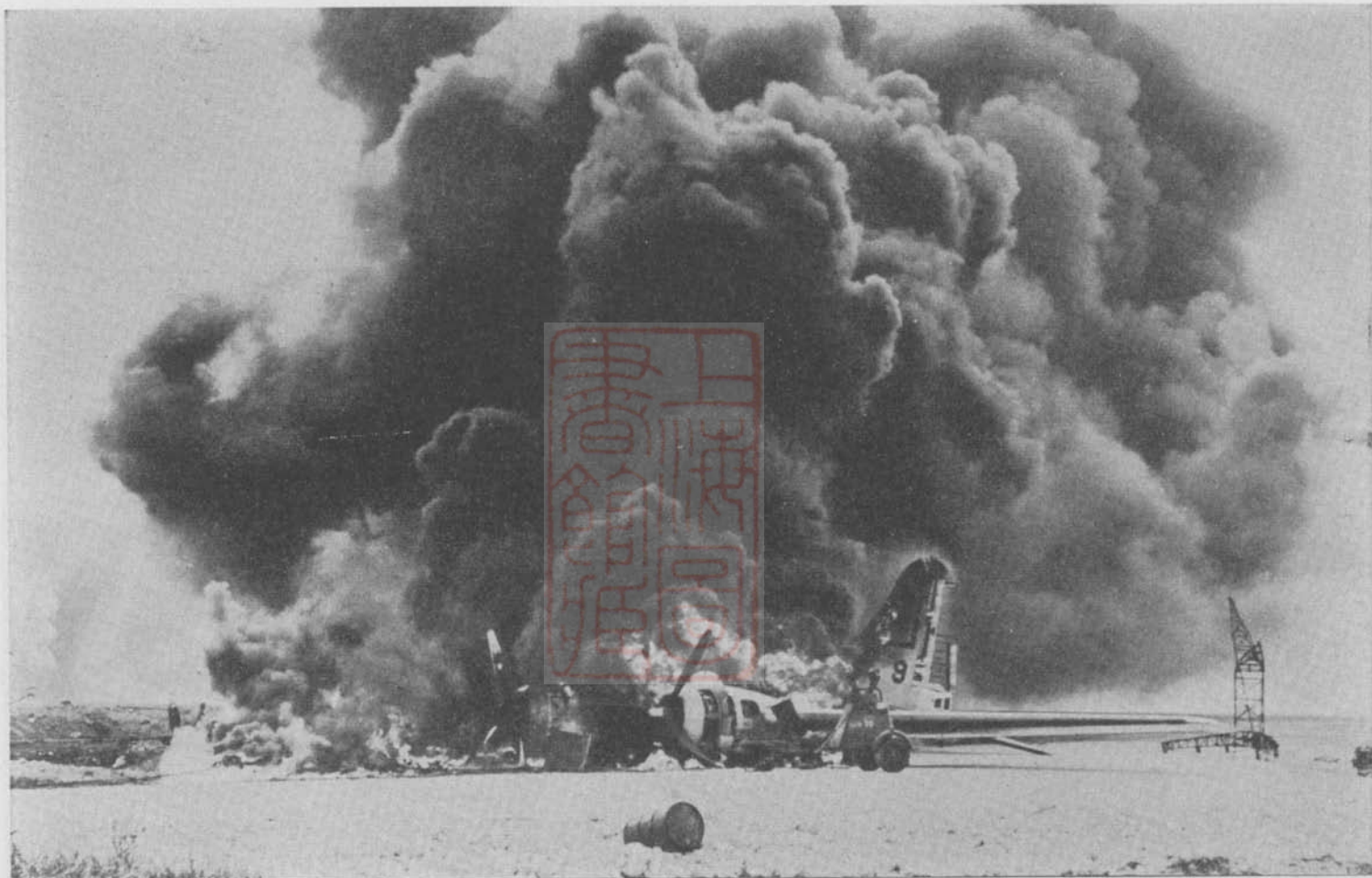
火攻日軍 塞班日本守軍盡藏在很深的山穴中，雖加攻迫，亦不出洞，美軍遂以噴火坦克予以正面火攻。日軍在山穴中抵抗了十八天，才被趕到北端一個袋形陣地。

Attack with Liquid Fire The Saipan defenders held on desperately in their foxholes and caves for eighteen days. Flame-throwing tanks had to be used to end resistance.



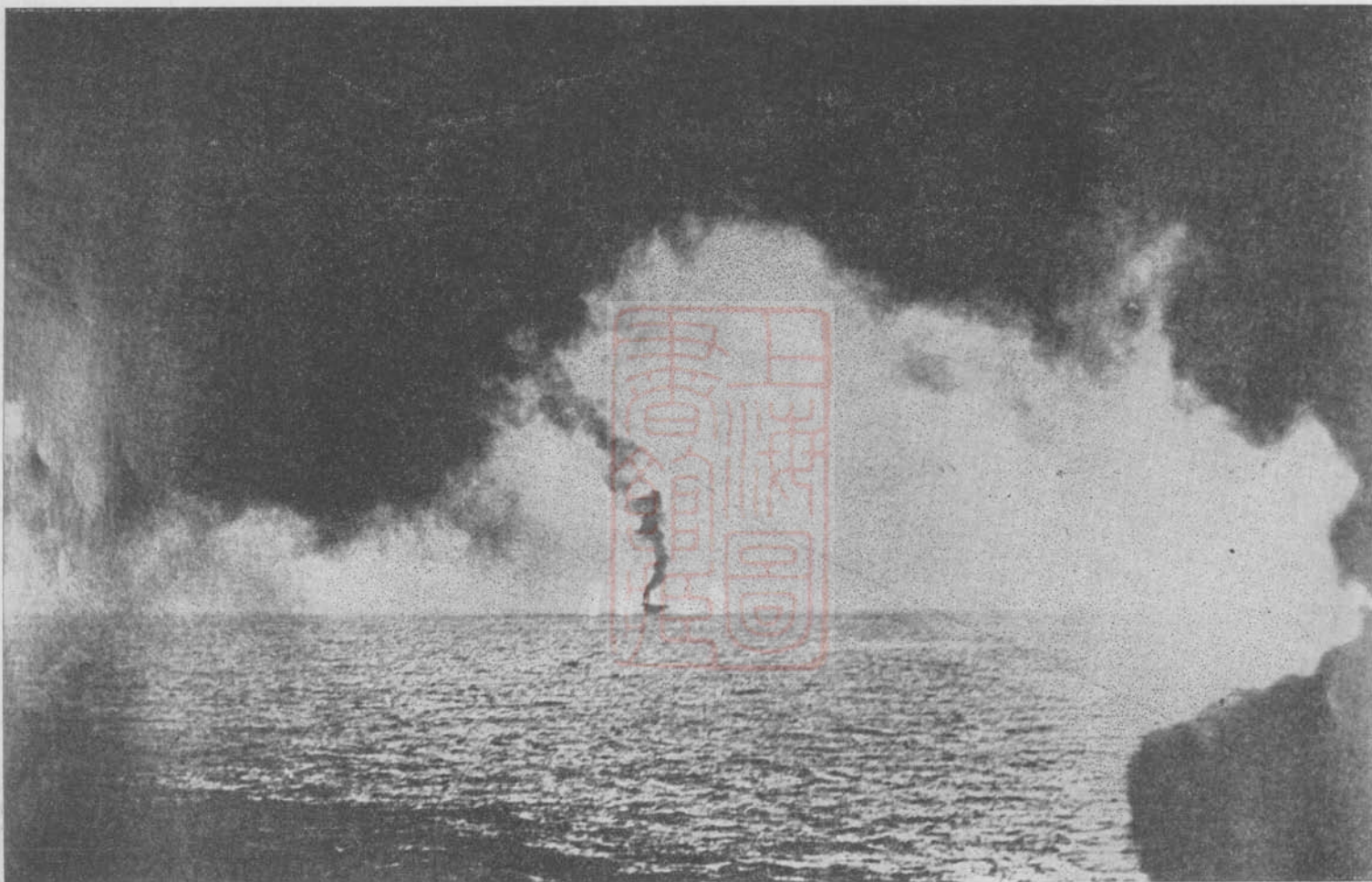
塞班日軍全員戰死 塞班首府格拉班於美軍炮轟後，陸戰隊在火中迅速推進，進行太平洋戰場第一次之巷戰。塞班之戰，慘烈萬分，美軍掩埋日軍屍體一九，七九三人。此役日本守軍“全員戰死”，東京震動，東條內閣因之辭職。

The Flaming Capital of Saipan In flaming Garapan, the Capital of Saipan, U. S. marines moved fast in their first Pacific street fighting. Later, 19,793 Japanese bodies were buried; no Japanese survived. It shocked Tokyo and caused the downfall of the Tojo cabinet.



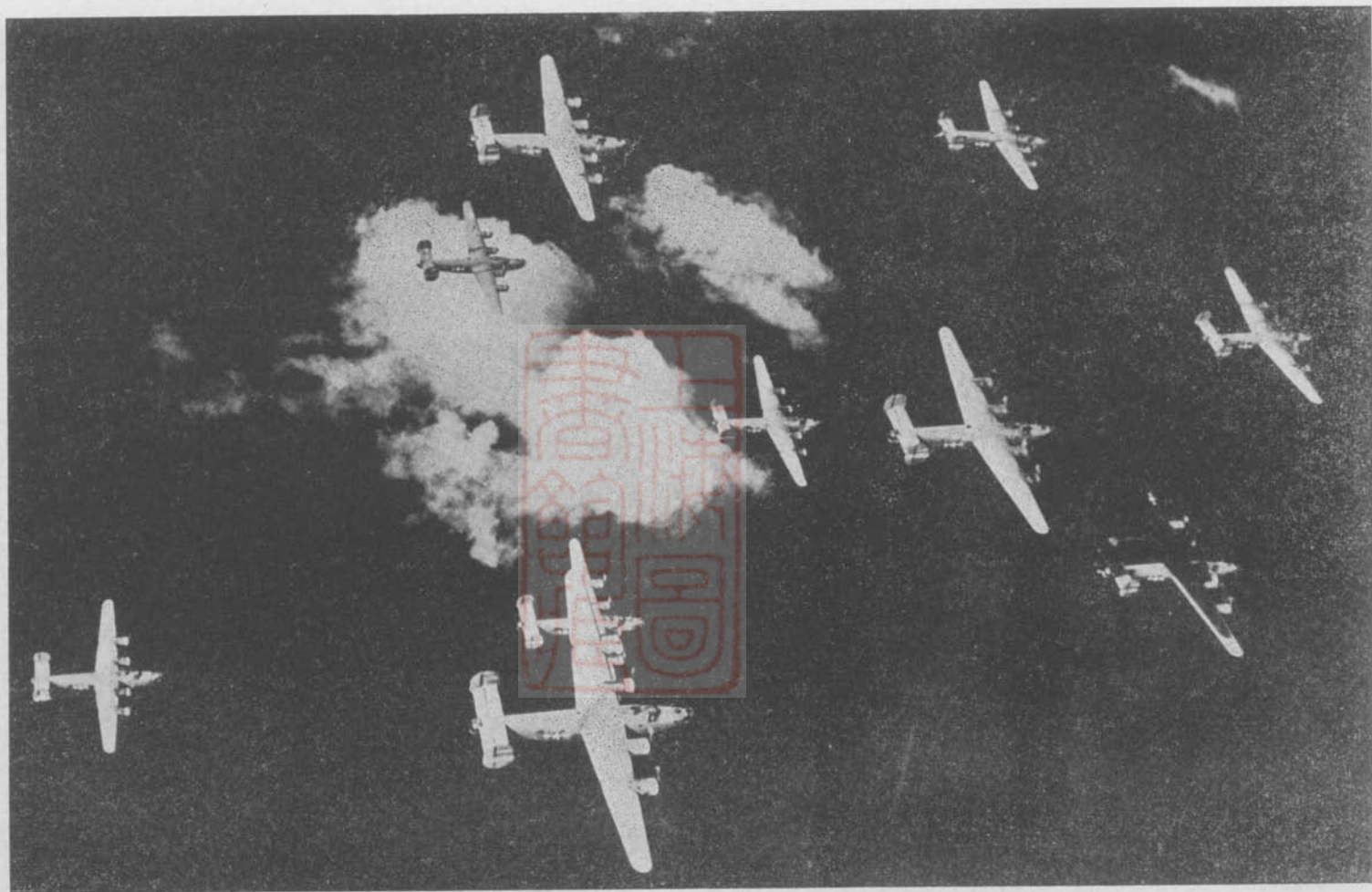
塞班基地 日軍於盟軍登陸塞班時，由菲律賓調集海空軍增援塞班，一日折機四百架，船艦亦多被炸。美軍據有塞班據點後，立刻修建超級空中堡壘之大基地，準備進襲東京。圖為空中堡壘一架在塞班新建基地被日機炸中起火。塞班距東京一千五百哩，適在空中堡壘航程之內。

Saipan Base The Japanese military authorities tried all means to keep the Allies from using this valuable base, which is 1,500 miles from Tokyo, within the radius of B-29's. A B-29 hit by Japanese bomb in the new Saipan base.



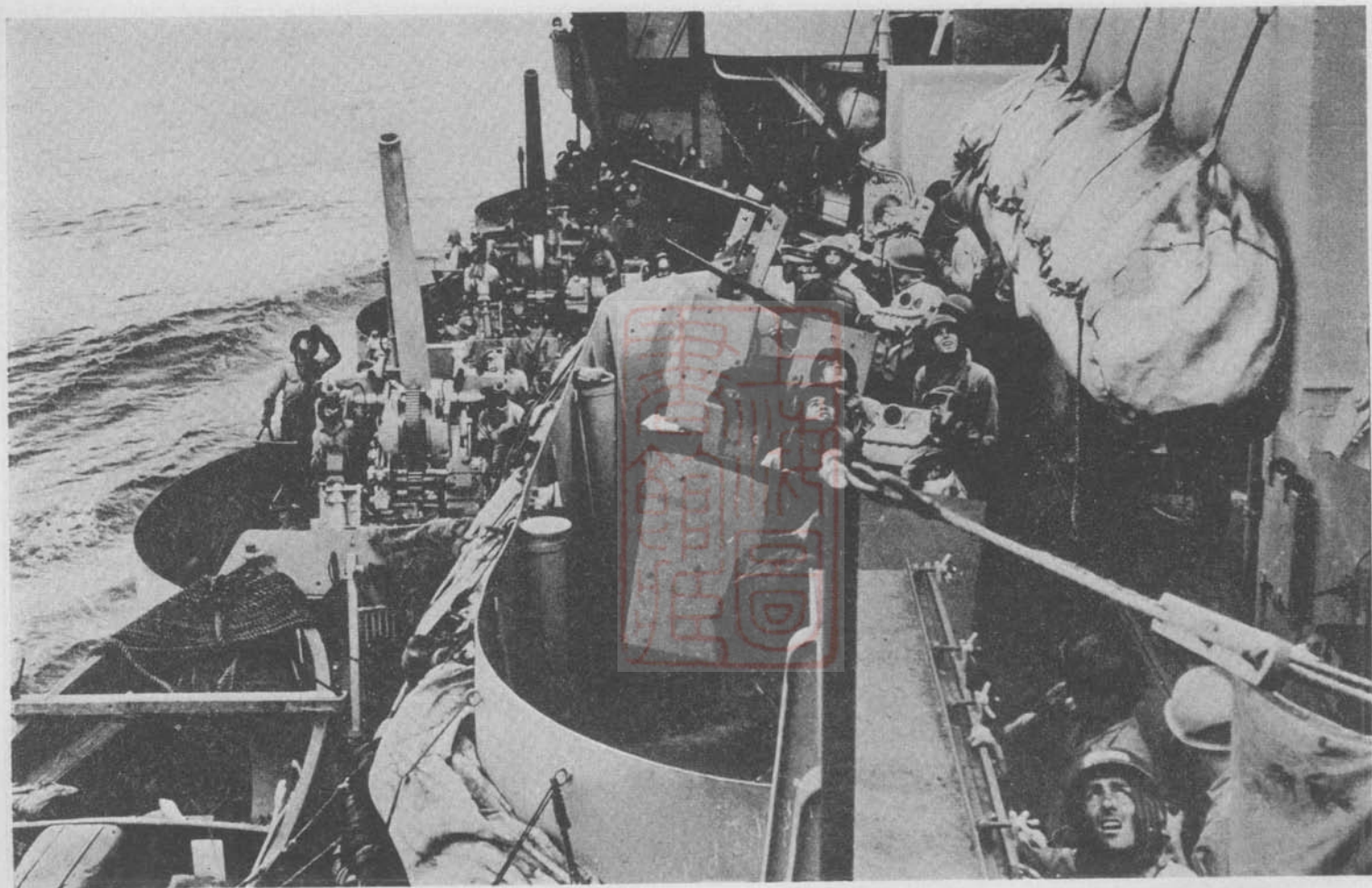
菲律賓海戰 一九四四年十月日軍爲截擊在菲律賓中部登陸之美軍並破壞其供應線，田動艦隊作戰；第一次菲律賓海戰兩天，損失輕級航艦三艘，油船二艘，飛機四〇二架；第二次菲律賓海戰日艦傷沉五十八艘，爲盟國一九四四年空前大勝利。上爲二次大海戰中美艦甘貝灣號被日艦隊砲擊中。

Battle of the Philippine Sea The Japanese Imperial Navy came out in force for the last time in the two battles of the Philippines. Their appearance ended in complete failure, which helped to speed the end of the war. Picture shows USS Gambier Bay under Japanese fire.



進擊土魯克 盟國 B-24 解放式機羣自馬紹爾羣島基地起飛前往轟炸中太平洋加羅林羣島海軍基地土魯克。土魯克珊瑚島礁湖廣大而又深，足以停泊日本整個艦隊，一九四四年十月中旬，已有四分之三為盟軍佔據。

Attacking Truk These Liberators are shown en route from their base in the Marshall Islands to attack Truk, the Japanese base in the heart of central Pacific Caroline Islands. The Truk atoll lagoon is large and deep enough to hold the entire Japanese fleet.



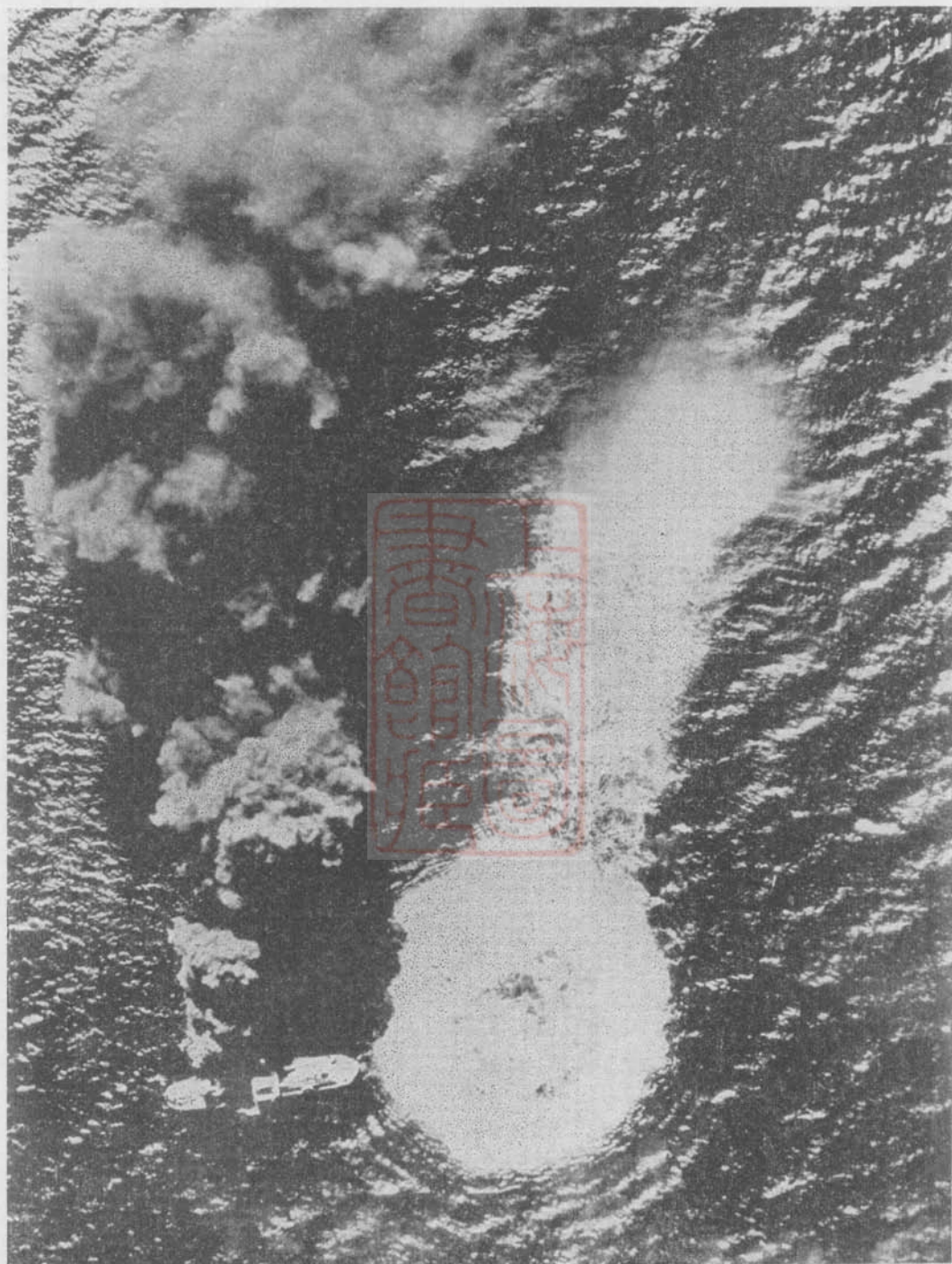
掩護登陸明多羅島 盟軍於一九四四年十二月十五日登陸明多羅島，一艘美驅逐艦掩護登陸，砲手法視天空，謹視頭上之飛機。五吋口徑巨砲兩尊及高射砲均準備發射。登陸明多羅後距馬尼刺僅一五〇英里。

Escorts landing at Mindoro The gun crews of a U. S. Navy cruiser covering Allied landings on the island of Mindoro, Dec. 15, 1944, scan the skies in an effort to identify a plane overhead. The landing placed the Allies within 150 miles of Manila.



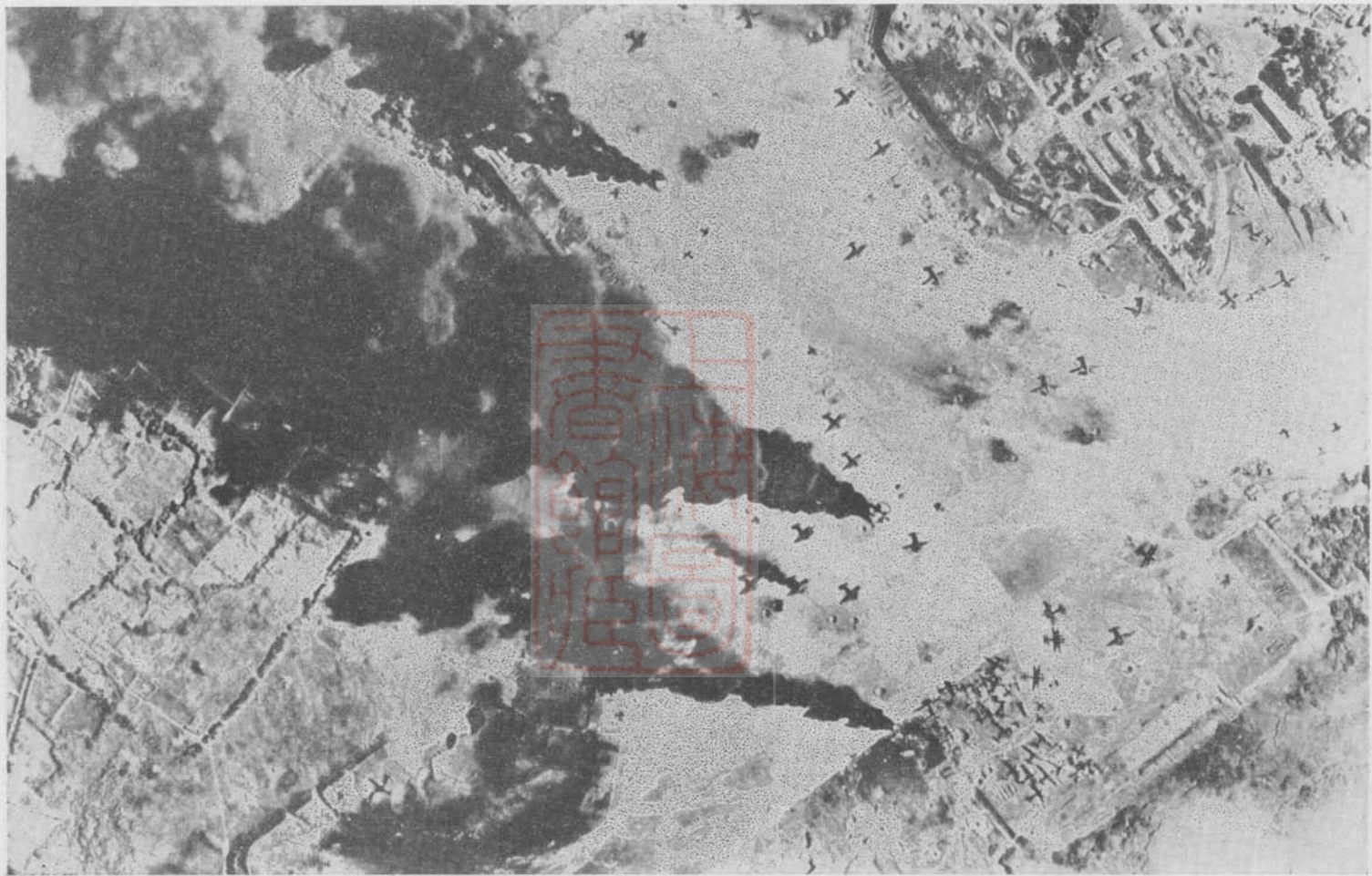
盟軍登陸明多羅被襲 日本轟炸機攻擊在明多羅登陸之運輸艦隊，救急船上之砲手正仰視來襲敵機，其後之登陸艇着火。解放軍不顧敵人之攻擊，仍於一九四四年十二月十四日在菲律賓北部島嶼登陸。該處戰事開展，得以建立若干機場，用以攻擊呂宋島之日軍。

Attacked off Mindoro Landing crews were under attack of heavy Japanese bombs. Despite this, the liberation forces landed on Dec. 14, 1944, to make several airstrips available to U. S. Planes from which to attack the Japanese on Luzon.



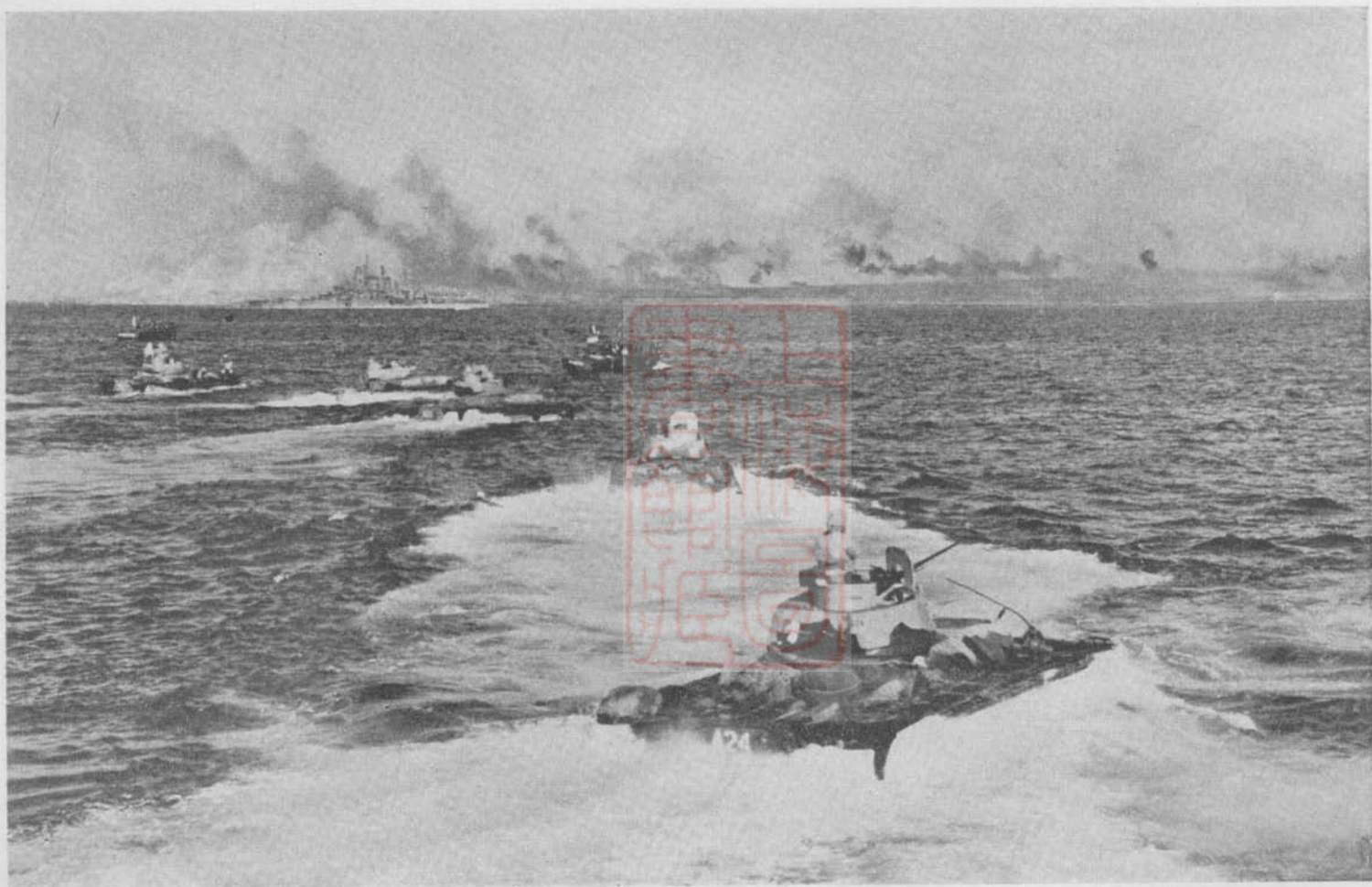
呂宋日船起火 日本商船一艘一九四五年一月六日在呂宋西北岸為美國航艦飛機炸中，發出一陣陣黑煙，另有一彈落於艦旁掀起巨波。美第三艦隊此次進擊呂宋，沉敵艦十二艘，毀十四艘，打落及損傷敵機二十八架。盟軍於一月九日登陸呂宋。

Japanese Ship Afire near Luzon A Japanese merchant ship off Luzon sends up clouds of smoke after suffering a direct hit by one bomb from a U. S. plane. A huge wave was made by the explosion of another bomb.



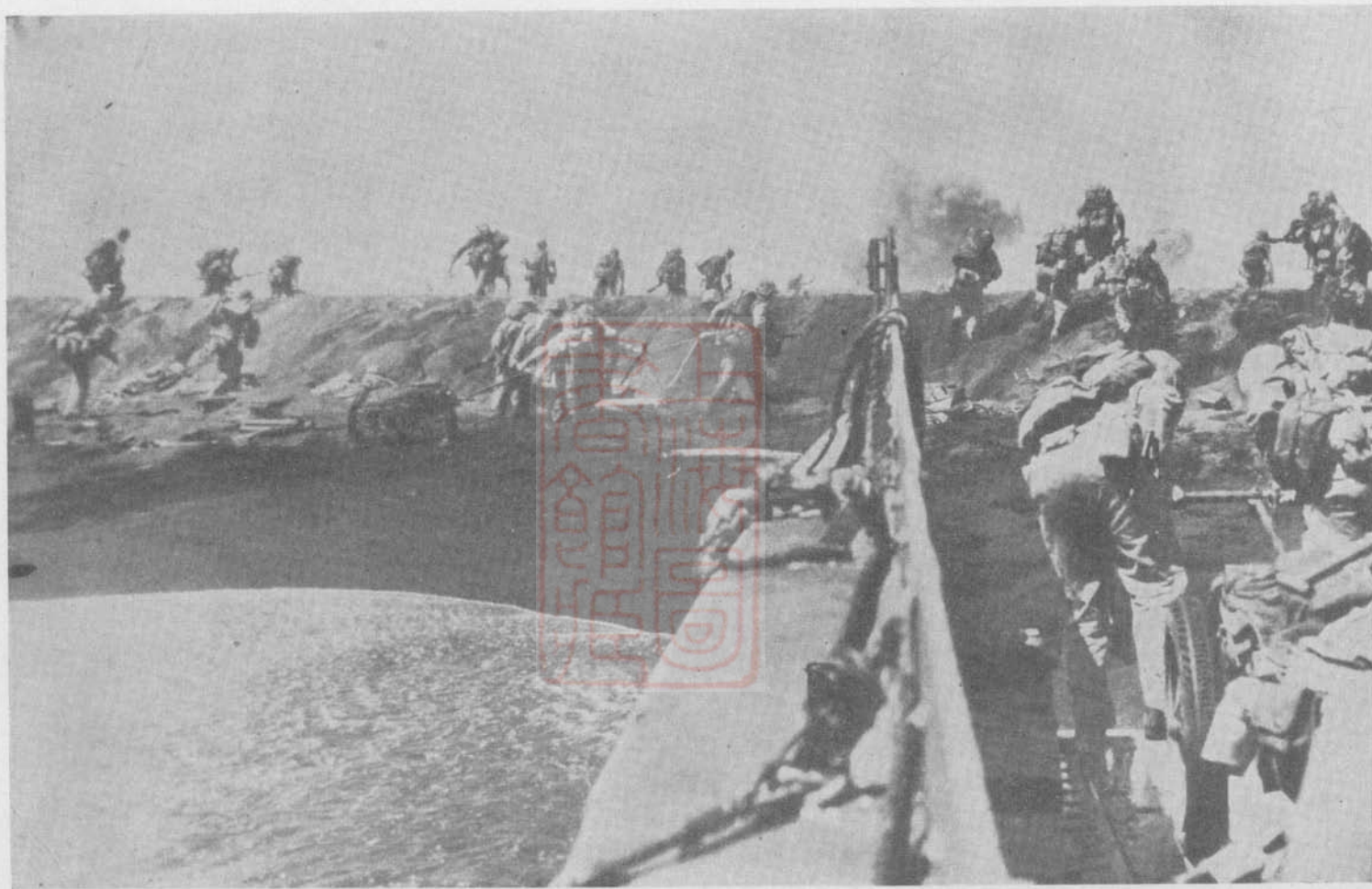
轟炸硫磺島 火山羣島之一的硫磺島，機場上停着無數的日本軍用機，像水上的鴨子一般正等待美國第七航空隊的轟炸，(若干飛機已被炸中，冒出濃烟。這是登陸硫磺島的前奏。

Bombing of Iwo Jima Iwo Jima of the Volcano Islands was subjected to the severest bombing before marines landed there. The numerous duck-like planes show the importance attached by the Japanese to this tiny island.



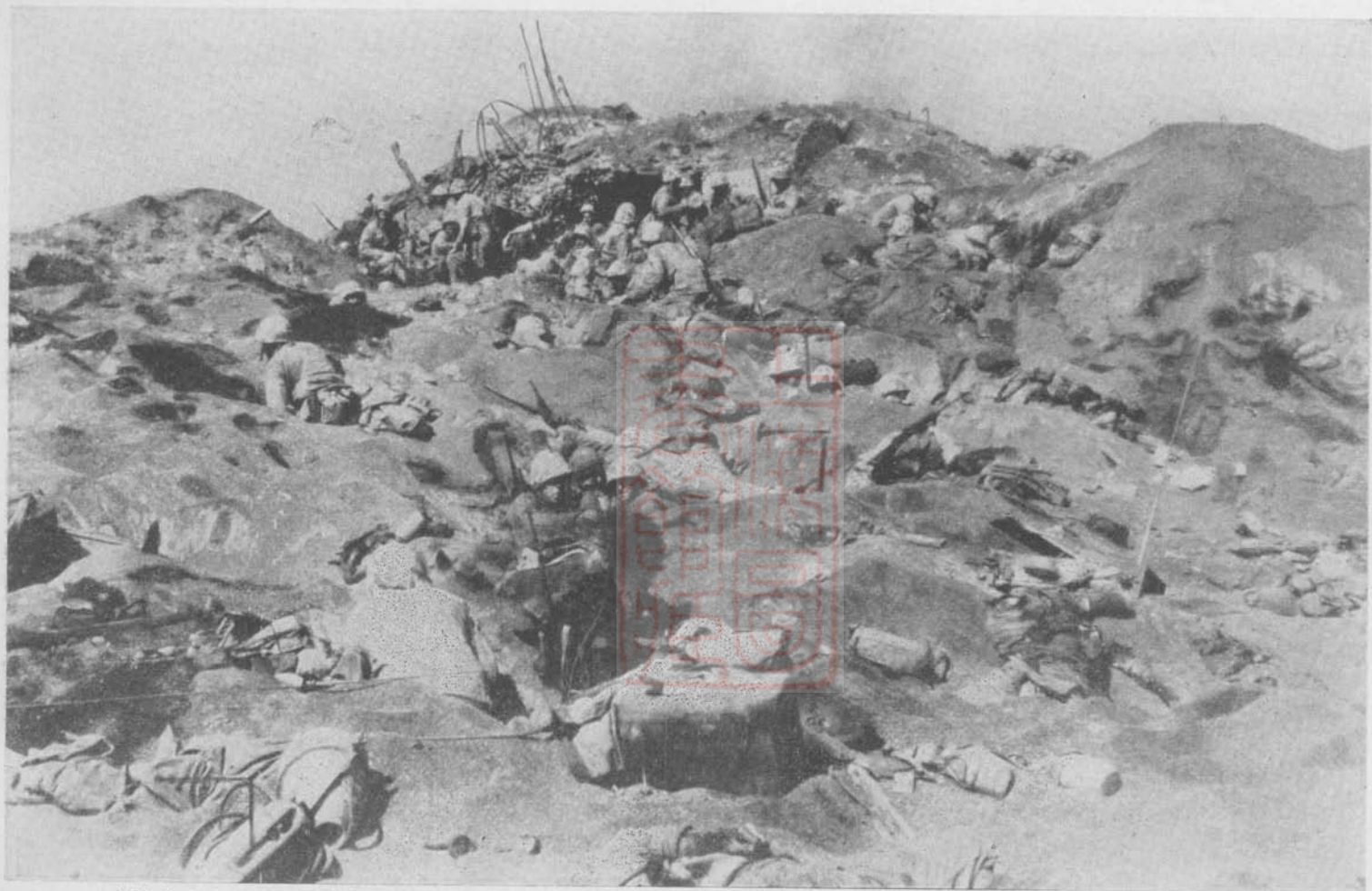
向硫磺島前進 美陸戰隊於一九四五年二月十八日登陸火山島之硫磺島，成隊之水陸坦克，乘風破浪，衝向黑烟籠罩之灘頭。停於岸邊之巡洋艦排砲陣陣向雷赫山發射，以控制硫磺島南部高地，該地經肉搏後於二月二十二日佔領。

Objective, Iwo Jima A wave of amphibian LVT's cuts through the Pacific toward the smoke-covered beach of Iwo Jima. A cruiser (background, left) stands offshore pouring salvo after salvo into Mt. Suribachi, dominating height of this volcanic island.



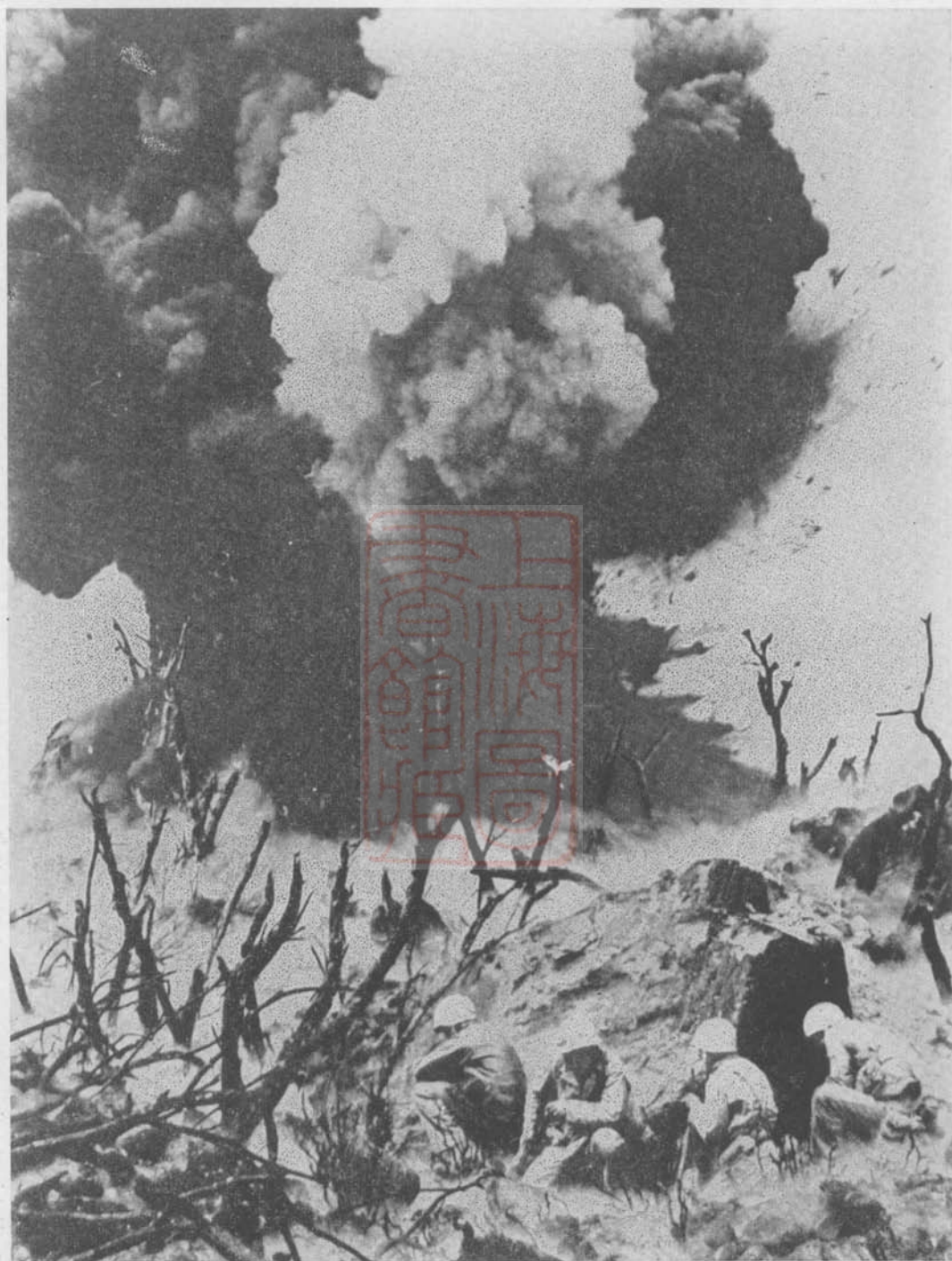
硫磺島登陸 由全部久經沙場之輪兵組成之美國陸戰隊第四師，於一九四五年二月十八日在東京東南七五〇英里之硫磺島登陸。這是盟軍在太平洋最堅苦的一次登陸戰，日軍盡藏山中，踞高臨下，對準海灘登陸美軍射擊，陸戰隊及登陸艇赴湯蹈火似的向灘頭仰攻，損失十分重大。

Landing at Iwo Jima The occupation of Iwo Jima, 750 miles from Tokyo, was one of the severest tasks undertaken by the U. S. Fourth Division Marines. They landed on Feb. 18, 1945, and in the subsequent fighting suffered great losses.



血染火山島 苦戰六天之後，陸戰隊付了重大代價始逐步進展到中部之機場。上圖為陸戰隊平息了日本巢穴之後，在僅足容身的穴中獲取片刻的休息。一時土地一時血，硫磺島的火山沙土上幾乎被染紅了。

Volcano Island Soaked with Blood Every inch of Iwo Jima was contested with profuse flowing of blood. After silencing Japanese pillboxes, these marines are resting briefly in their foxholes.



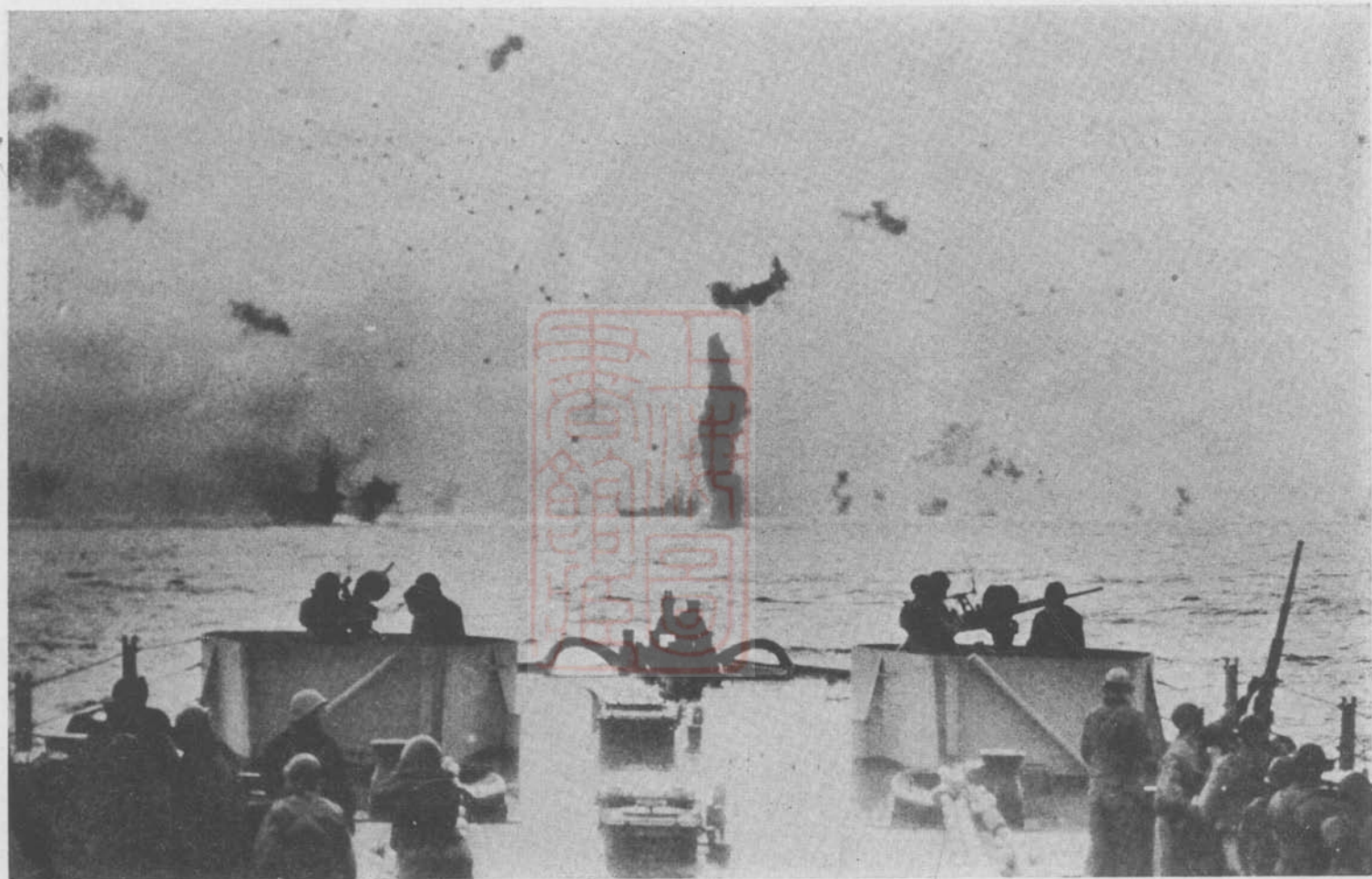
爆炸硫磺島敵人巢穴 硫磺島上爆炸藏匿日軍之山穴，該穴與三進岩洞相連，美軍匍伏於岩石之後以防波及。美軍在登陸之前曾狂轟該島七十二小時，但當八百艘船艦登陸時仍遇強烈之抵抗。該島南部雷鉢山爭奪戰尤為慘烈。血鬥四日，星條旗才樹立在雷鉢山頭。

Blast Iwo Jima Blockhouse U. S. marines crouching behind a rock to avoid the blast as a heavy explosive charge blows up a cave connected to a three-tier blockhouse on Iwo Jima. Mt. Suribachi on the southern tip of the island was taken after fully four days of bloody and gruesome war.



大硫球海空戰 大硫球附近海空軍打成一團，日機一架在美艦熾烈的砲火中圖炸美艦，自身中彈落於海中。盟軍於一九四五年三月卅一日進攻該島起，日軍圖以空中攻擊抵抗盟軍，守此大島，但自四月十一日起五天內在硫球羣島被毀日機即達二百七十五架。

The Battle of Okinawa The Japanese high command used aerial assaults to stop the Allied invaders from carrying Okinawa. But in the five days after April 11, 1945, Japan lost 275 planes.



海空戰鬥即景：日機一架在大硫球海面向美戰艦作自殺攻擊，未中的前被高射砲擊中落於海上。上圖正中為美國艾塞克斯級之航空母艦。
Aerial and Sea Fighting off Okinawa A Japanese plane has just plunged into the Pacific. It was shot down by anti-aircraft fire before it could make its planned suicidal attack against a U. S. combat ship. In the center of the photo is an Essex-class carrier.



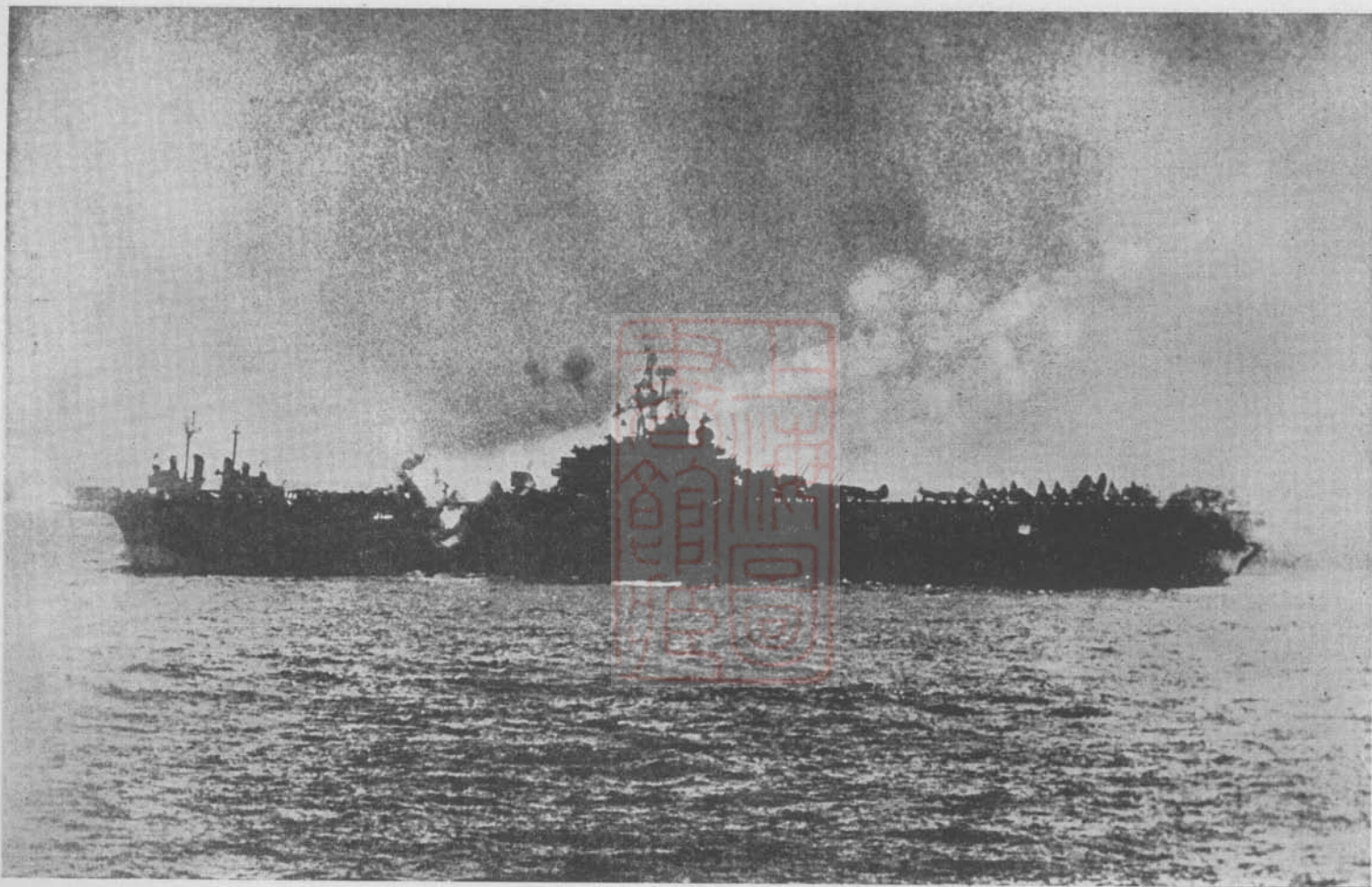
自殺飛機 日本在太平洋用做自殺性攻擊之飛機有多種，美軍名之為優彈“Buka Bomb”之飛機（如上圖）一種，乃專為作自殺攻擊而設計。此機前部藏炸藥，獨坐自殺飛行員一人，有翼與尾。最初在雷伊泰島使用，後在大硫球三月戰爭中乃大量使用。

Buka bomb This rocket-propelled bomb is steered by a suicide pilot. The Americans call it Buka Bomb, which was widely used first at Leyte and then during the three months of warfare at Okinawa.



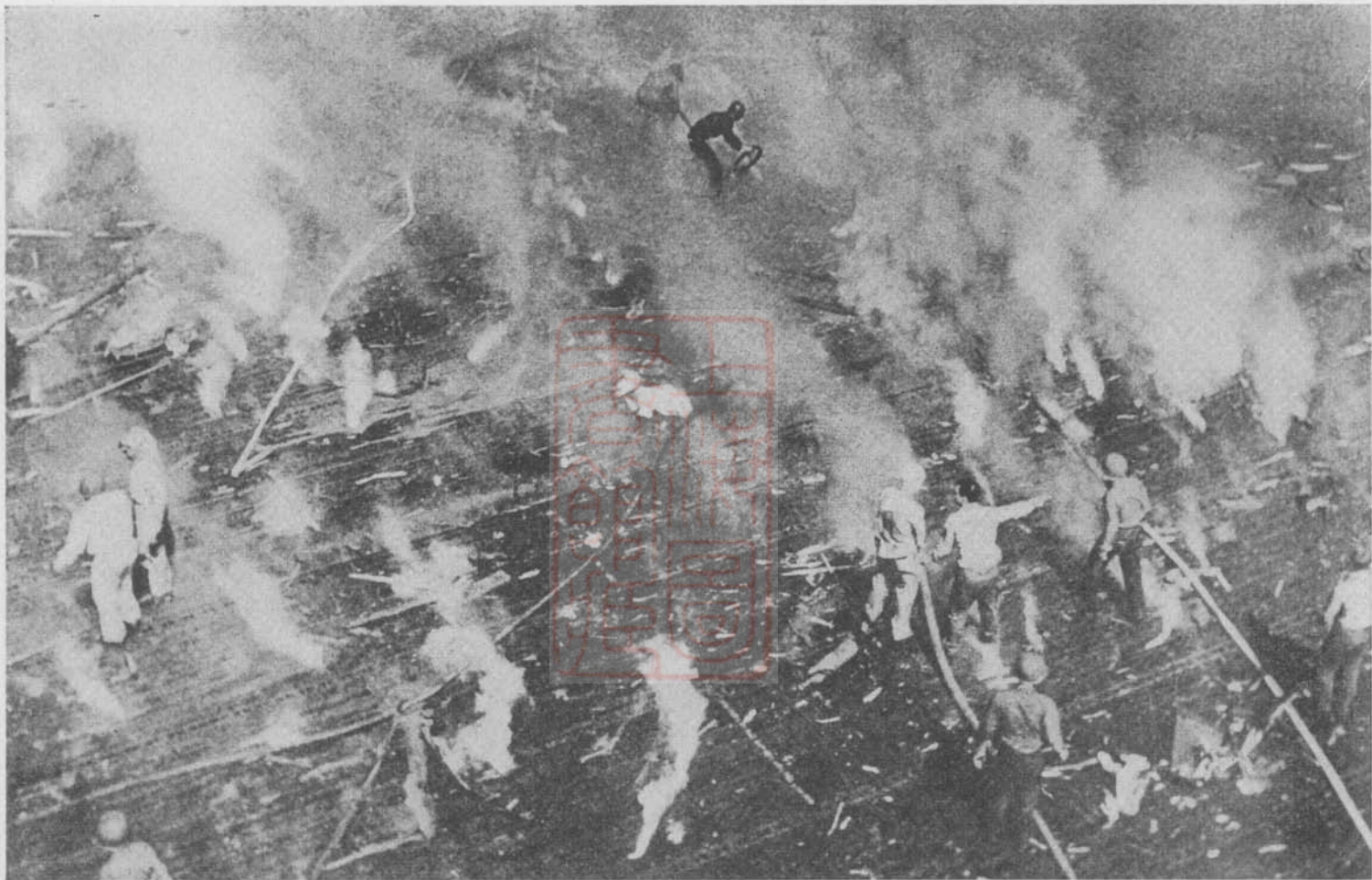
日本自殺飛行員 在內衛圈遭受攻擊時，日本臣民均準備以一死報國，其海空軍既無法趕上盟國，乃組織所謂神風特攻隊，連同飛行員與飛機向敵方目的物撞擊，以求同歸於盡。此種作戰方式，固使美艦遭受相當損失，終無法阻止盟軍進展。上為日本神風攻擊隊員（即自殺飛行員）面向皇居告別，此輩將一去不返。

Japanese Suicide Pilots When the Allied forces penetrated the Japanese inner defense, the Japanese air-force used large numbers of suicide pilots to charge their planes at the objectives. They inflicted some damage on their enemies but could by no means reverse the tide of war. Above, suicide pilots bid farewell in the direction where the Emperor resides.



自殺飛機撞中美艦 日本自殺飛機一架自高空向美航空母艦艾塞克斯號實行自殺攻擊，撞及飛行艙面二號昇降機前，自天空掠過，留下一道白光。

A Successful Suicidal Crash This Kamikaze plane succeeds in crashing on the flight deck of U. S. Carrier Essex.



美航艦被自殺機撞中 美航空母艦英特利比德號在太平洋作戰，為日本自殺飛機撞中，圖為船員在艙面救火之緊張場面。
A "Kamikaze" Fire A Japanese Kamikaze plane successfully attacked the USS Carrier Intrepid operating in the Pacific. The crews were desperately trying to extinguish the fire.

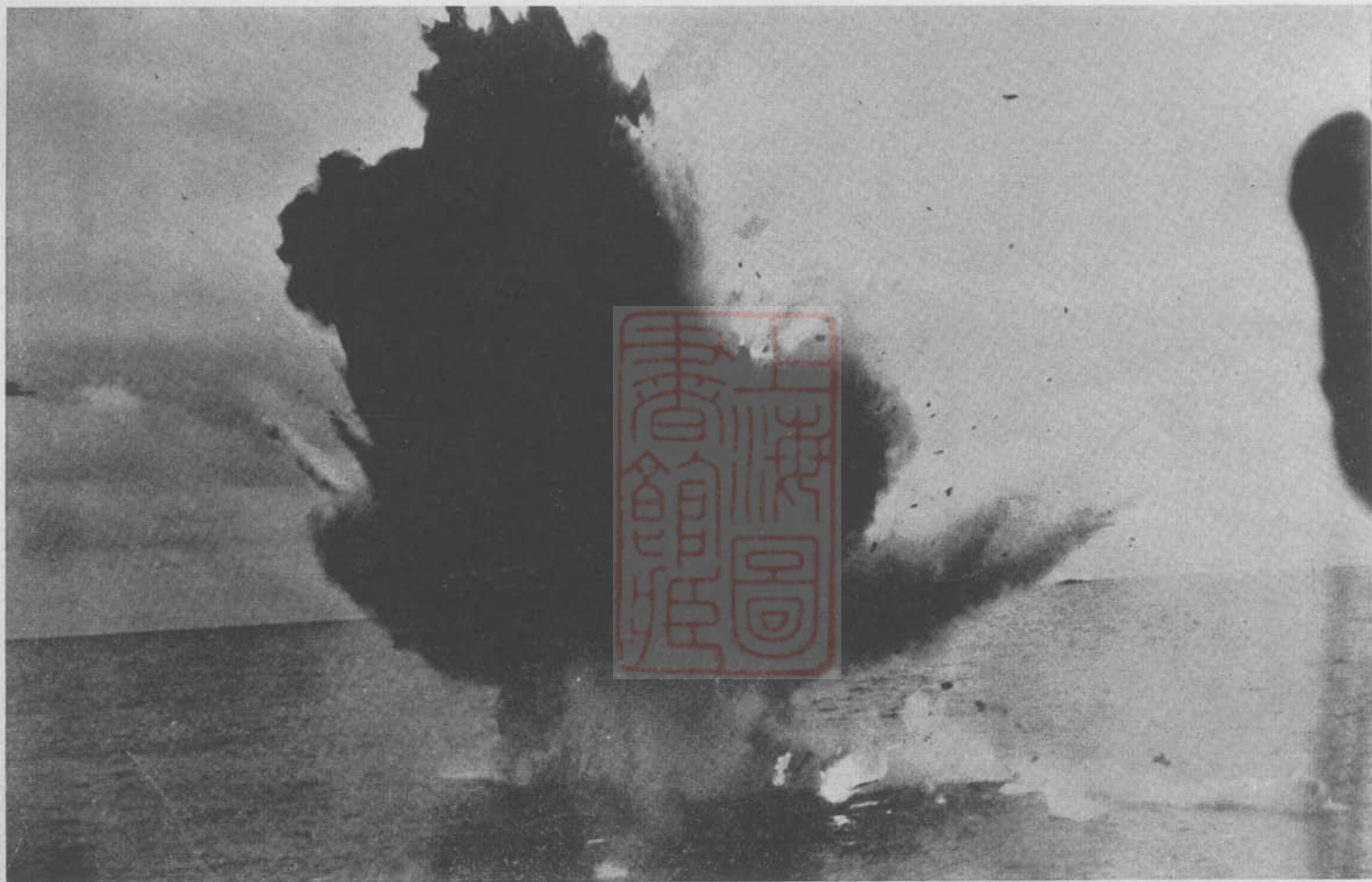


日機火葬 一架日本飛機預備去炸美國航空母艦黃蜂號，被黃蜂號的砲手打中，為它舉行了一次海上的火葬，時為一九四五年三月十八日。

Cremation of A Jap Bomber A Japanese bomber when going to bomb Allied ships in Pacific on March 18, 1945, gunners of the USS Hornet score a direct hit at it and held a cremation.

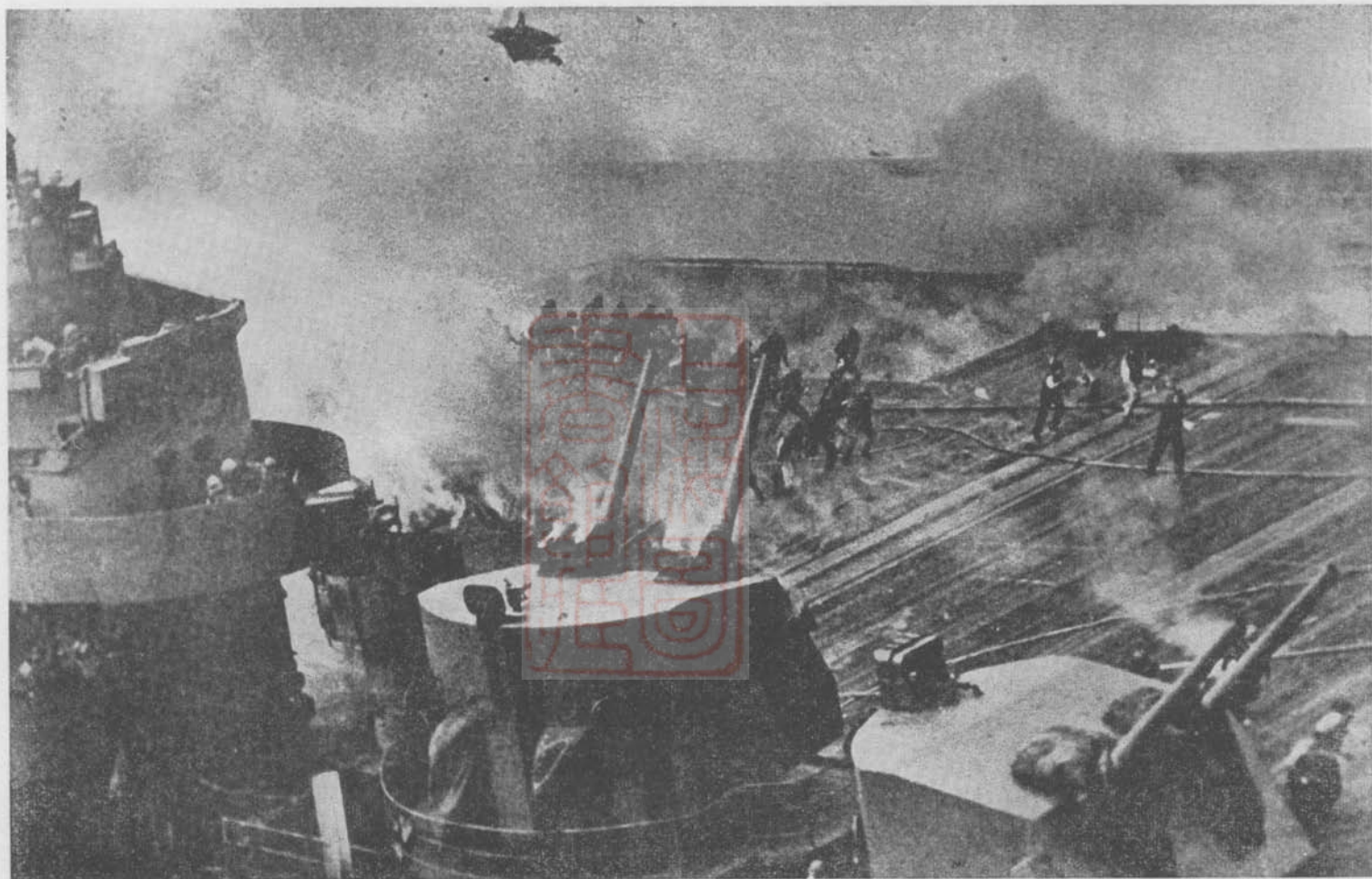


自殺的一刹那 日本自殺飛機一架，向美航空母艦桑加芒號撞擊，未能中的，落於艦旁之一刹那。
Futile Suicidal Attempt A Japanese "Kamikaze" plane caught fire in mid-air in its futile attempt to crash on the USS Sangamon, and crashed alongside. It was caught by the camera just before it disappeared from sight.



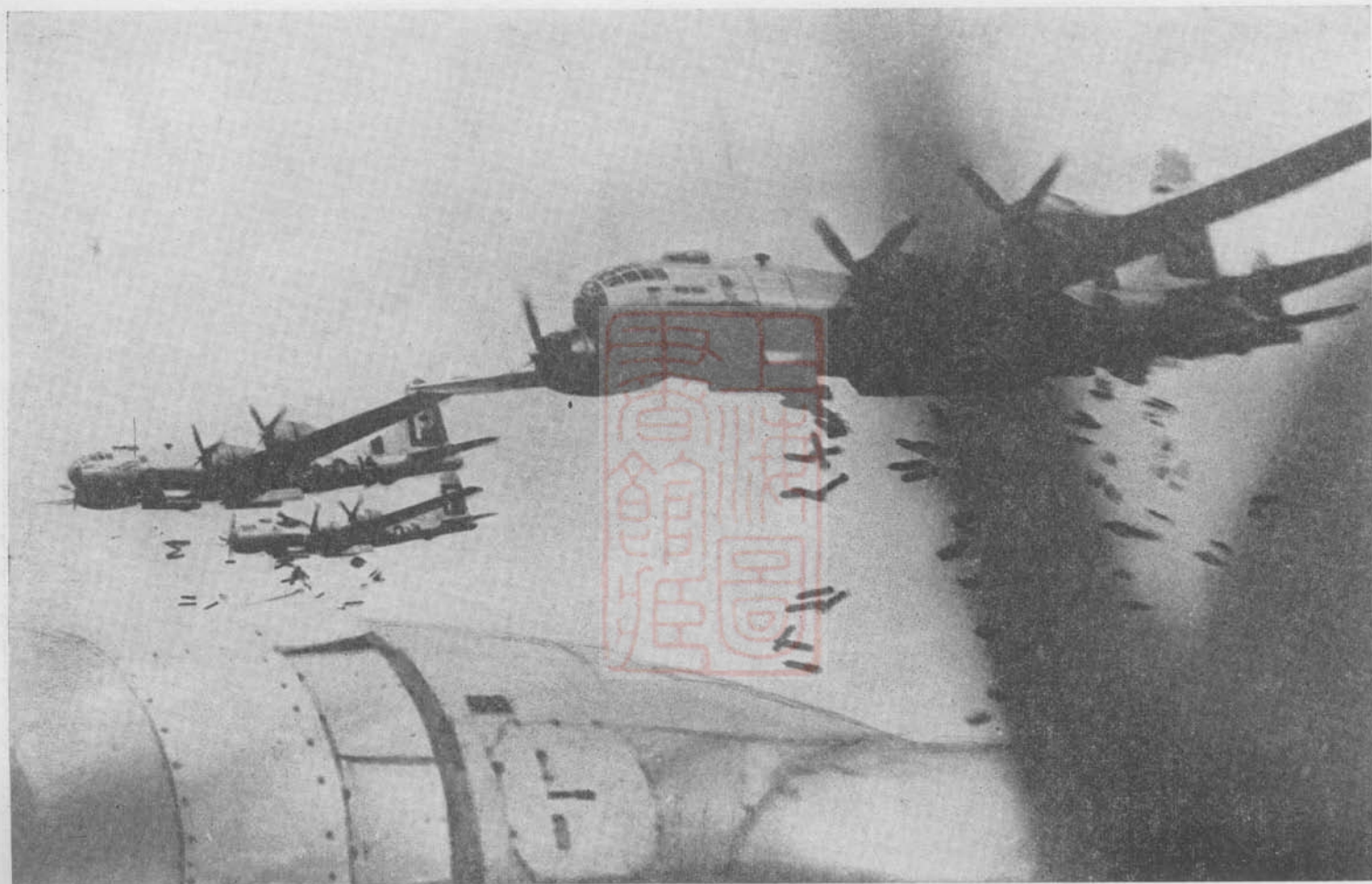
海上自殺 一九四五年五月廿三日日本雙引擎自殺轟炸機一架爲美航艦高射砲擊中落於海上。在八十二天的琉球島戰爭中，日機屢圖以轟炸，爆擊，自殺進攻攻擊海邊美艦，計炸沉艦隻十一艘，地面飛機七架，但日機被毀者達一百一十一架。

A Suicide Bomber Dashes to its Death On May 23, 1945, off Okinawa, this twin-engined suicide bomber, short of its target, dashes into the sea. Suicidal "Kamikaze" warfare tried to save the situation but was of no avail.



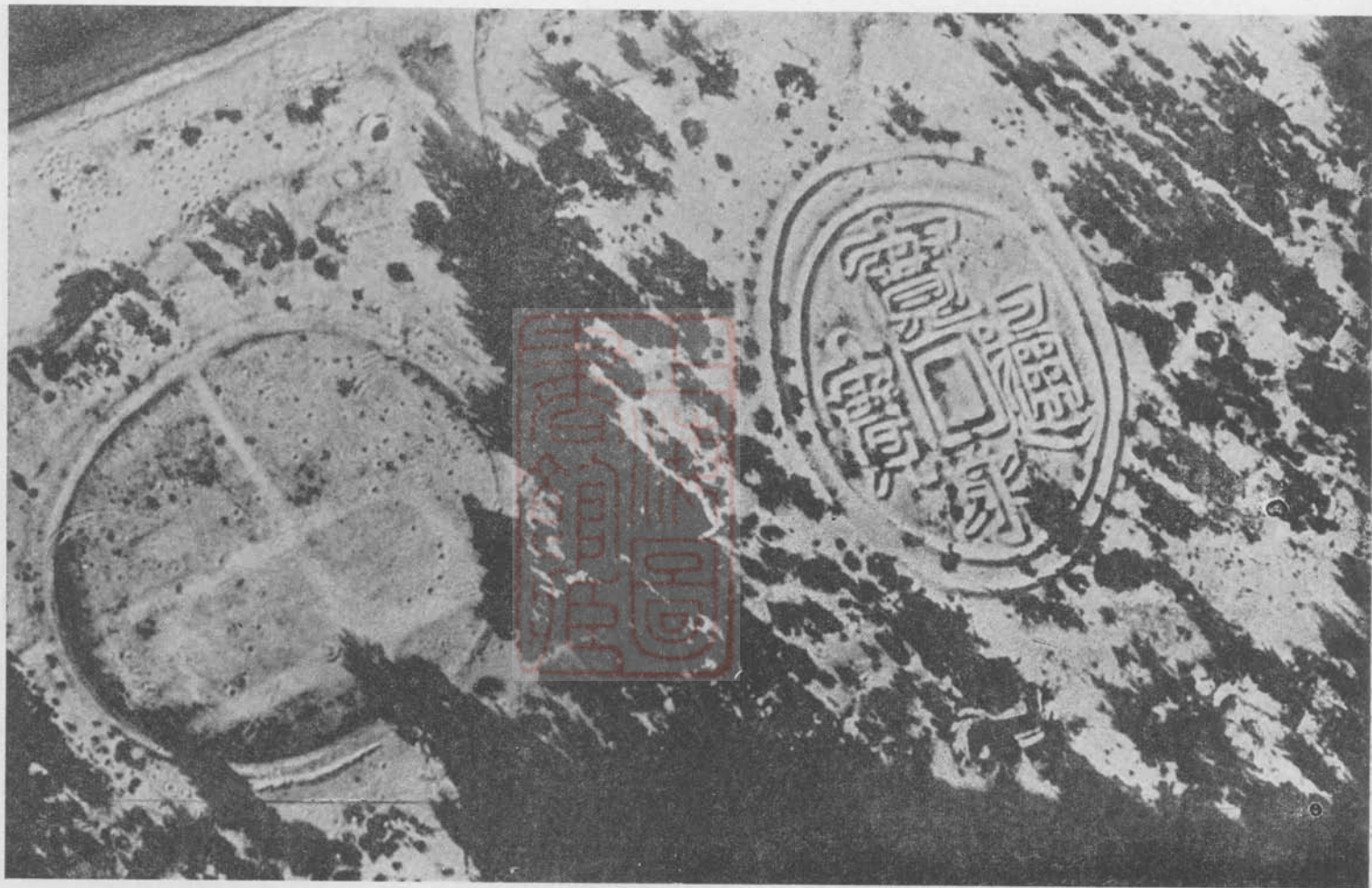
福蘭克林號被炸 美航空母艦福蘭克林號滿載飛機與汽油，在距日本六十英里以內的海面作戰，忽遭日本俯衝轟炸機攻擊，計落五百磅炸彈兩枚，艦受巨傷傾斜，發生大火，船員損失千人，後仍駛行數千英里，返抵紐約修理。

USS Franklin Hit Operating less than 60 miles off the Japanese coast, she was suddenly attacked by a dive-bomber, which scored two direct-hits with 500 pounders. Listing badly, the carrier limped thousands of miles back to New York for repairs.



在東京上空 盟軍進據馬利亞納羣島後，在塞班建立 B-29 超級堡壘基地，專用以轟炸日本本島防禦圈，(塞班距東京761哩) 上為第一次於一九四四年十一月廿四日在東京工業區上空投彈，一九四四年僅炸東京五次，投彈一、五〇〇噸，到一九四五年六月在東京每月投彈逾五千噸。

Rain of Bombs over Tokyo The air-bases at Saipan (761 miles from Tokyo) enabled the Allied Superfortress to bomb Japan proper with ease. Picture shows a fleet of B-29's from Saipan for the first time flying over Tokyo on Nov. 24, 1944. 1,500 tons of bombs were released on the Japanese capital in five trips. Until June 1945, 5,000 tons of bombs were dropped every month at Tokyo.



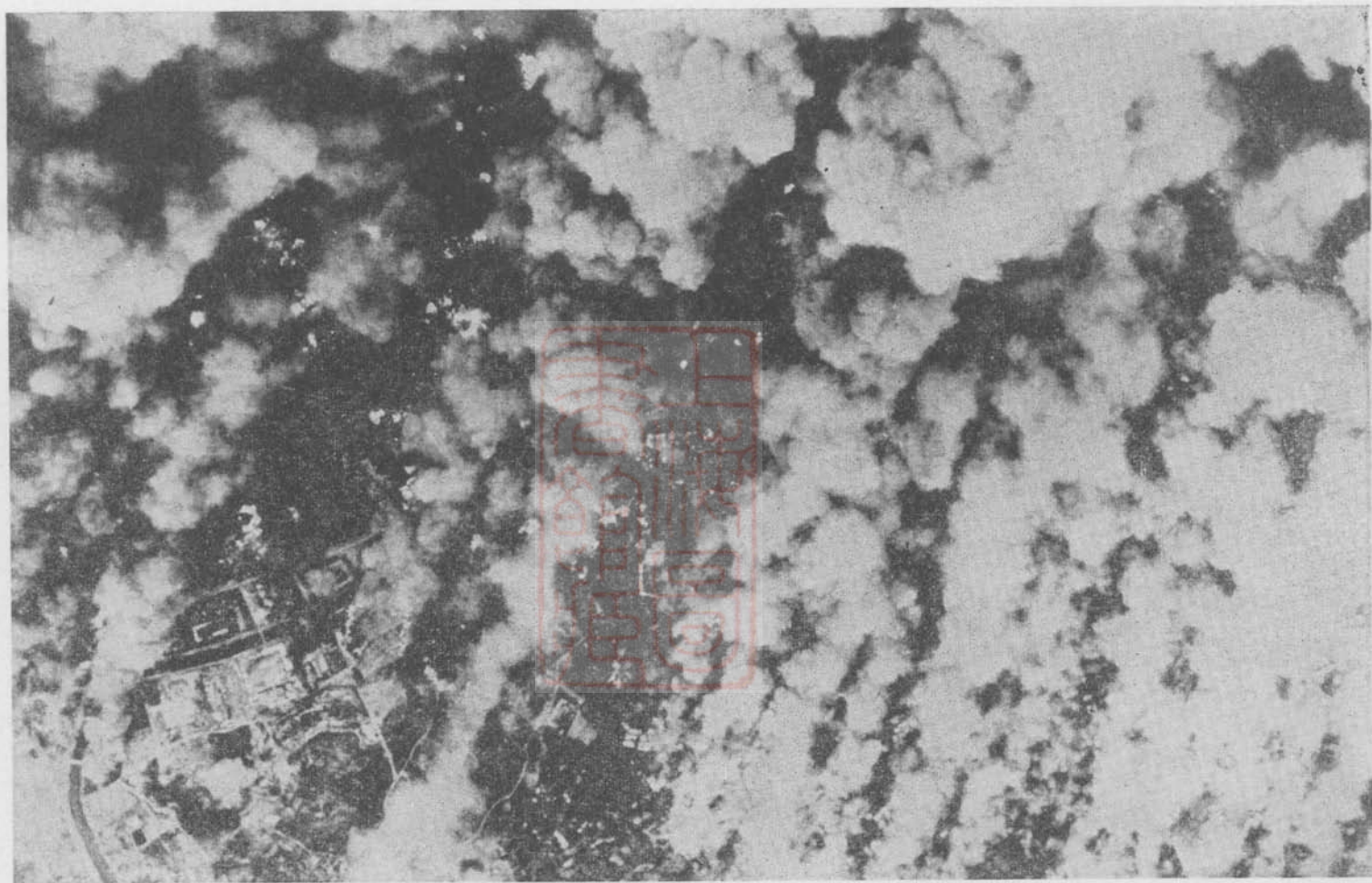
日人畫符驅鬼 盟國航艦飛機飛襲日本本州時，在福山海岸上看見上面在沙灘上畫的符。是項古錢，日人懸諸門首，以避凶惡邪氣者，現日人想以之驅逐“美鬼”之進攻。

Japanese Prevent Attacks with Charms U. S. carrier-based planes attacking the main Japanese island of Honshu, saw this drawing on the beach near Okayama. It is a presentation of an ancient Japanese coin, which nowadays is frequently hung on doorways to ward off evil spirits.



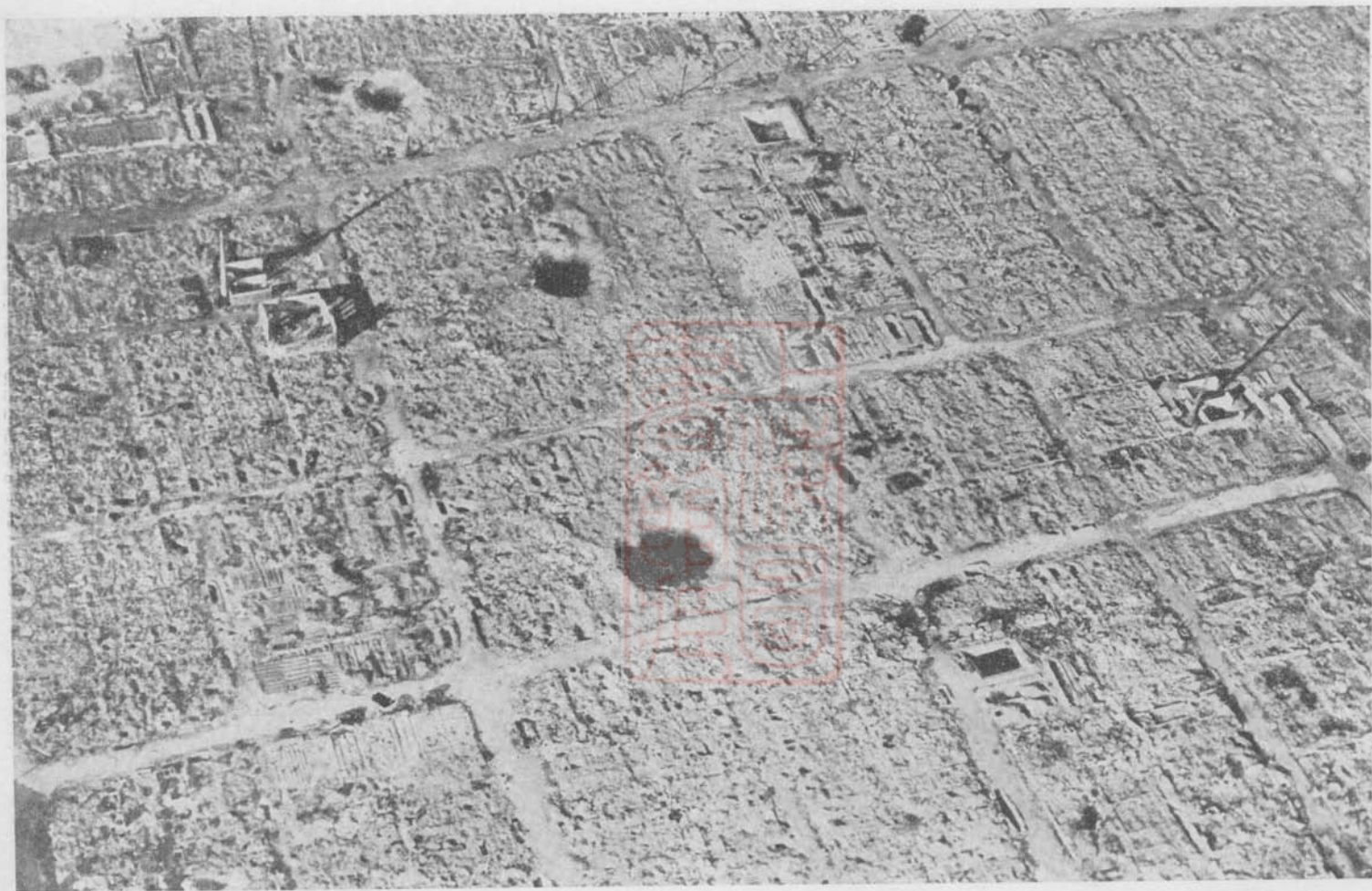
南洋交通線切斷 盟國 B-25 解放式機於一九四五年四月六日在南海襲擊一日本驅逐護衛艦，該艦旋即炸沉。美國艦隊尼米茲宣稱：一九四五年三月十八日至四月十八日大琉球及有關戰役擊沉日船艦百艘，毀日機二五六九架。同期美船損失十五艘。日南洋交通線全被切斷。

Communication in China Sea Cut An Allied B-25 Liberator attacks a Japanese destroyer in the China Sea April 6, 1945. U.S. Fleet Admiral Nimitz announced that between March 18 and April 18, 1945, at least 100 enemy vessels were sunk.



火燒橫濱 美國 B-29 超級堡壘四百五十架，於一九四五年五月廿九日在橫濱工業區及港灣投下燒夷彈，引起大火。自馬利亞納起飛之超級堡壘，係由硫磺島起飛之 P-51 野馬式戰鬥機進行保護。硫磺島於一九四五年三月十五日奪自日本手中。

Flaming Yokohama Incendiary bombs from 450 U. S. B-29 Superfortresses set tremendous fires in the industrial and port area of Yokohama on May 29, 1945. The bombers were escorted by P-51 Mustang fighters operating from Iwo Jima, captured on March 15, 1945.



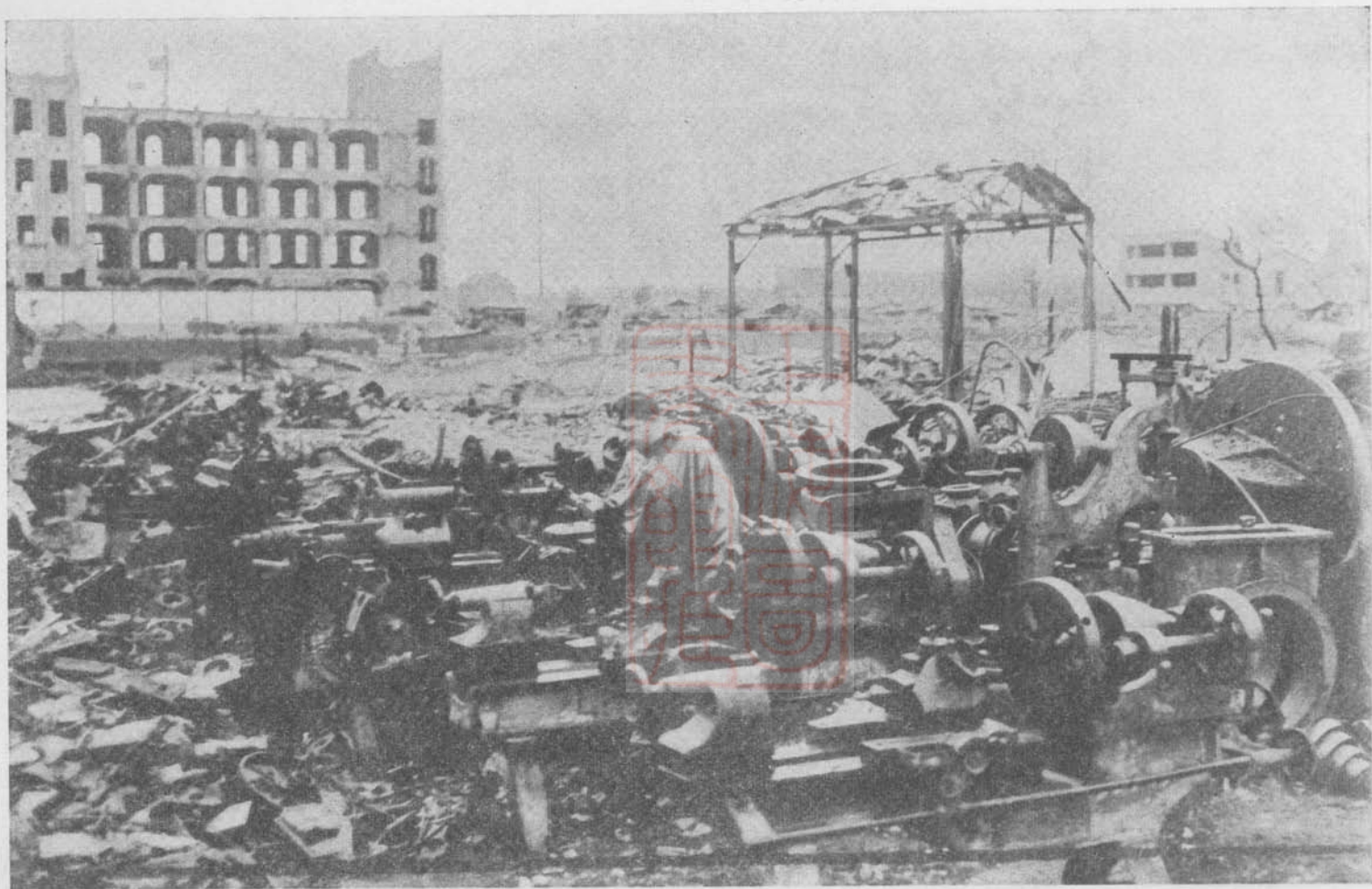
大阪被炸慘況 大阪爲日本最大之城市，亦爲最大之工商業中心，在日本投降之前，已爲一連數月之 B-29 超級堡壘炸平。一九四五年六月一日那天，只在大阪投下燒夷彈達三千噸。

This was Osaka Osaka, Japan's largest city and greatest commercial and industrial center, was levelled by attacks from the air. On June 1, 1945 alone, 3,000 tons of incendiary bombs were dropped.



炸北海道 北海道東岸一城市於一九四五年七月十四日城中建築被炸，煙霧瀰漫，車頭一輛亦起火。此為盟國對本州北部及北海道南部千機轟炸的一部。

Hokkaido Attacked from Air Flames sweep buildings on Kushiro on east coast of Hokkaido, one of the Japanese home islands, after a bombing attack by planes of the U. S. Third Fleet on July 17, 1945. The assault was part of a 1,000-plane strike against northern Honshu and southern Hokkaido islands.



東京工業區被炸 在美超級堡壘掃蕩下之東京工業區一瞥。盟國自一九四五年年首起加緊對日本空襲，出動飛機超級堡壘恒在五百架左右，目標為東京及各工業城市，一九四五年七月起美航艦飛機加入作戰，使日本艦隊遭受致命打擊，東京工業區幾成爲平地。

Bombed Tokyo Industrial Quarters A glimpse of the former industrial quarters, Tokyo. The Allied high command intensified their bombing of Japan in early 1945, often using waves of more than five hundred planes. The Japanese industries were greatly paralyzed.



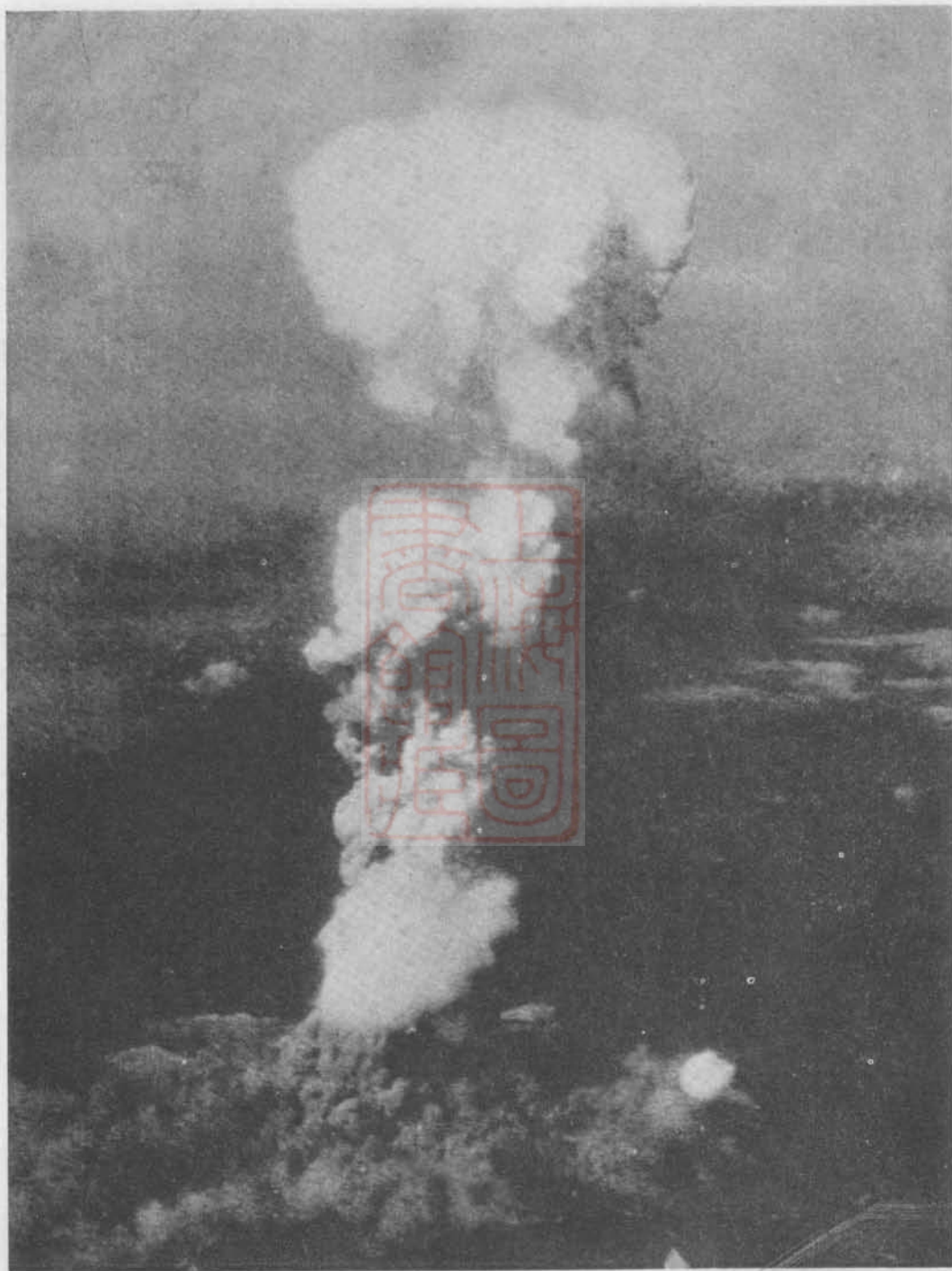
The Defeat of Japan

日本還在頑強的抵抗時，美國第一顆原子彈於一九四五年八月六日投於廣島，八日蘇聯又對日宣戰，再加上丟在長崎的一顆原子彈，日本上下震於殺傷力的強大，同時海空軍已枯竭，日本乃宣佈準備投降，祇要保存天皇制度；十四日日本正式宣佈投降。盟國派麥克阿瑟將軍為進佔日本之最高統帥，於九月二日在東京米蘇里號上與日本代表簽定降書，日本帝國主義的略侵，算告一段落，與納粹戰犯的處死，結束了二次世界大戰。

While Japan was still stubbornly making a desperate last stand the first atomic bomb from the United States was dropped on Hiroshima on August 6, 1945. Soviet Russia then declared war on Japan on August 8, 1945, while the second atomic bomb was dropped on Nagasaki. The destructive powers of the new weapon found the Japanese at their wits' end.

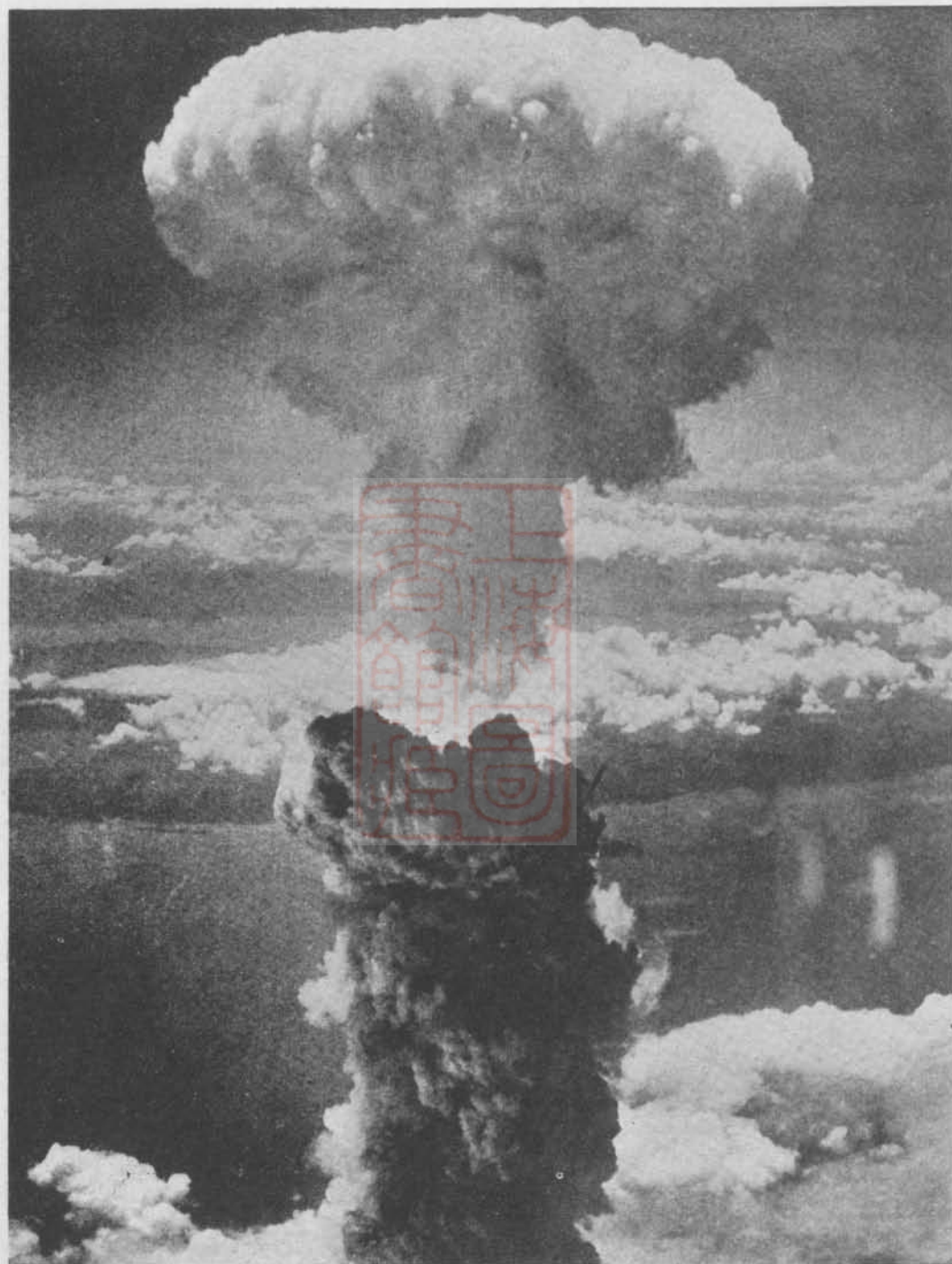
Japan's military prowess was of course also fully exhausted and she announced her readiness to surrender if the Emperor system could be preserved. Official announcement of the surrender was made on August 14.

The Allied Powers appointed General MacArthur the Supreme Commander for occupation of Japan. The deed of surrender was signed on September 2 on board the U.S.S. Missouri anchored in Tokyo Bay. Japanese imperialistic aggression was fully defeated. This, following earlier collapse of Nazi-ism, finally brought the complete conclusion of World War II.



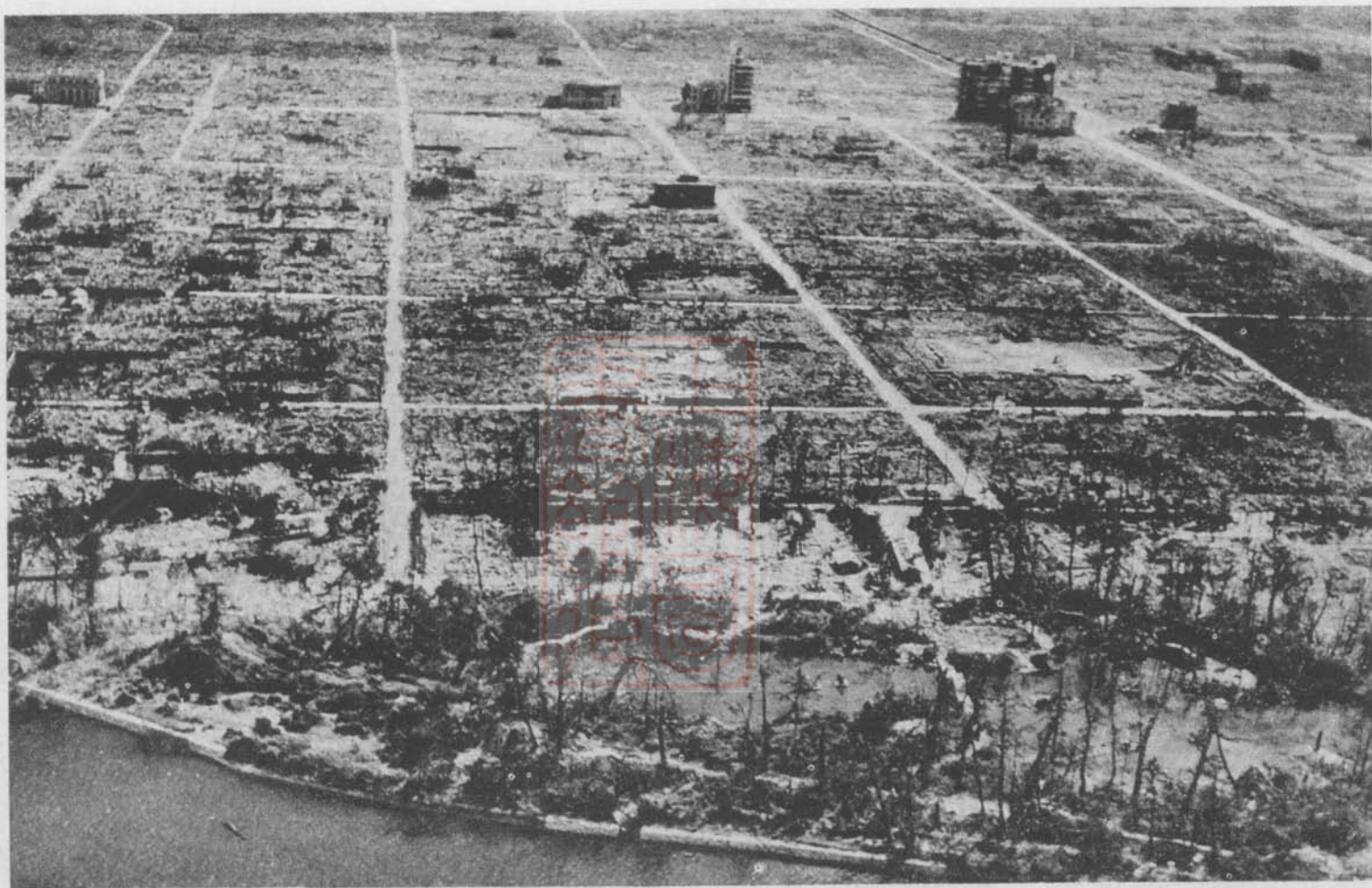
原子彈落廣島 當日本冥頑不靈的在進行自殺抵抗時，盟國的一個驚人而可怕的祕密武器原子彈於八月六日（一九四五年）落於廣島，炸毀廣島城市百分之六十，死三萬人，傷十七萬人，兩週後復死六萬人，全城大部夷為平地。

Hiroshima Atomic-bombed The first atomic bomb ever known to mankind was loosed on Hiroshima on Aug. 6, 1945. By this one bomb, more than sixty percent of the city was destroyed. Casualties, 200,000.



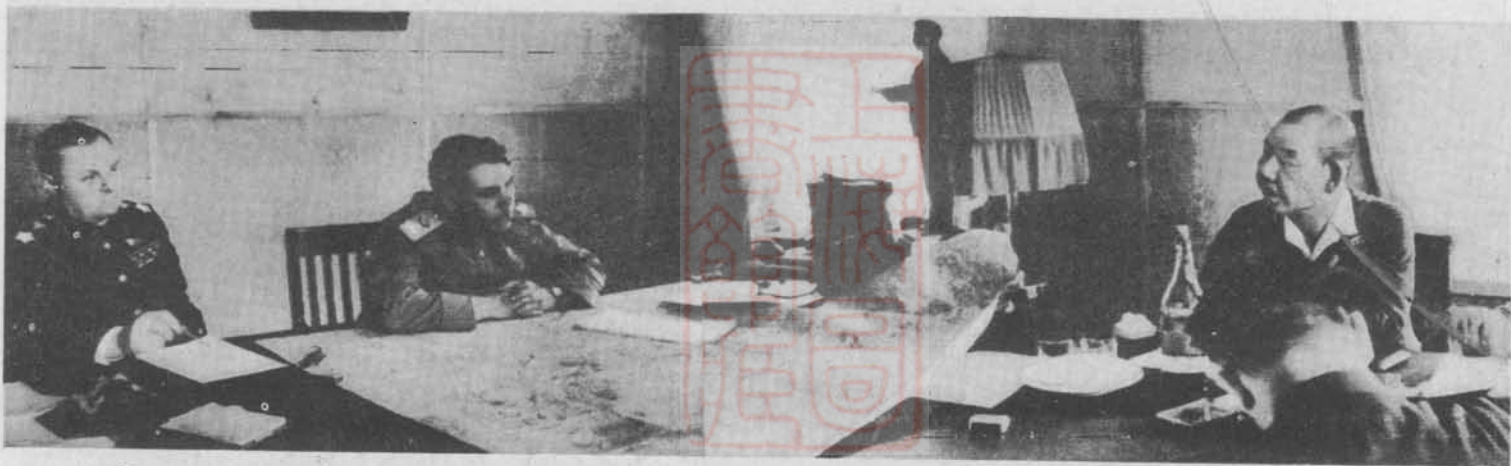
原子彈落在長崎 一九四五年八月九日在日本長崎，第二顆原子彈落下了，煙霧直沖至六萬英尺（一萬八千公尺）上空。此圖攝自數百哩外空中，原子彈落彈處附近三十華里地點房屋均燬然無存，威力可見一般。

Atomic Cloud over Nagasaki The mushroom-shaped cloud of boiling smoke of the second atomic bomb dropped over the Japanese seaport Nagasaki on Aug. 9, 1945 was pictured several hundred miles away from the air. Ten miles from the point where miracle missile fell, buildings were uprooted and crushed.



原子彈炸後的長崎 第二顆原子彈炸後之長崎空中鳥瞰。此二十五萬人口之城市，被毀三分之一，人口死亡約計二萬五千人，傷五萬人，房屋被毀者一萬八千所。此為對日本之最後一擊，八月十四日日本宣佈無條件投降。

Nagasaki Hit by Atomic Bomb The second atomic bomb fell on Nagasaki on Aug. 9, 1945. The city was one-third destroyed; 25,000 people estimated killed, over 50,000 injured and 18,000 buildings were flattened. On the 14th, Japan surrendered.



蘇聯對日宣戰 波茨坦會議中，蘇聯已接受盟國要求，如日本拒絕投降，蘇聯決參加反抗日本侵略的戰爭，一九四五年八月九日蘇聯正式履行此項約定，宣告對日立於交戰狀態，翌日即自中國東北邊境及朝鮮突入日軍陣線，飛機實行轟炸。日本遭受原子彈與蘇聯宣戰兩重新的壓迫，已無法繼續作戰，乃決定接受投降。圖為蘇聯第一遠東戰線總司令瓦西列夫斯基元帥（正中）和梅利特斯科夫司令與日本關東軍代表佃參謀長會議投降問題。

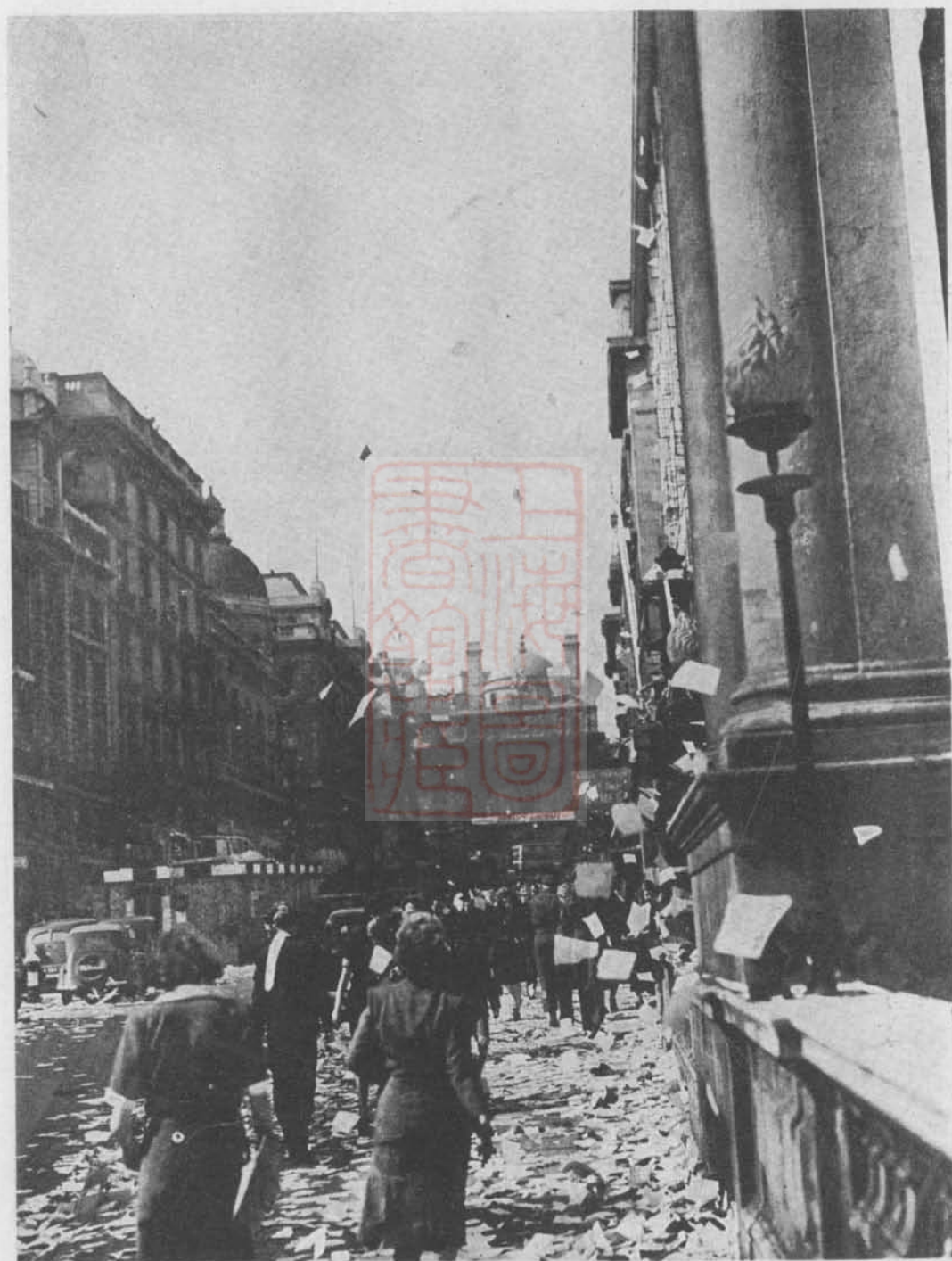
USSR Declare War with Japan Stalin pledged at the Yalta Conference that USSR would declare war on Japan six months after the defeat of Germany. The pledge was renewed in the Potsdam Conference, and on August 9, 1945, the declaration was made known to the whole world. On the next day, the Red Army of the Far Eastern district crossed the Manchurian and the Korean borders at three points and the Red Air-force carried out extensive bombing. Under the double pressure of the atomic bomb and Soviet participation, Japan had to surrender.

Above shows Soviet Marshal Vasilievsky, Commander-in-Chief of the First Far East Front of Soviet forces, and Marshal Meretskov meet representatives of the Japanese Kwantung Army to negotiate the capitulation. Chief Japanese delegate was Lt. General Hata, Chief of Staff of the Kwan-tung Army.



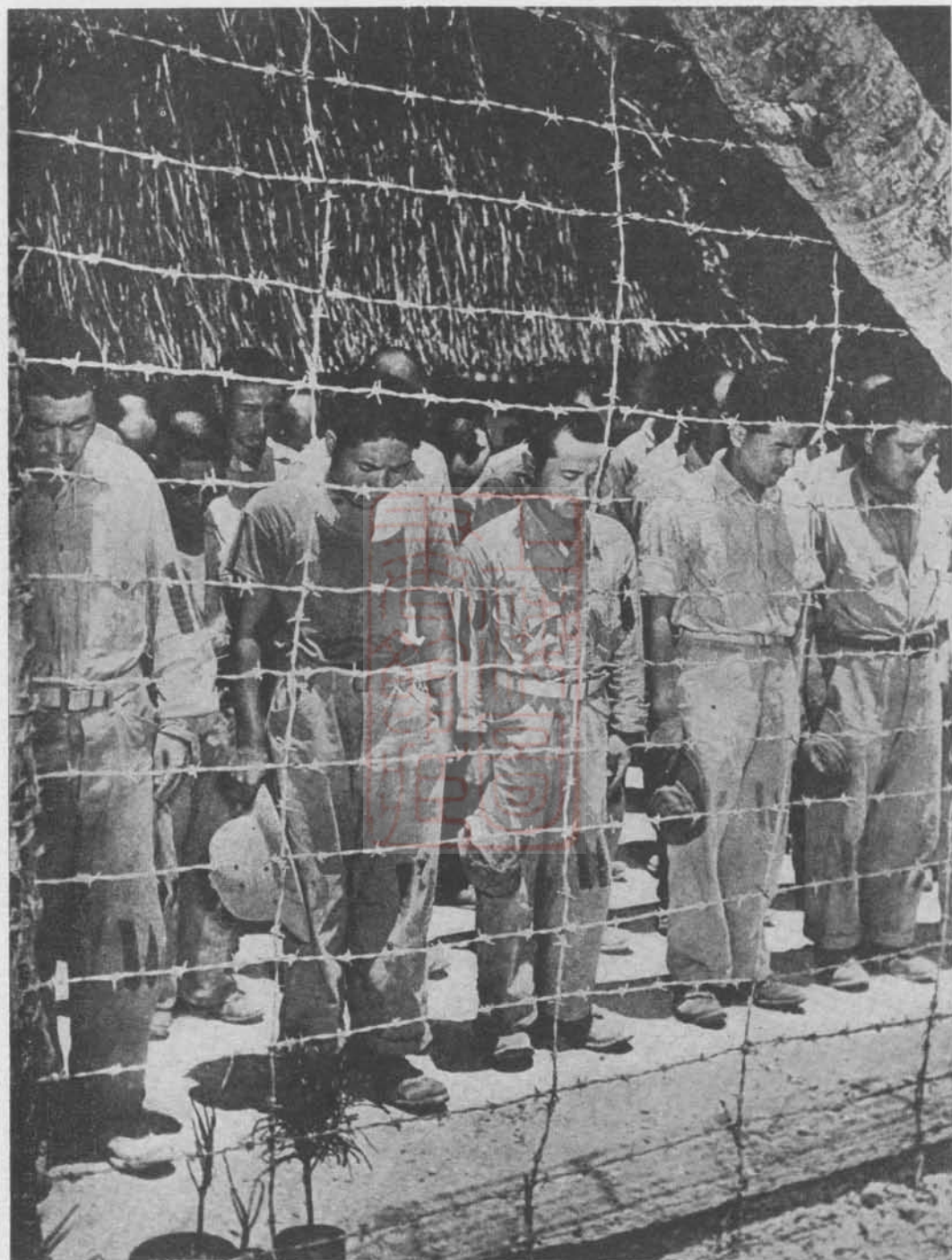
日本投降了 一九四五年八月十日七時三十五分(東方戰時時間)日本同盟社廣播:“日本將接受波茨坦宣言之條件,簡使天皇主權不受損害”。這一消息,立刻傳遍世界每一角落,聯合國人民,無論在前線,在後方,在地面,在空中,一致熱烈歡呼!上為緬甸前線澳洲兵手舞足蹈之一般。

Japan Surrendered At seven thirty, in the morning of Aug. 10, 1945, Domsj broadcasted from Tokyo that Japan was willing to sue for peace according to the terms laid down in the Potsdam Declaration. The picture shows Aussie soldiers on the Burma front overjoyed at the news.



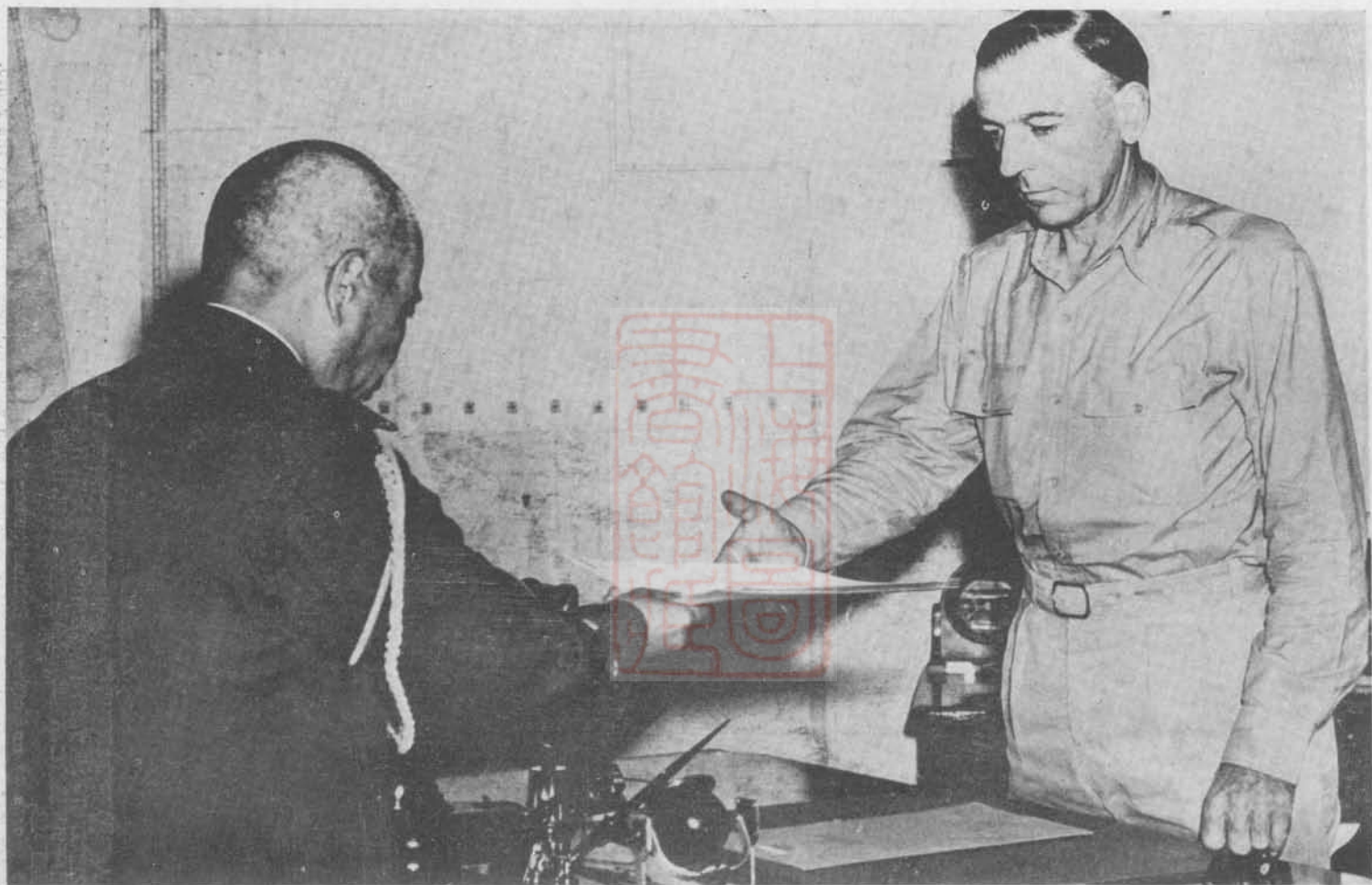
舉世狂歡 日本將接受投降消息由同盟社傳出後（八月十日），全世界均為之歡欣鼓舞。上為是日下午三時四十分倫敦唐寧街情形，英人歡樂之餘，盡以白紙擲於街頭。

Wild With Joy. The Downing Street of London was littered with paper torn by exhilarated Londoners after hearing from the radio that Japan had decided to surrender according to the terms laid down in the Declaration of Potsdam.



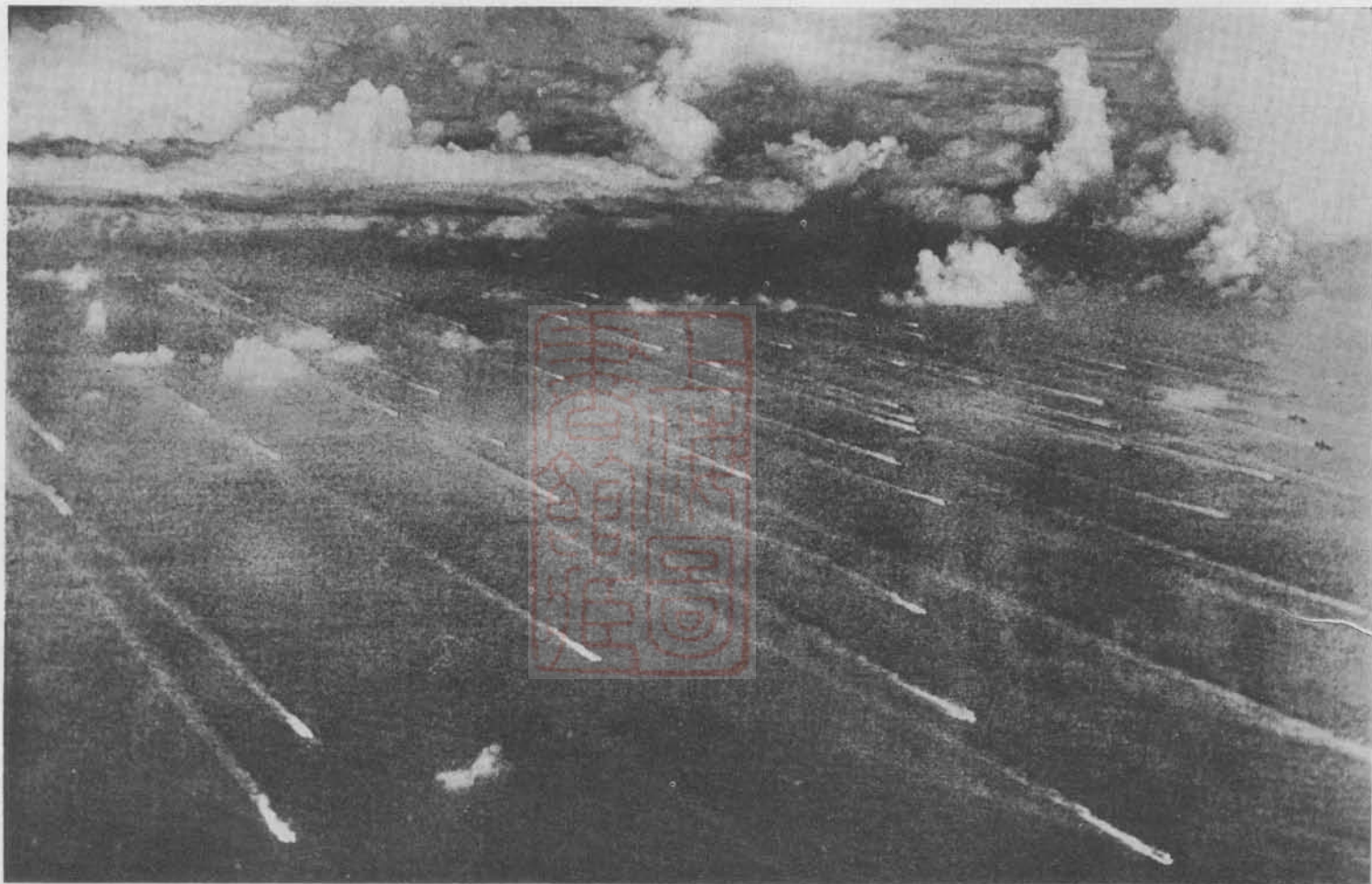
日人恭聆天皇投降廣播 全世界沉浸於歡笑中時，東方日本人民於一九四五年八月十五日正午以極大之虔誠，痛楚，悲憤凝聆日皇裕仁所作之廣播大辭。日皇謂戰局已不利於我，敵復使用殘虐炸彈，若繼續作戰，不但民族滅亡，人類文明亦必被毀。各地日軍，日人均在收音機前肅立恭聽，上為關島日俘聽廣播之悲憤恭謹形態。

The Words of an Emperor Behind the barbed-wire of a camp on Guam, these Japanese prisoners of war listened to the words of Hirohito, who said, for the first time on the radio, that it was time for Japan to surrender



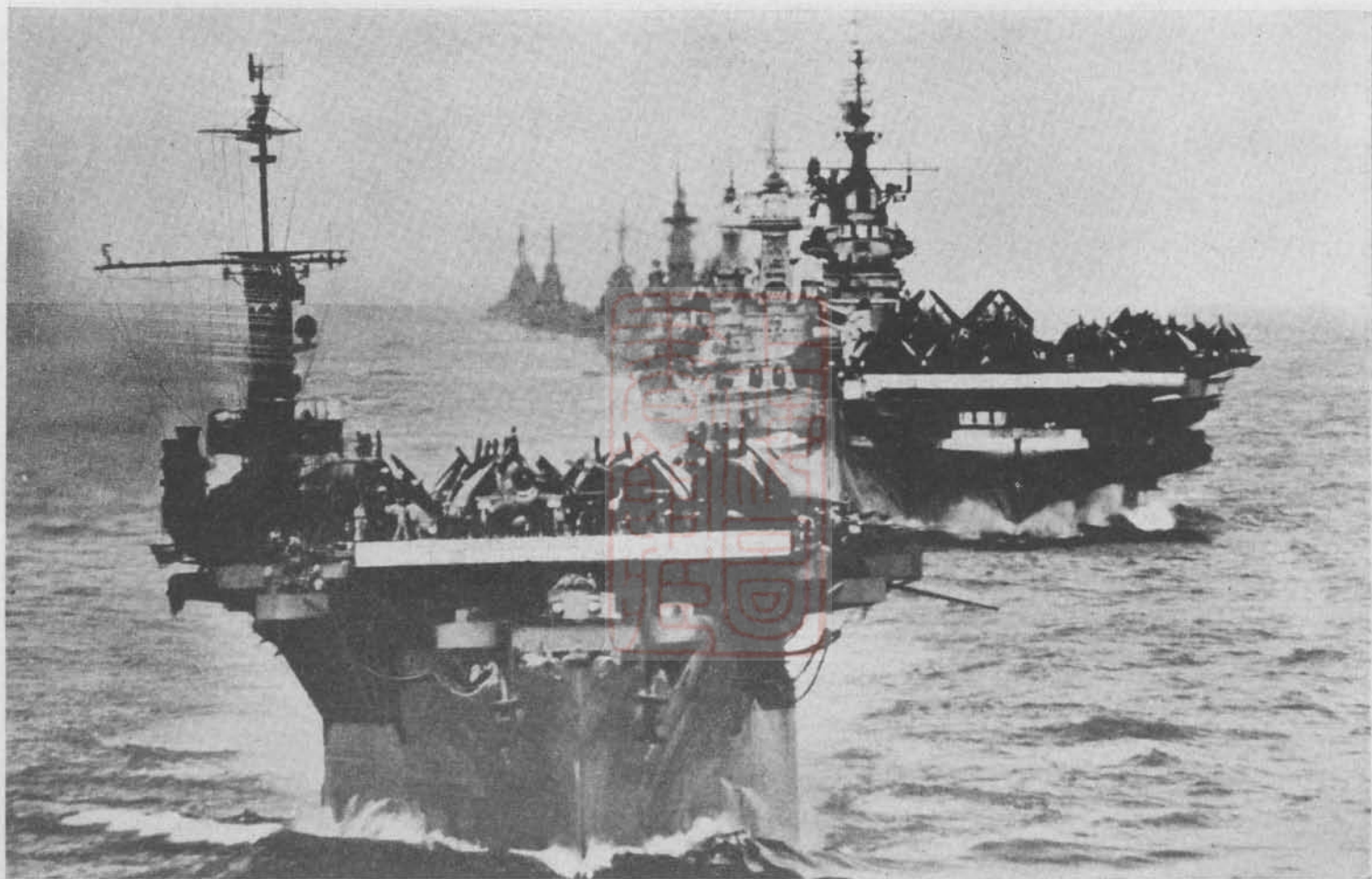
日代表到馬尼刺洽降 八月十五日(一九四五年)日本正式宣佈決定投降,派副參謀總長河邊虎四郎(左)赴馬尼刺盟軍總部向麥克阿瑟元帥接洽投降。河邊正以天皇裕仁之證件交與參帥參謀長修伯蘭,正式投降儀式則於九月二日在東京灣舉行。

Negotiation of Surrender Japan made the formal surrender statement on Aug. 15, 1945. Lt. General Tarashiro Kawabe (left) was sent to negotiate surrender in General MacArthur's headquarters at Manila. Credentials are being presented to Lt. Gen. Sutherland.



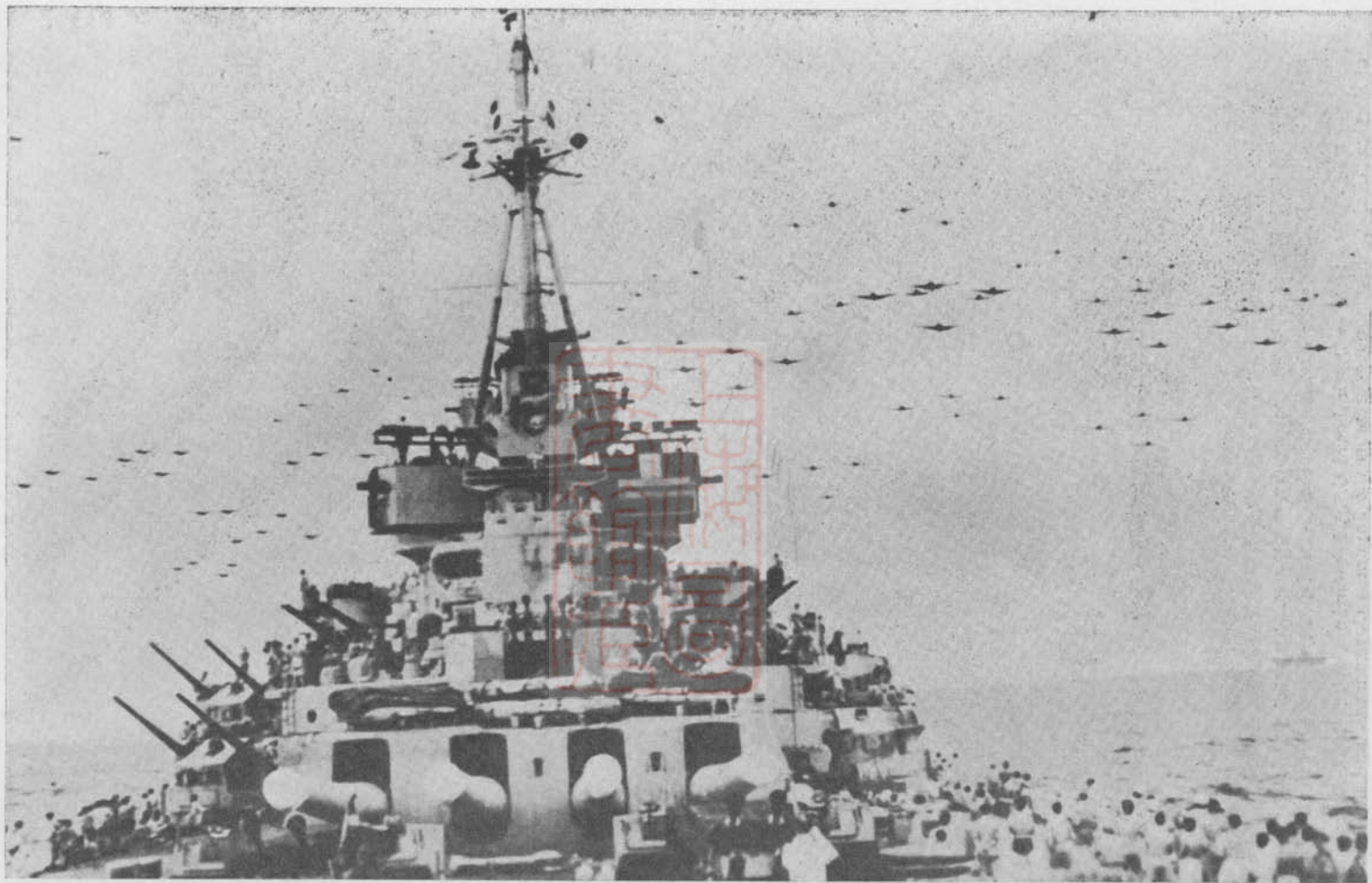
盟艦向日本海岸挺進 這裏是一望無邊的盟國艦隊，在一九四五年八月十四日日本宣佈接受波茨坦宣言及美國代表中美英蘇所作節略後，於八月十七日集隊向日本海岸挺進。

Allied Fleet Sail toward the Coast of Japan After V-J Day, these Allied naval craft sailed in great and impressive formation toward the Japanese coast on Aug. 17, 1945.



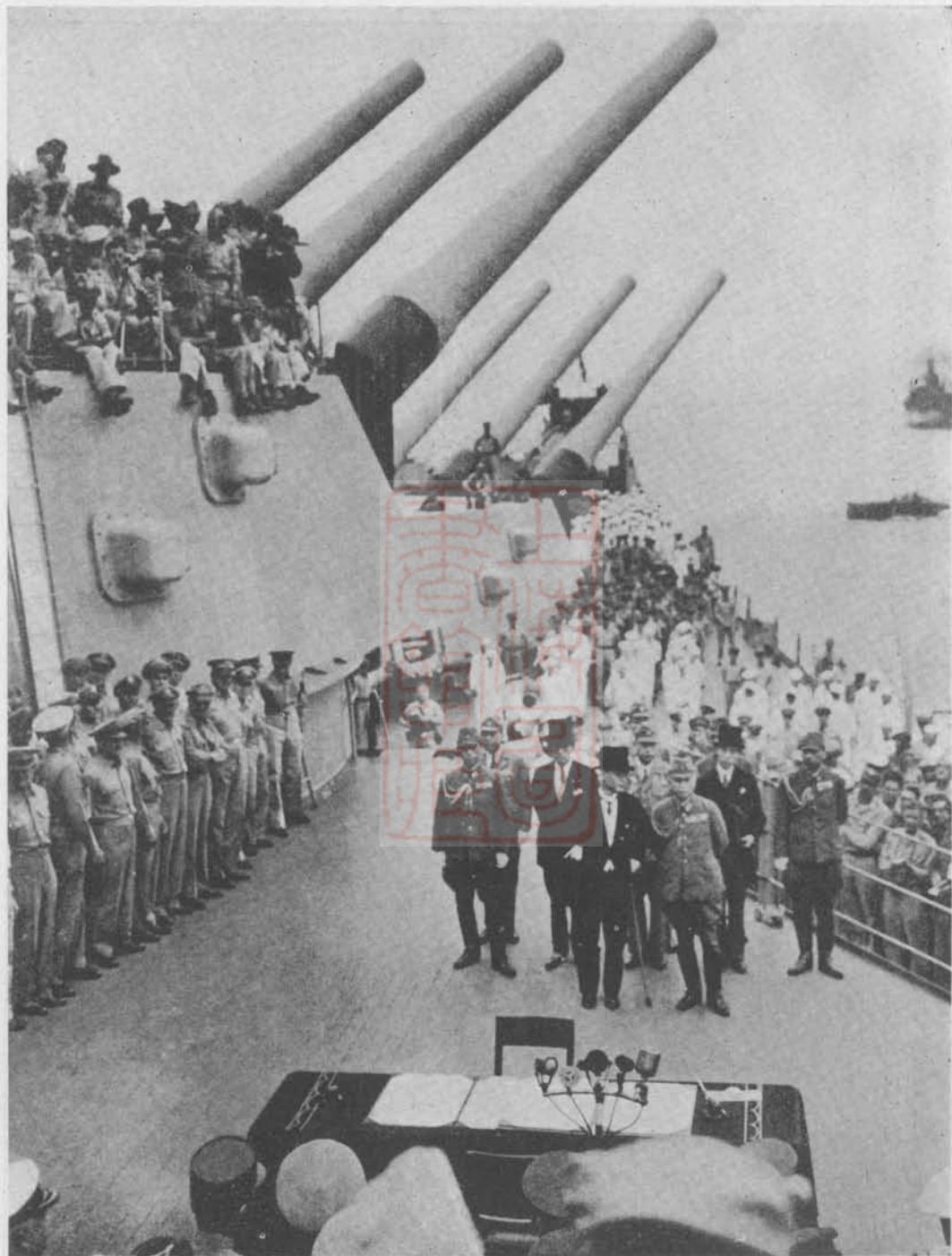
盟艦進駐東京灣 美國第三艦隊，乘風破浪，以堂堂陣勢，開入東京灣，執行受降及佔領工作。盟國佔領軍以美國為主，其他英國僅有少數軍艦參加。

U.S. Fleet Entering Tokyo Bay In stately formation, these formidable carriers of the U.S. Third Fleet are sailing into Tokyo Bay to accept the Japanese surrender and to carry out occupational works.



飛向東京 顯示盟軍之龐大武力，在日本簽定降書前美機一千架舉行示威飛行，上為盟機掠過英艦約克公爵號上空飛向東京之壯觀。

Armada of the Air To impress the Japanese of the powerful might of the Allied forces, these planes numbering a thousand, are flying toward Tokyo. In the foreground is the British battleship H.M.S. Duke of York.



米蘇里號上日本簽訂降書 日本與盟國投降協定於一九四五年九月二日在東京灣美國戰艦米蘇里號上舉行，日代表為重光外相，梅津美治郎參謀總長，盟國有中美英蘇法澳加荷紐代表。簽降後日本侵略戰爭完全結束。

The End of World War II On board U.S.S. Missouri on Sept. 2, 1945, Japan's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Shigemitsu, represents the Japanese Government, and Lt. Gen. Hirota, represents the Japanese Armed forces. They signed the documents of surrender and thus ended the war.

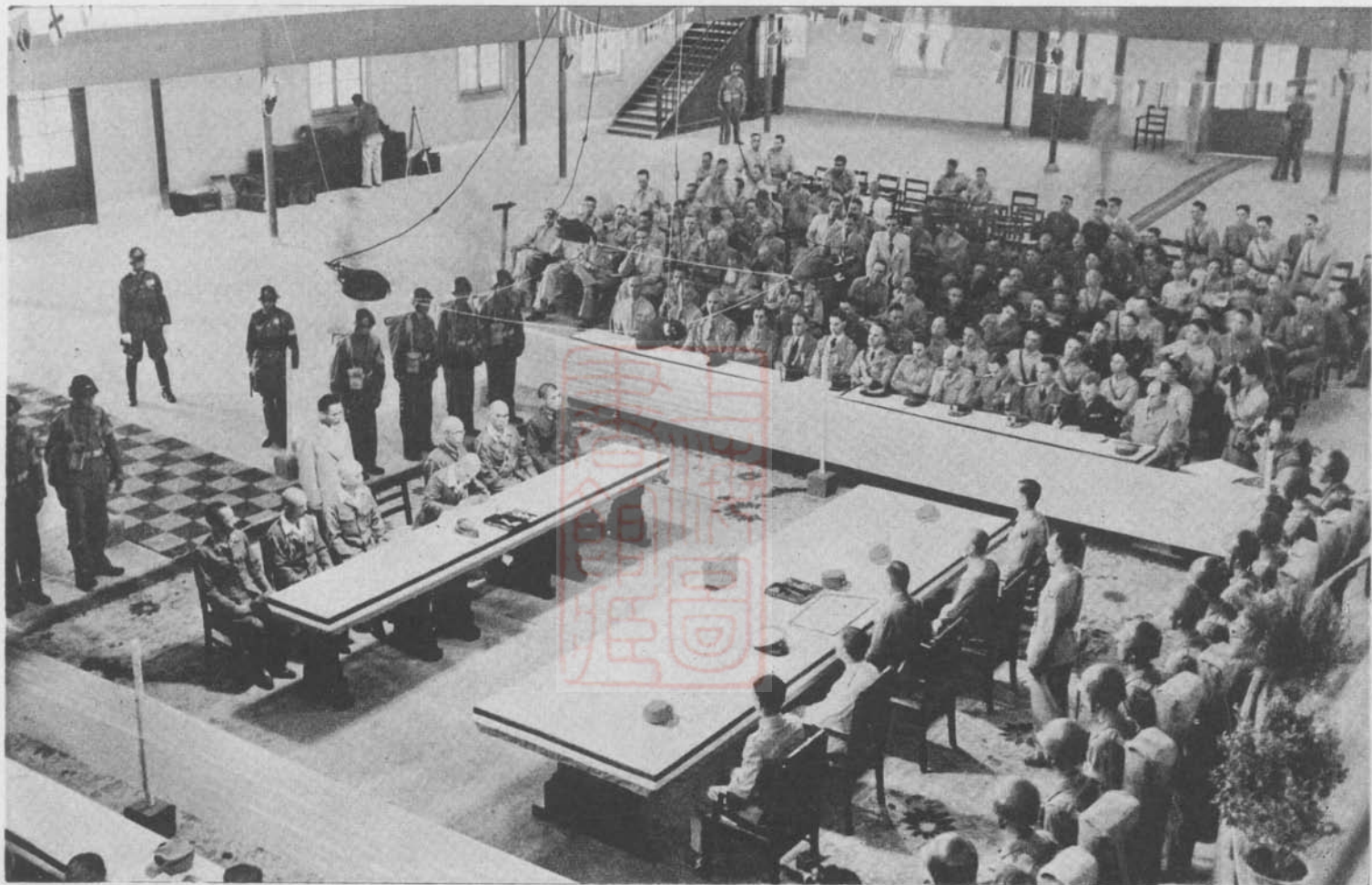


皇軍倦了 日本投降,在日本軍人間引起極大的煩躁與悲憤,東京的軍人甚至衝進皇宮示威,但是天皇陛下的命令,使他們祇有接受投降之一途。日軍在中國征戰八年,在太平洋苦撐四年,也夠疲倦了,皇軍的唯需休息。上為日本在越南軍事負責人在西貢等待盟國管制委員會主席格萊賽少將之來臨,苦苦等候五小時半之疲勞情形。

Dozing Soldiers of Mikado Perhaps the soldiers of Mikado are seeking the vanished Empire in their dreams. After years of planned aggression, they could relax and perhaps repent at last. Senior Japanese officers at Saigon waiting to surrender. Second from left, Lieutenant-General Managa, Commander of 2nd Japanese Division.

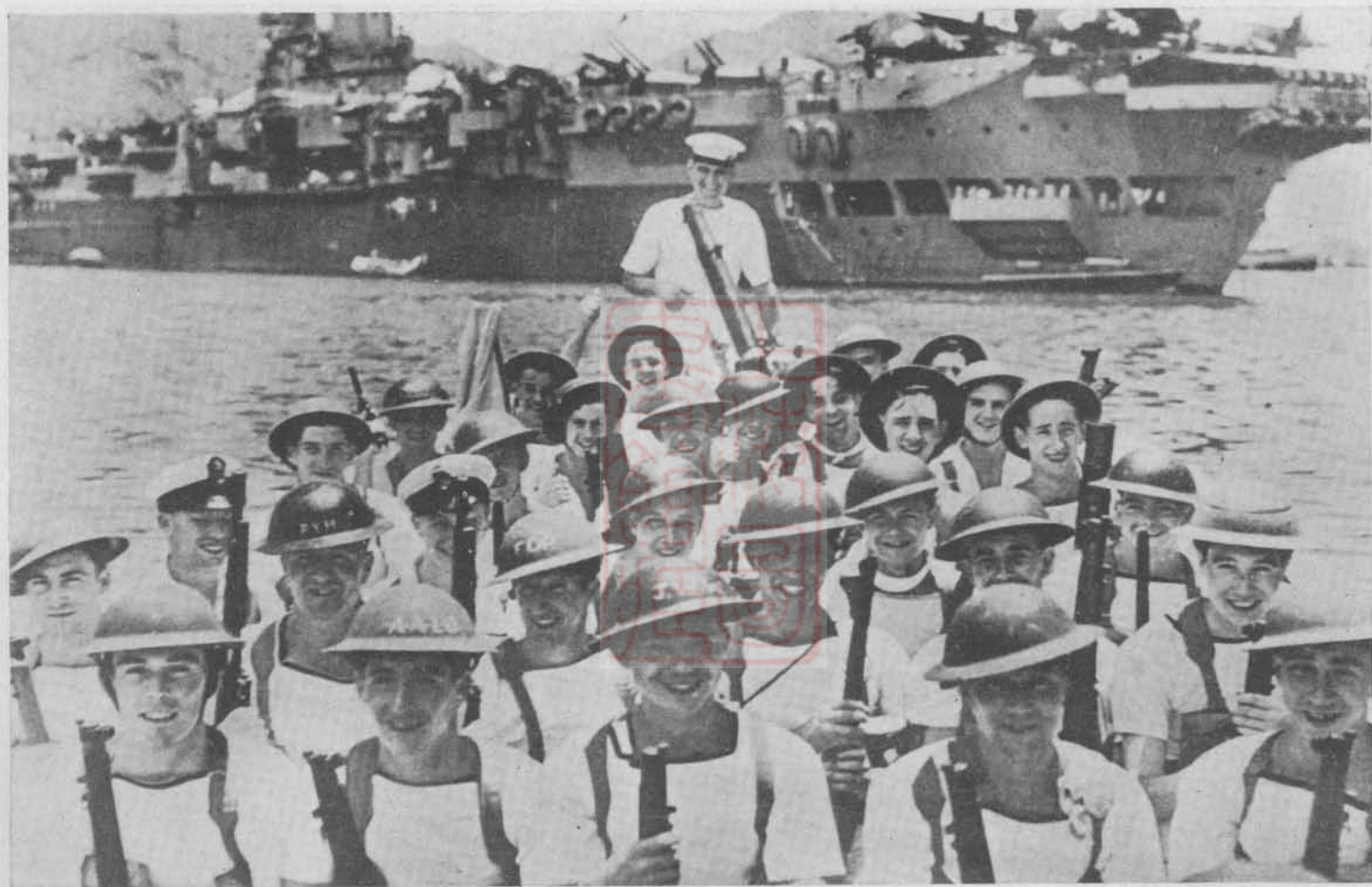


中國戰區洽降 日本在華派遣軍總司令岡村寧次派參謀副長今井武夫(正中)及參謀橋島芳雄,前川國雄二人於八月二十一日(一九四五年)由南京飛至芷江,向中國陸軍總司令部洽降,由何總司令參謀長蕭毅齋,美軍作戰部參謀長波特勒副參謀長冷欣接受洽降。今井正閱一投降條款。
China Accepts Japanese Surrender Japan's Supreme Commander in China, Lt. Gen. Okamura sent his Vice-Chief of Staff Gen. Takeo Imai to Tsakiang in Hunan on Aug. 21, 1945, to negotiate peace and the surrender of the Japanese Army of the China war-zone.



南京受降 中國戰區受降典禮於九月九日（一九四五年）在南京舉行，駐華日軍最高指揮官岡村寧次偕高級指揮官代表簽定降書，中國由何總司令應欽，偕受降官顧祝同，陳紹寬，張廷孟，蕭毅齋受降。上為岡村在降書上簽字。一百三十萬日本侵華大軍放下武器，大陸攻策之美夢完全破滅。

Surrender at Nanking Japan's Supreme Commander in China Lt. Gen. Okamura put his seal on the document of surrender at Nanking on Sept. 9, 1945. China was represented by Generals Ho Ying-chin, Koo Chu-tung, and Chen Shao-kwan. 1,300,000 Japanese soldiers will lay down their arms and wait to be repatriated.



英軍重返香港 香港落於日人手中幾將四年之久，日本投降後英太平洋艦隊在哈爾柯特海軍中將率領之下，重返香港。上為英軍在香港登陸。
The Re-occupation of Hongkong Hongkong was left in Japanese hands for almost four years. Now a British fleet under Rear-Admiral C.H.J. Harcourt is sailing into Hongkong again after V-J Day.



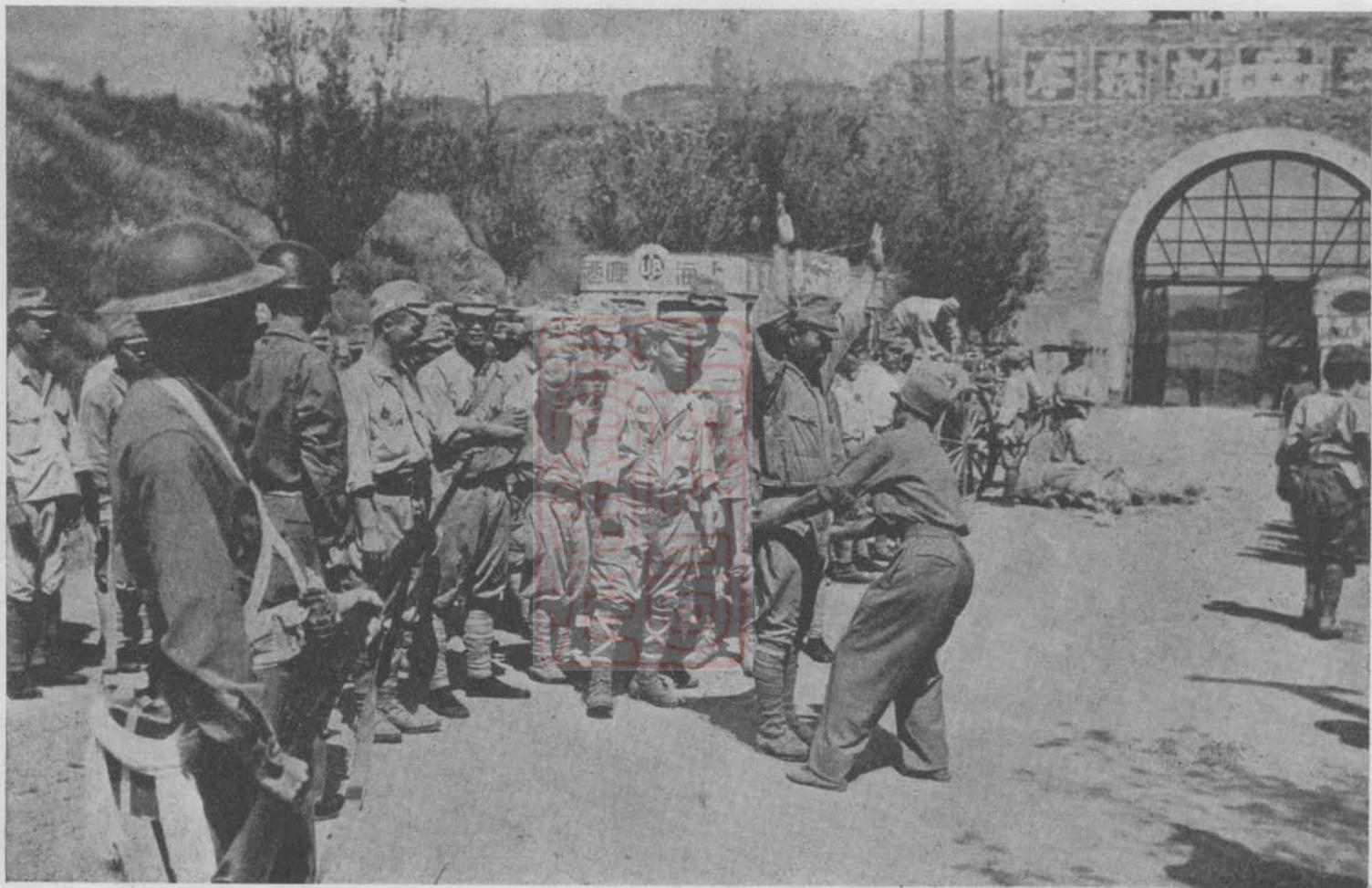
歡笑與憤怒 日本投降，聯合國人民在歡笑中包藏着對日本敵人之憤怒，上為星加坡英軍登陸時華僑及馬來人在一日兵前表現之情緒，請注意正中一兒童對日兵咬牙切齒之情態。

Bitterness Amid Joy Chinese and Malayan children of Singapore overjoyed at the Japanese surrender and the arrival of British forces. The kid in the center, looking at the Japanese soldier, reveals the bitter memory of the Japanese occupation.



祖國萬歲 日本投降，抗戰勝利，中華民族百年來的外族壓迫解除於一旦，其歡愉之情緒惟有此一代受日本磨難之中華兒女，始能領略其况味。圖示星加坡華僑，於英軍重返時揮着“祖國萬歲”的巨旗遊行市上，快樂之情，溢於言表。

Vive la China! A street scene in Singapore after V-J Day. These Chinese are welcoming the return of Allied troops. On this huge Chinese flag is written, "Long Live China!"

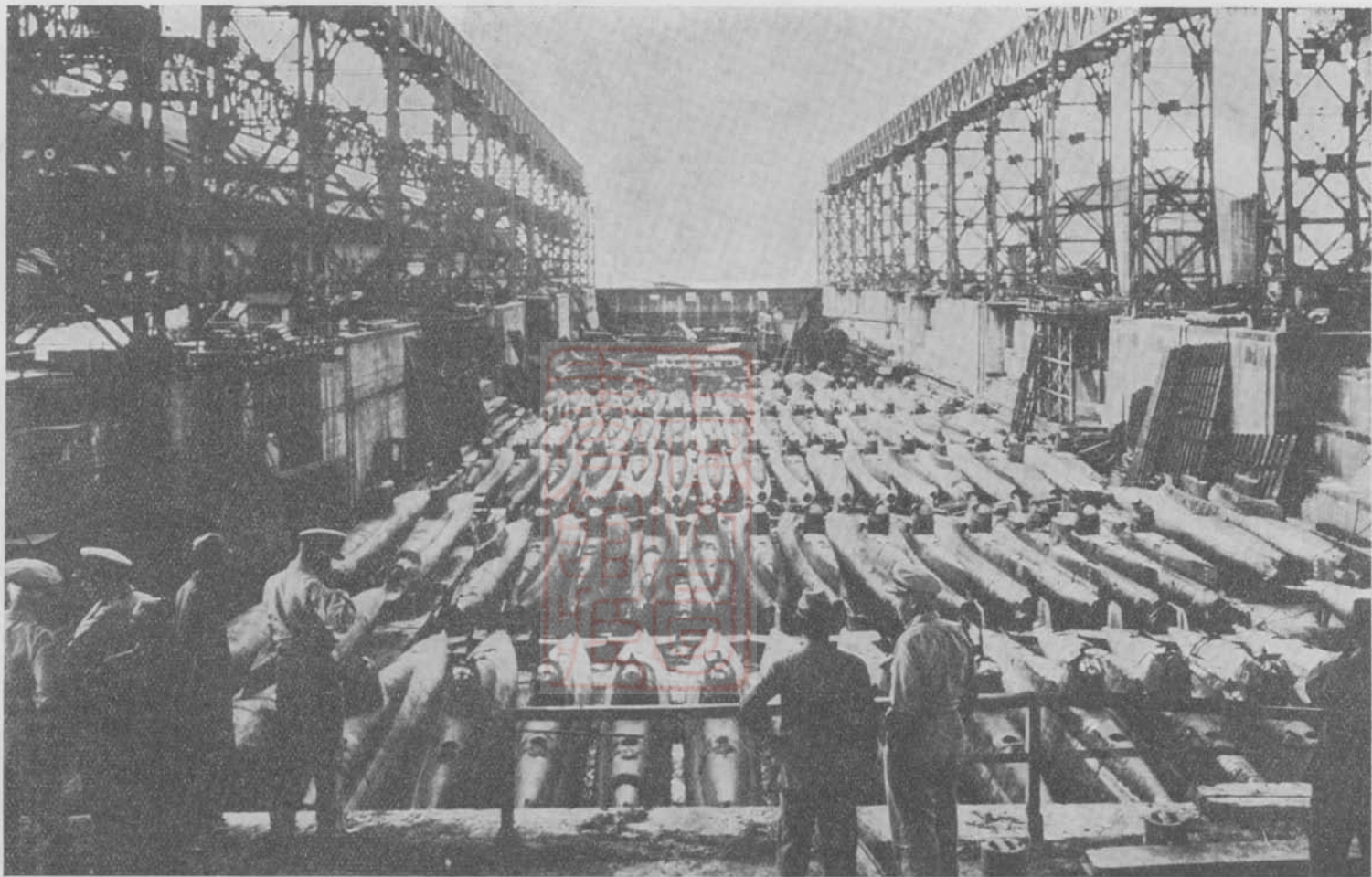


搜查日本俘虜 南京中山門前新六軍搜查被集中之日本俘虜，日兵在華共有一百三十萬人，投降後全部被解除武裝，遣送返國。
Japanese Searched before Repatriation Before the Chung Shan Gate of Nanking, Japanese soldiers were searched before being sent to various camps awaiting repatriation. In China over 1,300,000 men were repatriated.



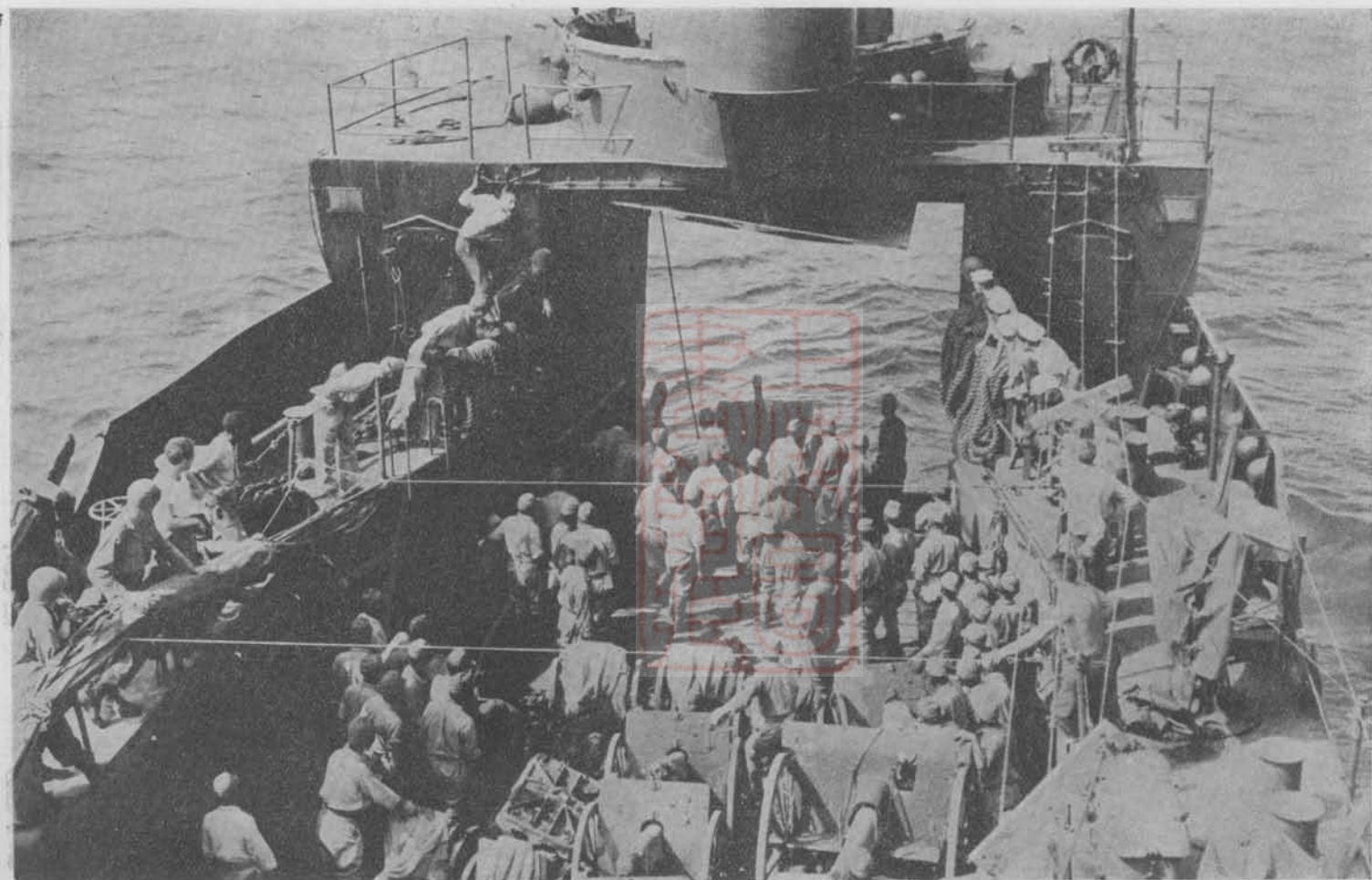
鞠躬如儀 橫濱一日本之俘虜營中，從前的日本看守官兵於拘留之美海軍士兵離去時鞠躬送別 似甚恭敬。一九四五年九月三日起日本所有俘虜營由麥克阿瑟下令交由各俘虜營中被拘之最高盟軍長官管理。

Bow to their Prisoners At the gate of a PW concentration camp in Yokohama, these Japanese gendarmes bowed to their former prisoners. On Sept 3, 1945, the administration of all PW camps was turned over to the encamped senior Allied officers.



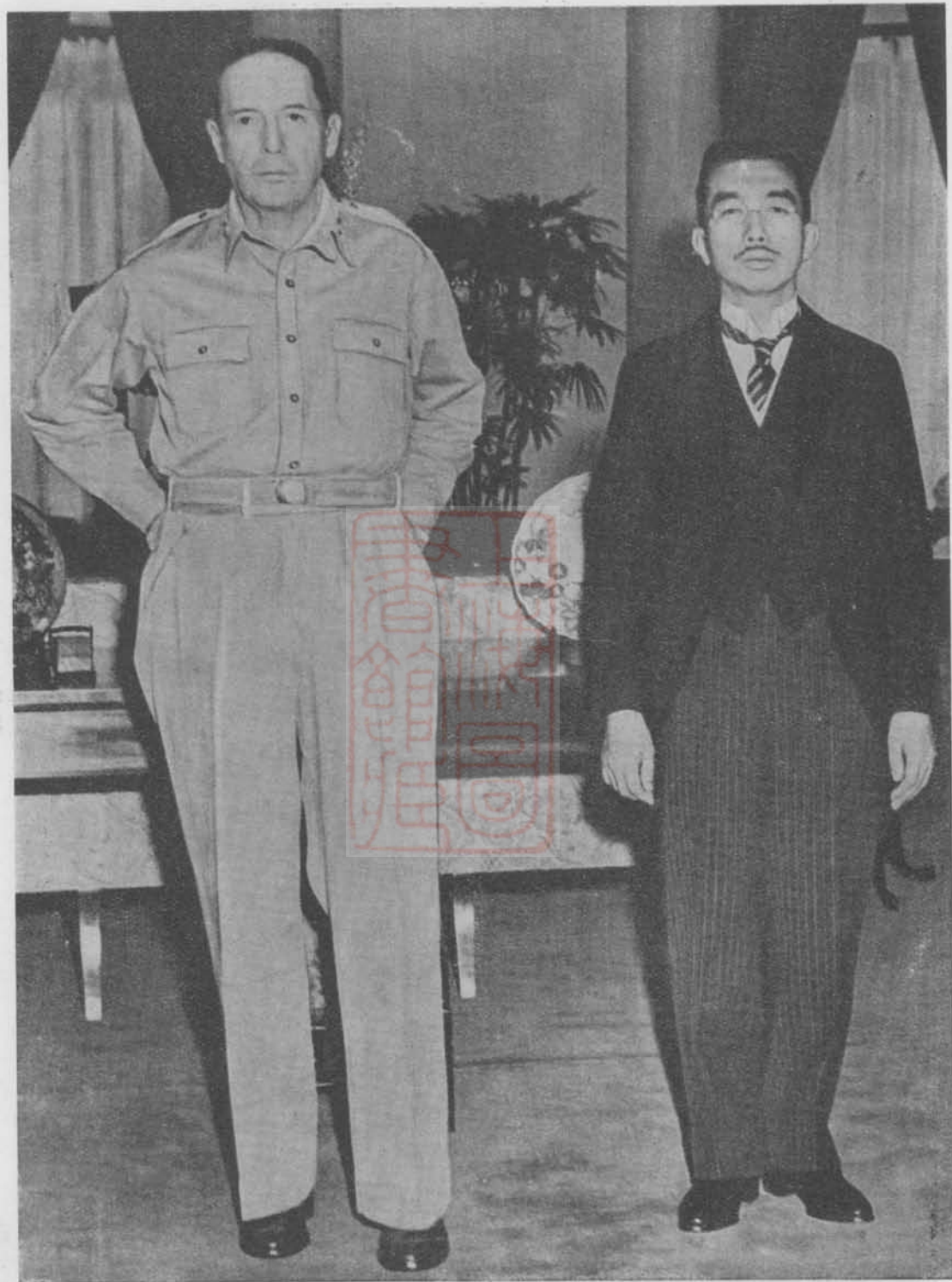
日本小潛艇 日本投降，本州海軍基地尚存有在建造階段未及完成之五人潛水艇一百餘艘，正由美海軍人員加以調查。此項小潛艇始終未及應用對付美國太平洋艦隊。

Japanese Midget Submarines On V-J Day, Japan still held more than a hundred five-men submarines in various stages of construction at Kure Naval Base, Honshu, which are being inspected by a U.S. Navy party. The Japanese never had an opportunity to use them against the U.S. Pacific Fleet.



帝國末路 爲防止日本再起，盟軍總部將日本所剩軍用品之一部如大砲，彈藥投諸海中。執行此項工作者，爲日本軍人，而由盟軍加以監視。

End of an Empire The Allied High Commands had decided to dump a certain amount of Japanese guns and ammunitions into the sea. The work was carried out by Japanese soldiers under close Allied inspection. Thus the dream of an empire came to an end.



天皇與上司 至尊無上之日本天皇裕仁於盟軍佔領日本後，拜訪其佔領者麥克阿瑟元帥於美國大使館（一九四五年九月二十五日）裕仁與其外國統治者長談三十五分鐘，內容不詳。上圖麥克阿瑟與裕仁天皇之姿態，適成一強烈的對比。

Emperor and Boss Emperor Hirohito of Japan pays a visit to the super-ruler of Japan, General MacArthur, on Sept. 25, 1945. The interview lasted 35 minutes and its content never disclosed.



國軍重返瀋陽 失土重光，舉國歡騰，國軍自一九四五年八月底起分批由後方空運返淪陷區，向日軍辦理接收，一面將日俘日僑遣送回國。上為國軍重返隔別十三載之瀋陽。日軍由侵略瀋陽以至敗退，完成一大歷史循環。

Back Into Mukden Chinese National Army entered the gates of Mukden, the capital of Liaoning, for the first time in fourteen years. It was from there that Japan began their march of aggression. And now they were defeated at last. One historical cycle was completed.



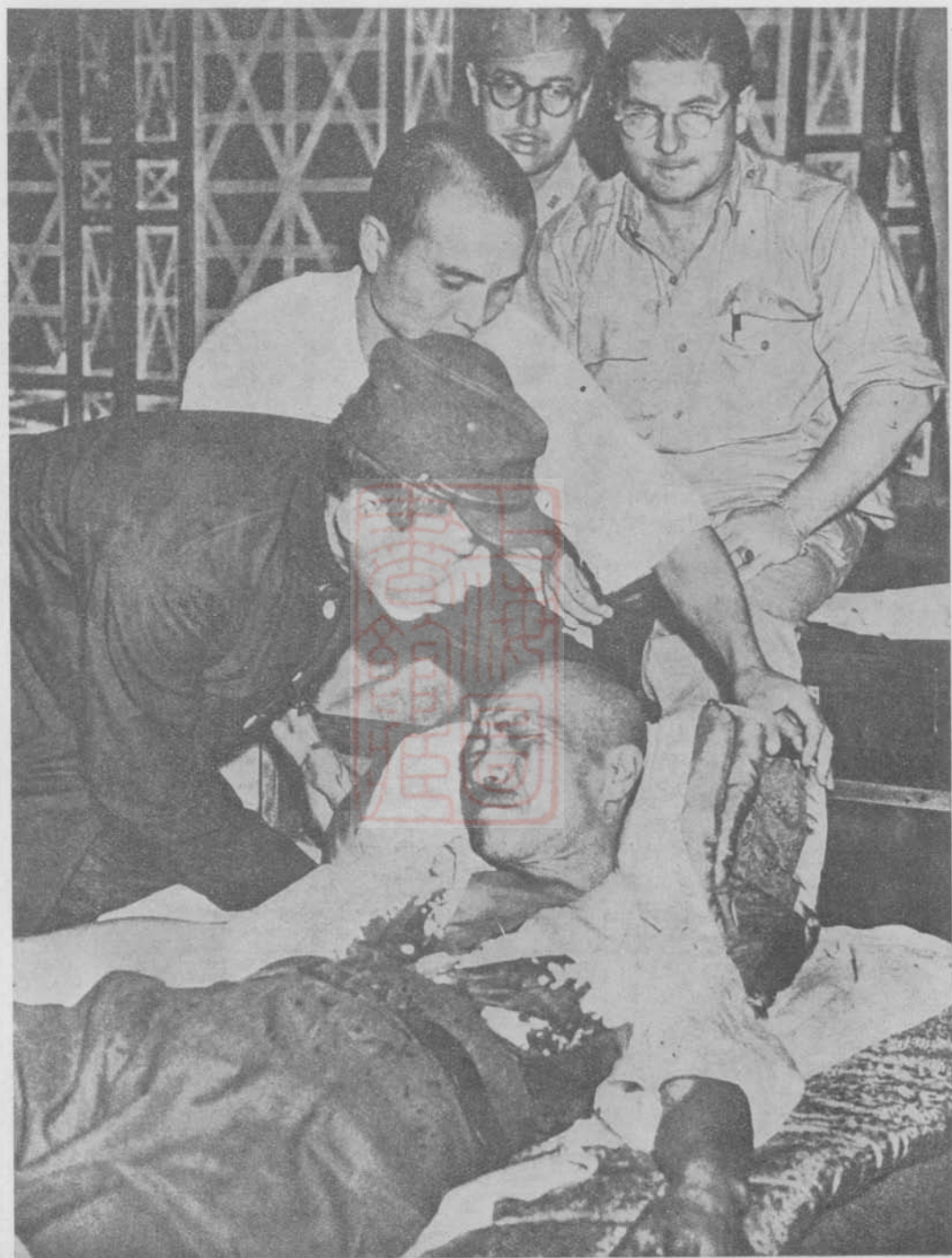
傀儡皇帝溥儀 滿洲傀儡皇帝溥儀(右)於蘇軍進入我國東北時在長春被捕,上係應遠東國際戰犯法庭之請求,由蘇聯軍官押至東京作證。溥儀供稱,彼之出任傀儡,係受日本軍人之脅迫。

Puppet Emperor Pu Yi The Puppet Emperor of "Manchukuo" Henry Pu Yi was captured by the Red Army and has since been under their custody. He appeared before the International War Crimes Court in Tokyo to testify against Japanese leaders as war criminals.



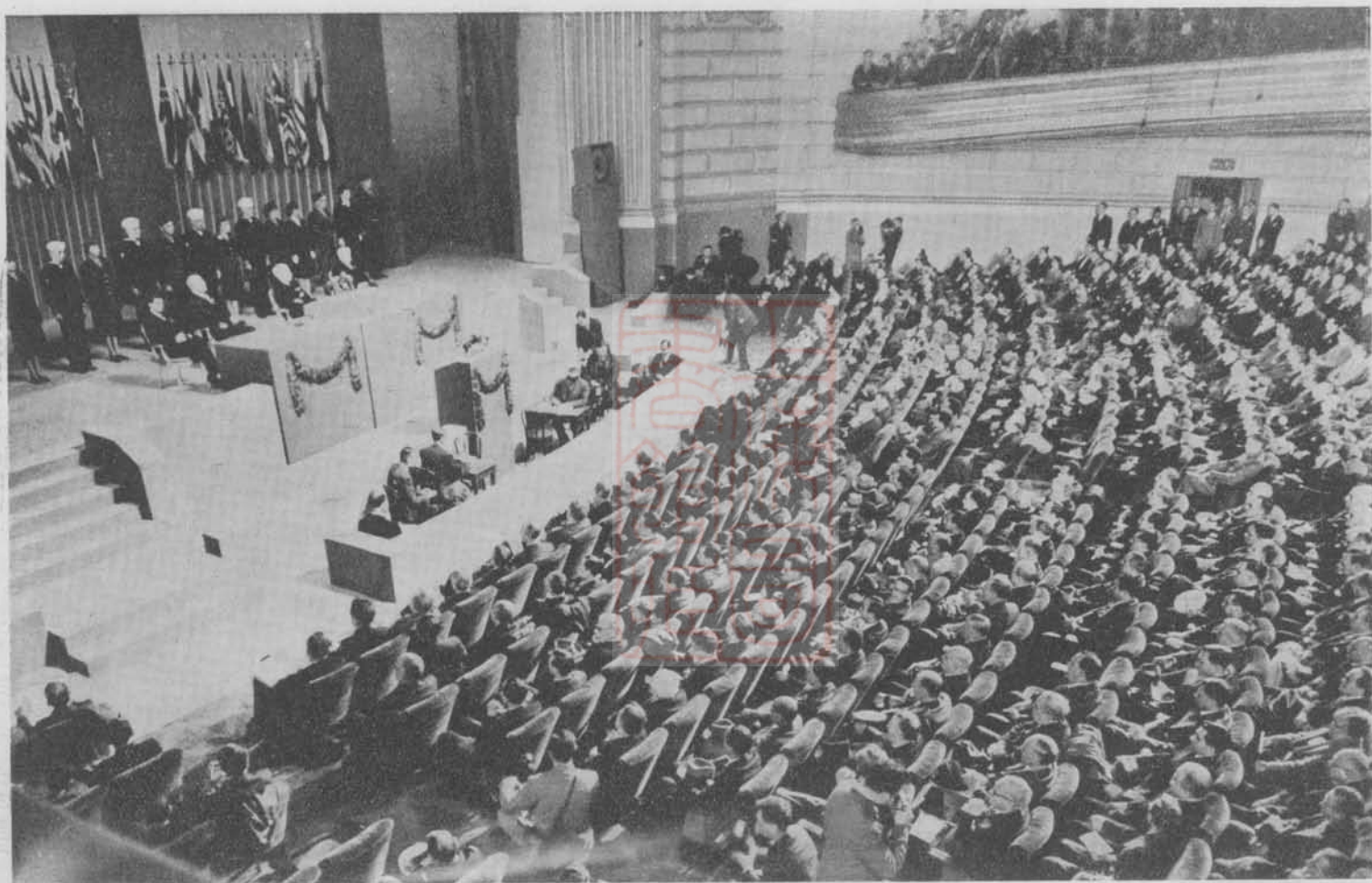
近衛服毒自殺 侵華領袖之一曾三次担任首相之近衛文磨，聞將以戰犯身份交付審判，於赴法庭之前夕舉行招待會一次，當晚即服毒自殺而死。其後為一看守的美國兵。

Death of Konoye Instigator of Japan's aggressive war, thrice prime minister in Japan's war cabinet, Prince Jumimara Konoye committed suicide in the eve of the day on which he was required to appear in the court of the war-criminals.



東條自殺得救 太平洋事變時任日首相之東條英機，於被捕時以自備手鎗向胸部射擊，彈穿肺部，未中心臟，後為醫生營救得以活命，仍由遠東戰犯法庭審判；圖為其自殺未死之痛苦情狀。

Tojo Failed in Suicidal Attempt Tojo, the Japanese Prime Minister that planned and carried out the attack on Pearl Harbour in 1941, attempted suicide with a pistol but failed to end his life. American doctors saved his life in order that he might answer to the accusations against him in the court of justice.



舊金山會議 舊金山聯合國大會舉行開幕式。此次會議係由克里米亞會議決定召集，中美英蘇為邀請國，被邀參加者五十國，會議通過聯合國憲章，成立聯合國機構，藉以達到永久之世界和平。

San Francisco Conference The grand opening of the first assembly of the United Nations at San Francisco in June 1945. The time and place were agreed upon at the Crimea Conference of the Four Powers: China, Great Britain, US, and USSR playing hosts. Fifty nations were represented and the United Nations Charter was passed to ensure permanent world peace.



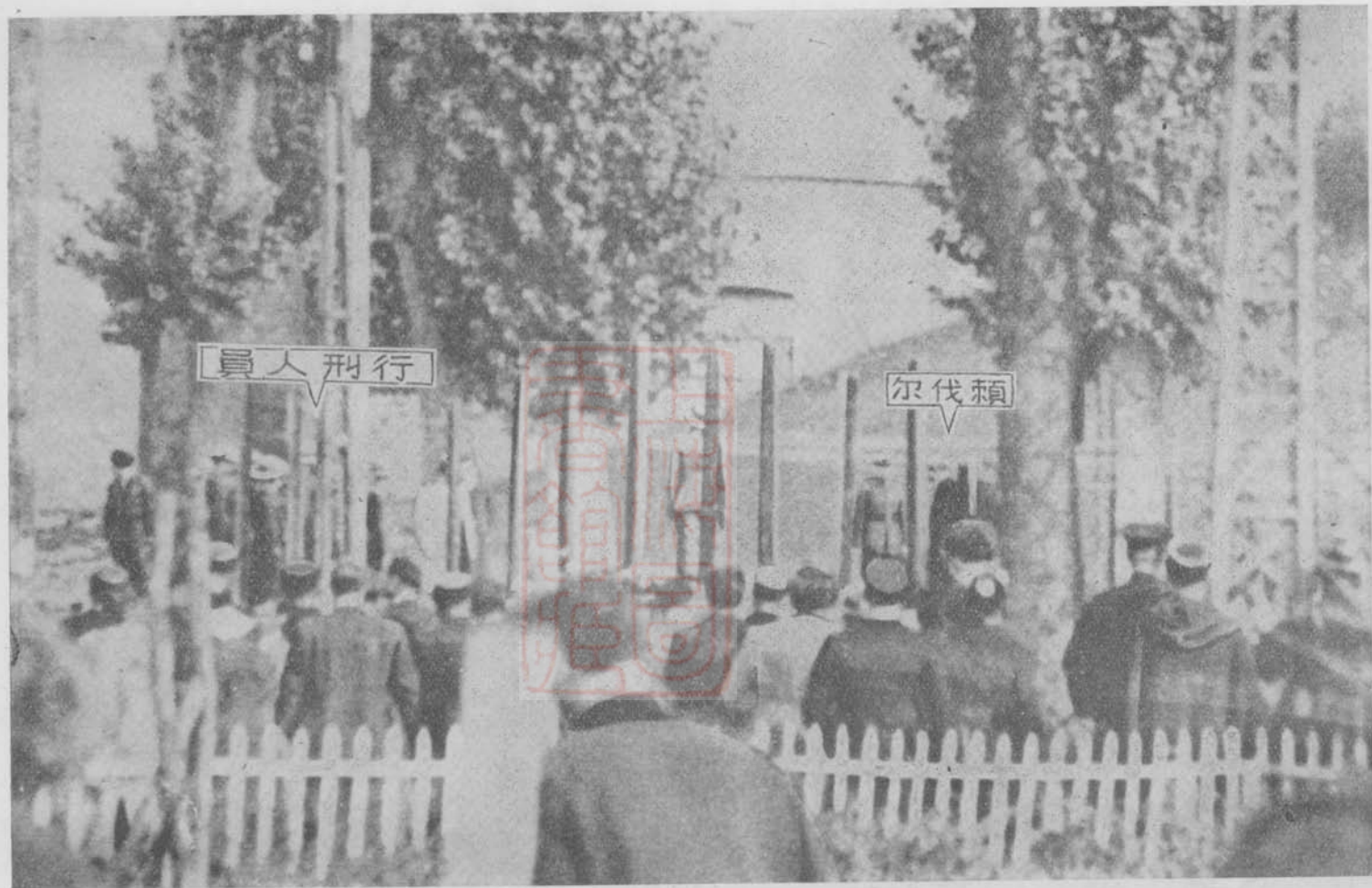
正義的審判 二次大戰終了，納粹首要二十人以從事侵略戰爭陰謀者與主動者的罪嫌，於一九四五年十一月二十日在國社黨聖地紐倫堡正義之宮，由聯合國加以審判。上圖在被告欄內者左起第一排：戈林，李賓特洛甫，季德爾，羅森伯，第二排杜尼茲，萊德，史拉基，青年領袖紹克爾，約德爾（其他在被告欄右部者未攝入）。

Nuremberg Palace of Justice After the termination of the war, twenty Nazi leaders were brought to court for trial as war criminals. From left to right: (front row) Herman Goering, (in white) Joachim von Ribbentrop, Wilhelm Keitel, Alfred Rosenburg; (back row) Karl Doenitz, Frich Raeder, Baldur von Shirach, Fritz Sauckel, and Alfred Jodl.



公正的判決 納粹要犯二十人經十個月的審訊，於一九四六年九月三十日宣判，被處絞刑者戈林，季德爾等十一人，終身監禁者二人，有期徒刑者四人，無罪釋放者三人。死刑於十月十六日執行，納粹第二大要人戈林則於執行前服毒自殺(上圖)。

Sentence of Justice After a trial that lasted ten months, sentences were read on Sept. 30, 1946. Of the twenty accused Nazi leaders, eleven were to be hanged, two to serve life terms, four to serve a number of years, and three were acquitted. Goering, however, contrived to commit suicide on the eve of his execution.



賴伐爾鎗決 前法國維琪政府總理賴伐爾以叛國罪被判死刑，於一九四五年十月十五日執行前服毒未果，終為醫生救活，二小時後在巴黎監獄內執行鎗決。賴伐爾要求向行刑人員發令執行及不要紮眼睛，均被拒絕，執行時禁止攝影，此影為法國晚報記者薩特拉斯用遠距離鏡頭之照相機在監獄外所攝。

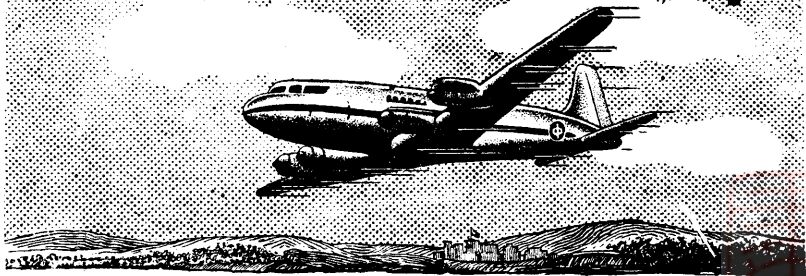
France's Laval Shot French's No 1 traitor, Pierre Laval, ex-Premier of the Vichy Government, failed in a last minute attempt to escape the firing squad by taking poison in his deathcell on Oct. 15, 1945. Doctors revived him and sent him to the execution ground in a Paris prison. He asked if he could be allowed to give the order to fire and be free from having his eyes bound, but this was not granted. This picture is a sneak shot, as photographers were officially banned.



日戰犯受審 日本軍政領袖多人被控為戰爭罪犯，由遠東國際戰犯法庭加以審判；法官進入時全體起立。前排左起：土肥原，畑俊六，廣田弘毅，南次郎，東條，岡田，梅津美治郎，荒木貞夫，武藤，野村，賀屋，後排左起：橋本欣五郎，小磯國昭，永野修身，大島浩，松井石根，平沼騏一郎，東鄉，松岡洋右，重光葵，佐藤，島田，白鳥敏夫，阪垣征四郎。

Japanese Leaders On Trial Japanese leaders on trial as war criminals (left to right) front, Doihara, Hata, Hirota, Minami, Tojo, Oka, Umezumi, Araki, Muto, Noshimo, Kaga; back, Hashimoto, Koiso, Nagano, Oshima, Matsui, Hironuma, Togo, Matsuoka, Shigemitsu, Sato, Shimada, Shiratori, and Itagaki. They stand up as judges enter.

China National Aviation Corp.



TO ALL POINTS *in and beyond* CHINA

迅速！舒適！經濟！

空中霸王
巨型機

四引擎



中國航空公司

香港告羅士打行 電話：三一六六一九
九龍半島酒店 電話：五八八七〇

罐裝元康

軍鐵的品商鎖推器利的勝

用瑣裝

廠罐製元康

四零二零二話電街大西灣貨筲港香

TA KUNG PAO (L' Impartial)

The world known Chinese newspaper

BELONGS TO YOU!

PUBLISHED SIMULTANEOUSLY
IN
HONGKONG, CHUNGKING,
FORMOSA, TIENTSIN,
AND, SHANGHAI

大

公

報

銷遍全國

名滿天下

行發印編時同滬台津渝港

紙張油墨文具總匯

香港致生公司

採辦歐美各種洋紙

文房用具應有盡有

各色油墨優美精良

大量供應忠誠服務



美國熊牌金山油墨公司

華南總經理

各種名貴油墨

具數十年之歷史

為文化學業努力

電報掛號：七五八

電話：二二三五七
二二八八八

地址：香港德輔道中五十八號

本公司致生公司供應

虎標永安堂

TIGER BALM FACTORY



風行
到處

虎標
良藥

止痛散

清快水

八卦丹

頭痛粉

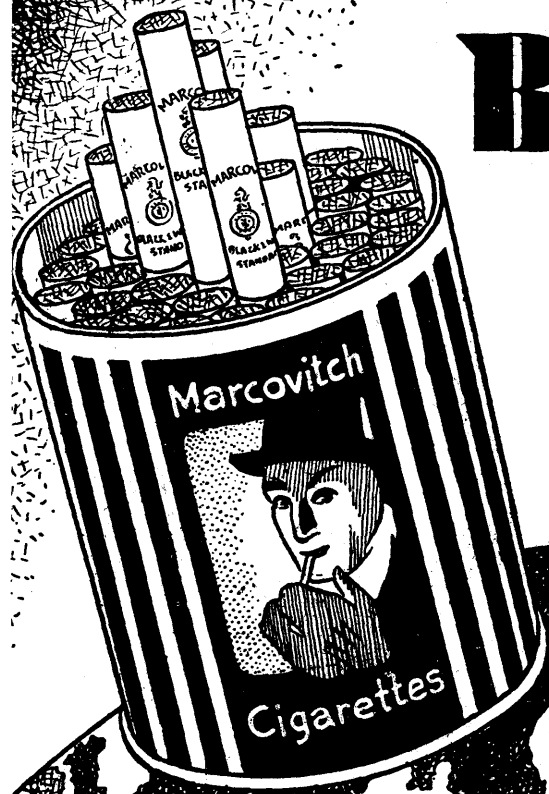
萬金油

MARCOVITCH

BLACK & WHITE

VIRGINIA

*The Finest
Cigarette in the
World!*



烟香牌白黑

龍金白



應酬妙品 · 高尚名烟

中國南洋
兄弟烟草
股份有限公司
出品

照耀香江



光芒萬丈

出品 美國

BULOVA

林源豐表行

特約代理

寶路華金錶

新貨到港名貴美觀

德輔道中一七六號
電話二六九七號

香港中國實業銀行

行址：雪廠街太子行

經理室 二二〇四二

電話：

三二一〇八

營業部 二二〇四一

二三一〇八

電報掛號：三九三八

上海圖書館藏書



A541 212 0010 39598

浙江興業銀行香港分行

香港皇后大道中十號

電話：

三一七二三 三一七二二

二八六三八 三一八六八

電報掛號

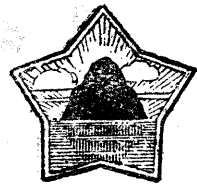
英文 NATCOMBANK HONGKONG
中文三一八一

經營一切商業銀行業務

總行設於上海北京路二三〇號

分支行以及國外代理處

分設於國內外通商大埠



Sing Tao Jih Pao

177, WANCHAI ROAD

HONG KONG

南中國輿論權威

星島日報

每日出報三大張

逢星期日附送
道林帛精印之
星島函報壹大張

銷出數量最夥
廣告效力最大

地址：香港灣仔道一七七號

電報掛號

·五七〇六

香港信箱

·一七六號

·種餘十刊週 · 利犀正公論言

· 羨精分十印排 · 味趣有饒刊圖

