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民國二十九年
六月號
June, 1940



第三戰區司令長官顧祝同將軍
General Koo Chu-tung, Comman-
der-in-Chief of the Third War Area.

國軍軍事圖書館藏

民國二十九年

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編者的話

▲抗戰必勝、建國必成的最有力的保障，便是全國國民的精神團結。各人對國事的觀感，也許不能完全一律，但同是炎黃子孫，對國家都抱有同樣的熱愛，對國家的前途都抱有同樣深切的信心，那麼在強鄰壓境，全國正作生死存亡、在此一舉的搏戰中，大家釋棄小異而趨大同，豈不也是最自然、最合於邏輯的麼？孫蔣孔三夫人之在首都共聚一堂，正是全國精誠團結的徵象，也就是最後勝利的事實保證。(見宋氏三姊妹 2—3頁)

▲只要維持精誠團結，抗戰的勝利，不過時間的問題和我們如何作最大的努力的問題。日軍自從桂南登陸以後，軍事上已經到推車撞

壁的苦境，而我軍在每次相機出擊之時，幾乎毫無例外的有出乎意外的收穫。在粵北、在贛北、在綏西、在豫北，都接一連二捷報頻傳。在本期粵北會戰勝利品展覽會、新十一師的戰績各頁中，讀者也許可以略略看出抗戰軍事上勝利的一斑。

▲本刊每期定價原為港幣四角，中間雖因歐洲戰事發生，紙張來源大受影響，市價大漲，本刊仍勉力支撐，維持原狀。四月德國侵入丹麥諾威，北歐捲入漩渦，紙張來源更受限制，紙張價格竟突然增至倍蓰之多，在這種情形之下，本刊為彌補損失計，不得不由四月號起將定價提高一角，全年定戶為港幣六元，此外定戶每期加收郵費六分，全年計七角六分。事非得已，務希讀者鑒諒。

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蔣委員長 在 廣西前線



(上)蔣委員長檢閱廣西健兒 (above) Kwangsi crack soldiers marching in front of Generalissimo.
(下)蔣委員長出席參謀長會議，向各員諮詢意見。(below) Generalissimo attending the military staff conference and taking note of the expert opinions.



**GENERALISSIMO
CHIANG KAI-SHEK
AT THE KWANGSI
FRONT**



(右)蔣委員長在最前線勸勉將士，奮圖努力。
(right) Generalissimo delivering an oration to encourage the heroic defenders at the front.

新中國婦女的儀型 宋氏三姊妹



(above)(from left) Madame Kung, Madame Chiang and Madame Sun.

(上)三夫人，自左至右，孔夫人，蔣夫人，孫夫人。



(上)三夫人與蔣委員長 (above) Three Madames and Generalissimo.



(上三)參觀兒童保育院 (above three) Their visit to the

在中國現代化過程之中，有一個顯著的特徵，便是婦女地位的提高。自辛亥革命以來，直至最近的抗戰建國運動，婦女的重要性，比例上往往超乎他們的人數及社會地位；在時代的精神鼓舞之下，多多少少的婦女犧牲了一己的尊榮和生活的愉快，以不成功便成仁的決心，百折不撓，以求國家民族的福利。最足代表這種新婦女的，便是為全國所敬仰的宋氏三姊妹，孔祥熙夫人宋

One conspicuous progress in the modernization of China is the uplift of woman position. Though still somewhat backward politically and economically, Chinese women have already gained more lawful rights than those in some best civilised countries. There are thousands of women who sacrifice nearly everything.



(上)蔣夫人招待孔孫二夫人。由蔣委員長致歡迎詞。(above) Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek greeting Madame Kung and Madame Sun at the reunion party.

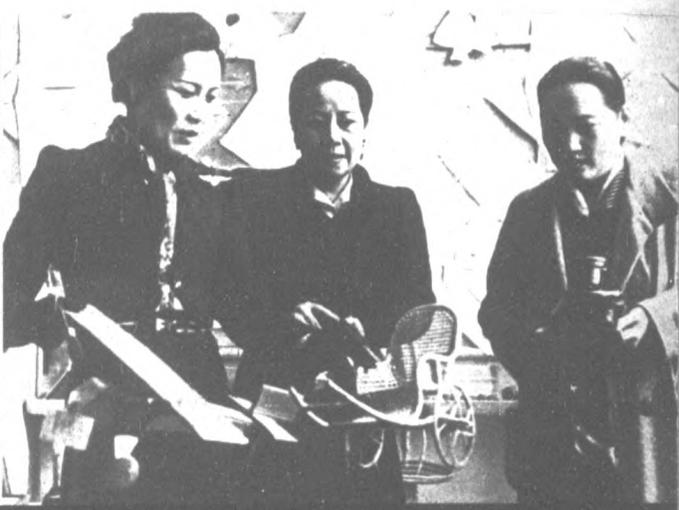
WOMANHOOD OF NEW CHINA THE THREE SOONG SISTERS

三位女士，孫總理夫人宋慶齡女士和蔣委員長夫人宋美齡女士。她們三位的性格未必完全相同，事業的方向亦略有差別，但她們的精神却是一致的：就是先天下之憂而憂，後天下之樂而樂；國家民族在先，私人利益在後。為了自己的信仰，為了行乎心之所安，她們都本乎大無畏的精神，願意接受任何的挑戰。自從抗戰開始以後，她們的目標更加一致，孫夫人和孔夫人在香港，蔣夫人在國內，都積極為抗戰勝利，建國成功而努力。這是三夫人在重慶合攝的影片，她們在戰時首都的圖象，正象徵着全國精誠團結的新精神和新力量。

only for the salvation of the country. The best examples of them are three Soong Sisters, Madames H. H. Kung, Sun Yat-sen and Chiang Kai-shek who are respected and beloved by the whole nation. Different in temperaments, personal beliefs and careers, they have a common aim of saving the country. Since the outbreak of the resistance war they have exerted their best efforts to win the battle. Photos here were taken during their first reunion at Chungking.



war orphans at Chungking.



(上)三夫人參觀中華文化協會主辦之中華兒童生活照片及兒童成績展覽會。(above) Their visit to the exhibition of children's photographs and achievements.

兒健世三的動殊建立線前縱

FIGHTING HEROES OF YUNNAN

第一集團軍第五十八軍新編第十一師

全面抗戰一開始，以
剛毅勇敢、耐勞善戰著名
的雲南健兒，首先請纓殺口，
在抗戰各重要戰役中，幾乎無役不
參，而且無役不建立了不朽的英勇戰績。
在台兒莊的大捷中，三海健兒們更以鮮血
，在抗戰史上寫下了最光榮的一頁。
表現於他們的滲薄的民族精神，保障了我們
抗戰必勝、建國必成的真理。
The heroic Yunnan Army arose against
the Japanese aggression at the beginning
of the nation-wide resistance war. They
had exerted their utmost efforts almost
in every famous battle especially
in the one at Tai-er-chuang
where they added a glorious
bloody-red page in the
immortal history of
resisting invasion.



新十一師在戰國中。 The New 11th Division in a battle field.



(上) 第一集團軍總司令盧漢將軍。
(above) General Lu Han, Commander-in-chief of the 1st Consolidated Forces.

(上) 第一集團軍副總司令兼新第三軍軍長高蔭槐將軍。
(above) General Kao Yin-hwai, Vice Commander-in-chief of the 1st Consolidated Forces and Commander of the new 3rd Army.

(上) 第五十八軍軍長孫渡將軍。
(above) General Shun Too, Commander of the 58th Army, under the 1st Consolidated Forces.

(上) 新十一師師長魯道源將軍。
(above) General Lu Tao-yuan, Commander of the New 11th Kwei Division under the 58th Army.

(上) 副師長梁得奎將軍。
(above) General Liang Teh-kuo, Vice Commander of the New 11th Division.



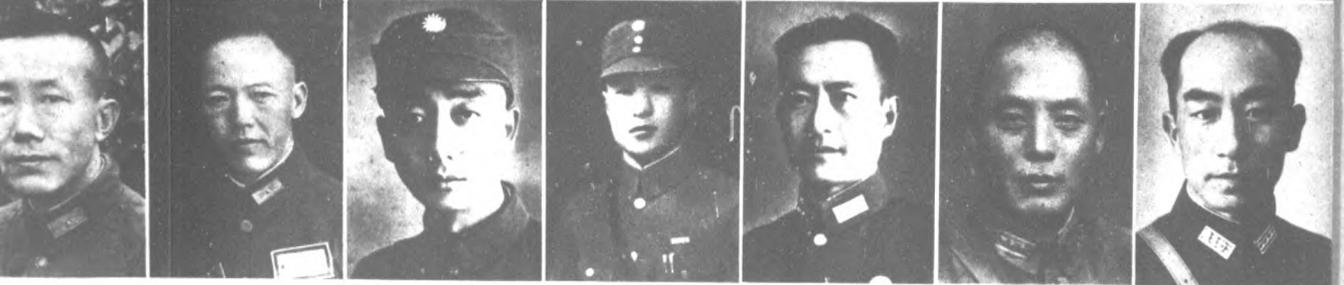
(左) 在前線，士兵加緊學習。這是演習錄開的情況。
(left) Soldiers under strict training.



(右) 營師長親臨前線，視察日軍活動情況，決定作戰計劃。
(right) General Lu Tao-yuan at the front.



(左) 隱身於林間的哨兵，日軍的任何陰謀詭計，逃不了他們那一雙炯炯有神的眼睛。
(left) The hiding sentries.



(上) 第一集團軍第五軍參謀長羅嘉琦。

(上) 五十八軍參謀處長張晉選。

(上) 五十八軍政治部主任馬國勳。

(上) 新十一師參謀長安守仁。

(上) 新十一師政治部主任張永泰。

(上) 新十一師團長陸人耀。

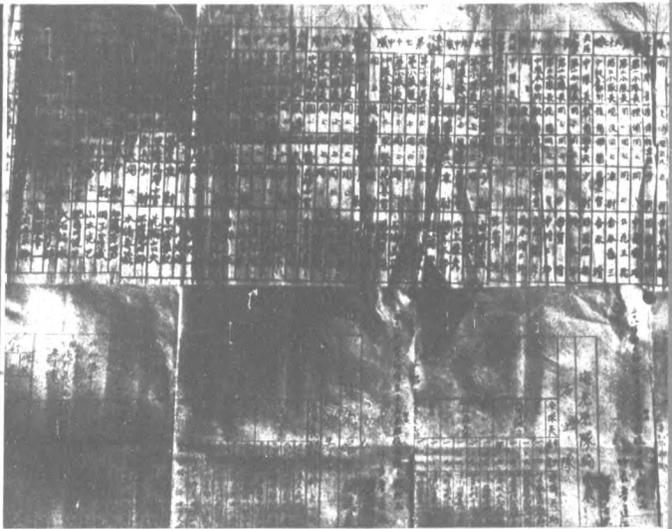
(上) 新十一師團長王煥章。





參謀長李烈武
檢閱繳獲之日
軍重要文件
General Lee Leh-
Wu chief of staff,
investigating the
captured docu-
ments.

GLORIOUS MERITS OF THE NEW 11th DIVISION



(上二) 新十一師在贛北安(義)奉(新)公路所繳獲之日軍機要件之一部。

(above two) Japanese documents captured in north of Kiangsi.



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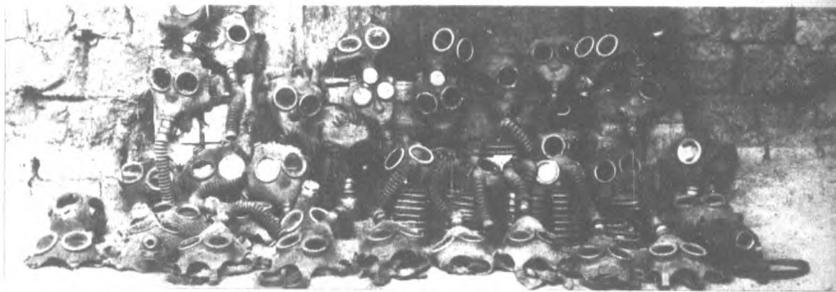
新
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的
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(上)新十一師由山地出擊。(above) Soldiers of the 11th Division starting an attack from the hill.



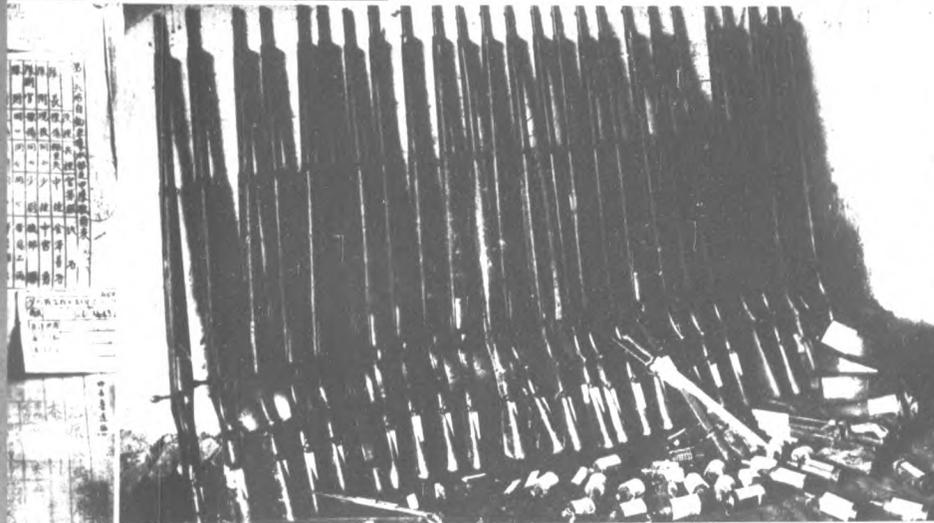
(上)在贛北鴨婆潭進攻勝利而獲之日軍武器裝備。(above) War materials captured in north of Kiangsi.



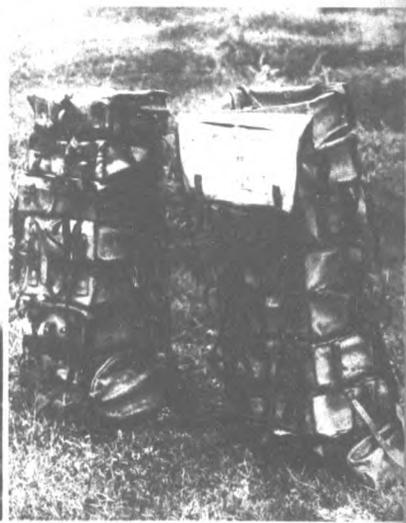
(上)新十一師在安義挺進時奪得之防毒面具。(above) The captured Japanese gas masks.



(上)為我軍奪獲之日軍曲射砲彈。(above) Japanese gun shells.



(上)剛前之役所獲之三一式步槍、瓦斯彈筒及手榴彈。(above) Japanese rifles, gas-shelling guns and grenades.



(上)日軍背包 (above) Japanese back packages



(右,上)在樹上,在暗中,有我們出沒無常的游擊隊。
(right,above) The hiding snipers of guerrilla troops.



(上)破壞日方的運輸線,是游擊隊的日常工
作之一。他們的口號是化路為田,他們的武器是
鐵鏟和農鋤。
(above) One kind of their daily works
is "to turn highways into fields." Their
weapons are spades.



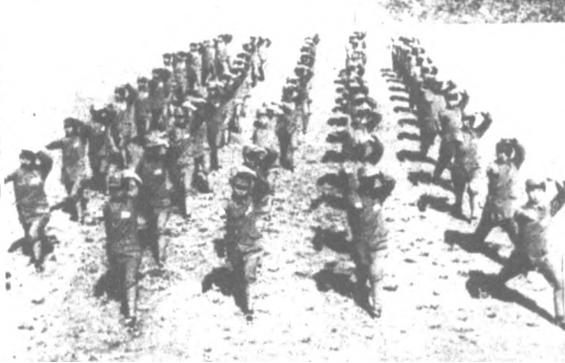
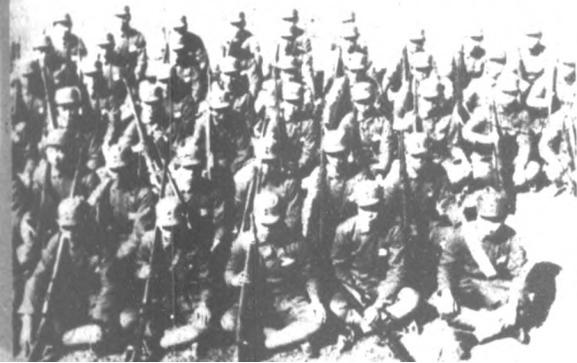
東戰場的一角

江南三月 鶯飛草長

北分方者,經,作指在。濕城幾。去之踏
各,。初可濟證夢揮日在杭市乎江了中上
東地也江意以的明,官本江,全南,,了
戰,是南,建榨侵江領後浙江為屬文在江民
場它抗民至設取路南導方皖南日於弱民南族
包是戰風少它;者在之的三三軍我之族的戰
括全後本在一但的第下重省鐵所軍邦生人士與
長國最稱這新三希三,要,路盤游的死民的寶
江最先溫一秩年望戰已根除沿據擊時存已崗基
下膏淪柔個序來只區成據了線外區代亡經位攝
游映陷,區一的是的了地京的,的巴的英。
江的的侵域,事自最我之濕重其絕經戰勇
南部地略內作實日高們一、要他圍過爭地



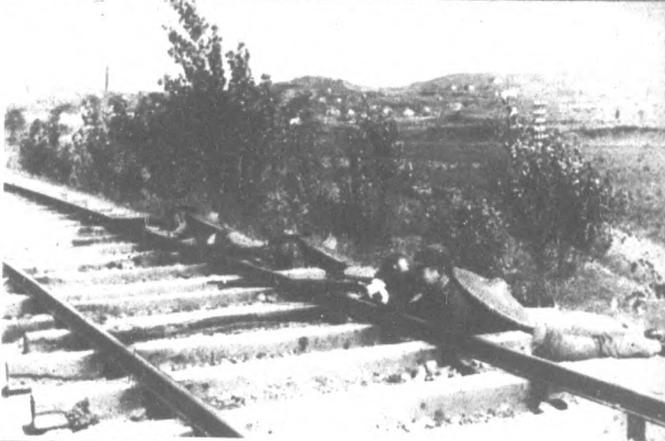
(下)在浙西某地集中訓練之婦女營。(below) Women guerrilla corps under training in western Chokiang.



(左,上)婦女營
的拳術及持槍操練。
(left,above)
Women guerrillas
daily drill.

THE EASTERN WAR ZONE

The eastern war zone includes the lands on both sides of lower Yangtze River that were occupied by Japanese invaders not long after the war. As the people of that region were so good-natured and scholarly the aggressors considered it was easy to seize all economic resources and establish the so-called "new order." But in three years facts have proved what they expected is merely a dream. In that war zone Chinese forces are still holding firm positions behind Japanese lines. Except some cities along the Nanking-Shanghai, Shanghai-Hangchow and Kiangnan Railways, all other places in Kiangsu, Chekiang and Anhui are under Chinese guerrilla control. The people of that area are no longer as scholarly as they used to be. They have organized themselves into guerrilla forces and are bravely fighting the invaders on the battle fields.



(上)在鄉間，我軍游擊隊自由來往，侵略者力所不及，只好故作不知。

(above) Brave guerrilla troops are scattering here and there to attack the Japanese.

(上)即使在鐵道線附近，我軍亦隨時往來，此為我某部游擊隊在鐵路旁演習。

(above) Guerrilla forces sometimes reaching railway lines.

(左)婦女營某支隊，由浙西至皖南，必須穿過日軍防線，出發前由軍官指示機宜。她們都平安的到達了目的地。

(left) A company of women guerrillas have crossed a Japanese line from Chekiang to Anhui. Here they are receiving instructions from their leader after having reached their destination.



(上)第三戰區最高軍事會議出席將領，有○者為司令長官顧祝同將軍。

(above) High military officers of the 3rd war zone holding an important conference with General Koo Cho-tung (O).

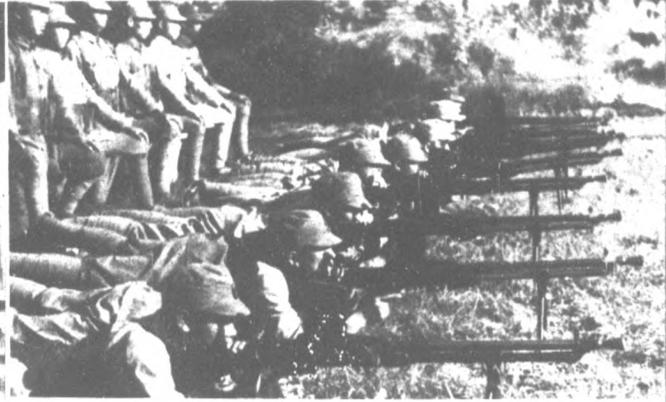
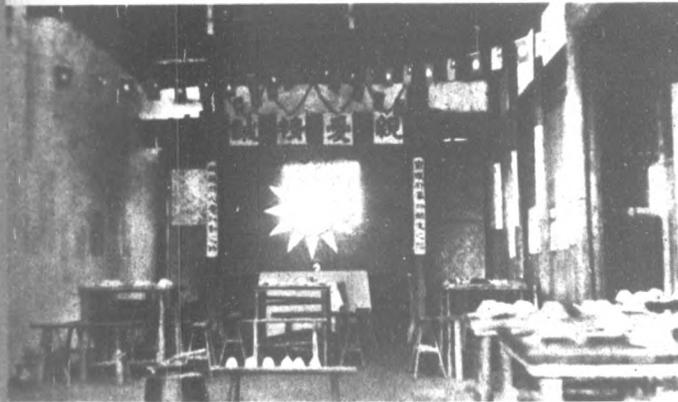


(上下)晨晚行健手操，以鍛鍊體格。(above, below) Morning and evening exercises.



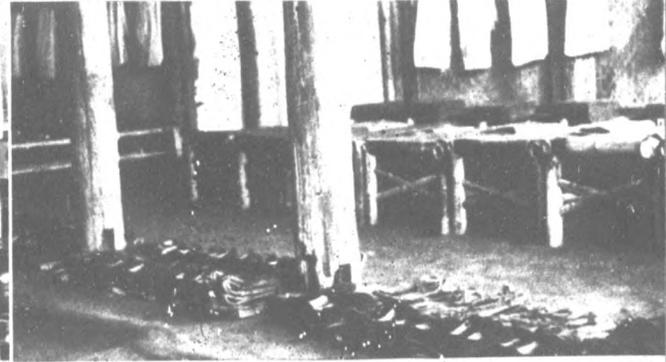
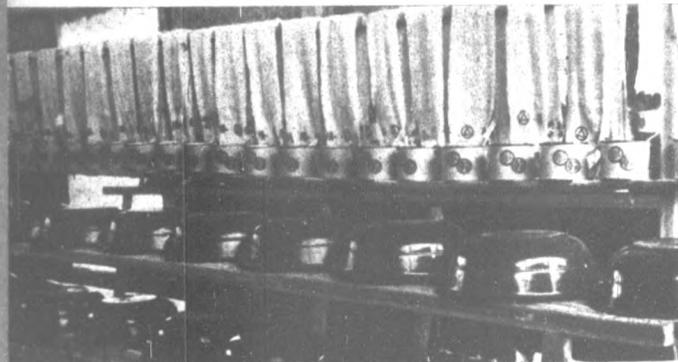
(下)整潔的學員膳堂 (below) The clean and orderly dining room for the trainees.

(上,下)持鎗訓練。(above, below) Military drilling.



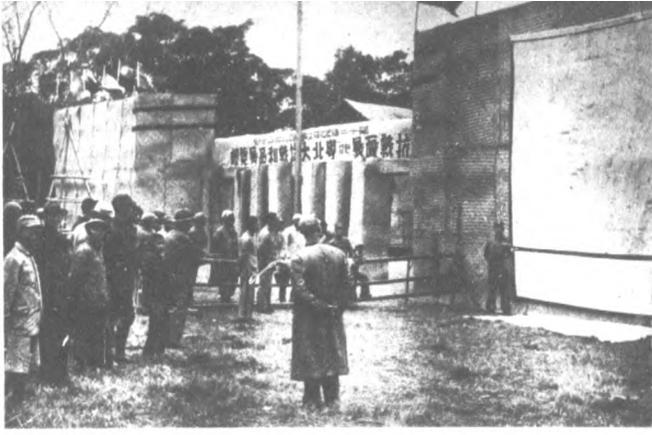
(下)清潔整齊之漱洗室。(below) A washing room.

(下)學員臥室，下端為學員睡時脫置之草履。(below) A sleeping room with sandals lying on the floor.





(上)第十二集團軍總司令余漢謀將軍率同高級人員參觀展覽會，余右為副總司令王俊將軍。余王兩司令在粵北戰役中，功勳最著。
(above) General Yu Han-mou and his staff officers at the exhibition. These are the heroes winning that battle.



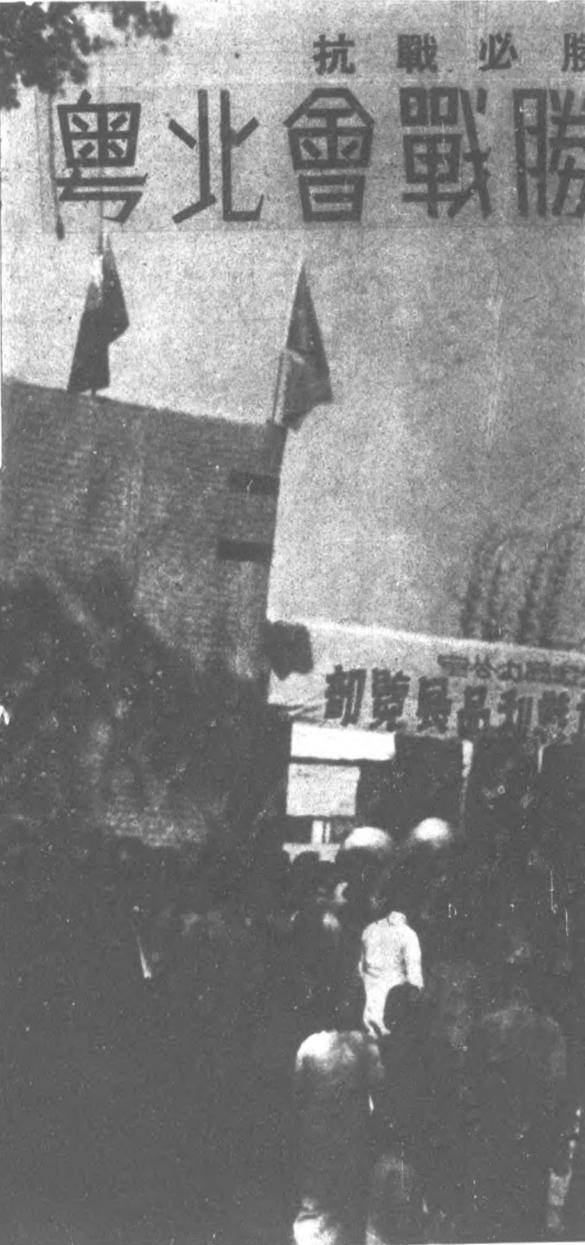
(上)掛在展覽會門口的“大沽口要塞火網態勢圖”。此圖詳繪清季我國大沽口砲台、堡壘、營房、軍艦、射程等，在我國海軍史上有極大價值，向由故宮珍藏，平津淪陷，故宮珍藏之寶物，悉為日軍所盜取，此圖亦落入駐平之一〇四師團軍官之手。去冬在粵日軍北犯，一〇四師團亦奉調至粵，參加會戰，結果為我軍所痛擊，倉皇潰退，遺屍滿路，我軍竟在某××屍身上搜獲此圖。圖實重光，這是粵北大勝的意外收穫之一。



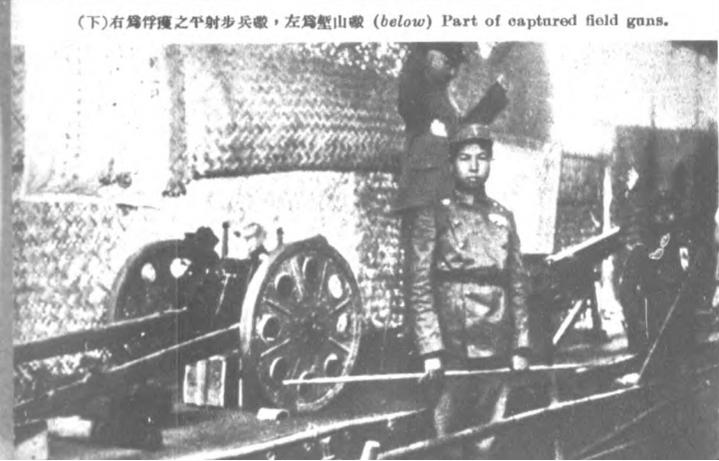
(上)奪獲的戰馬之一部。
(above) Some of the captured horses.



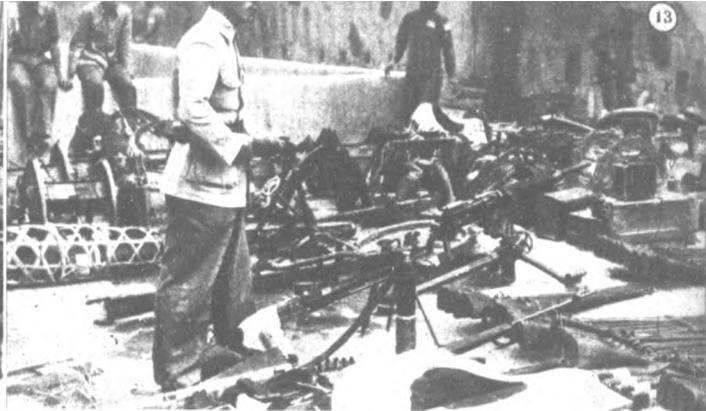
余總司令
General Yu Han-mou,
Commander-in-chief.



(下)右為俘獲之平射步兵砲，左為擊山砲 (below) Part of captured field guns.



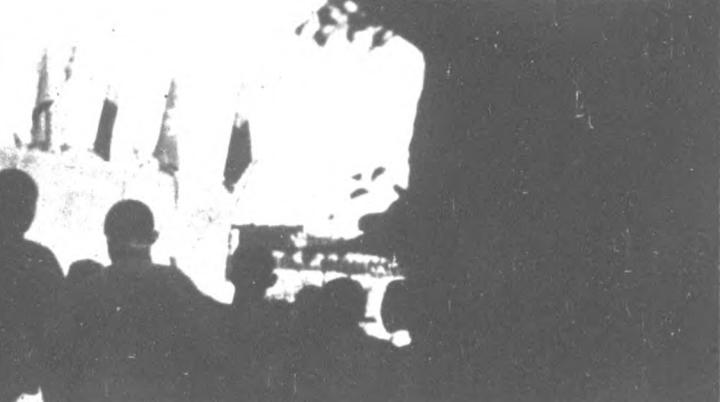
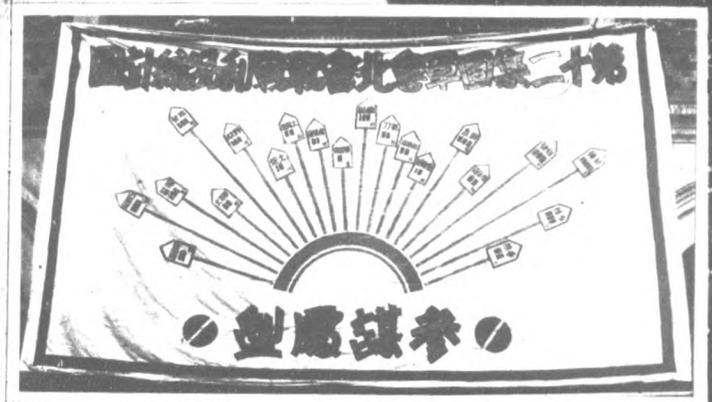
EXHIBITION OF WAR
FROM JAPANESE NORTH



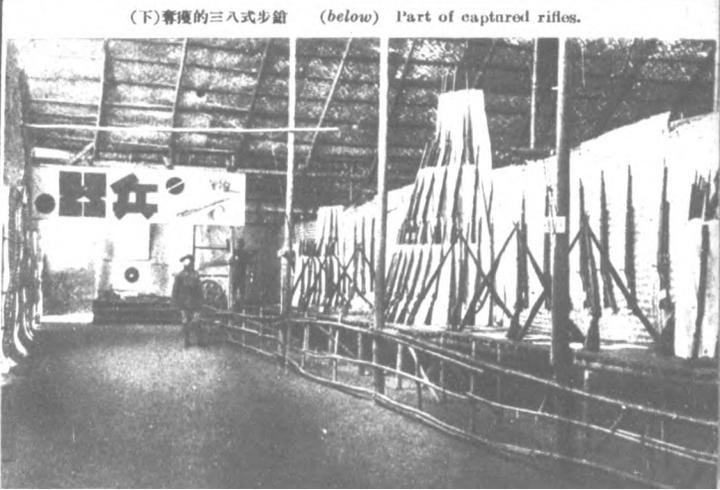
(上)文件部中滿列日軍作戰命令，作戰計劃，日記、通訊劍、神符…大關旗、佛經、函電、鈔票、軍用券、千人針、軍刀等。
(above) In this corner, there are Japanese military orders, documents, flags, letters, hand-bills, charms and etc.

(上)全部戰役中奪得之戰器為大砲十門，砲彈八五八顆，重機關鎗一二挺，輕機關鎗五三挺，步鎗五三〇枝，子彈五五，七九六發，戰馬八十四，裝具文件共二四〇箱。
(above) In the whole lot, there are 10 field guns; 858 shells, 12 heavy machine-guns, 53 light machine-guns, 530 rifles, 55,796 bullets, 80 horses, and 240 cases of documents.

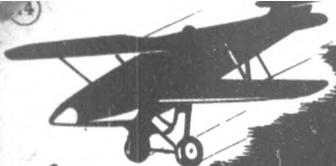
證成的必國 會覽展品



(下)奪獲的三八式步鎗 (below) Part of captured rifles.



BOOTIES CAPTURED
OF KWANGTUNG



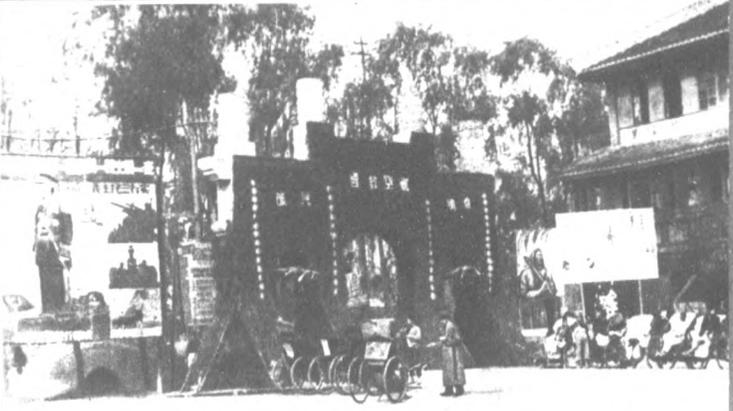
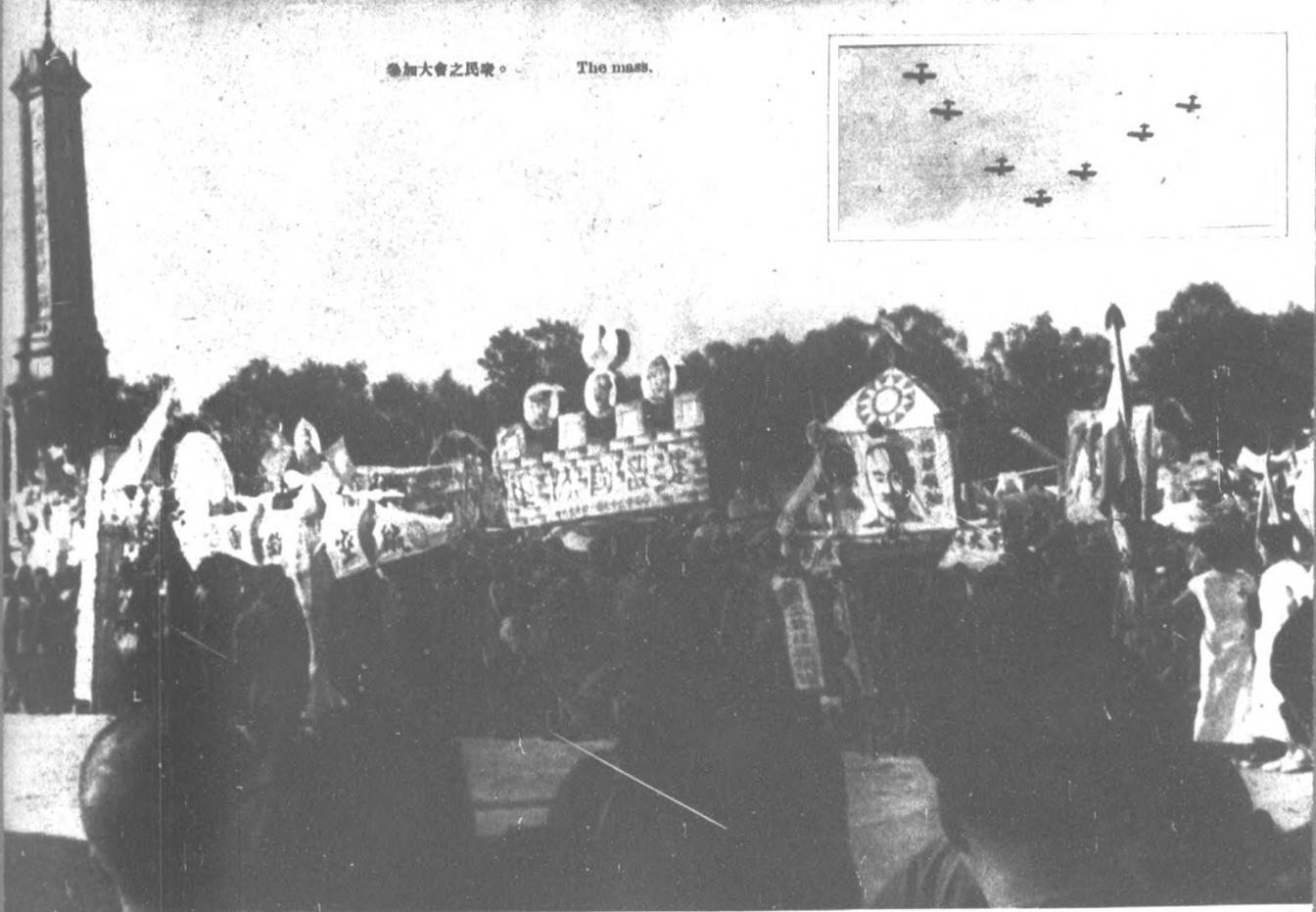
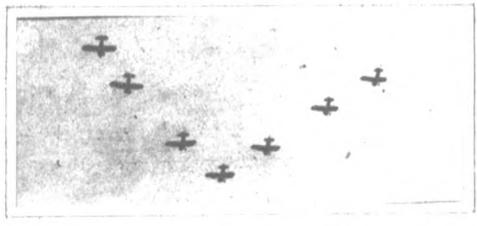
在抗戰尚未發生以前，我國最高當局即理頭於航空事業的建設，抗戰發生以後，我國空軍的歷史雖短，航空工業的基礎雖尚幼稚，但已予侵略者的空軍以嚴重的打擊，使侵略者在感嘆我國航空，驚訝我國空軍之時，不得不付下罪惡的代價。但鬥爭局勢之廣，我國空軍時用自然尚有加強建設的必要，我們必須建設起一支堅強無比的神勇空軍，不特侵略者作風掃殘雲似的出擊。四川的省會成都各界，為鼓勵和提高一般人民對於航空國防建設的興趣和觀念計，最近在成都的少城公園，舉行了一個航空建設宣傳大會，參加民眾達五萬人，全場燈彩輝煌，並有飛機一隊，在低空翱翔，散發傳單，散會後並列隊作提燈遊行，全城歡騰，開成都大集會的紀錄，同時使成都的數十萬市民對航空建設，留下了一個深刻不可泯滅的印象。

—— 魯濱遜稿

血債勵壯志·鐵鳥破長空 四川省會各界航空建設宣傳大會



參加大會之民眾。 The mass.



(上)遊行中之“自由神”。 (above) “Miss Liberty” in the procession.

(上)大會入場的門口

(above) The main entrance.



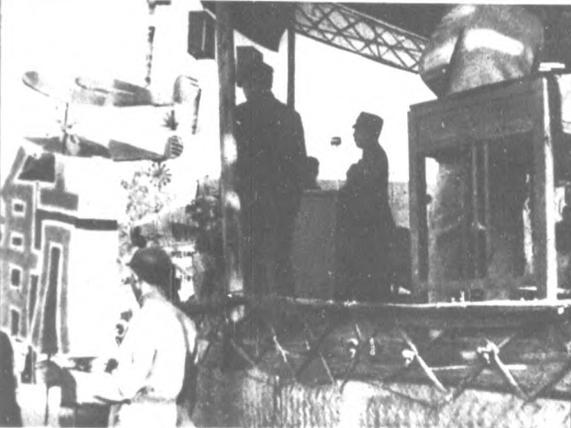
(上二·右)列隊游行。

(above two, right) The procession.



(上)大會中各界持有各色各樣的彩燈，燈上書有各種要求加緊航空建設的標語。

(above) Many kinds of lanterns in the parade.

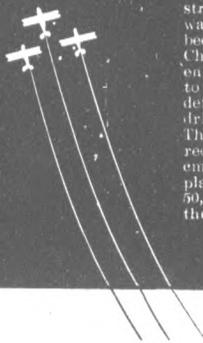


(下)委員飛行總主任賀國光在大會演說，申述航空建設的重要。

(below) General Ho Kuo-wang addressing the attendants.

AERO CONSTRUCTION CAMPAIGN IN CHENGTU

Before the resistance war the Chinese Government had already strived for aero construction. Since the war broke out Japanese invaders have been given heavy penalties by this very Chinese young air force. Owing to the enlargement of war zones, China needs to build up a greater air force to defend her boundless air field and to drive out invaders from her territory. This was why the populace of Chengtu recently held the aero construction campaign in a park. In addition to some planes flying overhead, there were 50,000 attendants who also participated the lantern parade in the evening.



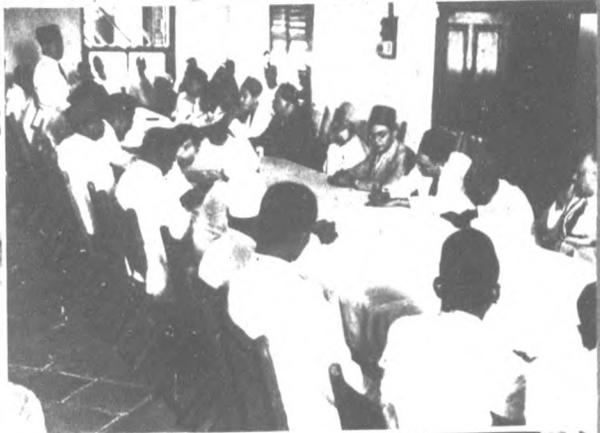
16 PATRIOTIC MOHAMMEDANS VISITING SINGAPORE



(上)我國駐新地領事高凌百氏開茶會歡迎該團，並請當地回教領袖英、巫、印、阿各籍人參加。
(above) A welcome tea party was held by the Chinese Consul General Kao Ling-poa. All leading Mohammedans and prominent guests of Singapore were invited.

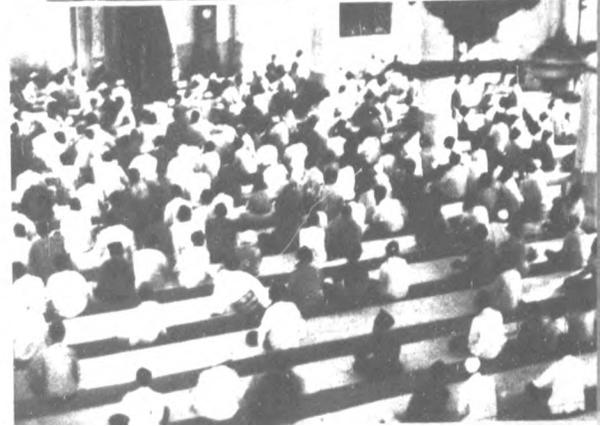


(上)馬天英氏在新加坡回教堂對馬來、印度、阿拉伯等回教徒報告“中國之回教”時情形。
(above) Mr. Ma Tien-ying, the leader of the corps, giving a speech on "Chinese Mohammedans" in a Mohammedan church in Singapore.



無國底報吳拉本分協又告諸伯國抗南會組我勳等備戰北，繼抗、籍民開、也南戰馬回及始人在洋實達教當，無抗訪況任徒地領分戰間，氏的教導者中國並抵熱胞全幼領，呼新烈的國，導出籲加歡抗抗一信國捐坡迎戰戰應仰赴助之。觀的為回南傷日國感商救教洋兵，良，委國之英，大留却良一同荷該受新有長致胞各國當日極即努，屬國地期深矣大力努聯長馬雖長勉聲。力給馬來短的生疾我工回天來，影攝呼國作教英印但響，回，教，度對。一教去瓶團、南地救年，良阿洋

When the resistance war was just provoked, Generalissimo Chiang immediately urged every citizen of China to exert the utmost effort to save the country. Chinese Mohammedans have since been engaging themselves in patriotic works. At the end of last year they dispatched a visiting corps to the British and Dutch Colonies to cohere with overseas Mohammedans, to give proper informations of the war to the Chinese far away from home, and to promote a campaign of war relief funds for the mother country. On their arrival at Singapore, they were welcomed by the Mohammedans of different nationalities; and all Chinese in the colony were deeply impressed by their visit.



回教訪問團在新加坡



在上期中本刊曾刊南僑籌賑總會主席陳嘉庚氏返國消息，籌賑會近議決向蔣委員長獻呈錫鑄浮雕一座，浮雕一方面徵象抗戰建國，另一方面又須表現南洋風光。此項工作，現已聘請我國留法雕刻家鄭可氏擔任。鄭君最近已將模型完成，預備在香港鑄造後，運赴重慶，由陳嘉庚代表呈獻委座。下圖為大浮雕之模型及其作者鄭可。



In our last issue, it was made known that Mr. Tan Kak-kee, representative of the Overseas Chinese War Relief Association, returned to Chungking and would on behalf of the Association dedicate to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek a sculpture symbolizing the armed resistance and national construction. It is now in the making by Mr. Chan Ko, a returned sculptor from France. The pictures here show the sculptor and the model.

A SCULPTURE SYMBOLIZING ARMED RESISTANCE AND NATIONAL CONSTRUCTION

戰抗建國浮雕

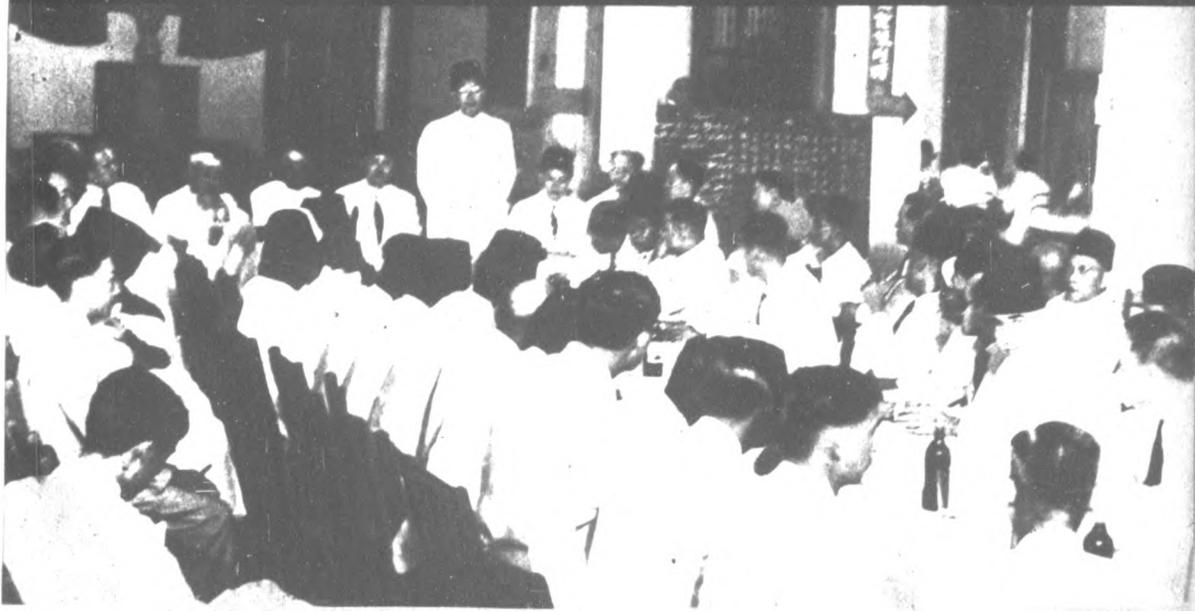
(左)馬天英君在歡迎會中演說，其右為高總領事，新加坡立法院委員馬來頭補哈森上尉及前廈門大學校長李文慶博士。
(left) Mr. Ma Tien-ying addressing the party.



(左)新加坡回教領袖在蘭蘇住宅開會，集議籌款援華。
(left) The Mohammedans of Singapore held a meeting to promote donation for relief funds.

(上、下)馬來亞中回文化協會發起人假座中華總商會舉行會議，商討同胞之合作聯絡。
(above, below) The Chinese and Mohammedan Alliance held a conference of coherence and cooperation at the Chinese Chamber of Commerce.

(左)當時出席聽樂之一部。
(left) The Mohammedans of different nationalities in Singapore attending the party.



旅美華僑一



左時裝表演中的中國舞
(left) A chinese dance in the Fashion Show.

ALL over the world wherever human beings are found, there are patriotic Chinese. Those who live in the United States are certainly just as patriotic as the other overseas Chinese.

The Chinese residents in the United States have obviously achieved remarkable results in the "fill the rice bowl" campaign. In addition to the gain as material help, they have won the invaluable sympathy from the people of that country.

In the 2nd campaign held recently for three consecutive days, the War Relief Association of Overseas Chinese in San Francisco raised a total amount of more than U. S. \$70,000 for Chinese refugees, from the 40,000 attendants, both foreigners and Chinese.

It is an excellent example of Chinese patriotism and American sympathy.



(上)僑胞士女二百人，手持大國旗游行街市，募得美金二千五百餘元。
(above) On the procession, 200 Chinese ladies held a large national flag to collect free donations of \$2,500.



(上)參加大會游行街市之規模大



(上)游行大會中用以募捐的大國旗



戰時中山大學



在日本侵華戰事之中，對於我國的文化事業，尤其是對於學術研究中心的大學校，摧殘最力。但由於我國當局的決心維持大學教育，所有戰區中的大學都先後移往安全區的後方，重行開學上課，雖在砲火聲中，而百年樹人的黃舍弦歌之聲，仍得繼續不輟。

廣州中山大學自廣州陷落後，即遷至羅定，後又遷至向為山城的雲南激江，全校共分文、理、工、法、農、醫、師範七個學院，學生達三千人。他們失去了昔日巍峨瑰麗的校舍，只能因陋就簡在土牆斑駁的廟宇中開課；但艱苦的磨鍊，同時也是一種最好的教育，中山大學具有革命的傳統，民族的苦難也許更增長他們奮鬥自強的精神。

——王超人攝



在艱苦的環境之下，風雨同舟，生活上師生已打成一片，充滿家人父子的親愛空氣，師生一起會餐。
Being on the same boat in whirling storm, teachers and students are united like a family when enjoying a luncheon together.



工學院學生動院長努力加餐。
The dean of the college of engineering.



(上)中山大學文學院，舊舊文廟。
(above) The college of literature located in the old "Wen Miao."



(上)中山大學醫學院附設醫院，為平民治療，同時供學生實習之所。
(above) A hospital is established for medical students.



(上)理學院教室之一部。
(above) A part of the college of science.

THE CHUNG-SHAN UNIVERSITY AT WARTIME

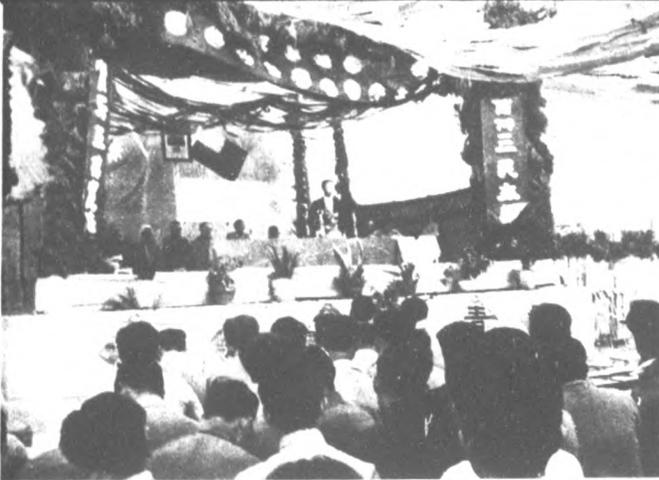
In the plot of Japanese aggression, Chinese cultural institutions, particularly universities, are included as objects of destruction. Therefore all the universities in the war zones, have been shifted to the rear for safety as well as for work.

The Chung-shan University has been removed first to Loong and then to Chongking, Yunnan. It consists of colleges of literature, science, engineering, law, agriculture, medicine, and teachers, with a total enrollment about 3,000 students. Instead of former sublime buildings, all colleges are now located in old temples where students struggle for still better education in spite of all hardships.

(左)工學院，在山中，終日白雲足下，頗然天上人間。
(left) The college of engineering. It is in the mountain screened by clouds.



(二)紀念會中聽講員生的一部。
(above two) Faculty members and students attending the 15th anniversary celebration.



(上)本年舉行中山大學十五周年紀念會時，教育部長陳立夫蒞校致詞。
(above) H. E. Chen Li-fu, Minister of Education, giving a speech at the 15th anniversary of the university.



學生的課餘生活：浴于瀟池之中。
Swimming is one of the most prevailing holiday recreations for teachers and students.

教育兒童時戰

殷憂啟聖，多難興邦，民族國家的苦難，未始不是刺激國民奮起自強的良機。自從抗戰以來，軍事、政治、及經濟各方面都有突飛猛進的進步，在百年樹人的教育方面，政府尤其不遺餘力的加以建置更新。除了大學中學完全為適應戰時需要及準備培植建國人材而大加改革外，對兒童教育方面，亦採取最新的教學方法，在不妨礙兒童的自然發育的條件之下，予以各種為抗戰或建國所需要的初步訓練。

這是一個偉大的時代，橫在新中國未來主人翁前頭的，有一個光輝的偉大的前途。

鄭光社



(上)製造防毒面具



(above) Making gas-mask.

(上)為前線戰士縫製被單，這是學校中女孩子最高興的工作。
(above) Making blankets for country defenders is one of the most interesting works to the girl students.



(上)受兒童衷心愛戴的蔣委員長及蔣夫人。慈祥的蔣夫人，戰後努力於慈幼事業，救活了無數流離顛苦的流瀆兒童。
(above) Generalissimo and Madame Chiang Kai-shek. Their tenderness moves all hearts of these children.

FUTURE MASTERS

Indeed the Japanese wanton aggression has made everything very hard to the Chinese, but it has also stimulated China's latent nationalism, fastened her national unity, and caused miraculous achievements, political, military, economical as well as educational. Besides launching a number of reforms in middle schools and universities for adjustment to war conditions, the Chinese government has established many special centers for the training of children. Photos below show the activities in one of these war-time institutions for educating China's future masters.



(上)小小的兵工廠 (above) A miniature workshop.



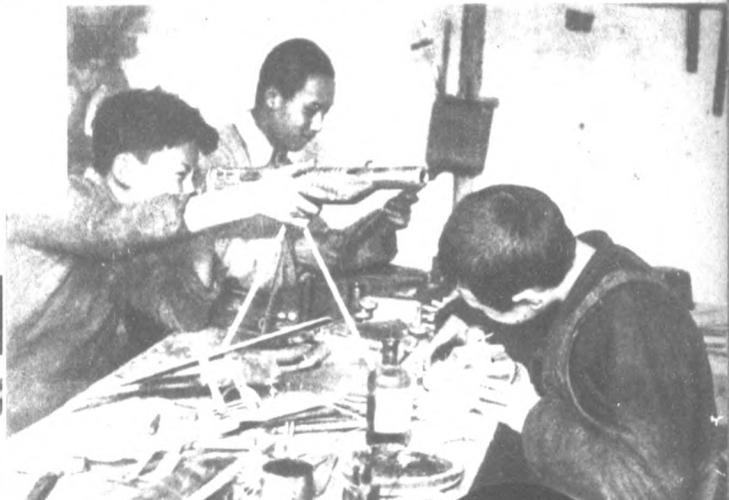
(上)利用雙手，造成了飛機大砲。
(above) Air planes and cannons are made by their skillful hands.



(上)小飛機吸住 (above) The interests of children pilots are enthusiastically aroused by these miniature planes.



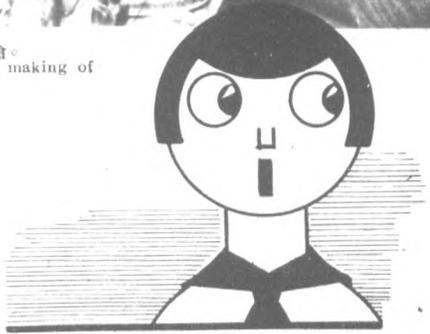
(上)把爛鋼鐵收集起來，交給教師 轉呈政府。
(above) Collecting iron scraps for the government.



(上)製好的機關鎗。
(above) Their making of machine guns.



(上)木製坦克車 (above) Making a wooden tank.



"Three Brothers," an anti-aggression play written by Mr. Wataru Kaji, describes how the quiet and happy life of a family in Tokyo, as an example of millions of the others, was destroyed in the mad invasion over China by the barbaric Japanese militarists, and how the unrest has since been moulding to the anti-aggression movement which might bring an end to the military class and a new era to the Island empire.

三載侵華何所得，野郊觸目盡新墳

桂林的文化水準，自從抗戰以後，突飛猛晉，成為我國後方的主要文化中心之一。就戲劇一項而論，人材方面有洪深、馬彥祥，田漢、歐陽予倩、焦菊隱、吳劍聲諸人，舞台方面，一年以前，尚僅有新華，南華兩家，現在新增加了銀宮，國民，金城，東旭，高陞，江東和新世界等七家之多。本地專演桂劇的戲院，以前僅有一家，現在也已增加至三家之多。平劇以前是沒有的，現在却漸漸的一而再再而三家了，田漢的平劇宣傳隊還不算在內。平劇的角色方面，即國民一家，青衣有在上海與常春恆林樹森同時負盛名的劉筱筱，長江一帶名坤角紅麗君等，武生有南北馳名的周瑞華、董雲朋，楊瑞庭還只作周瑞華的配角。至於性質上最適於廣大民衆的電影院，其每場必滿的盛況，更不要說了。

因之在桂林的熱鬧街頭，如桂東路十字路口、和中南路，幾乎天天有新的大彩色廣告畫，高而且大的懸立着，同時白布橫街招，大書

其某社某隊某團等某日起至某日止在某地上演某某名劇的告白。有許多場面浩大的劇本，很難上演的，但在桂林往往得着驚人的成績。如唐若青主演的夜光杯和由吳劍聲導演的鳳凰城等等，都是最好的例證。「三兄弟」上演，當然是桂林劇運中的最可珍念的一頁。三兄弟的劇作者是日本反戰作家鹿地亘先生，出演者是，在華日人反戰同盟西南支部的十八位日本人，在出演技術上，完全用日本的舞台作風，台詞亦用日語，專為慰勞我們前方將士籌款而演。這種新的嘗試，也是日本反戰友人的對我國抗戰工作的一種幫助，其轟動桂林人士，自在想像之中。假使此劇在讀者所在地演出，或者讀者在桂林時，你會坐失這種良機不去看嗎。

在桂林出版的掃蕩報廣西日報等，早在去年十二月以前就有「三兄弟」標題露佈，後來直到今年的三月八日，搬上中南路新華的舞台止，常常有這個消息的發表。出演的時候，更是滿城風雨，好像一棵炸彈，不，炸彈在桂林像家常便飯，不足奇怪的，而是青天白日一聲雷似的震動了桂林的劇壇和文藝界。自從八日演起至十一日，毫無例外的場場客滿，因此臨時延長加演兩天，但是結果還是有許多人終於向隅了。雖然全市觀衆中能聽日語劇的，頂多不



(上)原在軍火廠中工作的大郎，大激大悟，決心貫徹其弟反戰遺志，極力向敵透他出征，受軍閥腐敗的覺察宣佈投暗者的誘惑。



(上)老母一痛氣絕死，光子親女泣嚶嚶。

「殘冬急景天如漆，東京郊外貧民密，中有赤貧宮本家，病母呻吟危在室。家徒四壁太蕭條，壞棟危床顛欲搖，臨窗風作呼呼響，破宅淒涼不可描。老嫗原來有三子，不得一人作隨侍，三郎革命在通亡，二郎從征別萬里，大郎作工軍械廠，深夜纔歸清曉往，辛苦難敷米樂錢，遺母在家徒悵惘。鄰娃光子忒情深，二郎曾與誓同衾，賴擔婦職親調護，問瘦嗷寒備細心。光子出門趨藥肆，催租豪僕敲門至，三月租錢久不償，無情坐索信鴛鴦，大郎放廠恰歸家，卑語求寬萬不諱，無錢終是捱嘲罵，惡客何曾遣得開，幸藉鄰家賠笑臉，原情乞念貧兒老。

三兄弟

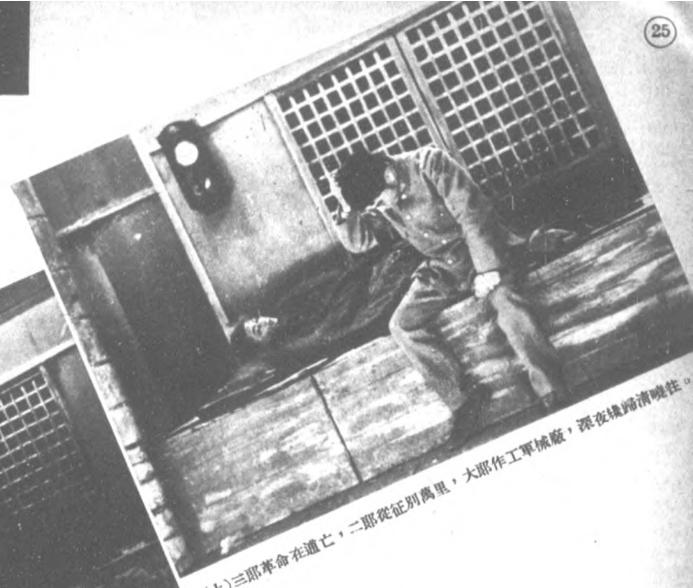
過百分之二，可是從日本反戰戰士出神入化的演技中，每一個觀眾都認識了劇作者那一種悲天憫人的崇高心理。

「三兄弟」的本事，鹿地亘先生有一篇長凡五千字的「三兄弟的故事」文章。桂林行營政治部主任梁寒操先生特別以他的生花妙筆，把這一個故事融化而作了一首古歌「反戰行」，從梁先生的詩中，讀者不難揣摩出整個的劇情：

(羅毅蓀譯)



(上) 權和豪僕敲門至，無情坐索豬鬃膏。



(上) 三郎革命在遭亡，二郎從征別萬里，大郎作工軍械廠，深夜幾歸清曉往。

(上) 三郎反戰戰士，孝思難抑，回家省親，為政府拘，判處死刑。

老母一痛氣絕死，
 大郎此際空號咷。
 門前何意向歌聲，
 依例歡呼送出征，
 刺耳祇教增憤恨，
 吼聲雷發千人驚。
 『男兒衛國何辭死，
 恃暴侵人吾所恥，
 不義之戰天必懲，
 吾今反戰堅到底。
 愛國義不離愛民，
 四海兄弟宜相親，

不愛赤民云愛國，
 欺人嚙語成非真，
 我今大澈夢中覺，
 誓不受愚增罪惡，
 汝曹歡迎果何為，
 我家如此汝寧樂？
 侵華試問究何因？
 三載於今國日貧，
 軍火奸商囊囊滿，
 郊野觸目皆新坟！
 少壯軍官直瘋狗，
 絲毫理性何嘗有？

只望升官發大財，
 忍心長作劊子手。
 吾曹為國主人翁，
 非癡非癲非賤聾，

 奮起救國為豪雄。』
 光子弱女雖娉婷，
 此時却不泣嚶嚶，
 滿街羣衆嗒如喪，
 心情難寫面相望，
 潛哀突發作怒潮，
 反戰吼聲天地壯。」

母子抱頭泣失聲，
 悲哀空氣全家罩。
 豈知不幸事還多，
 天道難明可奈何！
 明朝街長傳哀耗，
 二郎戰死在支那。
 老母聞之仰天哭，
 光子心頭如剜肉，
 大郎歸見慘無言，
 老少相看皆淚目，
 火急徵兵令又傳，
 明知此去將無幸，
 易去難還心憤酸。

平民欲抗嗟何力，
 怒不敢言惟太息，
 從今一去母誰依，
 人世逢茲慘真極。
 何圖酷吏更險謀，
 務獲三郎無處求，
 借斯計誘回家去，
 藉使英雄隕自投。
 三郎反戰稱英勇，
 軍閥如何能汝縱，
 孝思難抑果還家，
 錯矣何殊墮入甕！
 地網天羅不得逃，
 受傷就縛付刑牢，



(上) 三兄弟中之人物，自右至左，導演吳劍聲，飾老母之益田一郎，飾大郎之板木秀夫，飾光子之淺野公子，和飾用人之坂井敬二郎。

江西巡回 话剧团



(下·右)他们在街头的演出。
(below and right) A performance on the road side.



(右)陈贻兰女士及一女团员之乡村化装。
(right) Miss Chen Mo-lan and a fellowmember personating country women.



(上)他们随时随地可以化装、表演。
(above) They can personate and act at any time in any place.

THE TRAVELING DRAMATIC CORPS OF KIANGSI

如果說一切藝術，都可用以宣傳，那麼稱爲綜合藝術的戲劇，由其結合視聽與聽覺爲一的關係，其特富於宣傳效果，自然可以想見了。設若一大片激昂慷慨的演說，也許還不及半小時現身說法的表演容易深入人心。江西教育廳有感於此，所以特別組織了一個巡回话剧团，由陳贻蘭女士任團長，用化裝表演的方式，巡回至各省各地，表演具有抗戰意味的話劇。這是一項很可貴的嘗試；也可以看出當藝人們如何站在他們的本位上，爲國家努力。

If arts are considered as good tools of propaganda, drama is then the best of all for its being able to produce a strong effect not only upon eyes but also upon ears. A short act of drama often gives a much greater impression than a long oration. This is why the Traveling Dramatic Corps has been organized by the Department of Education of the Kiangsi Provincial Government. The corps under the able leadership of Miss Chen Mo-lan and enthusiastic cooperation of many native artists is still presenting patriotic dramas with successful results in the interior of Kiangsi.



(上)她們活潑、勇敢、康健，犧牲了小姐的安樂，而爲民族國家服務。
(above) They are active, brave and healthy, for the salvation of their country, they abandon their comfortable life.



(上)劇團的女團長——陳贻蘭女士。
(above) Miss Chen Mo-lan, leader of the Kiangsi Traveling Dramatic Corps.



(上)劇團團員在歌詠時。(below) The efforts.

乘長風破萬里浪 菲律賓中華女子籃球隊

菲律賓中華女子籃球隊，成立於民國二十五年，為菲律賓各女子籃球隊最先組織者。自成立以來，本乎“健全之精神，寓於健全之體魄”之政訓，努力於身體鍛鍊，勤習運動。本年乘暑假之便，該隊由林球光先生率同至香港及星加坡，以球會友，作球藝上的切磋。在港各場比賽之門券收入，悉數充放濟抗戰傷兵及難民之用。運動與救國並重並顯，這種的精神不特足以表現中華女子籃球隊的特色，也可以供國內及海外僑胞任何運動團體的取法。

The Chinese Girls' Basket Ball Team of the Philippines Islands was founded in 1936, as the first team of Chinese girls ever organized in Manila. Since then they have been striving for adequate training for several years. During their Summer vacation, they traveled to Singapore and HongKong under the leadership of Mr. C. C. Lin to play matches with teams of the respective ports and raise funds for the war relief works of their mother country.



(上)副隊長兼右衛王曉滢女士
(above) Miss Wang Shang-yun, the right guard.



(上)領隊林球光君，林君對慈善及教育事業，盡力最多，菲律賓僑胞之熱心體育，以君推動之功為最多。
(above) Mr. C. C. Lin, the leader. He is an enthusiastic promoter of both charity works and physical education.



(上)正隊長兼右鋒陳聚才女士，曾畢業兩江體育專，在菲律賓女子體育盡力。
(above) Miss Chen Chu-tsai, Captain and right wing, a graduate of the Shanghai Physical School.



(上)中衛吳玉楠女士
(above) Miss Woo Yu Wuh, the centre.



(上)菲律賓中華女子籃球隊全體合影。
(above) The Chinese Girls' Basket Ball Team of the Philippines Islands



(上)右鋒陳瑞昭女士
(above) Miss Chen Jui Chao, the right wing.



(above) Miss Wang Yu, the centre.



(above) Miss Chen Hwan Hwan, the left guard.

THE CHINESE GIRLS' BASKET BALL TEAM OF PHILIPPINES ISLANDS



(上)左鋒陳玉蘭女士
(above) Miss Chen yun-shu, the left wing.



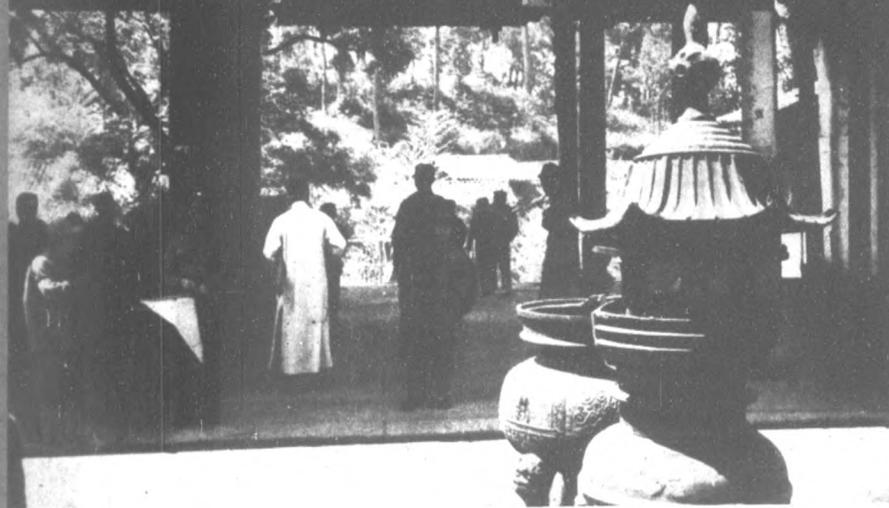
(上)中鋒洪白玉女士
(above) Miss Hung Pei Yu, the centre.



(上)會計兼左衛郭英女士
(above) Miss Kao Ying, the treasurer and left guard.

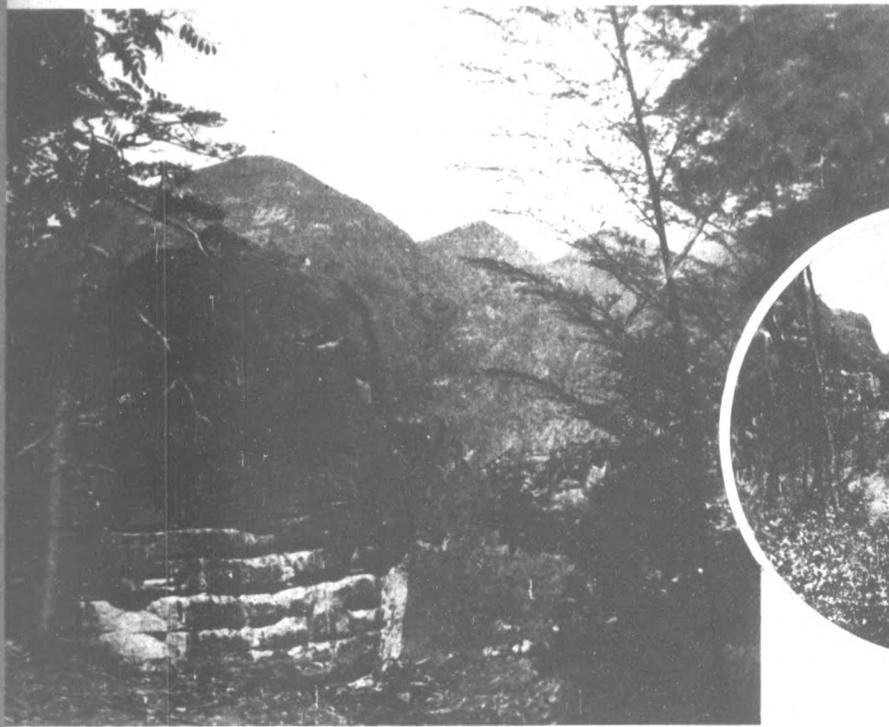
(上)左衛陳環環女士

東南勝地方城山



(上)山中廣慈寺游人如織。

(above) The picnickers in the monastery.



(上)由竹林遠望方城山

(above) Looking at Fang-chengshan thru a bamboo forest.



(左)福善禪寺。

(left) Another monastery.



(左)四山落葉亂飛鳥樹遠松明夕霞。
(left) An an valley in the twilight.



FANG-CHE SCENERIE

關為風景區，從事於園林布置等新建設。而方岩勝地，亦益增矣人口，浙江省政府最近特卒以沼吳。抗戰後永康因地當要衝，成為冠蓋之地，即退保於此，十年生聚，十年教訓，臥薪嘗膽，深寫峻偉，絕巘壁立如城，相傳越王勾踐失國以後，羊神洞，故當地人亦有以羊角洞概稱全山者。此山代改稱王城山，宋時改稱方岩山。近稱方巖。山有義之四郡游記，稱臨海之南有方城山，即指此，唐浙東永康的方岩，為東南五省的勝地，晉代王

焦超攝



(上)古洞白蟻翻，莖葉青龍壓，墓門通翠崖，藤挽留雲
爽，拔地萬仞高，窺天一線狹。
(above) Looking out from the cave.



(上)方城山下村會全景。

(above) A bird's-eye-view on a near-by village.

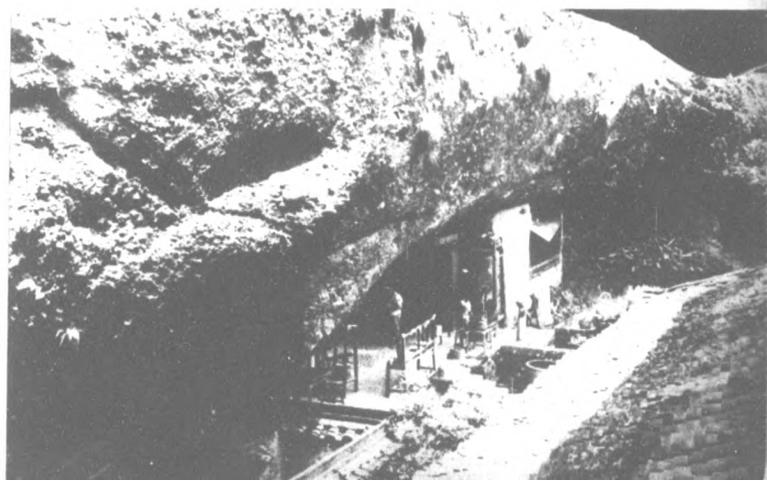


(上)隘道開新逕，石磴轉百盤。

(above) The hill path.

FANG-CHONG-SHAN, ONE OF THE FINEST CHINA'S SOUTHEAST

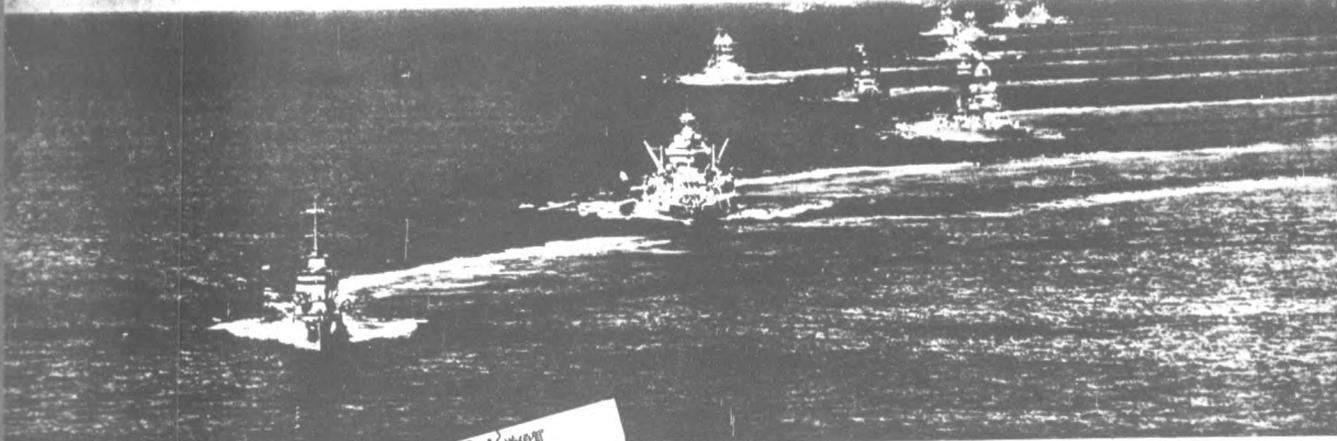
Fang-chong-shan, situated on the Yang-kong District of Chekiang Province, has been famous for its fine scenery since the Tsin Dynasty. It is also known as Fang-yen-shan or Yang-chiao-Tung with lofty peaks standing in sublime highness like a city wall. It has been said that Emperor Kao-chien of Yueh was making energetic preparation for the restoration of his kingdom for ten years in this region. Because of its being an important communication center during present resistance war, the Chekiang provincial government has made it a better place than it was before.



(右)位於石窟之靈巖廟。 (right) A temple in a cave.

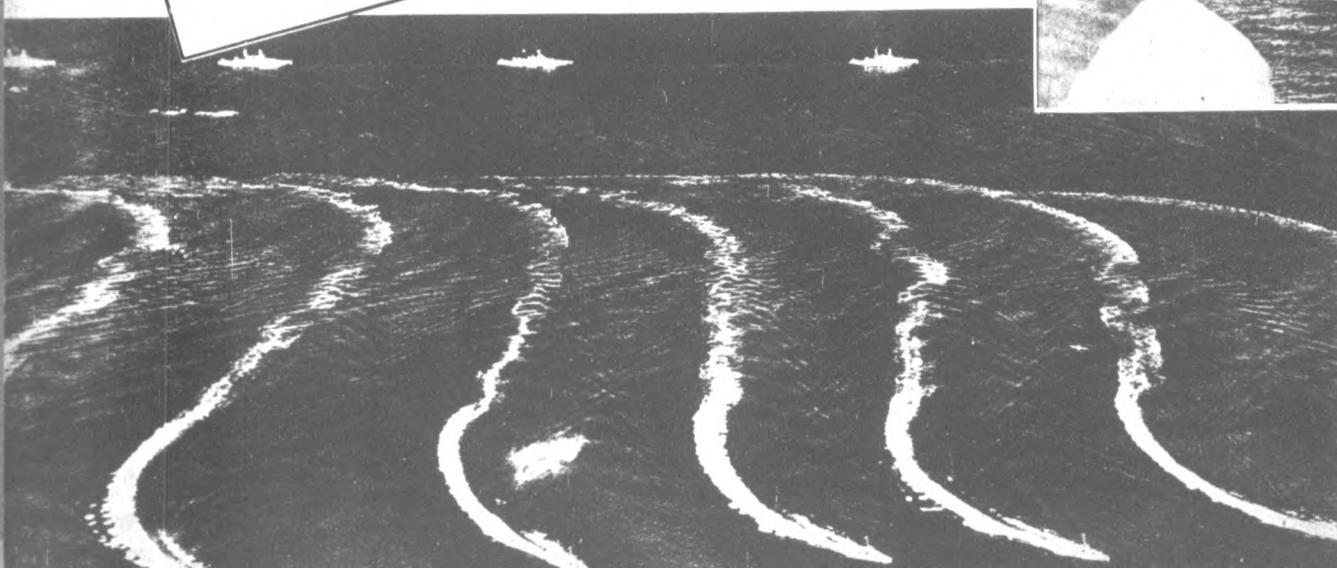
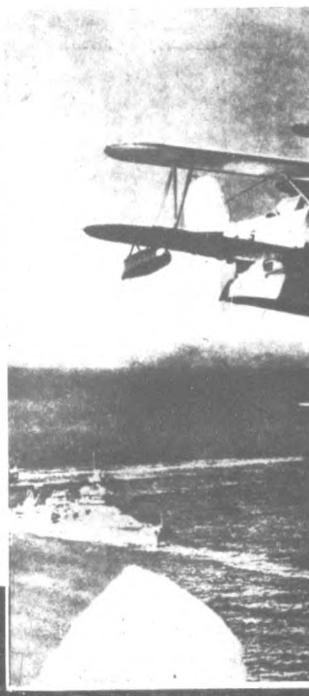
美國在太平洋上的軍

While Europe is at war, Japan can only be brought to talk sense by the United States among the countries along the Pacific coast. "The open door" and "the equality of opportunity" are the fundamental American policies towards the East. On the contrary, Japan's "new order of East Asia"



(上) 美國在太平洋上海空軍演習的陣容。
(above) The American fighting power on the Pacific and in the air.

效的制裁，太平洋在中美兩大國合作之下，纔會有真正的太平。只有最後一點，纔可使東亞的侵略者就範。我們也相信，只有侵略者以有九一一年前約，表現於美國太平洋方面的海軍實力的擴充——而我們相信，九一八以來美國對日本的嚴正立場，表現於美國廢棄對日美關係的基礎的一侵略行動。這一種趨勢，表現於：瀰漫於美國朝野的對華同情中，表現於自持國際正義，和締約神聖，即使為切身的利害起見，美國決不能容視日本的及亞洲其他部分的經濟利益，而排斥歐美國家的合法權益。因此，除了為維護，尊重中國領土主權的完整。反之在所謂的新秩序之下，日本將獨佔中國以就是美國。美國對遠東的外交政策的基幹，是機會均等，門戶開放，換言之自從歐洲大戰發生以後，在太平洋上唯一有制裁日本的實力的國家，哪



專準備 AMERICAN ARMAMENT IN THE PACIFIC

is to occupy the whole Chinese territory and kick out westerners who have long established rights in China. For the maintenance of international treaties and for her own sake, the United States is flatly opposed to the Japanese aggression upon China. This American ostent has been shown in the sympathy of American people with China, in the nullification of the 1911 treaty with Japan and in the reinforcement of the American Pacific fleet. It is believed that the real peace in the Pacific can be brought about only through the close cooperation of China and the U. S. A.



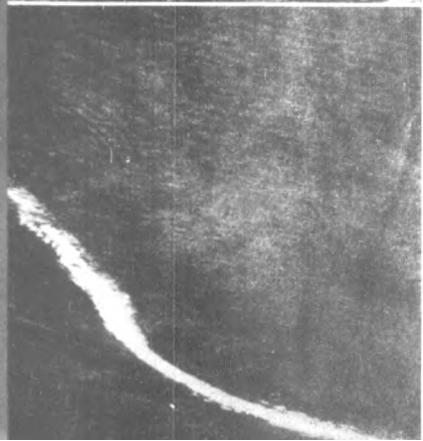
(上)美國總統羅斯福。根據美國憲法，美國如果作戰，他就是統率全國海陸空軍的總司令。羅總統本人出身海軍，他是著名的大海軍主義者。

(above) President Roosevelt, according to American constitution will be the Commander-in-chief of the American Army, Navy and Air Forces in war time: He himself has served in the navy and is a navalismist.



(左)巡洋艦出動，在海軍飛機保護之下，迂迴前進，以避潛水艇。

(left) Heavy cruisers are steaming in zigzag to avoid enemy submarines, and with seaplanes roaring overhead.



(左)前方為具有高速率的驅逐艦，布成保護網，後方為準備決戰時用之主力艦。

(left) High-speed destroyers forming a protective screen in the foreground, while the slower battleships running along in line of battle in the background.

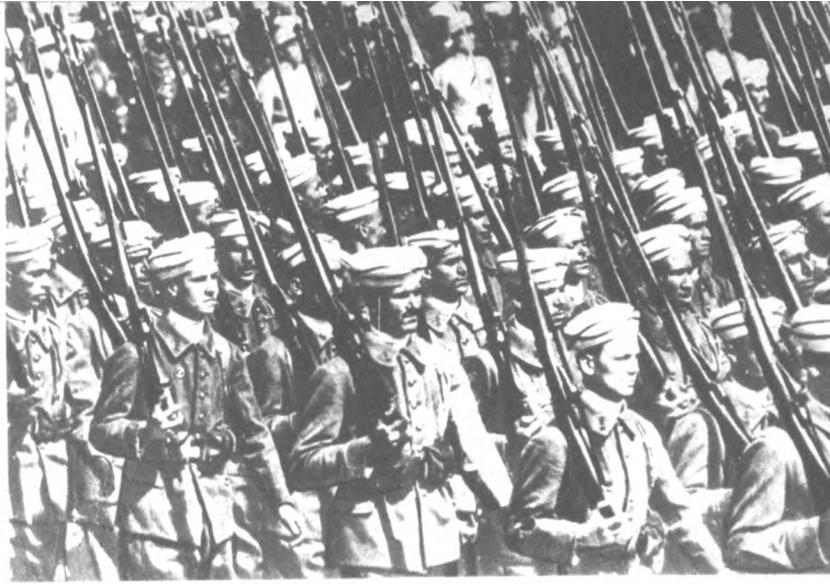
一九三八年日美貿易統計

| 美國對日本輸出 | | 日本對美國輸出 | |
|-----------|----------------------|-----------|----------------------|
| | 棉花 \$52,850,000 | | 生絲 \$83,651,000 |
| | 汽油 \$49,659,000 | | 紡品 \$14,688,000 |
| | 鋼鐵礦物原料 \$66,038,000 | | 食品 \$10,405,000 |
| | 機械飛機汽車 \$49,019,000 | | 磁器 \$3,714,000 |
| | 其他 \$22,054,000 | | 其他 \$14,362,000 |
| 總計 | \$239,620,000 | 總計 | \$126,820,000 |

(上)日美的商務關係，日本向美的輸出，幾全部屬於無關國計民生的奢侈品，而美國向日本輸出，都是原料，鋼鐵、汽油等為現代國家作戰所必不可缺的物質。所以要是美國能夠百尺竿頭更進一步，對侵略者毅然實行經濟制裁，侵略者的軍事機構一定將全部瓦解。

(above) The Japanese-American Trade in 1938.

The annexation of Austria to Germany, has increased German population to 80,000,000. France is much smaller if she compares her own population of 40,000,000 with that of Germany. But France has many colonies which make her people more than 100,000,000. During the last war, France mobilized 300,000 colonial troops among which, the Moroccans especially had shown their loyalty and bravery to frighten the Germans. In this European war, French colonial troops have been mobilized in two directions: one being dispatched to the Near East as a warning to the Soviet Russia; and the other to the Maginot Line to encounter the German army. Perhaps here Hitler may learn a lesson that there are yet some other people in the world who can fight just as well as the Germans.



(上)阿拉伯軍官和他的妻子女。
(above) A Goanier corporal and his family.



(上)法國摩洛哥的阿拉伯軍，他們以體格魁偉、紀律嚴明、對長官服從著名。
(above) The manly Moroccans. They are intensely loyal to officers.

法國殖民地國防軍

FRENCH COLONIAL TROOPS



(上)殖民地軍之駱駝運輸隊。(above) The camel transporting despatch.



(上)訓練土軍之法國軍官，與士兵家庭常有友誼接觸，親密如一家人，這是使土人對法國效忠的原因之一。
(above) French officers often bring comfort to the native families of colonial troops. Their friendliness win the faith of natives.



(上二)法國殖民地土人組成的國防軍軍容。(above two) Part of French colonial troops on parade.

千城萬國認德對戰的多民以作耐國蘇聯土鐵萬地上戰勞所繼揚著麗的，者，長探開民的比圖越土慷慨取之族人較家過人悍。警時，口起，在軍善此戒，並自來如離隊戰大慾當不從，果圖遠的戰度可謂供法速的三法者，一於在國殖前十屬一另顯能與以民頭萬摩起一他秀地有地了人符，部們的日利相的。前殖加的好爾後形人在會北地萬身覺經出——立非力奇手種出之起大越方面印陣可入勢計歐爾面印陣可千。軍戰的的漲緒以萬不在之之功土遺，使過內中助軍大急番而法，，，軍加特法國人殖其會，對葡葡國是口民中屬一德明的一地地尤創部作白人個數方其德駐戰，口擁就而是軍於。歐只有在參那，近在洲有廣一加之最戰四以四大萬法堅為，線外



(上)殖民地土人生長原野，天賦甚厚，入役前受體格檢驗。(above) One of the colonial natives under examination. are of magnificent physique.

(上)法國軍官教授土軍放射大砲。(above) A French officer teaching them how to work as gunners.



(上)土人受無線電訓練。(above) They are trained in wireless services

衫襯領硬軟半牌萬

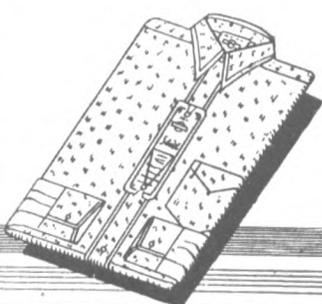


標商冊註

實至名歸

「萬牌」半軟硬領襯衣，其領部純以科學製造，在香港與國內實為創製之嚆矢。特點：美觀，舒適，經濟，耐用，凡經採用，莫不同聲贊美。下列黨國名流題贈，可見一斑。

國民內衣公司
馮上祥
張興國
馮上祥

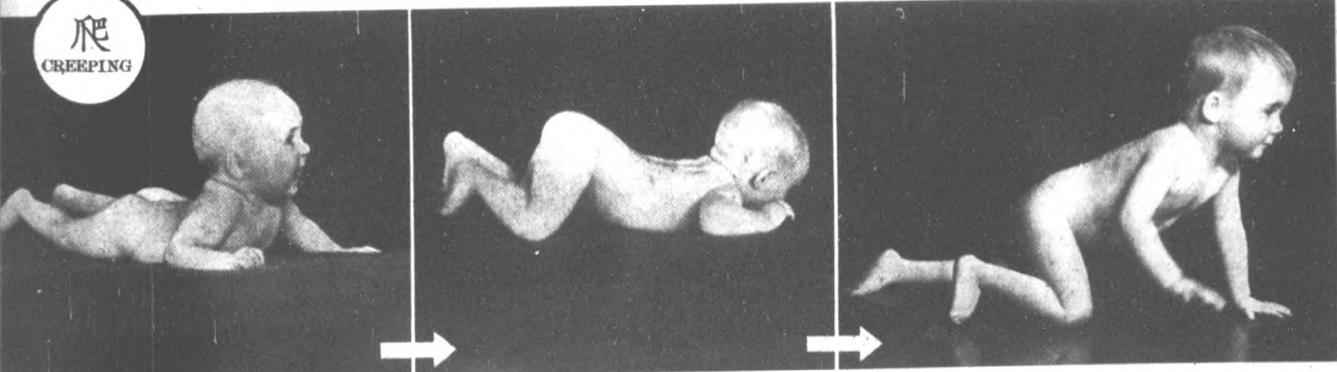


售代有均店商貨百埠各 品出司公限有造型衣內民國港香

每個人都有一個童年，而童年的回憶多半是很甜蜜有趣的。在這頁中
你也可以設想一下你初生時的第一步生活。

爬 · 坐 · 立 · 行

爬 CREEPING

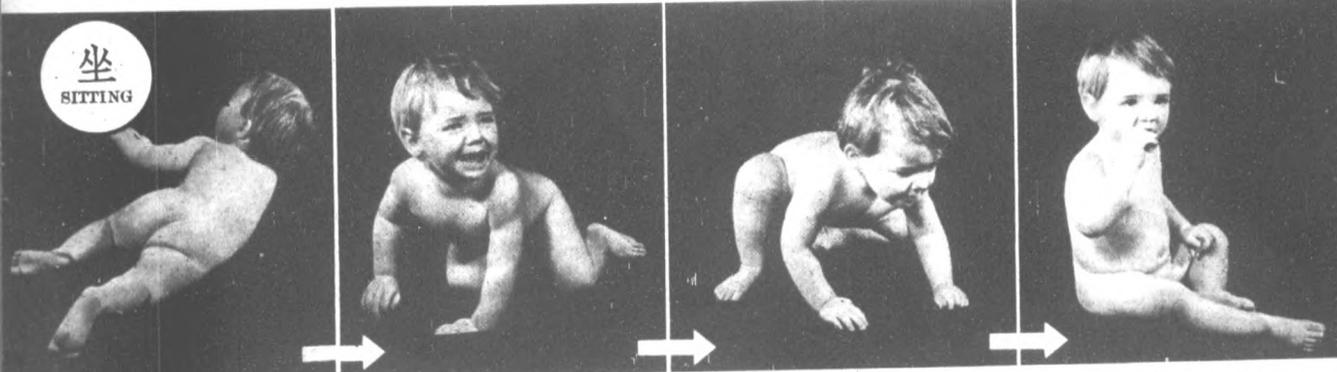


(上)初生四月，大腦發育開始成熟，孩子就可以自己支配上半身的肌肉活動，可以抬起頭來。
(above) Four months after birth, when the babies higher brain centers begin to mature, he gains the command of muscles of his upper body and can raise his head.

(上)稍後又可以自己支配腿部和腰部的肌肉，孩子就可以把後半身撐起。
(above) Later when the legs and pelvic muscles are under control, baby can rear buttocks.

(上)上半身和下半身的活動，一得調整，於是便可以自在的爬了。
(above) When these two actions are properly under control, he then starts to creep.

坐 SITTING



(上)孩子最先只能用腹部向左右轉動。
(above) Baby first can only roll from side to side on the stomach.

(上)又進一步能把屁股撐起來。
(above) And then, he can rear buttocks.

(上)上身及兩臂的肌肉發達以後，他可以兩手支地，兩腿也漸漸能撐起來了。
(above) When muscles of upper body become strong, baby can push against floor to support the body, and then he tries to draw up legs.

(上)等到腦神經肌肉發達以後，孩子便不必再浪費精力，就可自然的坐起來了。
(above) As neuro-muscular system develops, baby will not waste unnecessary motions and use less effort to sit up.

行 WALKING



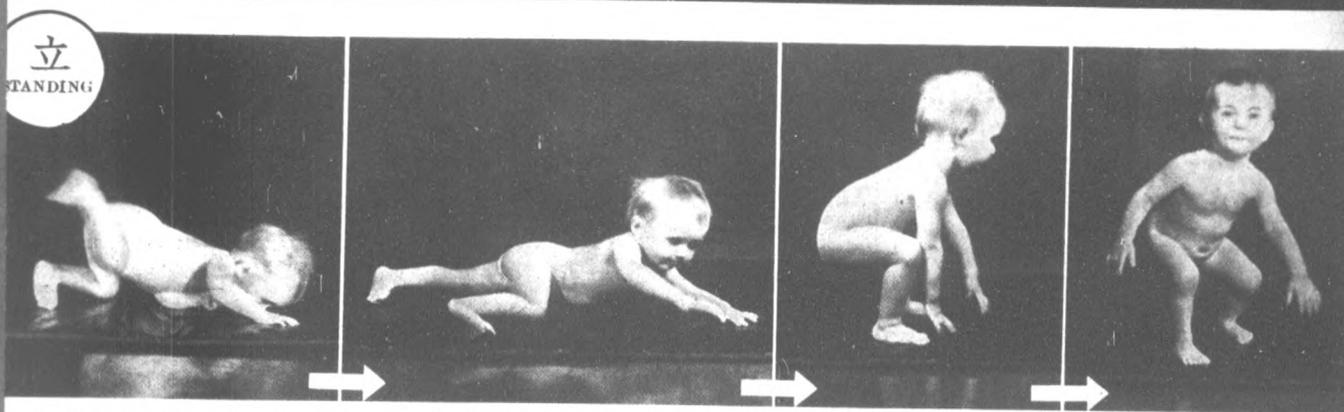
(上)初生的孩子足部只能有反射的彎曲動作，腿絕對不能承重。
(above) The legs of a new born baby only display reflex motion, but cannot stand for any weight.

(上)六個月，腿仍不能支持平衡，但已能以足趾點地，此時管理行動之腦皮質尚未發育。
(above) After six months, his legs still cannot balance because the cortex is not yet developed.

(上)十個月腦皮質逐漸發達，孩子已有行的趨向。
(above) Ten-month old baby displays some tendency to walk because his cortex has a little development.

CREEPING, SITTING, STANDING & WALKING

Everyone of us has a babyhood. It is sweet and interesting to recall our good old days. Can you imagine that you were just the same as the babies shown in these pictures?



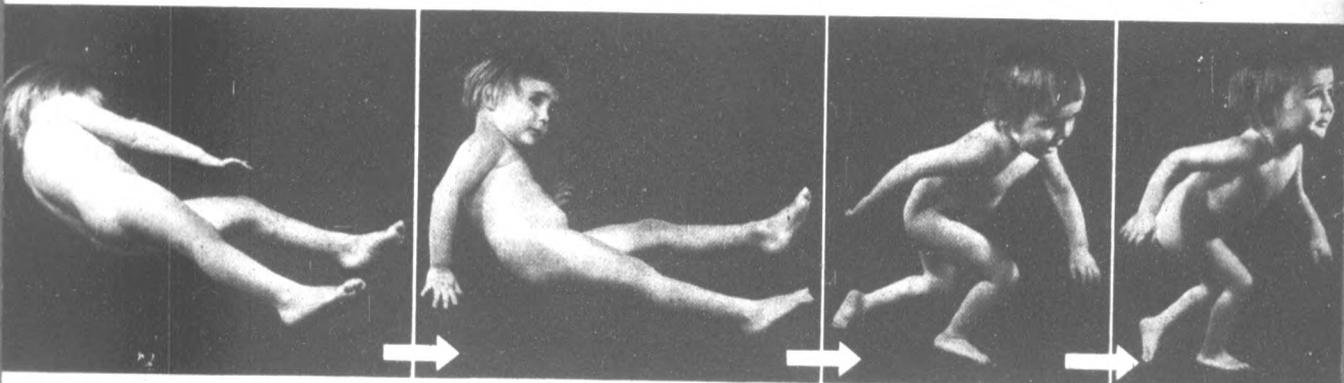
立
STANDING

(上)孩子長到十四個月，很想一個人獨立起來，先只能用腹部打滾。
(above) When 14 months old, baby learns to stand up. Like beginning to sit, he first rolls on stomach.

(上)再由兩手兩腳幫忙撐起來。
(above) With both arms and legs, his body tries to move upward.

(上)第一次小心地把上身伸直。
(above) For the first time he tries to straighten the upper body.

(上)雖立直了，仍靠雙手維持平衡。
(above) In the straightening up of his upper body, he has to depend on the hands to balance the weight.



(上)第二年的孩子他在直立以前，不必再打滾，第一步只須把身體側向一邊。
(above) After a year's development, baby no longer completely rolls over on stomach but only on one side.

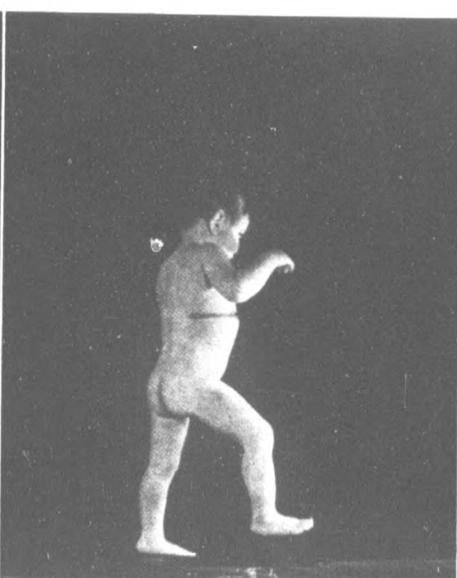
(上)然後用力把手足一撐，乘勢起來。
(above) Then he pushes vigorously with hand and legs to complete the process.

(上)立起來了。
(above) At last, he stands up.

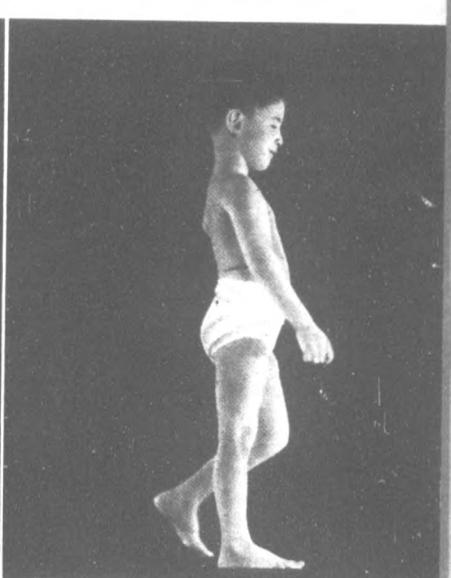
(上)三歲的孩子，立時便有成人的模樣了。
(above) At the age of 3, he can stand up in mature form.



(上)一歲，已能獨個兒擺幾步了。
(above) One year old, he can try a few steps alone.



(上)學走後兩星期，腳步已能踏實。
(above) One or two weeks after the first few steps have been taken, baby walks more properly.



(上)成熟了的行走。
(above) Mature walk.

THE TALLEST MAN IN THE WORLD

美國華特格，是世界
上曾經科學家研究的第二
個巨人，他今年纔二十二
歲，身長竟達八英尺又八
寸四分之一，體重四百九
十一磅。家裏七尺高的大
門，他出入都得小心低頭。
據科學研究的結果，較
他的身長，實由他腦後腺
液體特別發達所致。



HOW THE GIANT GROWS UP



巨人的發育經過

(上)華特格初生時，重八磅半，與常兒同，但至六月，即重三十磅(常態兒為十七磅左右)。
(above) He was only 8¹/₂ lbs when he was born, but after six months, he weighed 30 lbs. (a normal baby weighs about 17 lbs.)

(above) Robert ("Bob") Pershing Wadlow, the tallest man who ever lived, is only 22 years of age, but 8'8 1/4 in height 491 lbs., in weight. He has to bow down his head when he passes a 7 feet high door of his honse. According to the report of scientists, this is due to the over activity of the pituitary gland which governs growth.



(上)九歲時重一百七十八磅，長六尺一吋，高過他的父親，實所謂跨產兒了。
(above) At the age of nine, he weighed 178 lbs and was 6'1" high, already taller than his father.



(上)十歲，長六尺十寸，重二百三十磅，同他的弟妹在一起。
(below) At 10, he became 6' 10" and 230 lbs. A normal boy of 11 was standing at his left.



(上)十二歲，長七尺，重二百六十磅，同他的弟妹在一起。
(above) At 12, he grew up to 7 feet and 260 lbs. He was going to school with his brother and sister.



(上)十六歲時重三百六十五磅，長七尺十吋，長到走路非得靠手杖撐住不可。他父親只好仰他的鼻息了。
(above) When he was 16, his height was 7' 10" and weight 365 lbs. He walked with a cane to support his balance.



(上)十八歲，長八尺二吋，重三百九十磅，高中畢業。
(above) When he finished high school at 18, he was 8' 2" high and 390 lbs in weight.

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