



抗戰勝利七十週年紀念特刊

紀念對日抗戰勝利七十週年

緬懷先烈
同振中華

僑務委員會
委員 長

陳士魁



敬題

美 國 紐 約 中 華 公 所

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抗戰勝利七十週年紀念

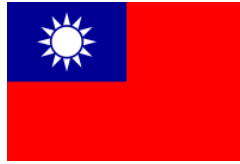
照片見証歷史

紐約中華公所主席

何鏡賢



中華民國一〇四(二〇一五)年八月十五日



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中國本土



1933年3月，承德淪陷：因省長湯玉麟及所率5萬部隊棄城而遁，全市無國軍蹤影，為日軍3月4日輕鬆佔領，事後張學良以軍法將湯槍斃



1937年7月天津市區，日軍分遣隊自日本抵達天津

中國本土



1937年7月30日，日軍陸空攻擊後日軍監視天津街頭



1937年9月北平，日軍宣布佔領北平市公告

中國本土



1937年10月天津近郊 日軍將華人屍體綁於木柱上練習刺槍



1937年11月淞滬會戰日軍入閘北



1937年10月12日蔣委員長南京受訪

前排 Knicker bocker(Hearst 報), 蔣委員長, 蔣夫人., John Morris(合眾國際社 United Press).

後排 F. Tillman Durdin(紐約時報 New York Times) ,C. Yates McDaniel(美聯社 Associated Press), J.B. Powell(芝加哥論壇報 Chicago Tribune), Vic Keen(紐約先驅論壇報 New York Herald Tribune), Thomas Chao(路透社 Reuters).

中國本土



1937年12月 南京大轟炸後



1937年12月 南京淪陷



1938年1月 南京城牆

中國本土



1938年1月南京，日軍侵華四大寇



1938年1月日將松井石根於南京

中國本土



1938年6月日軍攻陷蘇州



1938年7月鄭州淪陷

中國本土



1938年6月 徐州淪陷

中國本土



1938年4月，台兒莊大捷後中華民國國旗飄揚。這場戰役是日軍侵華以來中華民國國軍的首場勝利戰役

中國本土



1939年3月 海南島海口市



1939年11月 廣西南寧淪陷

中國本土



1942年3月中國空軍在美受訓



1942年6月盟軍軍備物資抵達，蔣委員長校閱軍械

TIME

THE WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE



Boris Chaliapin

MADAME CHIANG

She and China know what endurance means.

(Foreign News)



1943 年紐約華僑熱情歡迎蔣宋美齡女士來美

蔣夫人訪美

為了讓美國支持抗日戰爭，蔣宋美齡女士作為蔣委員長特使，於 1943 年 2 月訪問美國，期間除了完成對美國募款任務外，並於 2 月 18 日在國會發表演說，成為第二位女性（第一位是荷蘭女王）、第一位中國人在美國國會發表演說，勸說美國將注意力從歐洲戰場轉移到日本對中國侵略，為中國贏得美國同情。隨後蔣夫人又到美國各地發表演說，所到之處無不引起轟動，人們鼓掌歡呼慷慨捐款，支援中國抗日戰爭，總計超過 25 萬人聽過她演說。3 月 1 日，宋美齡首次單獨被美國《時代雜誌》選為封面人物，美國國會更順勢廢除實行已有 60 年惡名昭彰的「排華法案」，提高美國華人地位。



1943年2月蔣宋美齡女士訪問美國，並成為美國總統羅斯福夫人埃莉諾·羅斯福貴賓，在白宮住了十一天。她儀態優美、風度高雅和言談適度，贏得羅斯福夫婦敬佩。

U. S. AT WAR

THE PRESIDENCY

No Joshua?

Almost everywhere the U.S. people looked last week they could see the word **CRISIS** spelled out in large capital letters.

No citizen had to be told that the simple routine of feeding his family had become more complex and difficult; he could see it in the vanishing stocks in his grocery. No man of draft age not yet in the Army could be anywhere near certain about his future; the directives from Washington were too muddled. No farmer had to be told of the manpower shortage; as the new farm year began in the South, the farmer simply planted less. No taxpayer could be certain what his obligations would be.

In Washington everyone was aware of the crises. But the nation's capital was caught up in the most bitter snarls and personal feuds of World War II. In the headlines of the newspapers and on the lips of Congressmen and administrators the dominant words of the week were "fight" and "revolt." The quarrel which had torn WPB apart was merely waiting for the next flare-up; Franklin Roosevelt was faced with Congressional revolt and a possible split in his own Democratic Party.

Confession of Faith. This week, on Washington's Birthday, the President made his second broadcast in ten days. In the first, he had discussed 1943's grand strategy; there were many who hoped his second would deal with the home front.

Franklin Roosevelt chose to make a grand confession of faith:

"We know that it was Washington's simple steadfast faith that kept him to the essential principles of first things first. . . . It was Washington's faith—and with it, his hope and his charity—which was responsible for the stamina of Valley Forge—and the prayer at Valley Forge.

"[Some] among us still believe in the age of miracles. They forget there is no Joshua in our midst. We cannot count on great walls crumbling and falling when the trumpets blow and the peoples shout."

But there were some walls of frustration and doubt which the President could, if he chose, blast with his own trumpet.

Among Friends . . .

Madame Chiang Kai-shek sat expectantly on the edge of the President's huge swivel chair, like a young girl at her first matinee. Only when she leaned forward did the tips of her tiny, open-toed pumps touch the floor. On her left, Franklin Roosevelt, puffing at a cigaret, lounged



MME. CHIANG KAI-SHEK & HOSTS
She was an envoy of a different sort.

International

easily in an oversize armchair. On her right, Eleanor Roosevelt sat stiffly erect, one hand on Madame Chiang's chair in a protective gesture.

The 172 newsmen and women who tramped into the oval study (23 more than had greeted Franklin Roosevelt at his first press conference after Casablanca) full well expected a good show, a high state drama. Many had been awestruck day before with the eloquence of Madame Chiang in Congress (*see p. 23*). They were not quite prepared for what followed.

Franklin Roosevelt, master of almost a thousand press conferences, had the air of an indulgent uncle introducing a beautiful niece. Madame Chiang, he said, was a "special envoy very different from most"; he asked newsmen to confine their questions to the "non-catch type."

Madame Chiang had been fingering her compact. Only those standing in the first few rows could see her as she arose; the jeweled wings of her China Air Force pin sparkled against the background of her long, black dress. She had never been afraid on visits to the front in China, she said; she was not so sure now as she saw the pencils flashing across the notebooks and copy-paper. "But I see flashes of smiles coming from your faces, so I feel I am among

friends. . . ." The correspondents applauded. She was now in their hands.

Point & Counterpoint. Madame Chiang rose to answer each question, sat down again when she had given her answer. Question: Is there any truth in reports that China is not using her manpower to the fullest? Madame Chiang showed a touch of anger. China, she said, is using her manpower to the extent that she has munitions. The President had said the need was for more munitions. China has trained pilots, but she has not enough planes or gasoline.

How is she going to get them? Madame Chiang turned deferentially to Franklin Roosevelt. He had solved so many important questions and come through so many crises, she could safely, she felt, leave that question to him.

Newsmen smiled to see how she had neatly tossed the ball to Franklin Roosevelt. Undeterred, the President picked it up and ran—ran hard. There are immense difficulties in getting planes and supplies to China, he said, but the U.S. is working hard to get them there. If he were a member of the Chinese Government, the President added, he would certainly ask: But when and why not a little more? As a member of the American Government he would

FOREIGN NEWS

an, a few Americans saw and understood China.

The U.S. Idiom. From her tenth year through her 19th, the most formative time of her life, Mei-ling Soong lived in the U.S. While one of her older sisters went to Wesleyan College (Macon, Ga.), she stayed with friends in near-by Piedmont, learning the idiom and the point of view. She bought gumdrops at Hunt's general store with the other girls, and went hazel-

member of the distinguished Soong family, she cavorted to feasts, rode in jodhpurs. But as a girl with a rigid conscience, she joined the Y.W.C.A. and the Child Labor Commission. She had a horror of untidiness: an English friend describes how she impatiently snatched a dustcloth from a shiftless amah one day and dusted a whole room, exclaiming against dirt.

Dr. Sun died, and the handsome young Chiang Kai-shek assumed at least the

casting orange peels into the gutters.)

The Generalissimo, too, was in for a change. She took him walking every morning and told him Bible stories, until he became a Christian.

Dirty Politics. In December 1936, Madame went to Shanghai for a rest; she was ill. The Generalissimo flew up to Sian in the northwestern province of Shensi to put down the Red foolishness once & for all, and to discipline some insubordinate Central Government troops who preferred fighting Japanese to fighting Communists. He was in for a surprise.

On the morning of Dec. 12 he awoke at his usual hour, 5. At 5:30 he heard shots. His bodyguard ran in to tell him there seemed to be some sort of mutiny, that he had better take to the mountain behind the house. Dressed only in his nightshirt and without his false teeth, he tried to leave by a side door. It was locked. He and two of his men had to climb a ten-foot wall. On top of it the Generalissimo slipped and fell into the moat outside, a drop of 30 feet. For three minutes he could not move. Then a number of bodyguards helped him up the mountain. The Generalissimo fell into a cave that was hidden by thorny shrubs, and lay there, exhausted. Later soldiers found him. "Let us fire a shot," said one. "Don't do that," said another.

Said Chiang: "I am the Generalissimo. Don't be disrespectful. If you regard me as your prisoner, kill me, but don't subject me to indignities." Chiang was taken to a house under guard. There he furiously reprimanded his captor, Chang Hsueh-liang, the "Young Marshal."

Wild rumors reached the outside world. Madame Chiang and the other Soongs gathered in Nanking. They sent William Henry Donald, their Australian confidant, to Sian to see what he could do.

The Generalissimo had determined to starve himself to death. "The martyrs of the former ages always defied death," he wrote in his diary. "I prefer to follow in their footsteps instead of disgracing myself."

In Nanking, Madame found herself surrounded by men apparently glad to have Chiang out of the way. When she tried to argue that the future of China was bound up with his, they taunted her: "A woman pleading for the life of her husband."

The Generalissimo wrote her a letter which never reached her: "I will never allow myself to do anything to make my wife ashamed of me, or become unworthy of being a follower of Dr. Sun Yat-sen. . . . You must never come to Shensi."

At great personal risk, she went to Shensi. At Sian she gave a revolver to Donald and made him promise to shoot her if she was seized by the rebels. The kidnapers let her see the Generalissimo. As soon as she entered the room where he lay, shockingly emaciated, he showed her a verse in the Bible he had found that very morning: "Jehovah will now do a



Carl Mydans

CHIANGS AT HOME

She tidied his quarters and tried to tidy China's.

nutting with them. She was always the one who was teased, but through the teasing she learned American gags. Later the girls went north to a summer school. A history teacher asked Mei-ling to describe Sherman's march through Georgia. "Pardon me," said Mei-ling, "I am a Southerner, and that subject is very painful to me."

Sun Yat-sen's revolution hit China before Mei-ling hit Wellesley, and her only excitement about it was what she caught from her sister Ching-ling (who later married Dr. Sun). At Wellesley her favorite course was Arthurian Romance. She joined Tau Zeta Epsilon, spoke a languid Southern accent, and was sometimes vivacious, sometimes somber, always neat. Professor Annie K. Tuell, with whom she lived, says: "She kept up an awful thinking about everything." She used to speak eloquently of China's contributions to civilization, and regretted Western neglect of them. But she wrote a friend: "The only thing Oriental about me is my face."

The Chinese Idiom. By the time she went back to Shanghai in 1917, Mei-ling knew the U.S. as few Americans do. But she hardly knew her own country. She found a Chinese teacher and learned to speak, read & write Chinese. Gradually she took on Chinese dress. As a beautiful

military tunic of the great revolutionist, Mei-ling Soong met him. At that time she did not actively concern herself with his politics; she heard how he broke with Moscow and she heard whispers of the way his secret societies killed off the Reds. She found herself being courted and liking it, and before long the soldier had followed Mei-ling's formidable mother to Japan to make her agree to a distasteful match (because he had been divorced and was not a Christian). On Dec. 1, 1927, the pair were married.

Dirty Houses. What followed changed her plenty. She left gay, comfortable, clean Shanghai and went to her husband's headquarters in shoddy Nanking. Chiang was engaged in unifying China, ruthlessly and single-mindedly. He was appeasing Japan, so that he might prepare China against Japan. Madame went with him on his campaigns. Their quarters were what they could find—thatched huts, railroad stations, farmhouses—a series of unclean places. She tidied them and wanted to tidy China. She founded the New Life Movement, dedicated to clean living. (Last week Chungking celebrated the ninth anniversary of the New Life Movement with tightened regulations against smoking, eating and spitting in the streets, against

FOREIGN NEWS



WANG CHUNG-HUI



CHEN KUO-FU



CHEN PU-LEI



CHANG CHUN



HOLLINGTON TONG

MEN AROUND CHIANG



WANG SHIH-CHIEH



CHEN CHENG, HO YING-CHIN, CHIANG



CHEN LI-FU



TAI CHI-TAO



DR. H. H. KUNG

The men around Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek are a "gang," in the same sense that the New Deal or the Ohio Republican machine or the Cliveden set have been gangs. These are not sharp, rugged characters; these are reflections of the Generalissimo's many faces. But they are tough babies.

Chen Pu-lei, The Gissimo's thin secretary, is probably closest to him of all. Chen, 53, from the Gissimo's home province (Chekiang), was a distinguished journalist until he became Chiang's secretary in 1935. His importance rests in his determining who sees Chiang and what Chiang sees.

Ho Ying-Chin, 54, runs the Army. He joined Sun Yat-sen and Chiang in Canton as the nationalist revolution broke out, led one of the three armies in Chiang's campaign against the northern warlords in 1926. He has been Chief of Staff ever since. Ferociously anti-Communist, with several pet hates in his own Army, he holds all the strings and politically fears nothing. He works closely with **Dr. H. H. Kung**, 62, who controls Civil Administration. Brother-in-law of the Gissimo, "Daddy" Kung has for many years controlled Government finances, and is a great believer in printed currency. As Vice President of the Executive Yuan (Chiang is nominally President) he keeps his finger on all civil government.

The notoriously reactionary **Chen Brothers** control the Kuomintang Party. **Chen Kuo-fu**, 54, Chief of Personnel of the Gissimo's staff, and **Chen Li-fu**, 53, Minister of Education, who together represent the extreme right wing in

Chinese politics, control through their appointees all expression of opinion.

Stolid, stocky **Chang Chun**, 55, "the Gissimo's one-man brain trust," is Governor of Szechwan and leader of the top-notch circle of industrial planners known as the Political Science Group. An able administrator, he has done an admirable job since 1940 of breaking Chungking's province to the Government yoke. He should not be confused with **Chen Cheng**, 43, able young general commanding the central front and representative of the most influential field officers.

Tai Chi-tao, 53, and **Wang Chung-hui**, 61, are Chiang's philosophers. Tai, Kuomintang's leading theoretician and head of the Examination Yuan, has great influence on the Gissimo's thinking. Cautious, scholarly Wang is secretary general of the Supreme National Defense Council, which makes major decisions.

The liberal, pro-British representative in the Gissimo's cabal is **Wang Shih-chieh**, 52, lawyer and educator. Wang is Chief of the State Planning Department and President of the People's Political Council. Weekly he and other scholars lunch with the Gissimo, academically review China policy.

Modest **Hollington Tong**, 56, is Chiang's main official link with the English-speaking world. Officially, he is Vice Minister of Publicity, unofficially the Gissimo's interpreter (Madame sits by and interprets Tong's interpretations). Tong accompanied Madame to the U.S. last November.



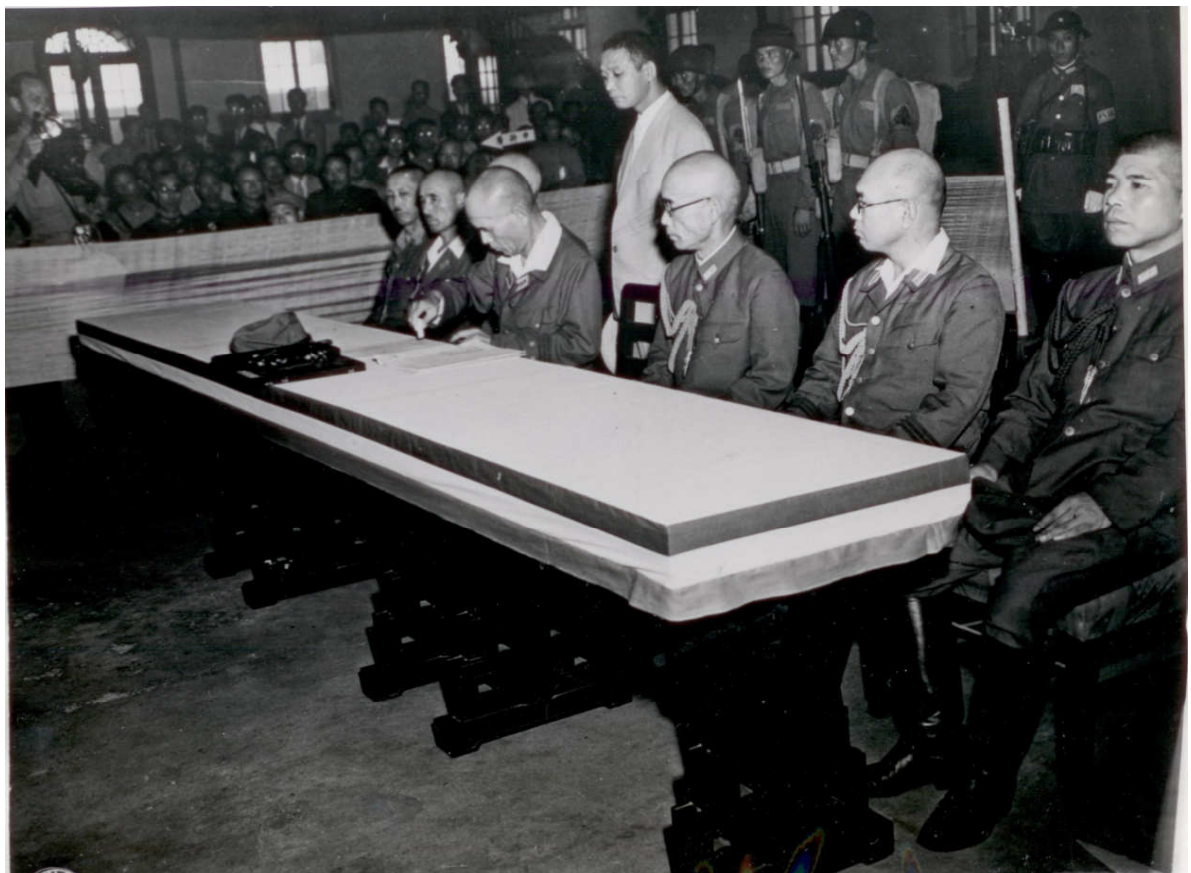
1943年11月開羅會議。開羅會議是第二次世界大戰期間14次高峰會議之一，由中國、英國、美國在埃及開羅召開，三國領袖包括中華民國國民政府軍事委員會委員長蔣中正（左）、美國總統羅斯福（中）、英國首相邱吉爾（右）出席，商討反攻日本的戰略及戰後國際局勢的安排，制定盟軍合作反攻緬甸的戰略及援華方案，會後公布開羅宣言，要求日本無條件投降，歸還一切侵佔的土地，塑造戰後東亞的新局勢。



1945年8月，湖南芷江接受日本投降的盟軍代表



1945年8月，湖南芷江投降的日軍代表



1945年9月，南京受降

香港



1941年12月，日軍轟炸後的尖沙咀火車站斷垣殘壁



1941年12月，日軍戰艦航行於維多利亞港

香港



1941年12月，戰爭期間軍日軍轟炸香港一景



1945年8月英軍戰俘獲釋後於戰俘營外等待身份確認



1945年9月英軍於香港碼頭監管日本投降部隊



1945年日本投降後，英國國旗重新於香港殖民地總督府前廣場升起

美國紐約



1928年，紐約僑社5,000餘人舉辦大遊行，抗議日本侵略山東



1932年，紐約華埠再次舉辦抗議日本侵華大遊行

美國紐約



1934年8月29日蔡廷楷將軍訪問紐約華埠，受到華僑熱烈歡迎，（圖為當年勿街景觀）

蔡廷楷將軍戎裝照

蔡廷楷將軍率領19路軍於1932年淞滬之戰，粉碎日本三個月完全佔領中國的夢想





美國 紐約

1937年10月10日紐約華裔抗日募捐大遊行，華埠華裔童子軍手持標語於隊伍中



1938年5月9日，12000名華僑於華埠舉行抗戰救國大遊行

美國紐約



大遊行中約 200 位華裔婦女合舉巨幅中華民國國旗遊行





中華公所主席黃劍農帶領紐約僑胞遊行





1938年6月18日紐約華埠抗戰募款援助災民露天晚會，成千民眾聚於勿街（Mott Street）及披露街（Pell Street）口參加募款晚會

美國紐約



1941年10月10日 紐約華埠慶祝中華民國建國30年



1941年12月9日珍珠港事變後華埠居民觀看美國對日本宣戰的消息



1941年12月8日紐約華埠居民觀看
日本偷襲珍珠港戰況大字報

1943年2月5日 中華民國外交部黃
特使向造訪紐約之華裔美軍恭賀春
節



美國紐約



1943年5月21日華埠華裔學生由師長帶領進入紐約刑事法院大廈地下室進行防空演習



1945年8月13日紐約華埠慶祝日本投降，雖然稍後證實為謠傳，但僑胞歡樂氣氛久久難消



1945年9月18日紐約全僑舉行勝利大遊行

美國紐約

遊行隊伍於第五大道上民俗踩高蹺表演





1945年9月19日華人無懼風雨遊行紀念九一八事變14週年及慶祝抗戰勝利

中華民國二十六年十一月二十七日

中華民國二十六年十一月二十七日

THE NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF CHINA
of the Chinese Government, Peking

國立清華大學

清華大學

紐約全權事務所 日教團事務總會 會計報告

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第十七頁

維持全國事務局對外國等物協會會計部報告書

自民國二十一年十一月起。全國軍民志士。未敢忘。已籌設國庫。在本會。及三合。等。二十二。二月。內。向。各。地方。機關。及。各。團體。及。各。商。會。等。發。出。徵。收。國。庫。券。之。令。以。來。到。今。不。過。三。年。之。間。而。本。會。所。收。之。款。項。已。達。四。千。萬。餘。元。其。中。有。一。千。餘。萬。元。已。用。於。救。濟。災。民。之。需。要。而。餘。下。之。款。項。則。已。存。入。國。庫。以。充。國。庫。之。需。要。其。中。有。一。千。餘。萬。元。已。用。於。救。濟。災。民。之。需。要。而。餘。下。之。款。項。則。已。存。入。國。庫。以。充。國。庫。之。需。要。其。中。有。一。千。餘。萬。元。已。用。於。救。濟。災。民。之。需。要。而。餘。下。之。款。項。則。已。存。入。國。庫。以。充。國。庫。之。需。要。

本會。自。民國。二十。一年。十一月。起。以前。為。第一。期。自。民國。二十。二年。一月。起。以前。為。第二。期。自。民國。二十。三年。一月。起。以前。為。第三。期。自。民國。二十。四年。一月。起。以前。為。第四。期。自。民國。二十。五年。一月。起。以前。為。第五。期。自。民國。二十。六年。一月。起。以前。為。第六。期。自。民國。二十。七年。一月。起。以前。為。第七。期。自。民國。二十。八年。一月。起。以前。為。第八。期。自。民國。二十。九年。一月。起。以前。為。第九。期。自。民國。三十。年。一月。起。以前。為。第十。期。

或美金公債中五元以上及四十五年八月起才每人美金五元美金公債五元以上。第三次通融辦法
每人美金五元要捐美金一十元以上。第二次通融辦法每人美金三元至
凡不置積者查出即認爲不實蓋因美金公債利息利令行爲難濟難免由
仍舊而收。應由表內A項內之半年內有且一九二九年六月西文匯票即可收。貼由有以持新到
然最多之。凡美金公債者。可符繳交本會轉交中國銀行收買。或由中國銀行收買
到可持憑照到本會登記。是以本會報表之公債款一項。已非本會收收改中拍賣
收。二種辦法

本會辦理之收入。由本會本單。購買商人數。十名。應收款項。每日輪值。由
會專收。本會收。每日可收。結。五元者。即。財政員。五元。如。爲。財。務。公。債。之。款。則
由。財。政。員。備。款。如。數。交。中。國。銀。行。代。行。支。付。取。回。中。行。財。務。公。債。之。收。據。登。記。在
賬。如。債。主。人。領。回。債。票。者。則。由。財。務。公。債。之。中。行。支。付。並。通。知。原。人。中。行。收。據
到。財。務。公。債。之。中。行。支。付。如。財。政。員。收。據。在。款。項。不。取。信。據。則。令。財。務。公。債。之。中。行
銀行。可。向。本。會。領。款。中。行。支。付。回。國。由。財。政。員。備。款。以。及。本。會。辦。理
交。回。會。計。新。款。專。款。對。本。會。辦。理。款。項。專。款。回。國。由。財。政。員。備。款。以。及。本。會。辦
會。之。法。律。費。用。則。由。專。款。支。付。本。會。辦。理。款。項。專。款。回。國。由。財。政。員。備。款。以。及。本。會。辦
支。款。金。不。支。款。不。支。款。計。自。開。辦。以。來。三。十。一。個。月。共。回。去。印。幣。即。費。電。六。元。餘
等。四。十。三。百。二。十。元。每。月。單。均。爲。二。百。元。至。五。百。元。不。等。每。月。支。款。以。後。每。一
千。五。百。元。上。下。之。差。連。送。給。賬。款。報。人。知。余。意。想。每。一。時。刻。費。二。千。餘。元。本。會。辦
送。中。行。匯。票。一。千。之。差。五。十。元。已。中。行。每。年。一。千。之。常。費。用。五。元。足。也。

本會前在廣州。志奉愛國。主以復而奉。平會奉。主三行。而國五。抗日。我
 等。南。結。三。時。為。期。應。不。過。四。萬。餘。員。但。有。事。必。為。也。會。情。亦。微。白。惠。賜。款。為。最。在。能。舉
 本。有。詳。確。之。記。錄。可。稽。惟。有。概。之。數。亦。可。信。計。而。得。查。有。候。陸。委。北。中。國。銀。行
 紅。利。支。付。由。於。不。年。八。月。廿。三。日。至。廿。六。年。是。日。廿。五。日。以。後。情。形。繁。雜。抽。捐。款。共。六
 洋。一。百。五。十。五。萬。餘。元。其。後。復。候。候。陸。委。北。中。國。銀。行。支。付。亦。有。百。餘。元。六。年。是。日。廿
 五。日。前。捐。出。者。共。計。六。萬。餘。元。三。萬。餘。元。同。時。抽。捐。者。而。據。會。以。主。三。萬。餘。元。支。付
 會。收。入。備。能。預。款。共。六。萬。餘。元。三。萬。餘。元。支。付。以。內。會。事。情。備。圖。推。及。個。人
 直。接。推。回。中。央。政。府。者。自。廿。六。年。七。月。至。廿。六。年。十。月。之。間。共。有。六。萬。餘。元。在。六。月。二。十
 五。萬。餘。元。三。萬。餘。元。計。的。共。六。萬。餘。元。一。百。二。十。五。萬。餘。元。是。當。時。匯。水。三。元。六。角。算。折。合。天
 金。約。四。十。萬。餘。元。以。乃。本。會。奉。款。之。前。四。個。月。以。內。情。形。自。當。預。款。之。後。款。地。亦。加
 入。本。會。或。主。以。保。本。會。者。之。傳。款。則。共。有。六。萬。餘。元。以。在。本。會。登。記
 之。人。數。約。一。萬。六。千。八。百。餘。人。亦。均。捐。出。其。金。額。在。一。百。元。以。上。也。

會計主任 梁英堂
 會計員 江橋 謹識

中華民國廿八年八月八日

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第一表 捐款及公債收入總表

中華民國十九年十一月至民國二十年七月底止

(A) 不取公債之捐款	卷數之附錄	金額
各社團主辦各種救國活動所屬之款	(附表甲)	115,229.01
經濟稿收入	(附表乙)	182,128.49
救濟款	(附表丙)	64,107.66
義捐軍費	(附表丁)	12,616.03
廣東人民勝券款	(附表戊)	234,891.88
購買救國軍款	(附表己)	83,007.57
為本會經費用之捐款	(附表壬)	<u>5,504.67</u>
共捐款		797,485.07
(B) 代辦公債		
(1) 本會經手代辦	(附錄A)	
四厘救國公債		149,147.96
五厘救國公債		<u>342,226.00</u>
		491,373.96
(2) 紐約華僑救國銀行	(附錄B)	
四厘救國公債		101,121.20
五厘救國公債		<u>66,295.00</u>
		<u>167,416.20</u>
共公債		658,790.16
總共		1,456,275.23

款項支配總表

由民國廿六年十一月至廿八年七月止

(A) 滬交中央機關

國民政府
 國民政府秘書處
 國民政府財政部
 國民政府外交部
 國民政府教育委員會
 國民政府農林部
 國民政府衛生部
 國民政府交通委員會
 國民政府中央銀行
 國民政府中央銀行儲蓄部
 國民政府中央銀行儲蓄部
 國民政府中央銀行儲蓄部

附錄之附表

(附錄甲) 259,054.16
 (附錄乙) 1,042,571.75
 (附錄丙) 1,173,566.60
 (附錄丁) 1,400,000.00
 (附錄甲) 32,440.00
 (附錄乙) 3,000.00
 (附錄甲) 6,641.00
 (附錄乙) 2,071.11
 (附錄乙) 6,531.52
 (附錄丙) 29.60
 (附錄甲) 1,576,599.99

合計美金

美金 972,525.97

(B) 滬交地方機關

廣東人民救濟委員會
 廣東省教育委員會
 廣東省經濟委員會
 廣東省銀行
 廣東省銀行
 廣東省銀行
 廣東省銀行
 廣東省銀行
 廣東省銀行
 廣東省銀行
 廣東省銀行

(附錄甲) 2,046,612.00
 (附錄乙) 72,560.57
 (附錄乙) 2,955.00
 (附錄甲) 1,963.85
 (附錄乙) 4,443.55
 (附錄甲) 1,110.00
 (附錄甲) 6,111.80

美金 3,879,719.02

(C) 常用支款

五國銀行及金庫等費用
 公會經常費用

(附錄甲) 2,212.96
 (附錄乙) 4,220.79

美金 6,433.75

(D) 存款

存款
 BANK OVERSEAS BANK
 存款
 存款
 存款
 NATIONAL CITY BANK
 存款

存款(附錄甲) 2,447.07
 存款(附錄乙) 2,207.65
 存款(附錄丙) 2,174.72
 存款(附錄丁) 1,030.83
 存款(附錄乙) 1,550.52

美金 13,477.09

總共

美金 14,878,044.93

第 27 號 臺灣銀行收入現報表

中華民國二十一年		中華民國二十二年		中華民國二十三年		中華民國二十四年	
月份	金額	月份	金額	月份	金額	月份	金額
一月	...	一月	...	一月	...	一月	...
二月	...	二月	...	二月	...	二月	...
三月	...	三月	...	三月	...	三月	...
四月	...	四月	...	四月	...	四月	...
五月	...	五月	...	五月	...	五月	...
六月	...	六月	...	六月	...	六月	...
七月	...	七月	...	七月	...	七月	...
八月	...	八月	...	八月	...	八月	...
九月	...	九月	...	九月	...	九月	...
十月	...	十月	...	十月	...	十月	...
十一月	...	十一月	...	十一月	...	十一月	...
十二月	...	十二月	...	十二月	...	十二月	...
合計	...	合計	...	合計	...	合計	...

臺灣銀行 總行 臺北

中華民國二十四年

本報代印 廣告費另議

(附錄) 敬請 敬

<p>(1) 敬請 敬</p> <p>敬請 敬</p>	<p>敬請 敬</p> <p>敬請 敬</p>	<p>敬請 敬</p> <p>敬請 敬</p>
<p>(2) 敬請 敬</p> <p>敬請 敬</p>	<p>敬請 敬</p> <p>敬請 敬</p>	<p>敬請 敬</p> <p>敬請 敬</p>
<p>(3) 敬請 敬</p> <p>敬請 敬</p>	<p>敬請 敬</p> <p>敬請 敬</p>	<p>敬請 敬</p> <p>敬請 敬</p>

(附錄)

敬請 敬

<p>敬請 敬</p> <p>敬請 敬</p>	<p>敬請 敬</p> <p>敬請 敬</p>	<p>敬請 敬</p> <p>敬請 敬</p>	<p>敬請 敬</p> <p>敬請 敬</p>
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(附表率) 代購公債

(四厘款國公債) (二厘款公債) 合共
 大河公債 | 合美金 | 美金公債 | 共美金

(A) 本會經手收轉中國銀行
 廿六年十一月至廿七年正月迄

年份	大河公債	美金公債	共美金
廿六年十一月	161,615.00	47,833.04	209,448.04
廿六年十二月
廿七年一月
廿七年二月
廿七年三月
廿七年四月
廿七年五月
廿七年六月
廿七年七月
廿七年八月
廿七年九月
廿七年十月
廿七年十一月
廿七年十二月
合共	161,615.00	47,833.04	209,448.04

年份	大河公債	美金公債	共美金
廿六年十一月
廿六年十二月
廿七年一月
廿七年二月
廿七年三月
廿七年四月
廿七年五月
廿七年六月
廿七年七月
廿七年八月
廿七年九月
廿七年十月
廿七年十一月
廿七年十二月
合共	161,615.00	47,833.04	209,448.04

合共代購公債

US\$ 209,448.04

本會經手收轉中國銀行... 大河公債... 美金公債... 合共美金... 總計... 民國廿七年...

(附表五) 本會經費進數表

16

		進數表	
(1)	總務部	22705 5757 750	29192
(2)	中環區		4547
(3)	東區		19747
(4)	東區		4225
(5)	東區		27500
(6)	東區		3000
(7)	東區		6500
(8)	東區		7484
(9)	東區	12000 2205 2700	17005
(10)	東區		1800
(11)	東區	10200 2015 2555 3000	23770
(12)	東區		2400
(13)	東區	31000 5000 4000 3000	43000
(14)	東區	3300 1800	5100
(15)	東區		4875
(16)	東區	27500 1200	4937.75
(17)	東區		40701
(18)	東區		207.75
(19)	東區		17100
共收入		(由民間社會行政人員等)	
		US\$ 530117	

續附表癸

本會經費支款表(續)

10

共計
10,107.00

以上頁類

(4) 登記科用物		
登記簿二萬粒	20,000	
登記簿	5,305	
登記簿	3,977	
登記簿	351	
其他登記科用物	1,874	
合共登記科用物		41,007

(5) 雜項用費		
平水用費	12,425	
平水用費	14,224	
平水用費	17,224	
平水用費	7,500	
平水用費	1,200	
合共雜項用費		52,573

(6) 社址外埠社址行費用		
社址外埠社址行費用	8,122	
社址外埠社址行費用	1,822	
社址外埠社址行費用	2,400	
社址外埠社址行費用	3,300	
社址外埠社址行費用	1,000	
社址外埠社址行費用	400	
社址外埠社址行費用	276	
合共社址外埠社址行費用		22,320

(7) 雜項		
雜項	4,127	
雜項	4,005	
雜項	1,000	
雜項	2,000	
雜項	1,000	
雜項	1,000	
雜項	1,000	
合共雜項		15,132

(8) 電費		1,000
(9) 電話費		1,000
(10) 郵費		1,000
共計		3,000

進支比較 總數 53,017
 共計 42,017
 尚存 BANK EXCHANGE BANK 現款 10,999

總務處職員表

一、主任

主任 張文斌

副主任 李國棟

二、科長

科長 王德勝

科長 趙子龍

三、主任

主任 陳少雲

主任 周文斌

四、主任

主任 張子龍

主任 李國棟

主任 王德勝

主任 趙子龍

主任 陳少雲

主任 周文斌

主任 張子龍

五、主任

主任 李國棟

主任 王德勝

主任 趙子龍

六、主任

主任 陳少雲

主任 周文斌

主任 張子龍

主任 李國棟

主任 王德勝

主任 趙子龍

三：紀錄科

科長 陳祥鼎

科員 司徒獻

四：登記科

科長 伍葆初

科員 羅惠民

劉瑞周

伍英

李瓊琚

林若成

梅遜

副科長

雷洛生

許澤韶

陳啟常

何譚英

劉灝泉

陳昆池

許大舜

伍烈榮

黃華燁

伍仕強

陳卓廷

陳卓廷

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陳卓廷

△財政部

正主任 劉希衍

會計 林善卿

收款員 趙朝緒

關夢韓

蔡寶如

伍金維

副主任 梁奕雲

李植南

鄧若甫

許茂春

許遠金

李扶

江福

方丙熙

譚文科

李心南

李仰鵬

梅煌迺

伍卓山

陳享

何譚英

伍卓山

關崇煥

劉千里

李華安

林壽南

李洲聖

伍榮安

陳聖雅

鄧佳

陳宗堯

雷惠初

陳慶雲

黃煥章

梅衛南

陳德祥

陳孔祉

陳孔祉

陳孔祉

陳孔祉

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陳孔祉

陳孔祉

陳孔祉

陳孔祉

陳孔祉

陳孔祉

△募捐部

主任 陳正珀

李聖策

伍秉勳

李潤清

杜不朽

朱耀渠

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編後記

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事實是指在過去和現在能被驗證且中立的訊息，而照片則是呈現歷史事實的最好鐵證。嫻熟海外華人發展歷史的紐約中華公所伍銳賢主席是一位有聲望的文物蒐藏家，多年來在各地蒐集各種與華人有關的文物，其中各大通訊社的照片便是其中之大宗。三年前我因為辦理「華裔移民對美國貢獻特展」專案向他徵求史料時，發現他多年不計成本蒐集大批珍貴歷史照片，整理得井井有條，信手拈來就是一段生動且鮮為人知的故事，當時我便想著希望有朝一日能將他這些照片出版，讓更多人能從歷史中學習。

今年恰逢「中華民國抗戰勝利暨臺灣光復七十週年」，伍主席有一天告訴我，希望將手中已蒐羅有關中華民國抗戰的史實照片出版成冊，要透過真實的歷史照片紀錄讓各界知道八年抗戰是蔣中正總統領導中華民國全體官士兵及人民的血汗，粉碎那些意圖竊功奪名者的意圖，希望我能協助，他並願意獨立出資負擔所有的印刷費用，我毫不猶豫的決定接下這件有意義的工作，接著就是一連串照片數位化與編輯排版作業。回想起來真有些不自量力，雖然編輯工作難度不高，但紐約僑務工作太過繁忙，只能利用公餘幾個深夜凌晨時段作業，導致出版進度一再拖延，總算勉強在離開紐約返回台灣前交稿，完成一樁心願。急忙中難免有許多疏漏與不盡美好之處，感謝伍主席的包容。最後誠摯希望手中拿到這此書的朋友盡可能的協助傳閱您身邊的人，讓真實永流傳，也紀念所有曾在八年抗戰中為中華民國付出、犧牲的所有先賢們。

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