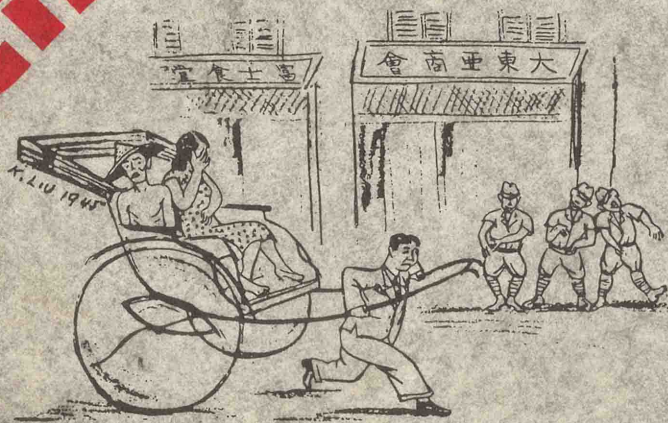


劉抗繪 LIU KANG

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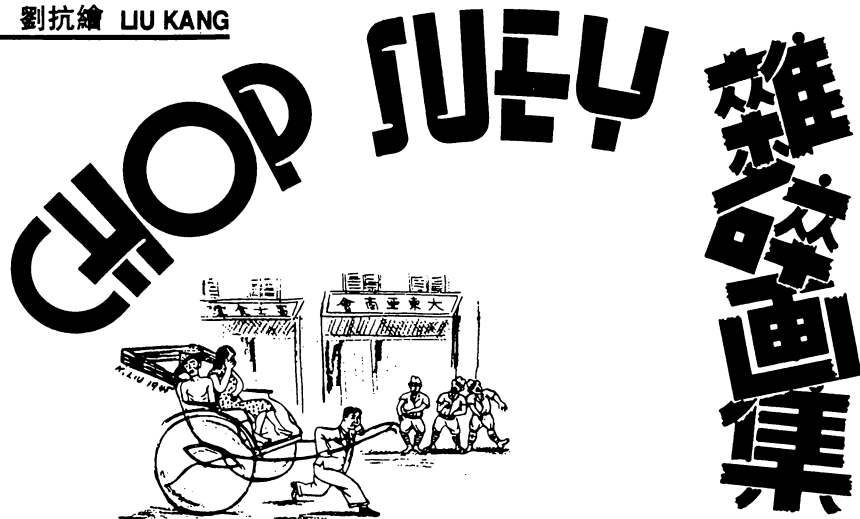
雜
碎
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集



马来居民受创之实录。日军占领期间之缩影。

A selection from a host of gruesome events that occurred in Malaya during the Japanese Occupation.

劉抗繪 LIU KANG



马来居民受创之实录。日军占领期间之缩影。

A selection from a host of gruesome events that occurred in Malaya during the Japanese Occupation.

献给
死于日本法西斯手中的同胞

This booklet is dedicated to
all those who lost their lives
at the hands of Japanese Fascism.

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再版序

日本首相海部俊树最近访问新加坡，在一次重要政策演讲中，对第二次世界大战期间日军在东南亚一带所犯下的罪行，表示衷心的歉意，并盼下一代的年轻人应正视史实，加以警觉，勿重履先辈的歧途，这是值得欣慰的一件好事。

然而，在经过整整五十年后的今天，才来做这样的忏悔，论时间，是迟了些，这里头，还蕴含着受形势所逼，非出至诚的很大成份，正是大和民族心胸狭窄，性格孤僻的特征。

想当年，日军进行疯狂侵略，最后兵败神州旷野，奄奄一息，无以为生，中国政府立即宣布不求战争赔偿，且积极进行将万千疲惫战俘遣返岛国，以德报怨，以仁服天下，充分表现出泱泱大国的气度与涵养，和日方的作风形成强烈的对比。

一九四五年一个晴朗的日子，当我听到日皇宣布对联军无条件投降时，立刻泛起一个意念，要将蝗军在各地干下的种种暴行，据实地记录下来，既可作为历史文献，也可警惕后世，勿蹈先辈错误覆辙，经数月努力，终抵于成，但当时条件欠佳，出版数量有限，销路未如理想，不能达到普及大众的目的，遑论国外读者群了。

所幸皇天不负有心人，日本中原道子教授在一个偶然的机缘下，从荷兰一家旧书铺里发现了这本绝版已半个世纪的「杂碎」，惊喜交集，如获至宝，遂以高价购得携返东方，在疑虑作者是否健在的心情下，通过报界友朋辗转寻访到我家来，表明有意译成日文在东瀛出版，以灌输日本新一代正确的历史观，免致坠入另一道暗渠，危害人类命运。

我义不容辞地极力赞扬，表示全力支持，日文版终于在一九九〇年岁暮问世。

中国新华社，日本各新闻媒介，都机敏地作出热烈反应，引发各界人士殷切地关注。

日本共同通信社驻新加坡支局长户田邦信，朝日新闻新加坡支局长伊认絃树，先后莅临舍下专访，无非探索绘制「杂碎」的动机、内涵及日后的影响。新加坡电视台在「焦点」特辑里也拨出宝贵的空档让我谈叙「杂碎」的身世。至于联合早晚报，新明日报，海峡时报，新报等的版面，不是连篇就是散稿，图文并茂，那更不用说了。

这一阵子，我家电话铃声不断，张先生问，那里可以买到这本集子呀？李小姐说，我不知要从何处寻购「杂碎」？搞得我无言以对，歉疚良深！

就在这尴尬不安的当儿，内太空忽降一颗慧星，宣称要为我解开这个闷结，那就是潘国驹教授

所创办的世界科技出版社之子公司八方艺苑有限公司决定用中英文合订本的格式亮相，以应所有关怀战争与和平人士的需求。

附带一提，本集所描绘日军献演的内容，并非单在马来亚发生，远在冰天雪地的中国、韩国及阳光普照的南洋各区域都曾出现过，有些更残酷的场面教人不忍卒睹，限于人力、资力未克作全貌的表露，至感遗憾！

谨以此册献给无辜受害者及备受凌辱者的英灵。

刘抗

一九九一年五月十日

PREFACE

During his recent visit to Singapore, Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu of Japan expressed regrets for the atrocities committed by the Japanese army in South East Asia during World War II. He hoped that future generations will not repeat the mistakes of their predecessors.

Although it was a relief to hear it, the apology came rather late, considering that it has been some fifty years since the war. The apology was made not out of total sincerity, it was partly compelled by circumstances. This is true to the Japanese characteristics of narrow-mindedness and insularity.

When the Japanese invasion ended with defeat in mainland China, the Chinese government announced that they would not seek compensation, and they repatriated tens of thousands of exhausted Japanese prisoners-of-war to their homeland. That shows the broadmindedness of the Chinese which is in direct contrast to the Japanese.

One sunny day in 1945, when I heard that Emperor Hirohito had announced that Japan had surrendered unconditionally to the Allies, I immediately thought of putting down in record the brutalities committed by the Japanese army. Besides contributing to history, such a record could be used to teach future generations not to repeat the mistakes. After toiling for months, the task was completed. However, due to poor facilities, the print run and sale of the book were limited. Hence, it failed to achieve the aim of reaching to a wide readership.

Fortunately, Professor Nakahara Michiko of Japan accidentally discovered a copy of the book, which had been out-of-print for half a century, in a second-hand books store in the Netherlands. Overjoyed, she bought it at a high price. Through friends in the press, she located me and expressed her wish to translate and publish the book in Japanese, so that the new generation in Japan could be told the truth. I expressed my support without hesitation. The Japanese edition was published in 1990.

The Chinese Xin Hua Press and the Japanese news media responded quickly, bringing the book to the attention of people from various walks of life.

Mr Kuninobu Toda from the Kyodo News Service and Mr Hiroki Izawa from the The Asahi Shimbun came separately to see me to find out the motive behind publishing the book, its content and its potential effects. Singapore Broadcasting Corporation interviewed me for its documentary 'Focus 30'. There were also full and short articles, together with sketches from the book, in various newspapers, including Lianhe Zaobao, Lianhe Wanbao, Shin Min Daily News, The Straits Times and Xin Bao. People have been calling me up to find out where they could find a copy of the book, for which I have no answer.

During this embarrassing time, someone came to my rescue. Global Arts & Crafts Pte Ltd a subsidiary of World Scientific Publishing, run by Prof K K Phua approached me about

publishing a volume in both Chinese and English to meet the demand of people concerned with war and peace.

I would like to add that the activities of the Japanese army depicted in this book did not occur in Malaya only, but also in China, Korea and other parts of South East Asia. There were even more atrocious scenes which are not included due to my limited ability.

I would like to dedicate this book to the innocent victims and to those who suffered much humiliation during the War.

LIU KANG
May 10, 1991

序

日寇占领马来亚，虽说时间只是短短的三年半，然而他们却演出旷世未有的种种凶恶惨剧，写下人类历史最卑鄙龌龊的一页，所谓武士道精神，其实是骄悍暴虐的代名词，什么大和民族，那简直连生番野兽还不如。

以蛮横罪逆的民族，倘若仍予立足天地之间，甚侧身强国之林，岂不玷污了文明的美名，把整个人类的脸子丢尽！

所幸正义尚存，真理未灭，疯狂一时的法西斯主义者，终于举起白旗，放下屠刀，屈膝于民主联合国之前。

现在和平复现，人们再度呼吸到自由的空气，重新感受到温暖的阳光，前面有的是快乐，幸福，和一切的希望。

可是，我们也不能过分乐观，因为法西斯毒素，似乎依旧在一些人的血液中残留着，蠢动着，企图死灰复燃，烧遍大地，造出另一次的浩劫。

我们当不许这惨剧的重演，我们要给人面兽心的家伙当头一棒。

为着警惕我们自己，更为着策励我们的子孙，我们把血淋淋的事实，狂妄背谬的形态，加以无情的暴露，只要茫茫人海之中，有几颗被打动的心弦，于愿亦已足了。

一九四六年二月

FOREWORD

During their 3½ years of occupation in Malaya, the Japanese were seen in their true colours. They were inhumanly cruel, viciously mean, and ridiculously egoistical. The world has heard of their atrocities but there are many aspects of their twisted “culture” of which the world remains yet in ignorance. The author makes a collection of some of the incidents that happened during this period and through the kind co-operation of artist Liu Kang, records them in a series of sketches. This booklet is the first of its kind and is intended to supplement the information provided by the press and radio broadcasts.

THE AUTHOR
Feb 1946.

1. 两副面孔

若以军事上表面之成功而论，则一九四二年二月十五日皇军进占新加坡，可谓达于黄金时期之顶点，盖以十余万人马，不两月而轻取所谓大南方之重心，此固英方久夸为难攻不破之城，一旦收之掌中，无怪其上自将校，下至走卒，莫不威风凛凛，不可一世，此第一副面孔也。

惜乎好景不常，良辰难再，轴心阿哥，先是意大利的不堪一战，继则德国的总崩溃，于是剩下难弟来唱独脚戏，起初还勉强唱几句『米英击灭，圣战完逐』的滥调，到后来越叫越没精打采，终以吃了两粒原子弹，再加史太林从旁一脚，不得不屈膝讨饶了，顿时神色颓丧，意念全灭，一副狗子面孔，既可怜也复可笑，这又是一九四五年八月十五日以后的事了。

BEFORE AND NOW

The Japanese Army entered Singapore on 15.2.42. as conquerors. The supercilious behaviour of every rank and file was remarkable. They never expected that one day they would have to play the role of the vanquished. September 5 of 1945 saw the "Total Collapse" of their bombastic "Front".



LIN KANG
1975



2. 大检证及大屠杀

日阀梦想要制霸世界，必先行征服中国大陆，利用我国的人力物力去完遂他的伟业，可惜中国人非唯不顺从，反奋起而抗拒，弄得鬼子泥脚越踏越深，越深越不能自拔，这之间，远处海外的华侨尤能配合祖国的立场，同仇敌忾，出钱出力，予抗战以莫大臂助，加重鬼子的打击，所以日阀对华侨早怀恨之入骨的仇意，待至马来亚受侵，新加坡沦陷之后，便举行所谓大检证，命全体华侨分区集中，见青年力壮者，便任意加上抗日份子的罪名，整批押至郊外屠杀，据估计，牺牲于其毒手之下者，当在七万五千人以上。

CONCENTRATION CAMP MASSACRES

Soon after the Jap occupation, all the Chinese were concentrated in selected camps. Approximately 75,000 of them were removed from these camps and massacred for no other reasons than that they were Chinese.



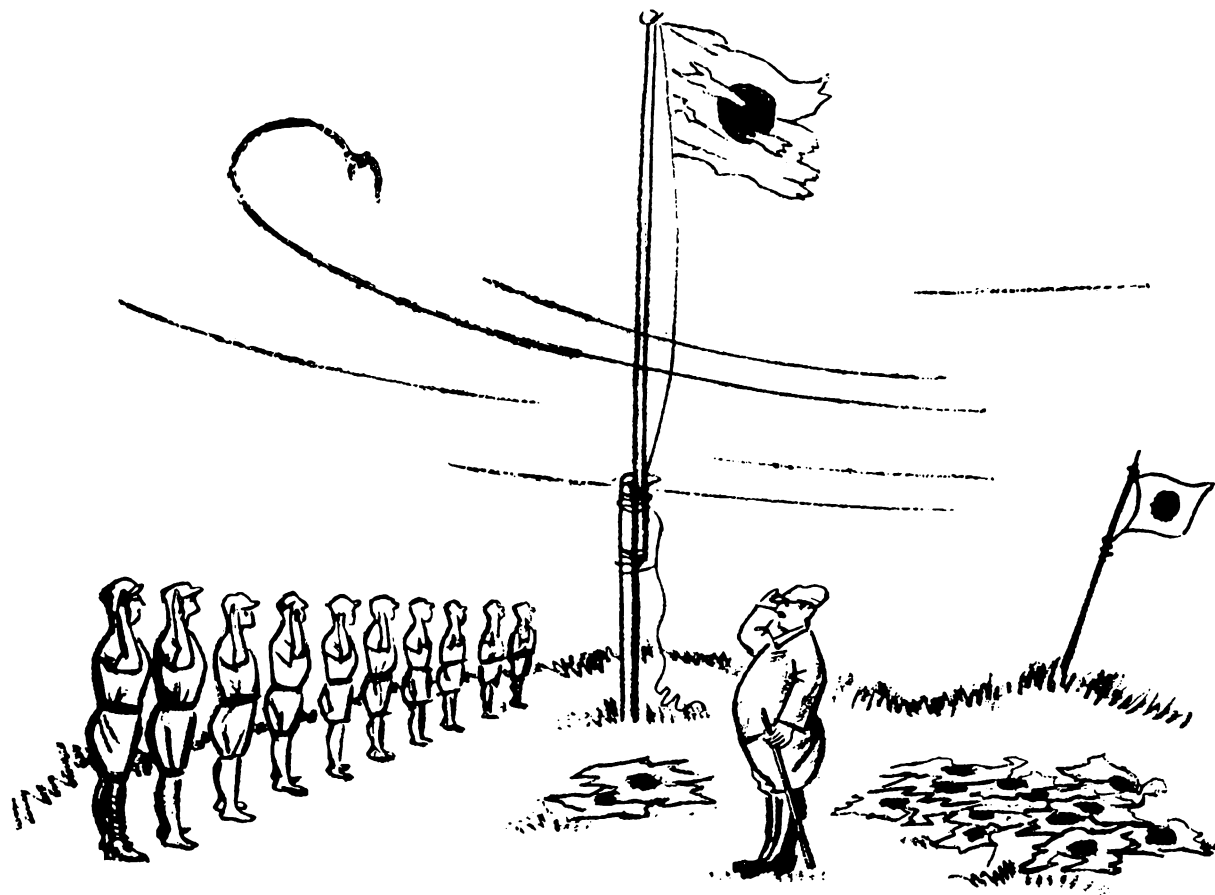
3. 凶兆

星洲失陷后，日寇第一件要公，即在炮台山升起日章旗，以为从此江山在握，地图变色，蝗威将永播南岛，奈天不作美，一面膏药旗，刚行上升，便即碎裂，连换十余回，破损如旧，冥冥中大有挂不得也哥哥之慨，彼等虽郁郁不乐，也无如之何，最后只得在左近另树小旗一把，自我安慰，敷衍了事。

识者早料多行不义必自毙，兽军之滚出马来亚，不过时间问题耳。

THE OMEN

When the Japanese H.Q. took over Fort Canning after the fall, their first act was to hoist the "Rising Sun". It was observed that each time the flag went up, it was torn to shreds. After repeated failures, they had to be satisfied with putting up a pole by the side of the hill and tying their flag to it. The Chinese regarded it as an omen that the regime would not last long.



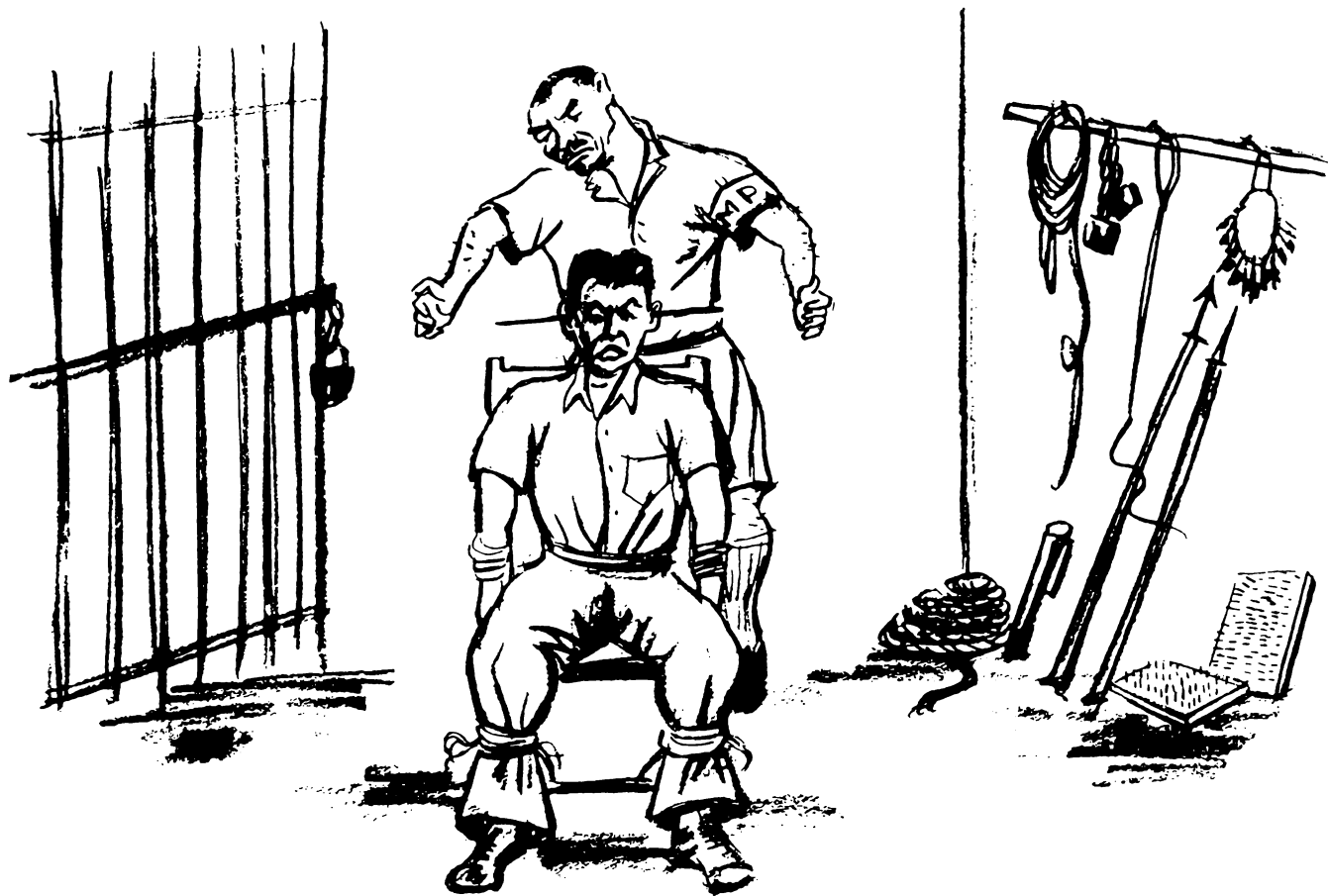
4. 偷听无线电

日寇生长岛国，视野短浅，度量狭窄，尤多狐疑，所以凡事鬼鬼祟祟，甚欠光明，一副小人气派，令人作呕。

他们生怕前线失利消息，和联军反攻形势，给人民知道了会有不良影响，所以对无线电收音机的管制，非常严厉，不是没收，便是改造，若胆敢窃听，一被抓住，就用两枝削尖的铅笔插入耳孔，猛力拍进，以至贯穿，手段之辣举世无匹。

TORTURE FOR LISTENING-IN

Soon after the fall of Singapore, rumours spread among the population that the British would stage a come-back before X'mas, 1942. Hope was running high and a great number of people secretly tuned in to England and America radio broadcast, despite a ban by the Jap. Breach of this law meant arrest, torture and most likely death. The punishment was usually in the form of two sharp pencils poked through the ears, with the offender tied to a chair. The protruding ends of the pencils would then be driven into the ears.



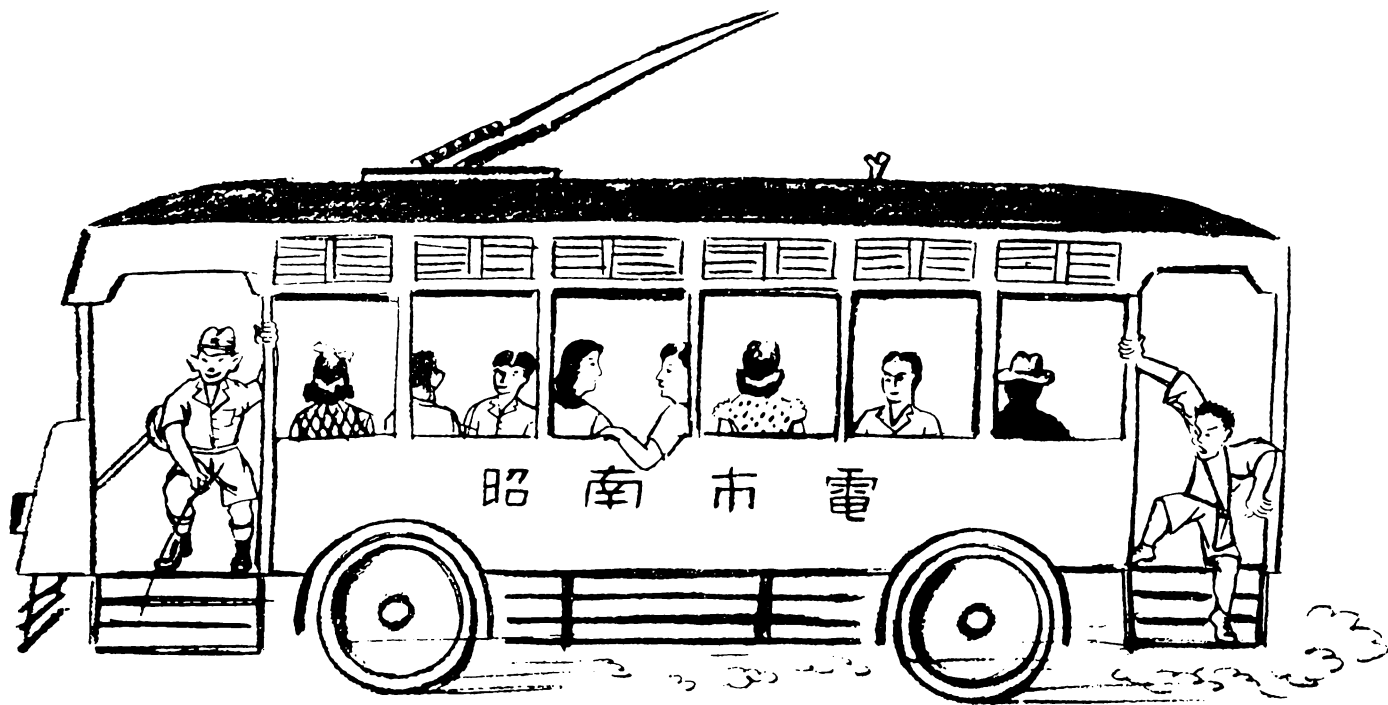
5. 东洋文化

东洋人随意拉起裤脚，不管大街小巷，昼间夜里，便撒他一泡尿，这是司空见惯的事了。

可是上了电车，而又尿急，怎么办呢？索性站在车门边，行使其方便，既清爽又有趣，不失稚子天真本性，这种本性，有时就会杀人放火，奸淫抢掠，我们无以名之，就叫做东洋文化吧！

NIPPON “CULTURE”

Jap soldiers were frequently seen urinating in public in most crowded thoroughfare. One day, a Japanese soldier wanted to catch a trolley bus, but at the same time, he felt the pressing need to “answer the call of nature”. He accomplished both simply by jumping onto the moving bus and answering the “call” from the steps of the bus.



6. 共荣圈

『共荣圈』里各民族共存共荣，这是日人发动大东亚战争所标榜的口号，所悬挂的大招牌，其具体的实施办法，乃将各地民间的商店货仓查封，工厂农场占据，然后把物资不论食的用的，都集中起来，设立所谓物资配给组合，平均分配与人民，美固美矣，善亦善矣，实际呢？得到共荣的，仅只邦人和军属而已，一般老百姓，都在领得些微物品之前，饿毙的饿毙，病倒的病倒了。

JAPANESE KUMIAI

All the material wealth in Malaya, especially Singapore, was centred at the Japanese Kumiai. The object, it was alleged, was co-prosperity by an even distribution of goods among the whole population irrespective of race or colour. The result was certainly prosperity for the Japanese!



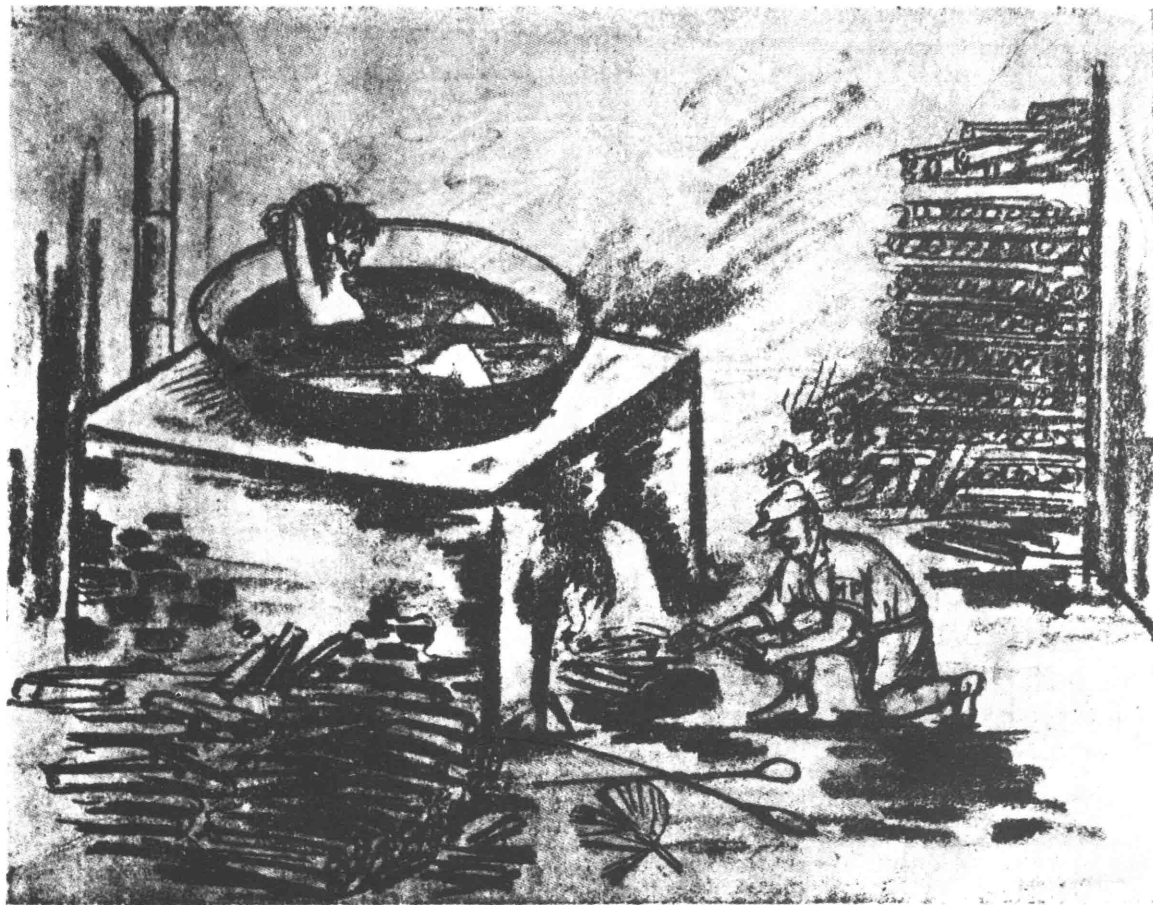
7. 宪兵部苛刑之一种

日人之于科学机械，素乏发明而重模仿，独对刑罚一门，颇多别出心裁之创作，论其种类之繁，行刑之毒，诚历史上所罕见，若广为搜述，恐非数巨辑莫办，此图所示仅其一端耳。

北马某地日宪兵部，把犯人(有时只是嫌疑犯),置于盛水之大鼎内，起火煮之，水温徐高升，迨至热不可耐，昏厥不省人事，始将其拉出，浇以冷水使甦，稍顷，复如前法庖制，循环不已，直至逼出供词，或磨难而死始肯甘休。

ANOTHER FORM OF TORTURE

It is impossible to enumerate the various forms of torture invented by the Japs. To force confession etc., the offender was sometimes tied up and put in a big pan of water, which was slowly heated up until the person lost consciousness. He was then removed from the pan and revived. The process of partial boiling and reviving was repeated until the person either confessed or died.



8. 女职员新标准

遴选办事人员，通常总以材干学识为衡，但自大东亚新秩序建立之后，倭族另有其观点，所谓见仁见智，各有千秋。

一班欲应征在军政监部，会社，组合里当职员的女性，除年青貌美而外，最关紧要者，就是不得比那辈主子来得高，因为那是很有损『马氏特』的威严的。

JAPANESE EMPLOYEES

Success of the female applicants for any office vacancy depended not on competence but on looks and height. Being quite short, the Japanese could not bear any subordinate taller than them.



X. 211 1945



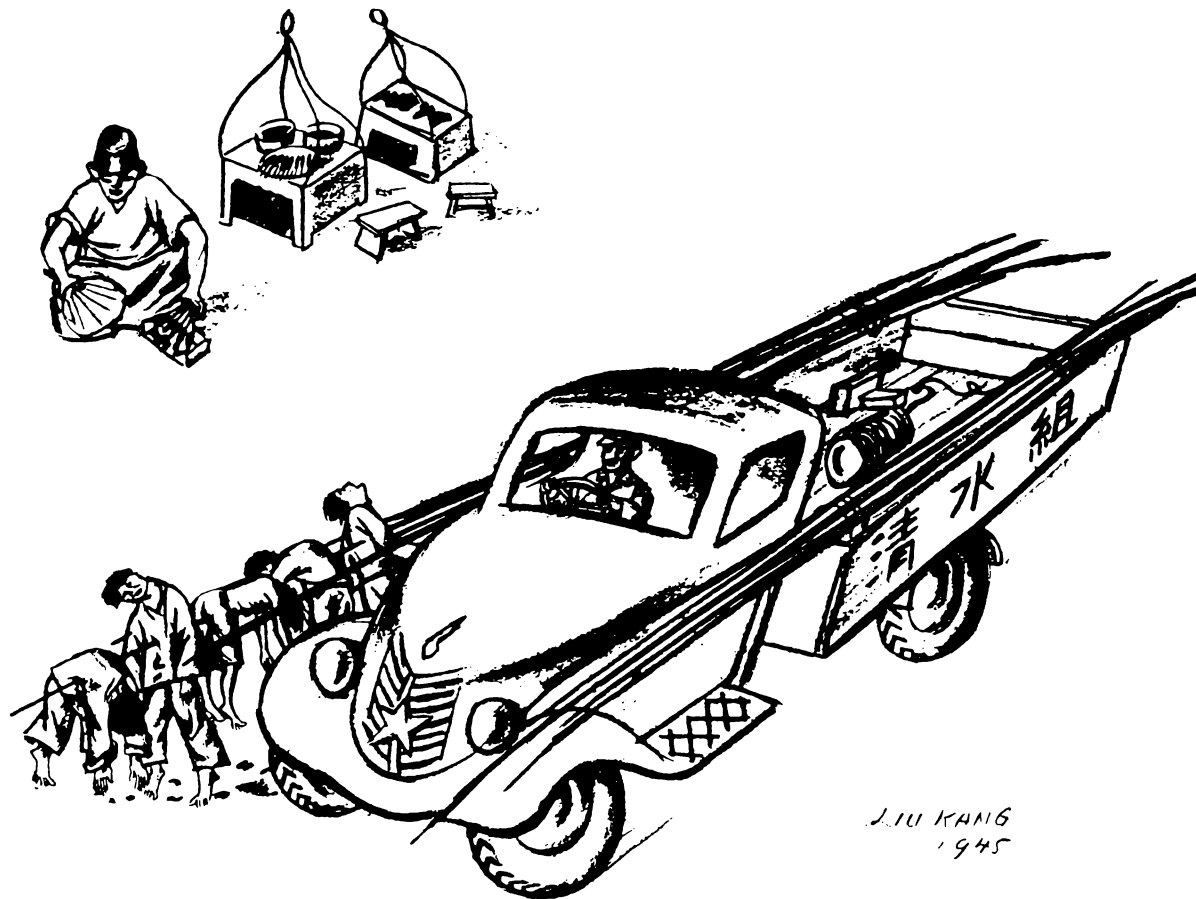
9. 人肉砂蹄

日军的乖戾无理，常把是非黑白倒置，比如他们驾车闯祸，伤害民命，反说人家自寻死路，阻碍了交通，上峰从来未曾处罚过这些凶手，因为蝗军就是蝗军，做事绝不会错的。

于是他们更理直气壮了，横冲直撞，声势何等浩大，这辆载满尖锐铁条的军车，是在吉隆坡的一条大街上，因速率太快，驾驶者太卤莽，致转弯时未能正常行驶路中，将道旁行人一个个贯穿在铁条上，登时鲜血淋漓，惨不忍睹，因其形状活像马来土人最嗜好的『砂蹄』，故名。

HUMAN SATAI

The Japanese drove cars in a manner that had to be seen to be believed. One day, a military lorry carrying sharp iron poles and driven by a Jap turned a corner into one of the crowded streets of Kuala Lumpur. The sharp poles pierced several pedestrians, making "Satais" of them. (Note — satais are pieces of meat on a skewer and roasted over a fire. It is a favourite dish of the Malays.)



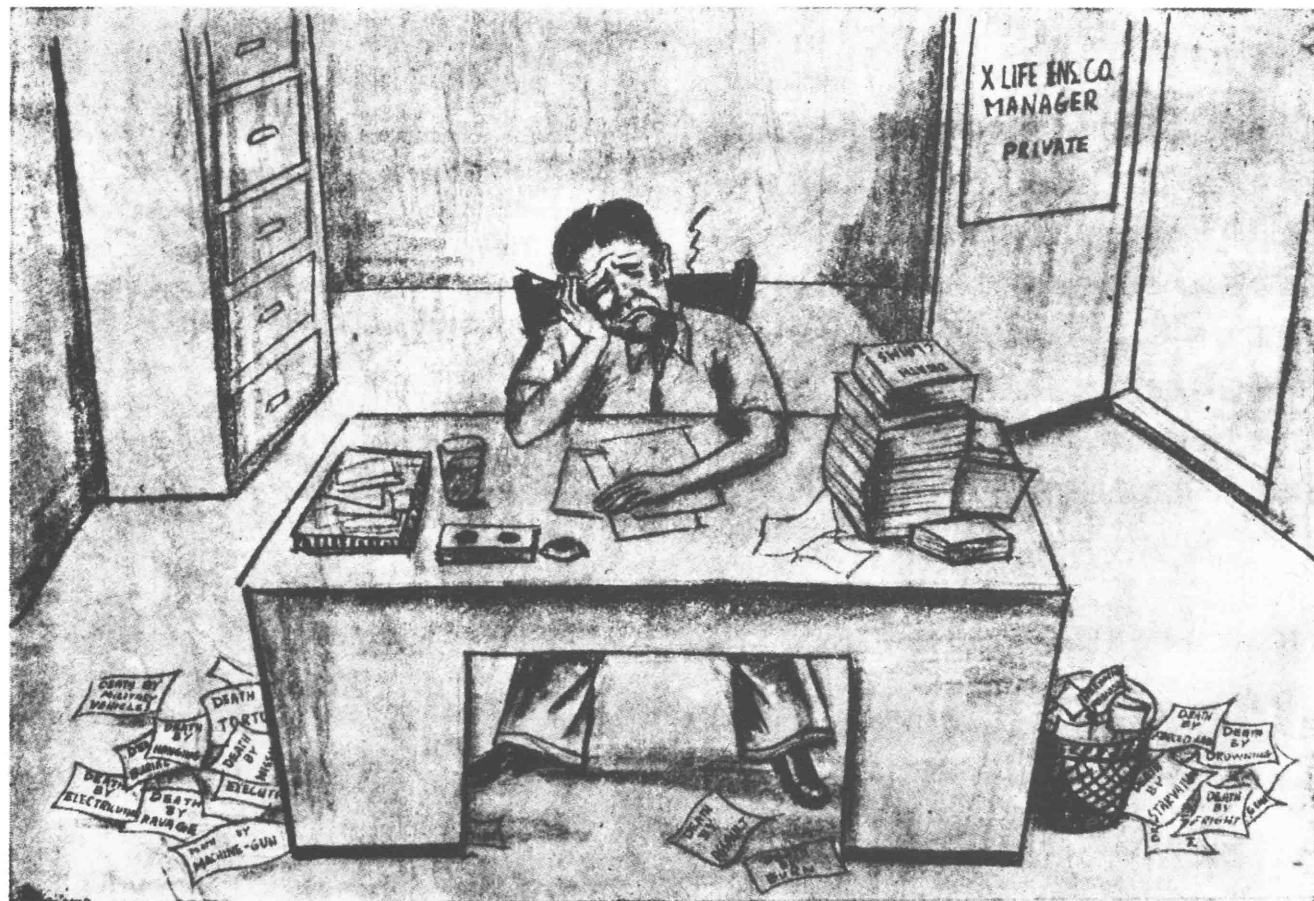
10. 难为了人寿保险公司经理

马来亚沦陷期间，居民除直接牺牲于轰炸和炮火者外，其他如检查失踪，集体活埋，机枪扫射，电刑灌水，火灼倒吊，奸污苛辱，甚至贫病饥饿，流离失所，都是致死之由，说起来何虑数十种，总之，那死法不但惨无人道，并且时日处所，都是神不知鬼不觉，无从稽考。

按照人寿保险公司赔款章程的办法，领款人请求赔款时，须呈交政府发给之死亡注册字及医生证明书，或坟山字据等，方为有效，而此次日军入境，许多良民无辜被害，当彼等家族要求公司赔偿时，大都不能供给凭证，岂不苦煞了人寿保险公司经理吗？

HEADACHE

Thousands of deaths are untraceable. One can just imagine the unenviable position of the Insurance Manager who is confronted with innumerable claims for which no evidence can be produced.

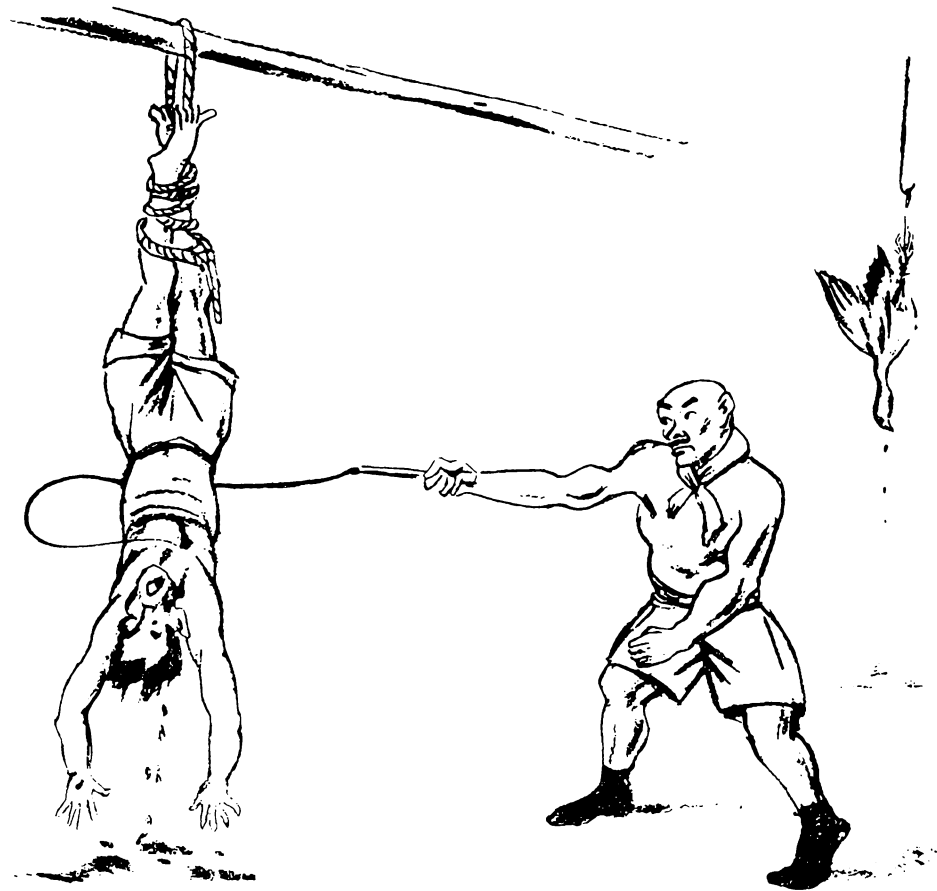


11. 圣诞火鸡

倒吊鞭打，逼使招供，是昭南时代青年会宪兵部一种日常玩意，吃过这种苦头的华侨青年特别多，一位抗日同志曾亲自描述当时的经历，据说他一共曾受刑过五次，那苦痛是不能以言语来形容的，就算勉强形容得来，而听者是无法理解那残酷的程度的，他记得最后一次适在一九四四年的圣诞节，所以自号为圣诞火鸡，盖西洋人圣诞节杀火鸡，便是倒悬割血，形态确甚相象也。

HUMAN TURKEY

Inhumane tortures, unknown to history, were inflicted on those that were arrested by Japanese. "Offenders" were tied by their legs and left suspended upside down for hours. They were flogged and whipped at intervals. A friend of mine was so tortured on X'mas Day, 1944. He now calls himself the "Human Turkey".

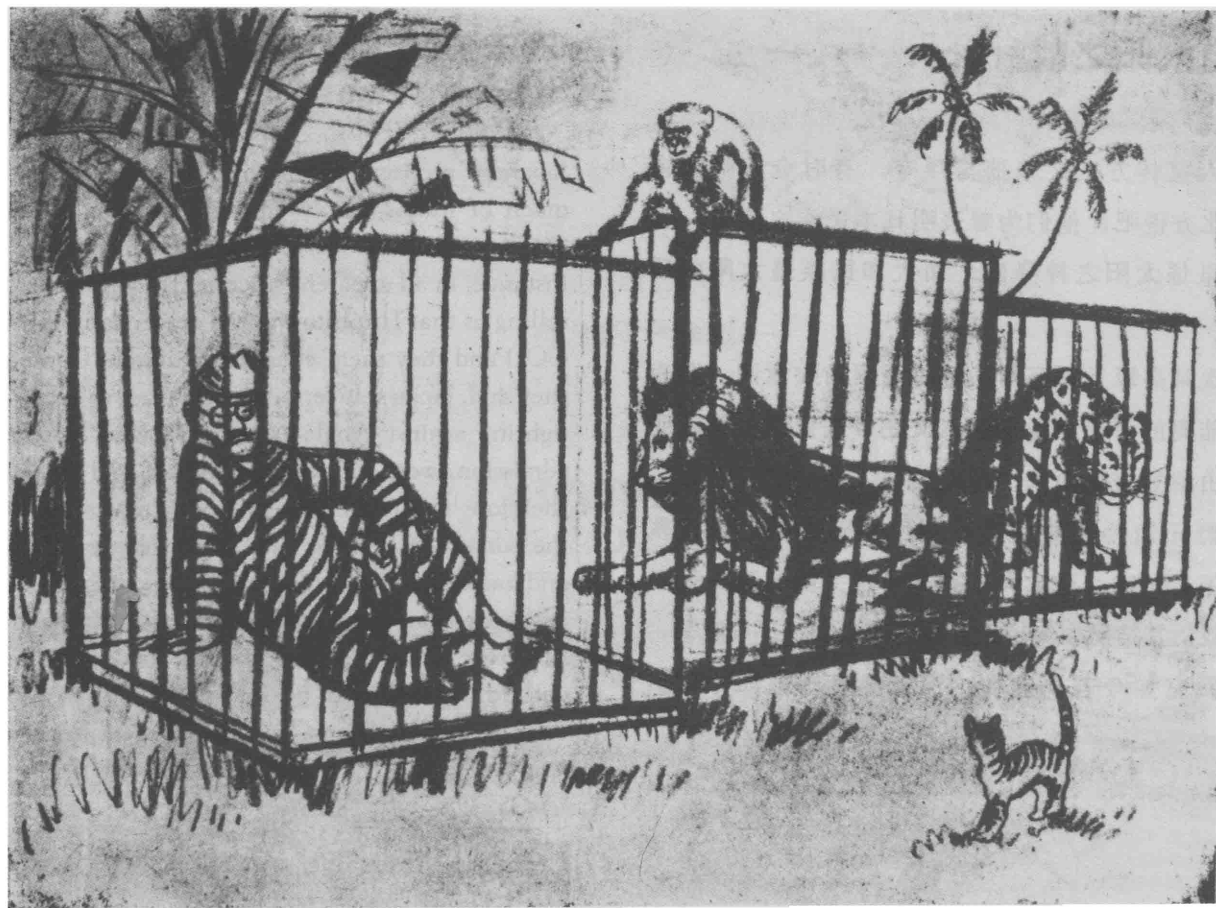


12. 马来亚之虎

杀人不眨眼，罪恶盈贯的山下奉文，无论在中国，在马来亚，在菲律宾，都残害了不知其数的性命，终其局，是被判绞刑处死，这当然是一切恶棍应有的下场，不过我们这里的居民，倒很盼望能把那只『马来亚之虎』，在他上绞台之前，送到新加坡动物园里来展览，展览。

SINGAPORE ZOO

Yamashita was nicknamed “the Malayan Tiger”. The people of Malaya would certainly have welcomed an exhibition of such a famous tiger at the Zoo.



13. 猴与太阳之战

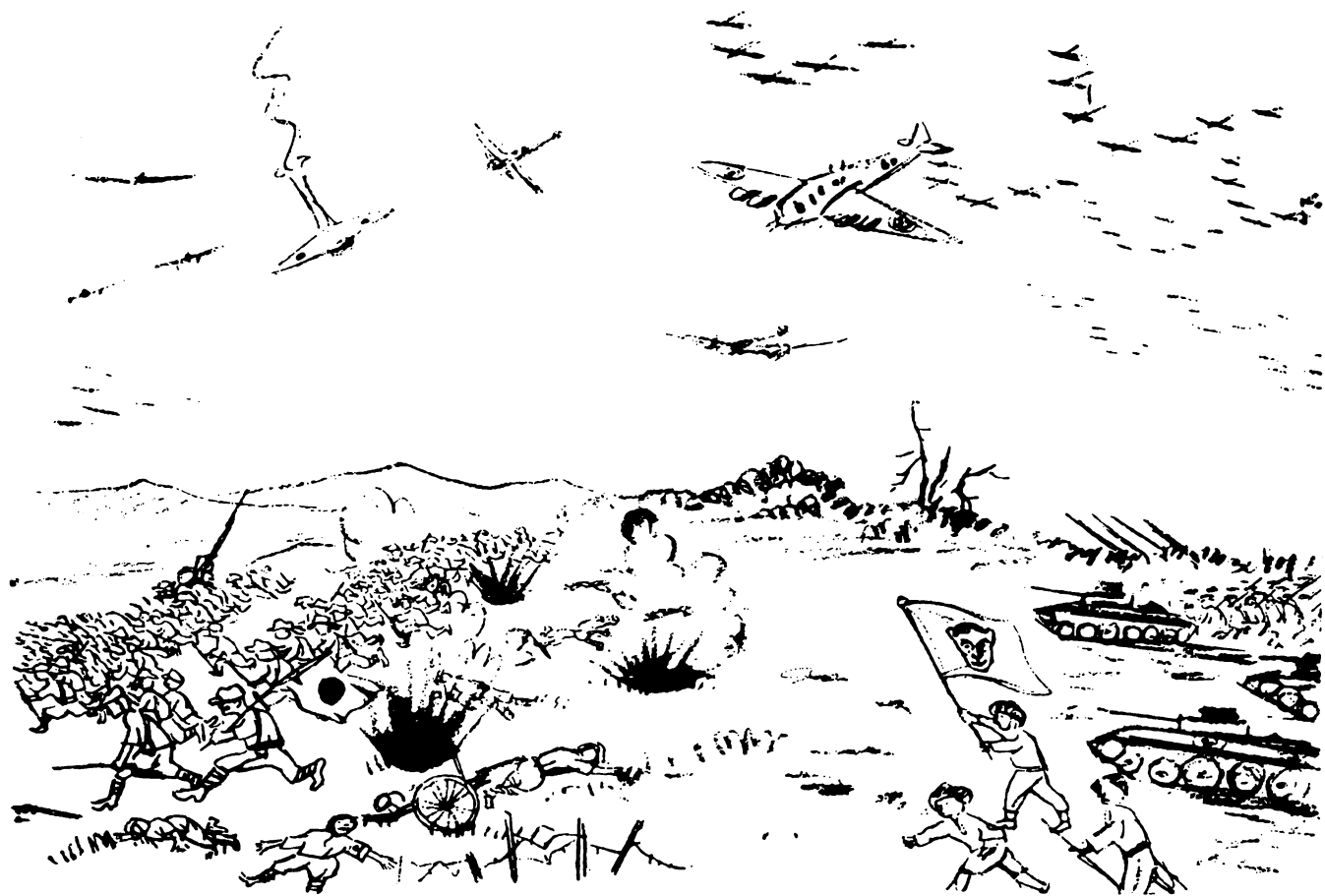
日本人宣传方法之笨拙与浮夸，有时令人啼笑皆非，比方说吧，他们为着表明日本民族之优异，强辩日皇係太阳之神降生，而大和民族是太阳的后裔。

有一次某高级日军官对华侨协会领袖致训词，发表光怪陆离的谬论，说是达尔文在『进化论』里证明人是由猿猴演变而来，可见西洋人都是猴的子孙，以粗野无知的猴与威仪万丈的太阳比较，孰优孰劣，不言可喻，这次大东亚战争是太阳子孙与猴子孙之战，其结局如何，无待赘述，云云。

那位军官如今若仍健在，深夜静思，不知作何感想？

THE BATTLE Simians versus Sun Gods

Japanese propaganda was by and large ridiculous and much of it was simply childish; it quite deserved the epithet "PROPERGANDER" which many gave it. For instance, in all apparent sincerity the Japs never tired of telling us that Hirohito was the descendant of the SUN-GOD and they themselves' his children. Consequently, they said, Japan was certain to win the war because it was fighting against Anglo-Americans, who, by their own admission, were followers of Darwin and Wallace, and therefore implicit believers in "natural selection" and the "survival of the fittest" and "the Devil take the hindmost", and had elected, according to the teachings of no less an authority than their Bishop Barnes of Birmingham, "to be direct descendants of Monkeydom". "Simians they declare themselves to be, and as Simians we shall treat them and conquer them," said the Japanese proper-ganders.



14. 连环刀

这里又是一幕破天荒的惨剧！兽军连死都不给人一个痛快，比如一刀刺毙或一弹射杀。何等乾脆！

他偏不如此，却把被俘的一批人，先用绳索紧紧绑住，使他们动弹不得，然后一个一个用刀去刺，去割，去锯，慢慢地，并不中他们的要害，只是要他们因痛苦而挣扎，而狂叫，这才自以为乐，尤其当一把利刃在某俘颈上发出『沙沙』之声时，隔邻的听了不但心惊肉跳，就连魂魄也不知飞散到那儿去了。

“OFF WITH THEIR HEADS” (as the Queen said in Alice in Wonderland)

In the Malayan War, the Japs were definitely known to have broken every code of both man and God. An officer was known to have boasted that he had decapitated 79 of the surrendered British, Australian, and Indian Troops.



15. 慰安所

日人自认为神的后裔，所以国土叫神州，军队叫神兵，打劫叫圣战，似乎一切都神圣极了。万料不到侵入马来亚后，竟把崇高的青年会改作黑暗地狱的宪兵部，在中马某地甚且把圣洁的礼拜堂，权充慰安所，购券入内，淫声四起，污行杂陈，真所谓不堪闻问，至尊圣地，遭此奇辱，难怪神子神孙，要得到今日最后的审判。

HOUSES OF PLEASURE

“Comfort Parties” were a necessary adjunct to the Japanese Army. One of the first acts of the Japs was to round up all known prostitutes and then sorted them into the different grades for servicing the different ranks of officers and men! In one place a church was turned into a “House of Pleasure”.

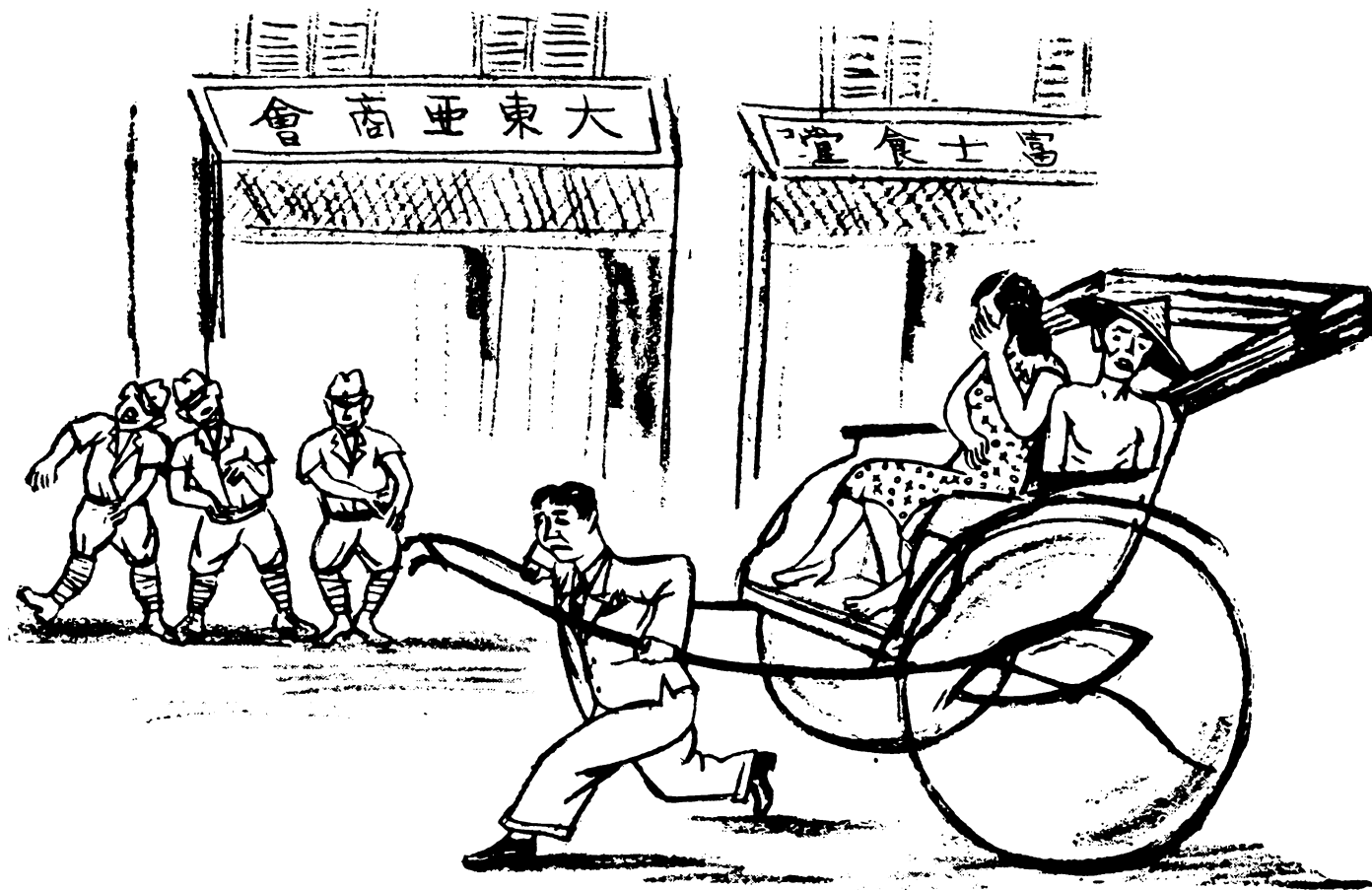


16. 丈夫权作车夫

日人虐待澳洲俘虏，说是替黄种人出气，抓马来人杀猪，也说代华侨伸冤，其实都是无理取闹，这里不是一件强令丈夫权作车夫，而车夫暂充丈夫的事吗？他们又可堂堂皇皇的宣示，替劳苦阶级抱不平了。

PEDAL YOUR OWN RICKSHAW

Apart from massacres and other atrocities, the Japs made a practice during the early days of occupation of insulting the Chinese on every possible occasion. In Singapore, the area around Havelock Road became notorious in this respect. Should a husband a wife dare attempt to pass a sentry without getting down from their rickshaw, the sentry would force the husband to get down and the rickshaw coolie to take his seat and beside the wife, and then make the husband pull the rickshaw with his wife and coolie in it.

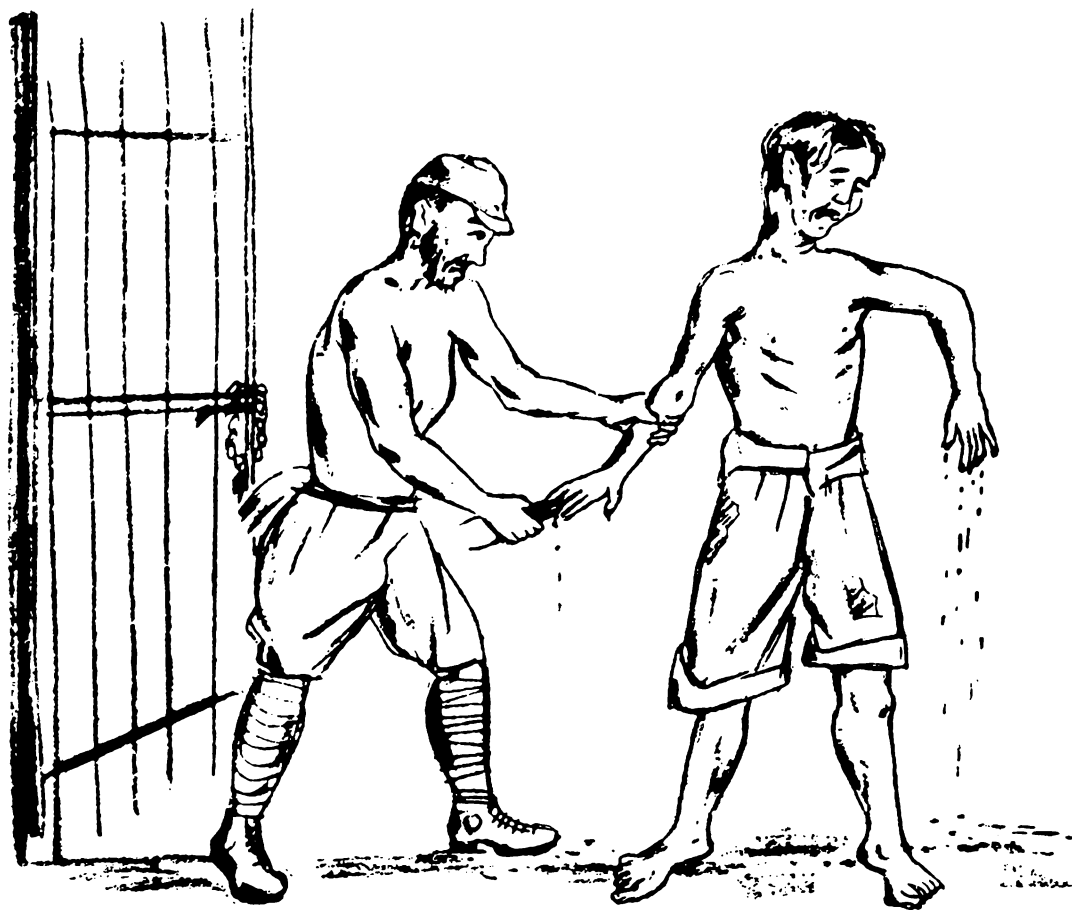


17. 指甲祸

日寇所用刑罚，诸如烧，打，吊，踢，都属于粗枝大叶的一类，他们玩久了亦会腻的，于是灵机一触，作风改变了，有挖眼，穿乳，钉耳，火焚阴毛等等，至于指甲是用铁钳强行拔出，部分虽小，而苦楚是颇大的。

DRAWING HIS CLAWS

In their attempts to make prisoners confess, the military police or KEMPITAI used every means of torture. Tearing out finger nails was one way. The pain was excruciating.



18. 黑市

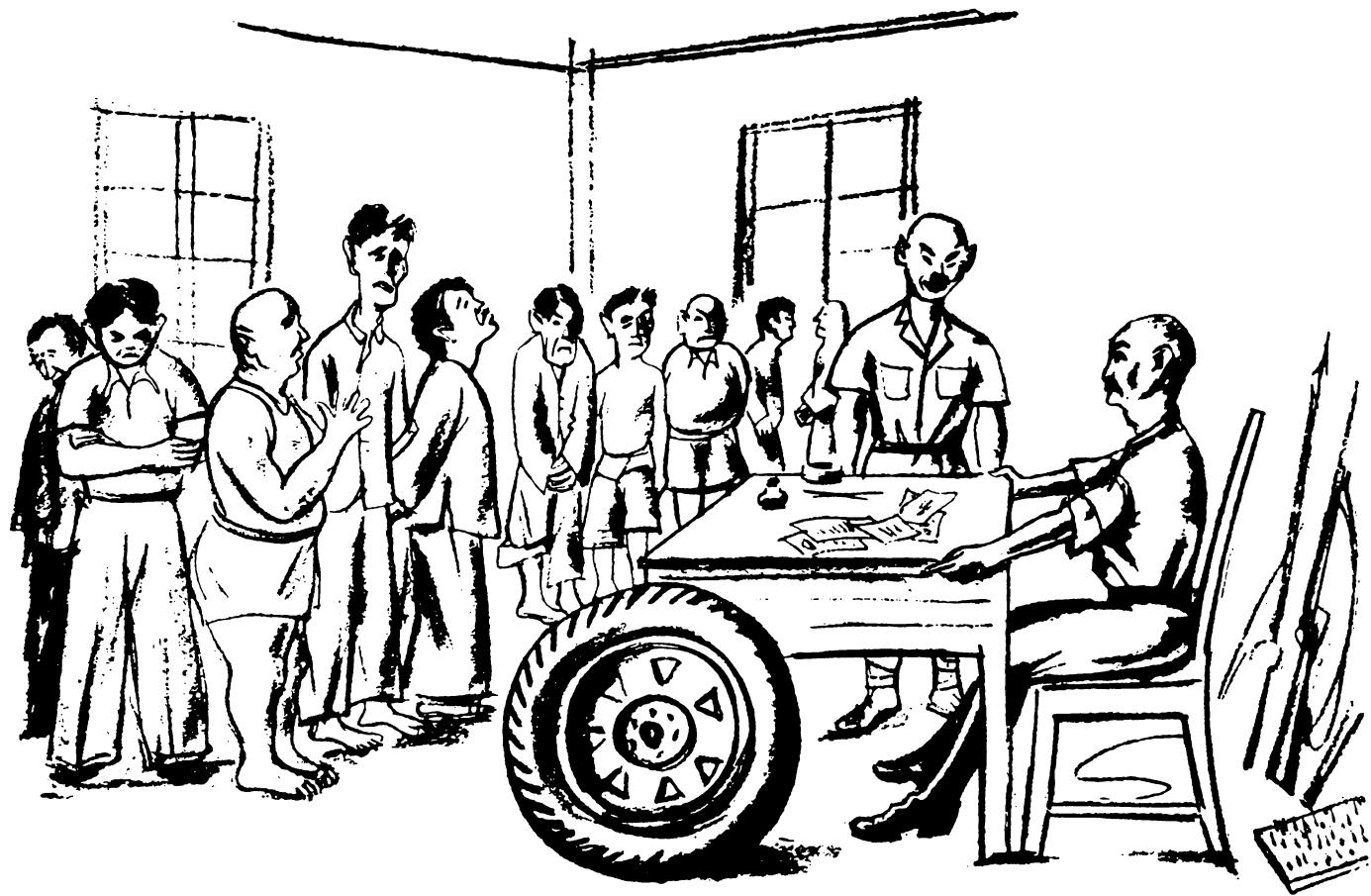
因为蕉币的贬值，物价的暴涨，一班居民对于黑市的经营，不但感到兴趣，并且亦觉迫切的需要了，一见面开口闭口脱不了『空头』两个字。

『空头』好的，可摇身一变，立即成为富家翁，反之，往往分文未曾到手，而身家性命却难保，这叫做赔了夫人又折兵。

这里是一宗罗里车轮的黑市案，由最初一人以两百元脱手，经过十几个『不乐哥』辗转售受，最后一次的价格涨到两万元，买主原来就是先前把车轮偷卖出来的一个部队，宪兵严究的结果，判每人罚款二万元了事，可怜其中一个『拍空』的只在转接之间赚到廿块钱『甘薪』，而亦须和同道一样被罚，徒呼倒霉不已。

VERY TYRESOME!

“Black marketing” became the most popular game during the Jap occupation. It was a game played by young and old, male and female, rich and poor. Even preachers, school teachers, and chiefs of the Jap Administration took part in the game. If they were cunning enough and very careful, they made fortunes. If they were caught, they lost everything and got well beaten into the bargain. Here is an instance. A lorry tyre was stolen from a Jap military store and sold for \$200. After changing hands 17 times in the black market, it was finally sold for \$20,000 to the Jap Military Authorities. When the M.P. Department made investigations into the origin of the tyre, all seventeen persons involved were rounded up and dealt with. Each was fined \$20,000 and one poor broker who had only made \$20 on the deal had to pay up equally with the rest.



19. 鸡头遭殃

星加坡小贩喜欢赚日本人的钱，同时却怕日本兵，那些善良一点的，见索价过高顶多叫两声『踢开』『踢开』便溜走了，至于凶狠的，则拳脚交加，声色俱厉，正如上了演武堂一般。

这个兽兵因语言不通，价钱未合，气得将笼里的鸡，逐只抓出把头拉断，以泄一肚子的怨火，看他虽像个人样，却着实太无鸡道了。

SHEER SPITE A Case for the S.P.C.A.

Officials of the Society For Prevention of Cruelty to Animals should have been here to see a soldier venting his spleen against a poor hawker of fowls. What exactly annoyed the soldier was not elaborated by the spectators of the incident, but the way the soldier tore the heads from the fowls and flung the carcasses on the ground showed insensate rage. For the poor hawker, there was no redress or compensation.



20. 婴儿劫

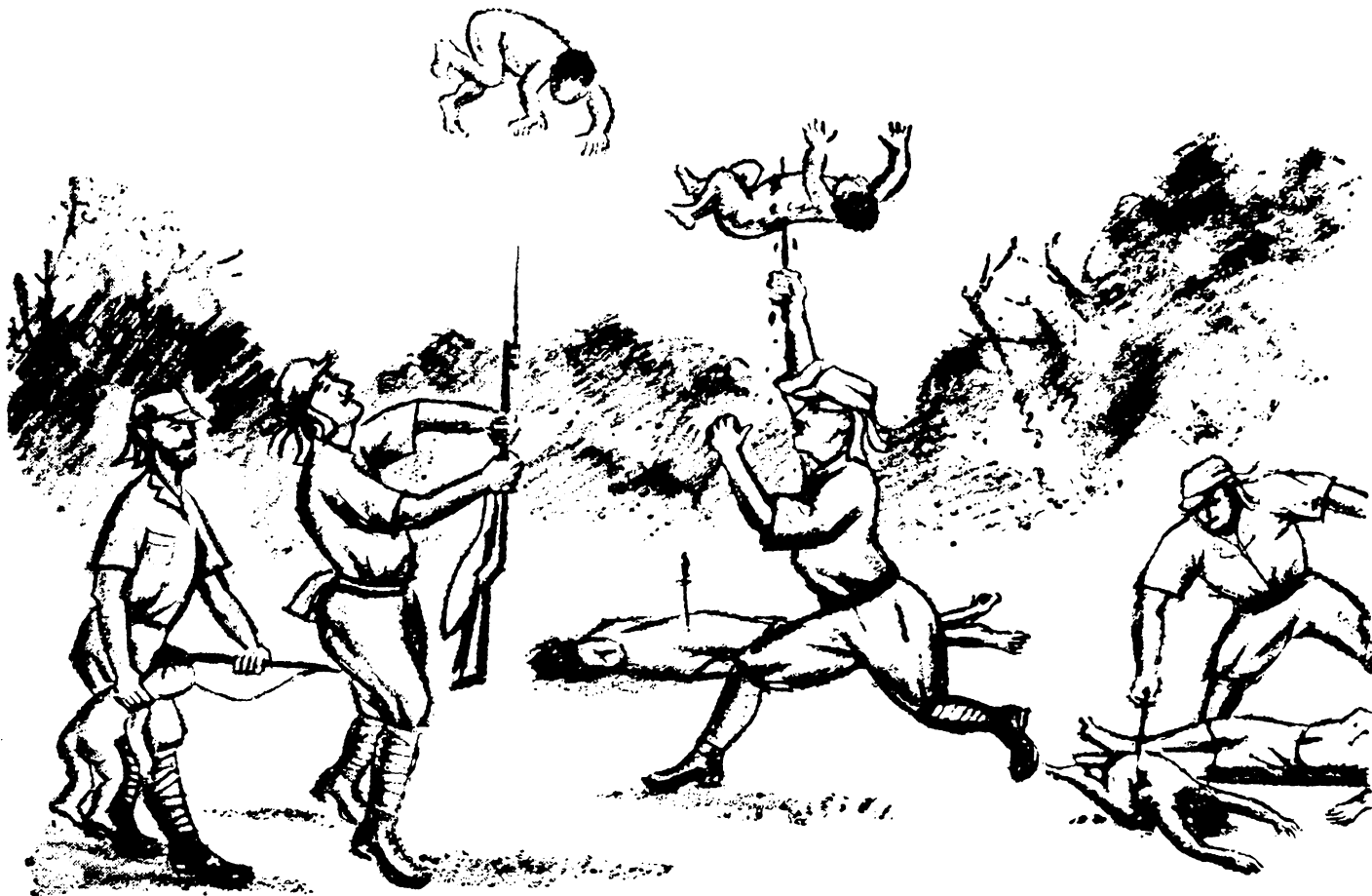
日本人要和中国人争霸东亚，虽然某些科学设施，和军事配备，略胜一筹，然而眼见中国人口之庞大，生殖力又甚高强，内心不免妒中带惧，因此铁蹄所至，不唯成年壮士格杀殆尽，就连幼嫩的婴儿，也在诛灭之例，总以根绝中华民族为目的，其心之狠，其意之毒，旷观古今中外实无出其右。

“LAMENTATION AND GREAT MOURNING”

—Matt. 3,3

—Jer. 31, 15

In some instances the the Japs out-Heroded Herod. Here is an illustration of the Japanese slaying of the Innocents.



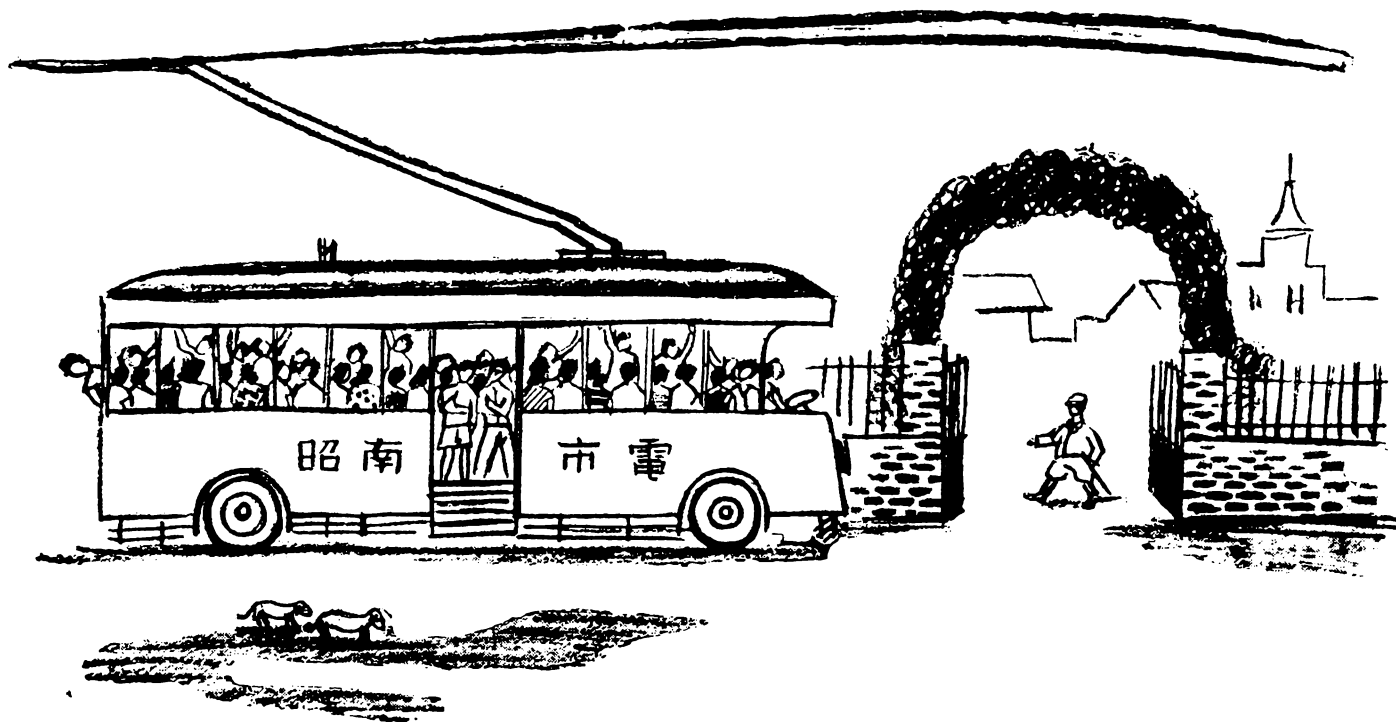
21. 新秩序

大东亚新秩序是建立在刀尖与枪口之上的，所以军人的言词行动就是法律，错不错与你小民何干？

这辆装满乘客从后港开向市区的电车中，夹着一位皇军官佐，当路经南星花园时，该军官因欲入晤其友，令驾驶者停车稍待，驶者自然唯命是听，绝对遵从，一个待，两个待，待到他畅谈完毕，姗姗来迟，全车三四十人已恭候两小时了。

“MAKE ‘EM WAIT”

Many a time, the Military acted as though they considered themselves above the law. One day, a captain travelling in an omnibus crowded with passengers coming into town from Paya Lebar, stopped the bus at Bendemeer, which was then occupied by Jap officers. This captain ordered the driver to wait for him while he went inside. It was two hours before the officer reappeared to resume the journey.



22. 千古恨

千不该，万不该，为何会去嫁给那些夭寿短命，如今他是屈膝投降，倒也罢了，可恼的是，这冤家一块肉，出世后如何唤他？井上太郎吗？东洋臭味太重，将来定难立足社会，与人论长道短。阿狗吧！他明明是倭的播下来的种，岂可数典忘祖，乾脆把他堕胎清算了吧！但是法律如山，犯着了再没有伊藤阿叔可倚势仗言，至于留着呢，那就休想这一世有再嫁的希望了。唉！千不该，万不该！

PARENTAGE?

During the Jap occupation, many Chinese women were compelled by circumstances to become the wives of Japanese officers. Now those women are left to “carry the baby”. Under what nationality should these issues be registered? That is the question!



23. 自掘坟墓

岛民对经济学似乎特别有心得，人死了，用火焚葬，一分棺木钱也不必化，他们自己尚且如此，杀掉别人，敢梦想会略施小惠吗？

子弹制造起来也得化钱的，用来打死你，未免成本太重，尤其在战时，运输困难补充不易，大规模的屠杀，势非另谋善策不为功，这就促成他们发明了自掘坟墓的妙计，把犯人分成数组，各自挖掘墓穴，然后轮流活活掩埋，一方不用发半粒弹，一方不必流半点血，彼此互惠，岂不快哉？

DIG YOUR OWN DUGOUT (A Jap version of “Paddle your own canoe”)

Generally speaking, those whom the Japs decided to massacre were first made to dig their own graves before being slaughtered.



24. 小百姓向谁出气？

打巴掌可算邦人尤其是日军最拿手的好戏，因此他们乐得随时随地把它发扬光大。

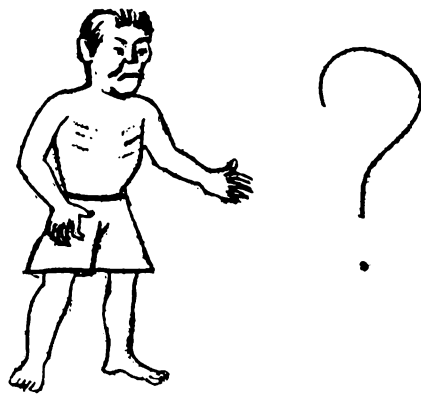
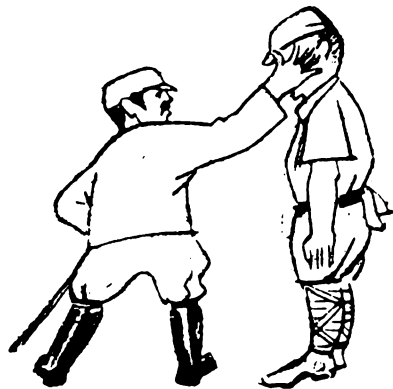
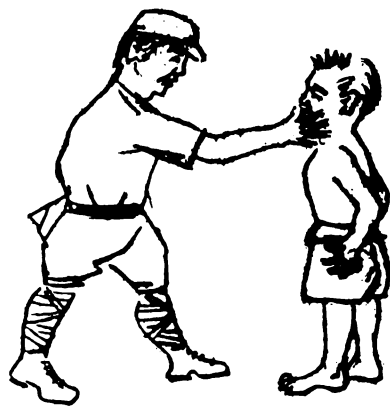
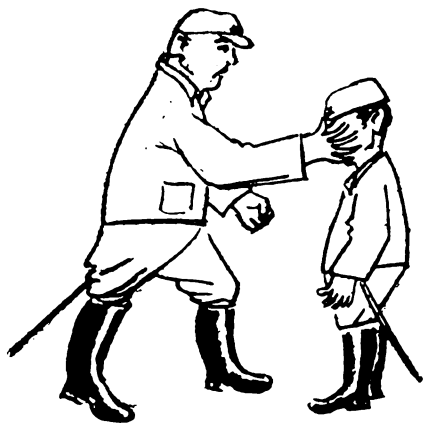
戏院前，巴刹后，大路边，小巷里，你不时可以听到卜卜之声和咳咳之语，那正是紧张场面的献映。

有时一个将官，忽然心血来潮，拖住校官便打，以解胸中积郁之气，这校官自然不是傻子，把这一套如法庖制，转嫁于尉，尉呢，介绍给士兵，而士兵却只有向市民寻去路，可怜老百姓向谁出气呢？

**“SMACK ME MOTHER, SMACK
ME MOTHER, “SMACK ME
MOTHER, DO!”**

—Popular song, 1984.

The Japanese were very ready with their hands. So often did we see them slapping one another that we began to think that slapping was their customary method of salutation. It was quite common to see Japs talking to each other, and then suddenly break off and go for one another with hearty smacks. Later we found out that officers smacked non-commissioned officers, and these in turn smacked soldiers. The soldiers then took it out of the civilians. But the poor civilian, having nobody below him to smack, just had to take it — in the face!



25. 自给自足

我想大家都知道「自己的身体是最好的本钱」的说法。这正是日本占领下，马来亚所有俘虏与被羁押者处境的生动写照。结果是出现了一些连日本人也惊讶不已的事例。有个体格强壮的澳大利亚人在两个月内竟然消瘦了50磅(22.7公斤)。他耗尽身上所有的脂肪，最后凭仅有的一点元气才好不容易地逃过死神的召唤。这就是所谓“自给自足的特种食物”。

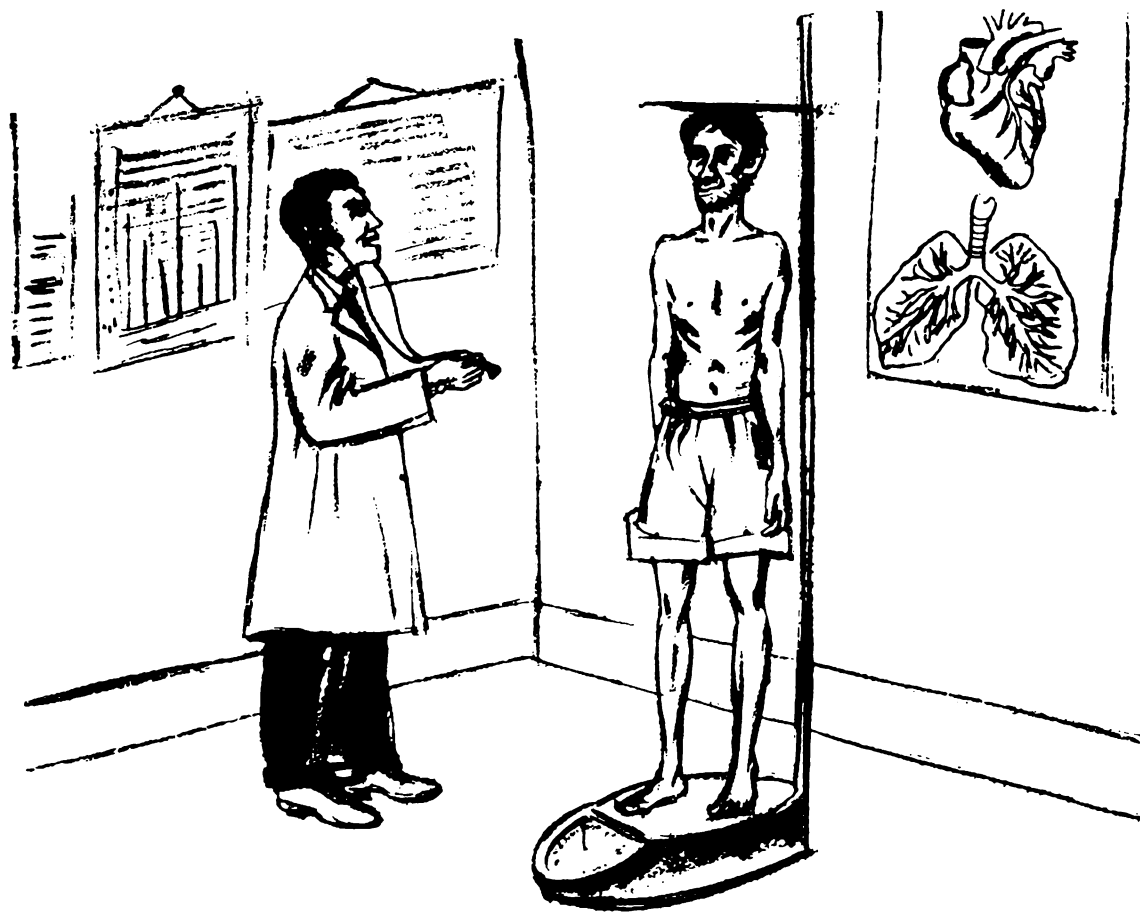
尽管日本人也在宣扬要自给自足，但决非靠自身的脂肪或元气来生存。恰恰相反，他们在马来亚一直享用最好的东西，包括冷藏库里那些丰富食物。

SELF-SUFFICIENCY

Doubtless you all know the saying' "living on their own fat". Well, that was just what POWS and internees had to do in Malaya under the Japanese. The results were in some cases so remarkable that it surprised even the Japs.

One hefty Australian lost fifty pounds in weight in two months. When all his fat had thus been used up, he only just managed to cheat Old Man Death by living on his marrow. This was what was called a "self-sufficiency diet".

Although the Japs claimed to be very self-sufficient, they were never known to go the length of living on their fat or on their marrow. On the contrary, they lived on the "fat of the land" in Malaya, including that preserved in the Cold Storage.



26. 日光浴

我相信“日光浴”是美国人发明的。但日本人却是了不起的模仿者。当他们把马来亚拿到手后，就热衷于使那些不喜欢这玩意儿的人们去做日光浴。

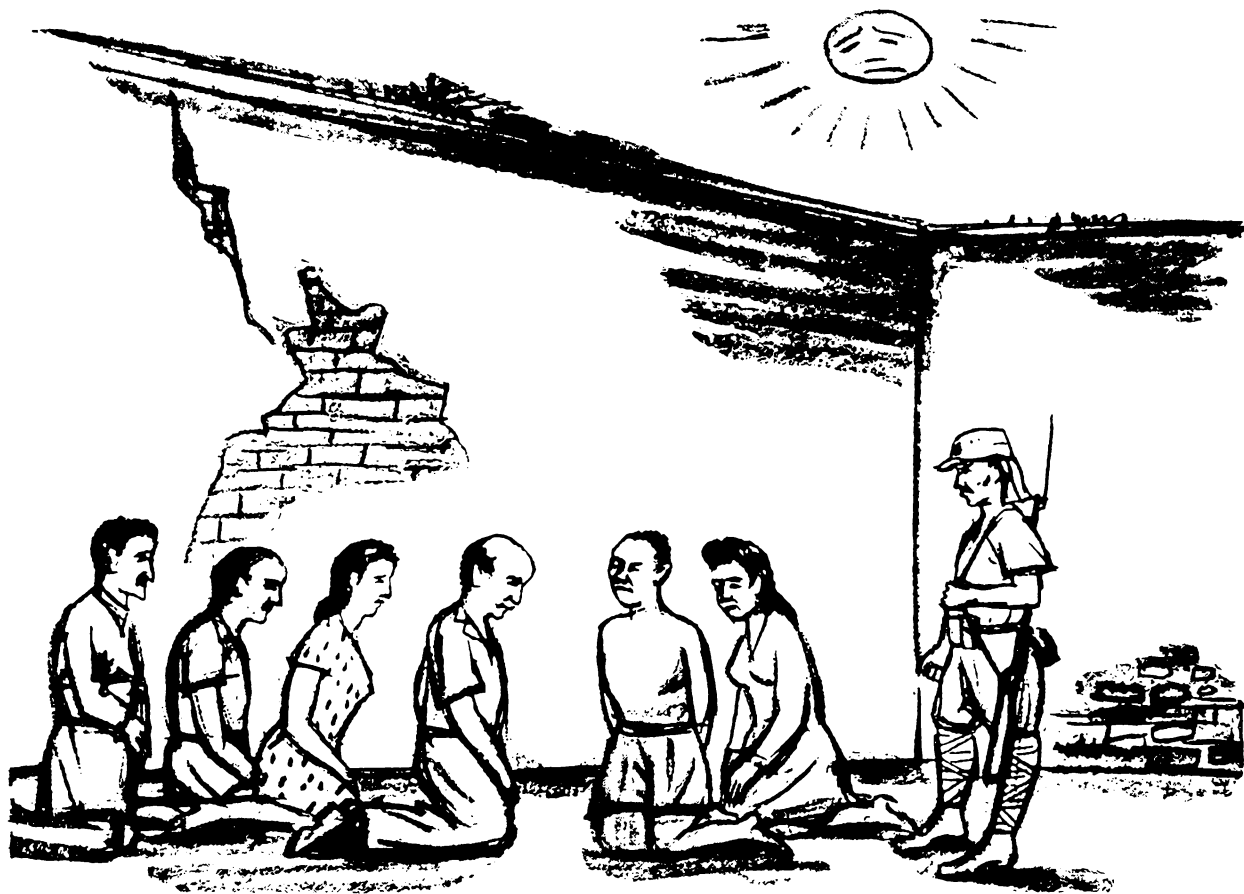
「把这个家伙拉到太阳底下来」似乎是对待这种不喜欢的人们首先想到的处理办法。这对女性也不例外。赤道上空的太阳，是从晴朗得一片云彩也没有的碧蓝太虚中发射出来的强烈光线。凡是知道这种毒烈阳光伤害效果的人，不难想像得到这种刑罚的痛苦！烧焦的饼皮大概最像了吧，遭受这种折磨的牺牲者，其皮肤将随风而剥落。

THE SUN-BATH

I believe it was the Americans who invented “sun-bathing”. Being great imitators, the Japs, when they got hold of Malaya, were as fond as children, of “sun-bathing” those whom they did not take a fancy to.

“Put him out to sun” seemed to be their one first thought, against anyone they did not like. And women were not excluded from this treatment.

Anyone who knows the terrible scorching effect of the sun over Malaya, shedding its rays from a cloudness blue sky, can imagine the agony of this “browning-off” treatment. Burnt pre-crust is about the nearest analogy: the victims just flaked off their skin under this treatment.



27. (富人餐桌上的)残羹剩饭

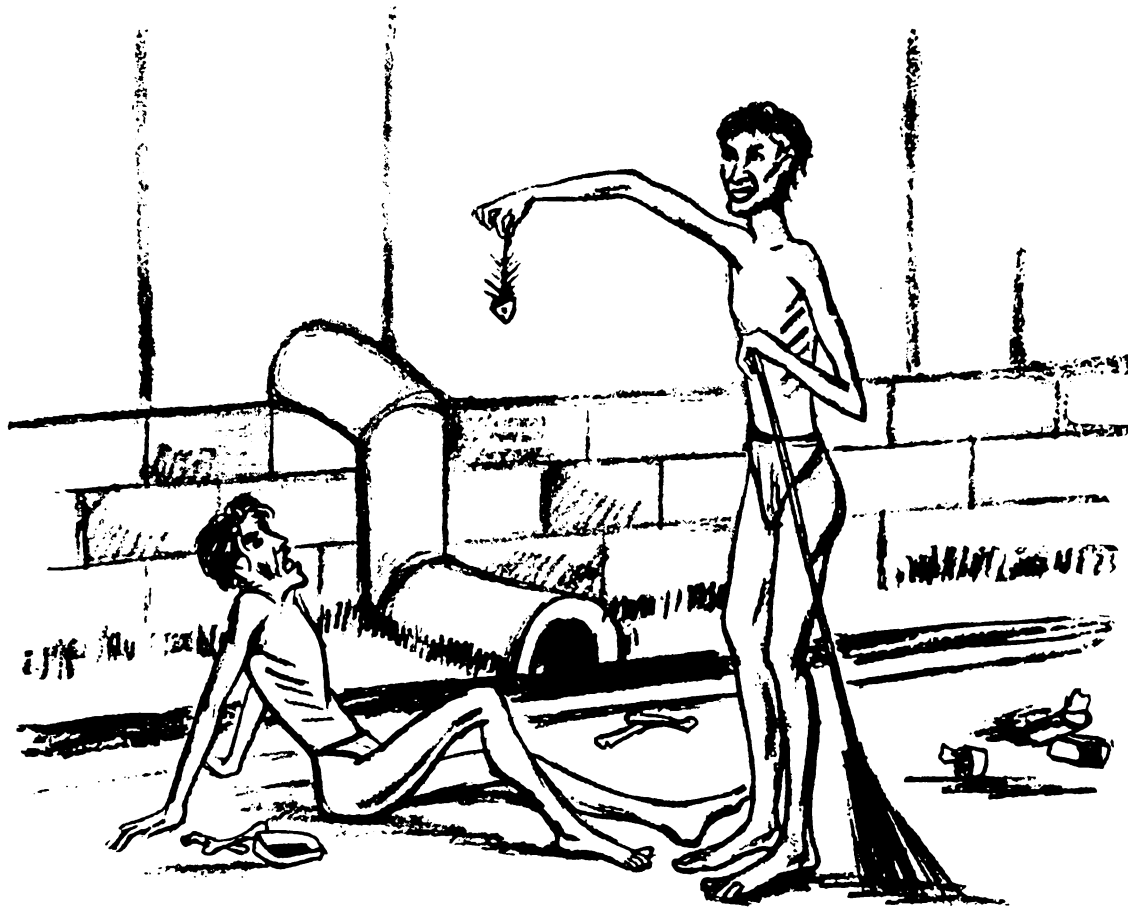
在富裕的情况下所谓“骨头旁边的东西是最好的肉”这种有钱人的谚语是理所当然的。但是在欧南路监狱里的那些犯人则会反驳说「骨头旁边没有什么可吃的」。这是个活生生的现实。日本牢卒餐桌上的残羹剩饭或日本人厨房里从下水道冲洗出的剩余渣滓，对只能依靠自身的脂肪或气力维持生命的不幸囚犯来说，却是山珍海味了。

THOSE “CRUMBS”

(from the rich man's table)

Under conditions of “plenty,” the rich man's saying, “the nearer the bone the sweeter the meat” is an understandable and likable expression, but in Outram Road Jail, the poor man's rejoinder “the nearer the bone the less to eat” was the awful reality.

The “crumbs” that fell from the tables of the Japanese jailors, and the offal washed down the drain from the Japanese kitchen, those were the delicacies the unfortunate prisoners had to supplement their own fat and marrow with.



28. 陶瓷碎片

即使是相当讲究的人家，陶瓷也难免会破损成一堆碎片而无法复原，何况是在马来亚的收容所里，食具之缺乏是那么严重，以致几个囚徒要用一只盆子或一只锅子来取食，有时甚至连破碗碎碟也派上用场。每当开饭时，他们总得饥肠辘辘地耐心等待，渴望自己的那一份尽快到来。

“POTSHERDS”

Even in the best regulated families, crockery turns to potsherds. In prison camps in Malaya, the scarcity of eating utensils became so acute that groups of prisoners had to eat out of the same plate, pot, or what was left of a pot or plate. So prisoners had to starve in rotation, at every meal time, while the first in turn took their share of what was pushed to them.



29. 每一分钱要鞭打一下

(印刷厂的先生们请不要把它们倒过来，说成为「每鞭打一下要一分钱」，因为其含义完全不同。这位主教并没有用钱来买鞭挨打，这些鞭打是送给他的。——作者)

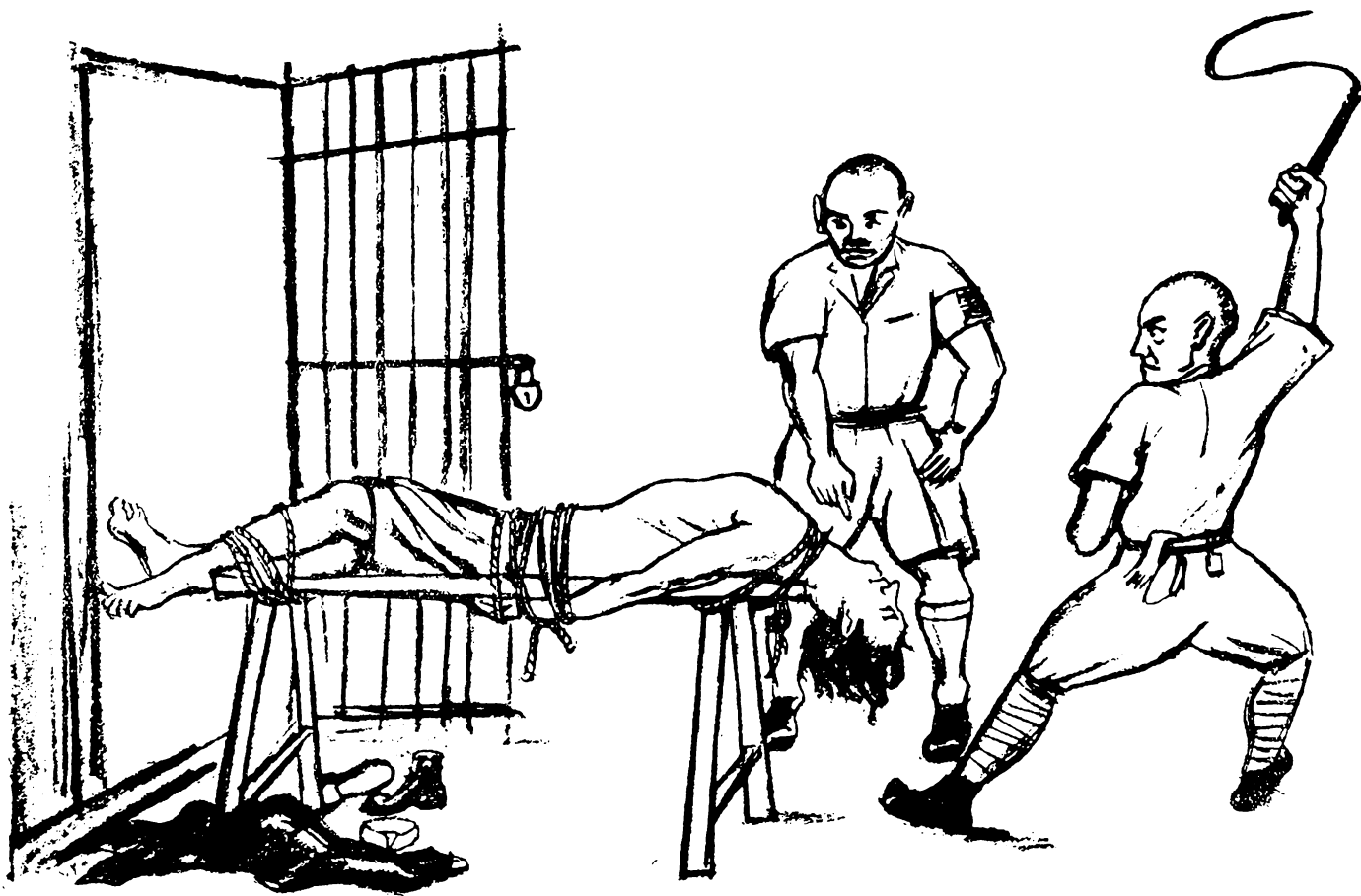
在日本占领时期为改善那些被扣押者的悲惨命运而努力的人终于被逮捕了。而且对他进行拷问，按照他募集到的或者被认为是募集到的款项数目，每一分钱鞭打一下。这位主教因拒绝泄漏捐物，捐衣或捐钱者的名字，因而忍受了如图所示的那种方式的250记酷刑。

A STROKE A CENT

(Now don't you invert this, Mr. Printer, and say : "a cent a stroke," for that would be quite a different thing. The Bishop did not buy the strokes, they were given to him—Author)

One stroke for every cent of money collected, or alleged to have been collected, was the torture meted out to those who were caught assisting or trying to alleviate the sorry plight of internees during the Japanese occupation.

A pastor, who refused to divulge the names of those who had contributed to the relief fund, either in goods, clothes or money, was said to have suffered 250 strokes in the manner depicted opposite.



30. 贪图暴利的人

真不愧是「上帝挑选出来的种族」的儿女。他们自动地提出了拯救其他人民的任务，从而不劳而获地取得财富，这里所表现出来的高超灵巧性真是非凡。就在受贿赂的哨兵转过身去的时候，他就在27个不同国籍的收容者中做商业买卖。条件是一定要付现钱。不过当现钱的确耗尽了时也接受支票。到后来，连伦敦或纽约的票据也通用了。价格是：蛋一粒80元；马六甲椰糖一条30元；红椰子油一罐1000元。

「上帝挑选出来的种族」本来是指犹太人，具有轴心国或中立国国籍的人则不会被收容。

PROFITEERING

Great was the ingenuity of the sons of the once “chosen race” in their self-appointed task of relieving the rest of mankind of both their earned and unearned increments.

Here the sentry is seen with his back turned, while his briber plys his trade among the internees of 27 different nationalities.

Terms were strictly cash. But, when funds were exhausted, cheques were accepted. Finally, drafts from both London and New York were accepted by the fortune-hunters.

Prices were, eggs \$80 each; coconut sugar (Gula Malacca) \$30 a stick; red palm oil \$1,000 a tin.



31. 要尊重服装规定

“如果有纽扣，就要扣上。如果只有纽扣洞而没有纽扣，就不要穿它，把衣服脱光。”

“如果你无视这个命令，就要立正不动，被使劲地拉鼻子，打嘴巴。”(这是某位英国高官的亲身体验。)

“必须重视礼仪!”

“DECORUM MUST BE OBSERVED”

If you have buttons, decorum demands that you use them for buttoning.

If you have button-holes but no buttons, then discard your dress and come naked.

If you have not the sense to do either of these two things, then, stand to have your nose pulled and your face slapped. (That was what happened to one of the highest British officials).

“Decorum must be observed!”



32. 罢工

日本人对付罢工者的办法是重重的惩罚他们一番！
在皇军统治下自行离开工作场所的劳工通常会被砍去大拇指。
要知道这是怎么回事，只要看你自己的手好了。

STRIKES

The Japanese cure for strikes was to strike the strikers.

Whoever separated himself from work under the Japanese regime stood to have his thumb separated from his palm and first finger.

To understand this, look at your own hand.



33. 寻找食物

我们曾听过英国有个营养调查局的组织，但是有多少人知道在每个收容所里都已经设立了一个“食物寻找局”呢？

这个局的职责是走遍收容所的每个角落，仔细寻找在偏僻的隙缝或暗窟里有没有青蛙、蜗牛或木槿属的植物的花蕾存在，它们是避过了每天黎明出动的食物寻找队队员们的目光而遗留下来的。这可略为弥补每天分配到的食物之不足。

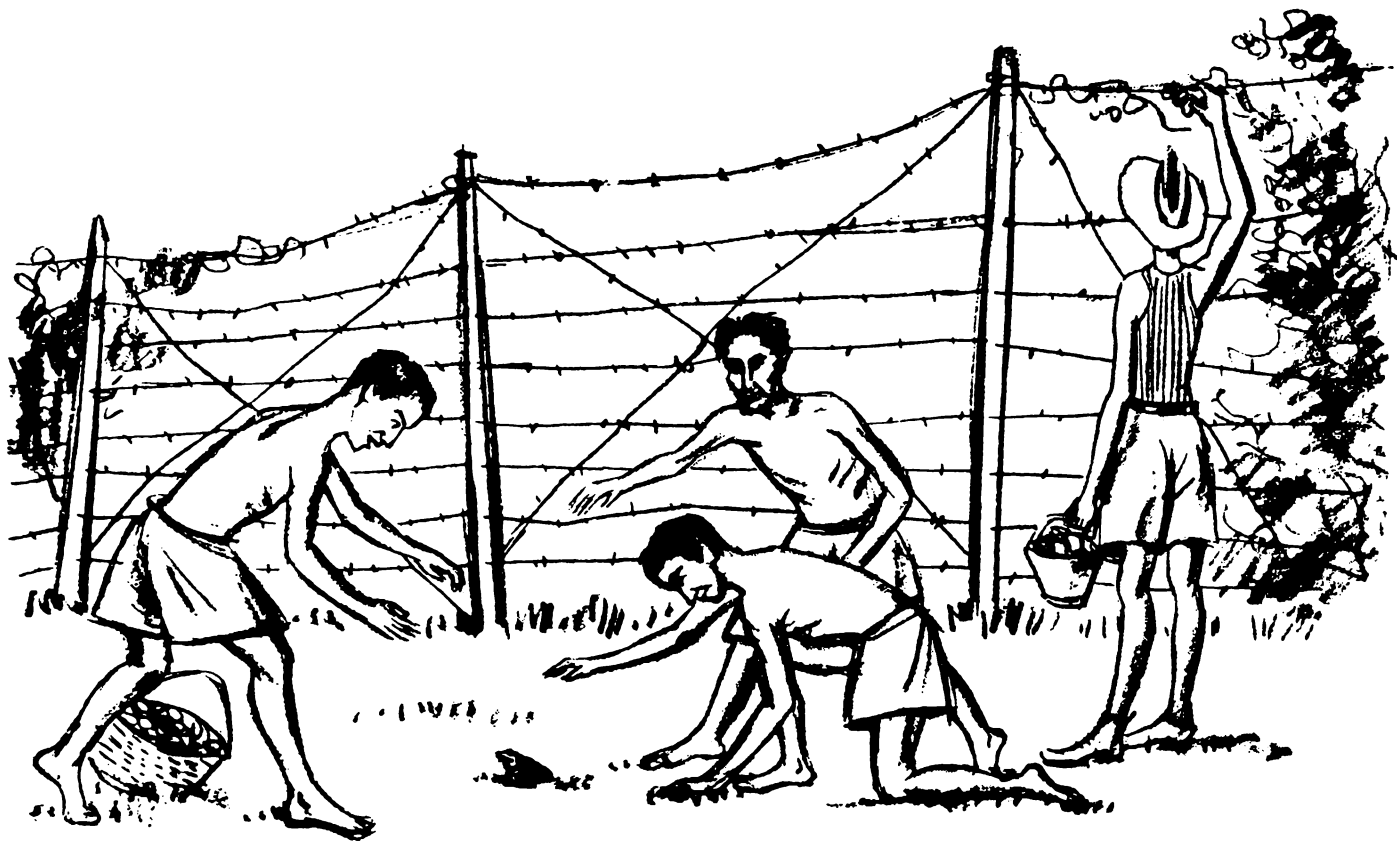
请看看他们快要捉到一只刚发现的青蛙，心情是多么的高兴啊！

THE SEARCH FOR NUTRITION

We have all heard of the British Nutritional Research Bureau, but how many people know that in every intern camp a re-search bureau was set up?

The duties of the bureau were to re-search every nook and corner of the camp for overlooked frogs, snails and hibiscus buds, which might have escaped the notice of the original search parties sent out at dawn daily to augment the day's ration as supplied to internees by the Japanese.

Observe the delight of these who are just about to capture an overlooked frog!



34. 泰缅铁路的悲剧

日本人试图做不可能的事，急匆匆地建造起泰缅铁路来，结果失败了。为了明了这个失败，只需要回顾一下30年前在巴拿马地区所发生的事情就可以了。

据记载，在1912年为在该地区经营医院化费了73万9千元。总计有1万8千个白人和1万4千个有色人住院然后出院。在诊疗所接受诊疗的门诊病人计白人31万1千人，有色人32万2千人。由于缺乏这样的医院组织，在泰缅铁路工程中有20万人的死亡和残废的事件就不足为奇了。

TRAGEDY OF THE SIAM-BURMA RAILROAD

In their haste to build the Siam-Burma Railway, the Japs tried the impossible and failed. To understand that failure, one has only to remember what happened in the Panama Canal Zone some 30 years ago.

For instance, in 1912, the cost of operating hospitals throughout the zone was Gold \$739,000. In all, 18,000 whites, 14,000 coloured were admitted and discharged from hospitals. Out-door patients treated at dispensaries numbered 311,000 whits, 322,000 coloured.

Lacking any such hospital organisation, the loss of some 200,000 and the maiming of the remainder who escaped death in the Siam-Burma Railway was inevitable.



35. 充满荣光的墓

「安眠吧勇敢的你！

是充满荣光的墓把你安葬；

你的上面是广阔的蓝天，向这处伸展，

无边无际的海洋把你怀抱。」

我不知道日本人是否知道这首高雅的诗。然而日本人是用如图中所描绘的方式来把澳大利亚人送上最后的旅途的。这个事实使人不得不撩起种种的幻想。这个事件已有记录，是在爪哇的加罗特(Garoet)发生的。

A GLORIOUS TOMB

"Sleep on, sleep on, thou mighty dead!

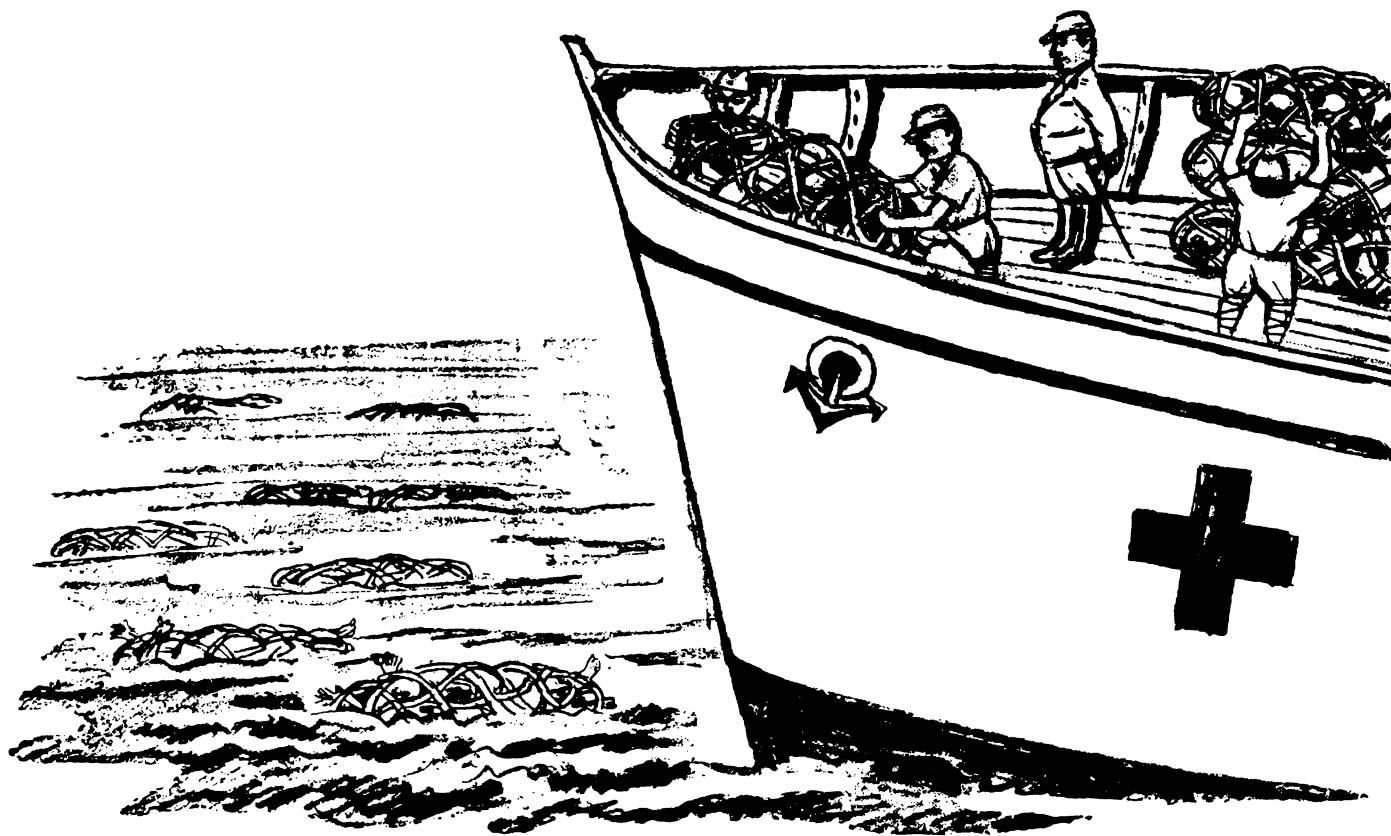
A glorious tomb they've found thee;

The broad blue sky above thee spread,

The boundless ocean round thee."

Whether or not the Japs knew these noble lines, matters little. The fact that they sent Australians on their last journey as depicted opposite remains open to more than one interpretation.

The incident was recorded as having happened off Garoet, Java.



36. 他们决不失去希望

人们常常可以看到劳动队伍的那些俘虏们从强迫劳动的地方来来去去，或是行走或是坐在货车里。他们总是显得精神愉快而毫无惧色。当时，新加坡在战争持续期间被认为是最好的地方。*

*许多俘虏因泰缅铁路的建造而被送去强迫劳动。直到这条被称为「死亡铁路」结束后，死了许多人。新加坡的监狱相形之下就成为「最好的地方」了。

THEY NEVER LOST HOPE

POWs in working parties were often encountered either marching or in lorries, going to and from work.

They always seemed cheerful and not afraid of anything. But, then, Singapore was always reckoned the best place to be in while the war lasted.



刘抗简历

1911	4月1日生于福建省永春县	10月10日武昌起义		争爆发，遂偕夫人陈人浜回返马来亚麻坡在中华中学任教
	12月29日孙中山当选为临时政府总统		1941	陈嘉庚创办之新加坡南侨师范学校成立，应聘为该校美术主任
1912	1月1日中华民国成立			
1916	6岁时随父母南渡马来亚麻坡Muar		1942	日军南进，所有华校停课，联合数友好在麻坡三马路开设嘉宾旅馆及咖啡店，后因受日军拘捕，审讯而逃至新加坡，经营了36个月之旅店遂告结束
1926	15岁进上海暨南大学附中就读，后转上海美术专科学校西画系			
1928	上海新华艺术大学毕业			
1928-33	18岁留学法国，在巴黎研习绘画		1943	在新加坡一家友人开设之皮箱皮鞋店当店员，又在另一家电影发行公司工作。
1929	入选巴黎秋季沙龙Salon d'Automne，以后定期参加展出成为该会永久会员		1945	日军投降，世界重现和平，初期在三角埔开设“明日美术社”经营广告业务。不久所有华校纷纷复课，先后在中正、华中、德明、南中、南华任教至1971年退休为止
1933-37	22岁开始担任上海美术专科学校西洋画专任教授			
1937	5月在上海与陈人浩令妹结婚。7月7日卢沟桥事件发生，8月13日淞沪中日战			

1946-58	连任新加坡中华美术研究会会长十二年	1983	台北国立历史博物馆主办“刘抗画展”
1949	发起组织新加坡艺术协会		之后在台中、台南、高雄巡回展出
1952	到印度尼西亚和峇厘旅行写生前后4个月	1985	受邀参加法国艺术家协会在巴黎展出
			香港三联书店主办“刘抗个展”
1957	在新加坡维多利亚纪念堂举行生平第一次个人画展并出版“刘抗画集”	1989	受邀前往中国北京、上海、南京、合肥、福州等地举行画展，后因“六·四”天安门事件未果，日期将另行安排
1968-79	新加坡艺术协会会长连任十年		
1969-77	新加坡国庆美术展工作委员会主席连任八年	1989	8月在新加坡国家画廊举行个人画展出版“刘抗近作画集”，社会发展部摄制“刘抗专辑”纪录片
1970	新加坡共和国总统颁赐公共服务勋章。		
1978-1981	新加坡文化部美术谘询委员会主席连任三年	历年旅行：	中国、日本、韩国、台湾、泰国、缅甸、印度克斯密耳、尼泊尔、马来西亚、印尼、汶莱、纽西兰、澳洲、埃及、约旦、以色列、欧洲之英、法、德、奥、瑞士、意、西、荷、比、丹、瑞典、夏威夷、美国、墨西哥
1981	新加坡文化部暨国家画廊联合举办“刘抗回顾展”。新加坡电视台摄制“画家刘抗”纪录片。出版“刘抗画集”及“刘抗文集”		

BIOGRAPHY

1911	1 Apr	Born in Yongchun in Fujian Province, China.	1933-37		Age 22, became professor of Western art at Shanghai College of Fine Arts.
	10 Oct	Wuchang Revolution.	1937	May	Married Chen Jen Hao's sister in Shanghai.
	29 Dec	Sun Yat-sen elected provisional president.		7 July	Lugouqiao Incident.
1912	1 Jan	Republic of China founded.		13 Aug	Songhu Chinese - Japanese War started.
1916		Age 6, went to Muar in Malaya with parents.			Returned to Muar with wife Chen Jen Pin and taught at Chong Hwa School.
1926		Age 15, entered Jinan University Secondary School in Shanghai; later joined Shanghai College of Fine Arts to study Western art.	1941		Taught art in Singapore at the Nanchiau Normal College founded by Tan Kah Kee.
1928		Graduated from Xinhua University in Shanghai.	1942		Japan invaded South-East Asia. Classes suspended in all Chinese schools.
1928-33		Age 18, studied drawing in Paris.			Opened a hotel cum coffee house in Muar with friends.
1929		Selected for Salon d' Automne in Paris. Since then, exhibited there regularly and became a permanent member.			Arrested by the Japanese for interrogation and later escaped to Singapore. The hotel which had operated for 36 months was closed.

1943	Looked after a friend's store which traded in shoes and suitcases, as well as working at a film distributor company.	1969-77	Chairman of Singapore National Day Arts Exhibition Committee for 8 years.
1945	Japan surrendered and World War II ended. Started Morrow Studio at Dhoby Ghaut dealing with advertising.	1970	Bestowed the Public Service Award of the Republic of Singapore.
	Classes resumed in Chinese schools, went back to teaching. Taught at Chung Ching Chinese High, Nan Yang Girls and Nan Hwa till retirement in 1971.	1978-81	Chairman of Visual Arts Advisory Committee of the Ministry of Culture in Singapore for 3 years.
1946-58	President of the Society of Chinese Artists in Singapore for 12 years.	1981	Ministry of Culture and National Art Gallery organized Liu Kang exhibition. Singapore Broadcasting Corporation produced a documentary on Liu Kang. Published a collection of paintings by Liu Kang and selected essays of Liu Kang.
1949	Formed Singapore Art Society.	1983	Exhibition at National History Museum in Taipei, followed by exhibitions at Taichung, Tainan and Kaoshiung.
1952	Travelling-cum-drawing in Indonesia for 4 months.	1985	Invited to exhibit in Paris by the French Artists Association.
1957	First art exhibition at Victoria Memorial Hall and published a book of drawings.		Exhibition at Joint Publishing (HK) Co Ltd in Hong Kong.

1989	Invited to exhibit in Beijing, Shanghai, Nanjing, Hefei, Fuzhou and other places in China. But due to the Tiananmen incident, the plan was postponed.
Aug	Exhibition at the Singapore National Gallery. Published recent drawings. Special documentary on Liu Kang produced by the Ministry of Community Development.
Places of travel	China, Japan, Korea, Taiwan, Thailand, Burma, India, Kashmir, Nepal, Malaysia, Indonesia, Brunei, New Zealand, Australia, Egypt, Jordan, Israel, Britain, France, Germany, Austria, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Netherlands, Belgium, Denmark, Sweden, Hawaii, USA and Mexico.

出版说明

- 一、刘抗先生的《杂碎画集》(“CHOP SUEY”)于1946年1月、2月及3月分别出版了英文版之第一、二及三集。中文版则综合英文版之三集编成两集于1946年4月出版。
- 二、刘先生只收藏了英文版之第一及第二集以及中文版之第一集、英文版之第三集之文字说明则得自国家图书馆东南亚研究室。中文版之第二集寻遍各界人士及机构都无法找到，只好根据英文版及日文版之有关部份译成，并经刘抗先生校审。
- 三、为保留原作之全貌，综合版由图1至图24，完全根据原中英文版之说明编汇，只稍作个别文字及文法上之修正。至于图25至图36之说明则根据英文及日文版译成。
- 四、综合版之刘抗简历，由作者重新校正，与日文版之简历略有增删。

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PUBLISHER'S NOTES

1. The English edition of “CHOP SUEY” by Liu Kang was published in three volumes in January, February and March, respectively, of 1946; while the Chinese edition was published in two volumes that April.
2. Mr Liu has kept only the first two volumes of the English edition and the first volume of the Chinese version. The descriptions in English for Figures 25 to 36 (from Vol. 3 of the English edition) in the present combined volume were obtained from the South East Asia Studies Room of the National Library in Singapore. Volume 2 of the Chinese edition could not be found, so the relevant sections were translated from the English and the Japanese editions and were later edited by Mr Liu.
3. The brief biography of Liu Kang in this combined volume has been revised by the author and has been slightly expanded compared with that in the Japanese edition.

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