

纪念马来西亚/新加坡抗日  
战争胜利 70 周年图册

PHOTO ALBUM COMMEMORATING  
THE 70TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE  
VICTORY OF THE ANTI-JAPANESE  
WAR IN MALAYSIA & SINGAPORE

LET NOT WAR FLARE UP AGAIN

莫讓戰火重燃

道中



香港新马研究社编



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“我不是复仇主义者，我无意于把日本军国主义欠下我们的血债写在日本人民的账上。但是，我相信，忘记过去的苦难可能招致未来的灾祸。”

—原远东国际军事法庭法官 梅汝璈

“I’m no revanchist. I have no intention to settle the blood debt committed by the Japanese militarists with the Japanese people. However, I believe that forgetting the sufferings of the past may cause calamity in the future.”

—Mei Ru’ao, Justice of the International  
Military Tribunal for the Far East.

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## 献 词/Message

《莫让战火重燃》是香港新马泰归侨华人联合会的部分骨干共同创立的“香港新马研究社”同人为纪念中国人民抗战胜利七十周年而特别编纂的一本图册。书中刊出4百余帧历史图片和中英文说明，展现了新马华侨自卢沟桥事变后掀起如火如荼的支持祖国抗战的热潮，直至日寇南侵后，他们与当地人民一起为捍卫家园而并肩战斗的历程。图片选材范围广泛，是一部弥足珍贵之作。

香港新马研究社同人为搜集有关的图片和资料，投入了大量的人力和物力，参阅了不少有关的图籍，以历史唯物主义的态度进行调查研究和考证，忠实地和有系统地把这段惨痛的历史重新展现在读者面前。他们这种无私奉献的精神，体现了广大新马归侨热爱祖国，关心侨居国的大爱精神。他们所从事的工作，正是我们广大归侨侨眷和海外华人、侨胞所祈盼的。

通过翻阅这些尘封的历史照片，我们不仅可以温故知新，铭记历史，缅怀先烈，珍惜和平，而且对于广大归侨的年轻一代而言，这也是一本很好的爱国主义教材。

为了共同出力做好这份富有意义的社会义务工作，我们香港新马泰归侨华人联合会的广大侨友，义不容辞，应给予大力的支持和协助。

我们要在此特别感谢香港国学泰斗饶宗颐教授为本图册题写书名。

谨此热烈祝贺《莫让战火重燃》一书的顺利出版和发行。

香港新马泰归侨华人联合会

2015年8月

## 前 言/Foreword

忘记历史，历史就会重演！忘记苦难，苦难就会再次降临！值此全世界人民纪念反法西斯战争、中国人民和马来西亚/新加坡人民抗日战争取得伟大胜利 70 周年之际，我们为了纪念在战争中牺牲了的烈士和罹难者，为了弘扬烈士们的英勇反抗精神，特别编印了这本图片集，通过历史图片反映当年马来西亚和新加坡各族人民的优秀儿女的抗敌斗争的英雄事迹，让在战后和平年代里成长的新生代了解这一段血与火的历史，珍惜上一代人付出无数生命的代价而换取得来的 70 年的和平环境。

70 年过去了，硝烟早已消散，但是从历史的烽火中走过来的人，是不会忘记战争的残酷的。让我们记取历史的教训，让战争永远远离我们和我们的子孙后代，因此我们取名这本图片集：《莫让战火重燃》！这也是我们今天纪念抗战胜利 70 周年的意义所在。

Forget history and history will repeat itself; forget misery and misery will rear its ugly head. On this occasion of commemorating the 70<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the great victory of the world's Anti-Fascist War and the wars of the Chinese and Malaysian/Singapore peoples against Japanese aggression, we edit and publish this special photo album to commemorate the martyrs' heroic spirit of resistance and the victims who had sacrificed their lives during the war. It records, via historical pictures, the deeds of the brave sons and daughters of all ethnic groups who struggled against the enemies in Malaysia and Singapore. It aims to bequeath to the younger generation, who come out of age in the peaceful times of post-war, a clear picture of the cruelty of war so that they will cherish the 70 years of peace gained by the enormous sacrifices of lives of the older generation.

Seventy years elapse in an instant and the war flames have long since vanished. But the historical lessons of the cruelty of war cannot and should not be forgotten. War! Never Again! Thus we entitle this album, 'Let Not War Flare Up Again'! Herein lies the significance of this commemoration.

## 第一部分 如火如荼的抗日救亡运动/ Part I The Vigorous Anti-Japanese National Salvation Movement

1937 年“七七卢沟桥事变”发生后，南洋华侨掀起一股积极支持祖国抗日战争的热潮，仅马来西亚和新加坡两地，就有 207 个援华抗日团体，其中以“马来亚华侨各界抗敌后援会”（简称“抗援会”）”、“中华民族解放先锋队南洋总队部”（简称“民先”）和“南洋华侨筹赈祖国难民总会”（简称“南侨总会”）最为重要。资料显示，至 1940 年，海外华侨共为中国抗日战争捐赠飞机 216 架、救护车 1,000 多辆、坦克 23 辆，其它物资不计其数，其中以马来西亚和新加坡华侨的贡献最大。

After the outbreak of the Marco Polo Bridge Incident in 1937, anti-Japanese sentiment ran high among the Overseas Chinese in Southeast Asia. This led to an upsurge of aid for the China salvation movement. In Malaysia and Singapore alone, there was a total of 207 bodies to aid China to resist Japan. Among them the leading ones were: the Malayan Overseas Chinese All Circles Anti-Enemy Backing-Up Society (AEBUSES), the Chinese National Emancipation Vanguard Corps (Min-Xian), and the Nanyang China Relief Fund General Association (Nan Chiau General Association). Data show that up to 1940, a total of 216 aircraft, over 1,000 ambulances, 23 tanks and numerous other material had been donated by Overseas Chinese in support of China's Anti- Japanese War effort - of which Malaysian Chinese had contributed the most.



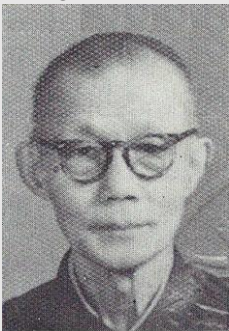
## 马来亚华侨各界抗敌后援会/Malayan Overseas Chinese All Circles Anti-Enemy Backing-Up Society



王炎之  
Ong Yen-chee



粘文华  
Lain Wen-hua



戴英浪  
Tai Un-long



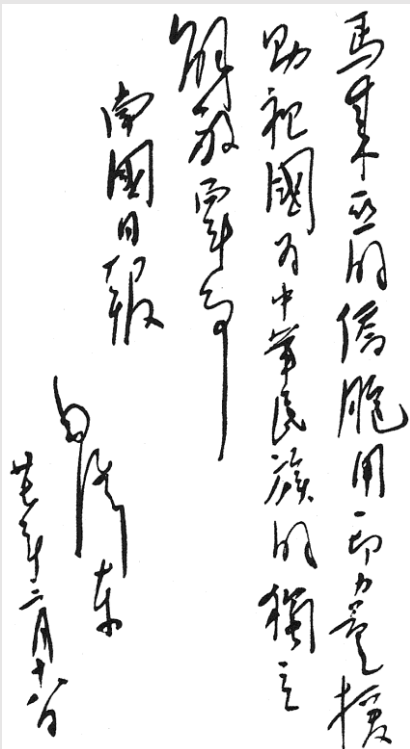
吴天  
Go Thian

卢沟桥事变后的第二个月，即 1937 年 8 月，马来亚共产党就在新加坡建立了半公开的群众抗日救亡组织——马来亚华侨各界抗敌后援会，联合全马一切赞同抗日的华侨团体，组成抗日救亡的统一战线，至 1939 年，自愿接受其领导的各地华侨社团和工会组织达 700 个，拥有团体会员和个人会员约 3 万人。抗援会的主要领导人是：王炎之、粘文华、戴英浪、吴天、黄耶鲁等。

In the month following the outbreak of Marco Polo Bridge Incident, the Malayan Communist Party immediately established a semi-open anti-Japanese salvation organization — the Malayan Overseas Chinese All Circles Anti-Enemy Backing-up Society (abbreviated as AEBUSES). Its purpose was to combine the efforts of all the anti-Japanese Overseas Chinese organizations into a united anti-Japanese front and national salvation movement. By 1939, 700 Overseas Chinese societies and trade unions - with group and individual membership of about 30,000 persons – had voluntarily accepted the leadership of AEBUSES. Its main leaders included Ong Yen-chee, Lain Wen-hua, Tai Un-long, Go Thian, Ng Yeh-lu, etc.



黄耶鲁  
Ng Yeh-lu



辜俊英 1938 年摄于武汉。  
Ku Chun-ying in Wuhan, 1938.

1938 年 3 月，以马来亚共产党员辜俊英为首的马来亚华侨战地记者通讯团和马来亚华侨各界抗敌后援会代表团到延安访问。3 月 18 日，中国共产党主席毛泽东接见了代表团成员，并应辜俊英的请求，为抗援会计划在年底出版的《南国日报》题了词。（左图）

In March 1938, headed by MCP member Ku Chun-ying, a Malayan Overseas Chinese War Correspondent Mission and a Malayan Overseas Chinese All Circles Anti-Enemy Backing-Up Society Mission visited Yanan. On 18 March, the missions were given an interview by CPC Chairman Mao Tse Tung. At the request of Ku, Mao wrote an inscription for the “Nan Guo Daily”, which was scheduled to be published by the end of the year, in which he called upon the Malayan Overseas Chinese to make every effort to help the motherland in its fight for national independence and liberation.



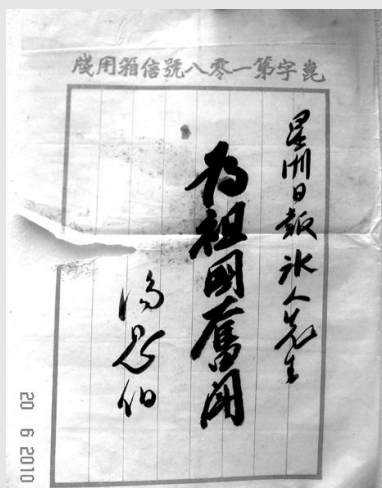
马来亚华侨战地记者通讯团抵达延安。  
The Malayan Overseas Chinese War  
Correspondent Mission arrived at Yanan.



1938年3月27日，新华日报社与华侨战地记者合影留念。  
On 27 March 1938, the Xinhua News Agency and  
Malayan Overseas Chinese War Correspondent  
Mission posed for pictures.

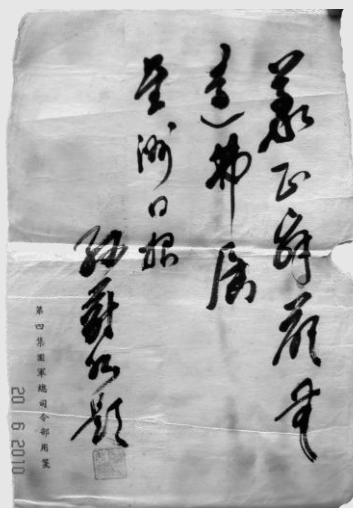


《星洲日报》特派女记者黄薇在  
八路军总部采访时影。  
Sin Chew Jit Pao Special  
correspondent Huang Wei (F)  
at the Headquarters of the Eight  
Route Army.



图为第31集团军总司令汤恩伯应星洲日报  
记者李冰人请求而作的题词。

At the request of Sin  
Chew Jit Pao reporter  
Li Bing Ren, General  
Tang Wng Pei of the  
31st Group Army  
wrote an inscription  
which reads: "Fight  
for the Motherland."



这是第4集团军  
总司令孙蔚如将  
军给李冰人写的  
另一幅题词。

This is another  
inscription  
written by  
General Sun  
Yu-ru of the 4<sup>th</sup>  
Group Army at  
the request by Li  
Bing Ren which  
reads:



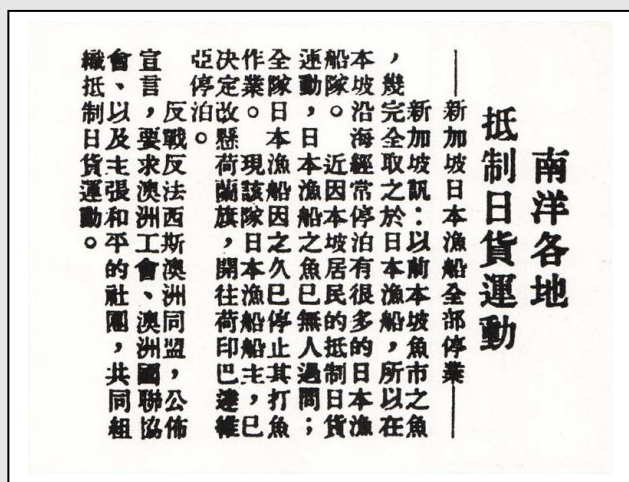


张楚琨  
Chang Chu-kun

## 中华民族解放先锋队南洋总队/Nanyang Detachment of the Chinese National Emancipation Vanguard Corps

紧接着马来亚华侨抗敌后援会之后，另一批新加坡的华侨进步青年又仿照中国国内的“中华民族解放先锋队”的组织形式，于1937年9月成立了“中华民族解放先锋队南洋总队”。队长施方平，组织部长李白涛，宣传部长张楚琨，队员几乎遍及东南亚，其中新、马地区即有一万人。其宗旨是提倡抵制日货和促进中英友谊与合作。在新加坡华侨工人和华侨知识当中获得一定的支持，并与抗敌后援会紧密合作。

Shortly after the establishment of the Malayan Overseas Chinese Anti-Japanese Backing-Up Society, patriotic youth in Singapore established another anti-Japanese body called the “Nanyang Detachment of the Chinese National Emancipation Vanguard Corps”(abbreviated as Min Xian) in September 1937. It was fashioned upon the organizational model and principles of China’s counterpart, aiming at enforcing the anti-Japanese boycott and promoting Anglo-Chinese friendship and co-operation. It was led by See Hong-peng, Li Bai Tou and Chang Chu-kun with a membership of over 10,000. The Min Xian won support to a certain extent from the Chinese workers and Chinese-educated intellectuals in Singapore and worked closely with AEBUSES.



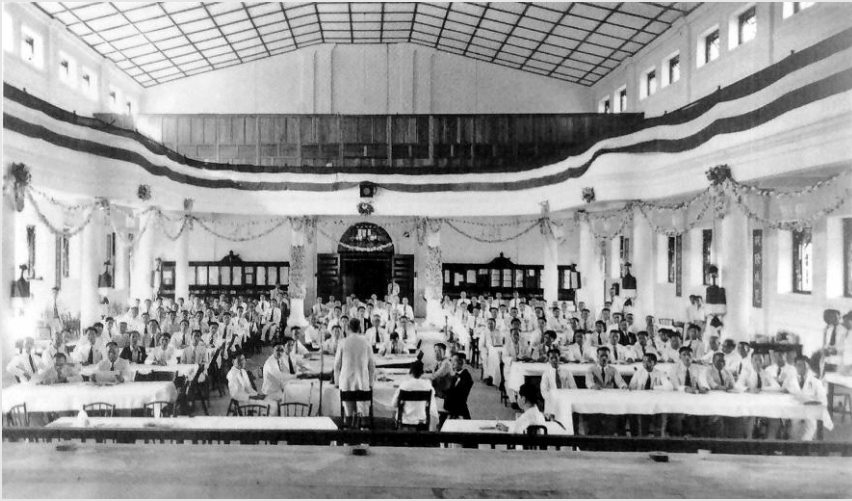
在抵制日货运动的沉重打击下，新加坡许多经营鱼货的日本商店被迫关闭。图为《救国时报》的相关报导。  
Due to a boycott of Japanese goods, many Japanese stores in Singapore were forced to close their fish business. The newspapers cutting above is the story of the National Salvation Times.



抗战期间，《南洋商报》记者张楚琨采访新四军华侨军长叶挺。(左)

During the Anti-Japanese War, Chang Chu-kun, served as Nanyang Siang Pao correspondent, interviewed the Ye Ting (on the left), the Overseas Chinese Commander of the New Fourth Army.  
(Left)

## 南洋华侨筹赈祖国难民总会/Nanyang China Relief Fund General Association



南侨总会成立大会  
The Inauguration of the NCRF.

1938年10月10日，来自南洋45个地区筹赈会的168名代表，在新加坡成立了“南洋华侨筹赈祖国难民总会”，陈嘉庚被推举为主席，李清泉和庄西言为副主席。大会发表宣言，号召八百万侨胞团结起来，支持中国的抗日战争。

On 10 October, 1938, 168 delegates representing various China Relief Funds from 45 Nanyang regions established in Singapore the Nanyang China Relief Fund with Tan Kah Kee as its elected chairman, and Lee Cheng Chuan and Tjung Sie Gan as Vice-Chairman. Its General Assembly issued a declaration to mobilize eight million Overseas Chinese to unite and support China's anti-Japanese war efforts.



陈嘉庚在南侨总会成立大会上致词：“愿我八百万同胞从今日起，充大精诚，固大团结，宏大力量，以我政府为后盾，则抗战断无不胜，建国断无不成。”

At the inauguration of NCRF, Tan Kah Kee urged the Overseas Chinese: “May we eight million compatriots, from today onwards, cooperate in food faith, unite with sincerity and increase our strength. With the backing of our government, the resistance war will surely win, the founding of the nation will surely succeed.”

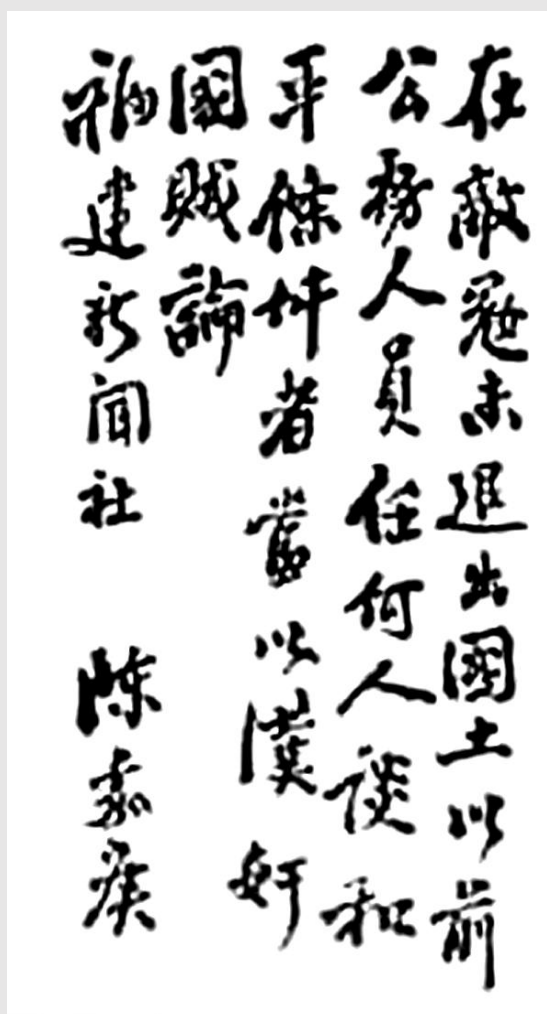


星华筹赈会的一支筹款队。  
A fund raising team of the Singapore China Relief Fund Association.



诗巫华侨筹赈会卖花队。  
A fund raising team of the Sibuan China Relief Fund Association.





1938 年 10 月，陈嘉庚向重庆国民参政会会议发出一份电报议案，获得会议通过，有力地打击了汪派妥协投降的势力。

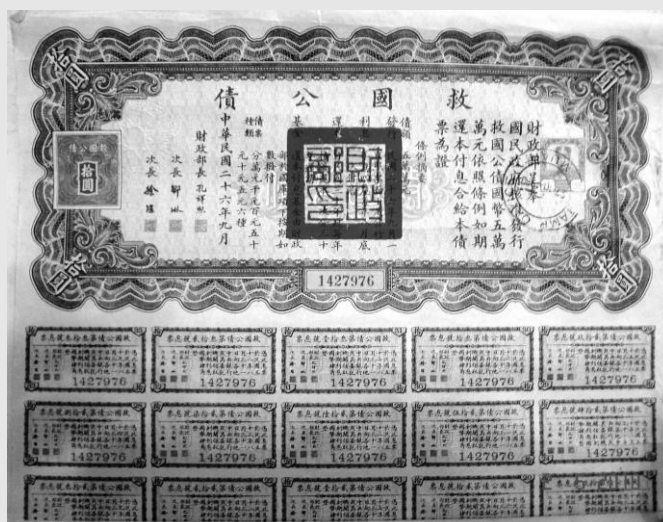
In October 1938, Tan Kah Kee sent a telegram to the National Political Council in Chongqing in which he proposed the motion: Before enemy withdrawal from our land, civil servants to talk of peaceful terms should be treated as collaborators and traitors. The adoption of the motion by the meeting dealt a heavy blow on capitulators.



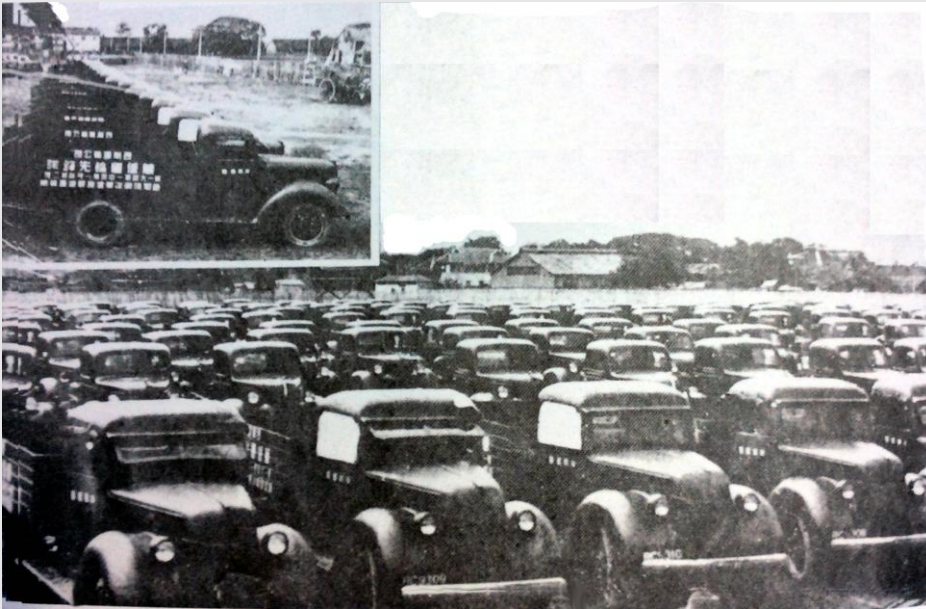
李清泉  
Lee Cheng Chuan



庄西言  
Tjung Sie Gan



救国公债  
Salvation Bonds



新加坡、婆罗洲和马来亚各地华侨应陈嘉庚号召，发起特别募捐，赠送给中国抗日军民的第一批载重卡车100辆。

This is the first batch of 100 lorries donated by the Overseas Chinese of Singapore, Borneo and Malaya in response to Tan Kah Kee's appeal.



马来亚森美兰州华侨捐赠给八路军的救护车。

The ambulance donated by Negri Sembilan Chinese to the Eight Route Army..



马来亚华侨捐赠的救护车。

The ambulance donated by Malayan Chinese.



为表达华侨拥护抗战到底的决心和慰问抗战前线的将士，陈嘉庚于 1940 年 3 月组成“南洋各属华侨筹赈会回国慰问视察团”，回国进行巡回慰问，长达 10 月有余，走遍 17 个省的前线和后方。

To highlight the Overseas Chinese's firm support for the Anti-Japanese War and in appreciation of the sacrifices of the front-line soldiers, Tan Kah Kee led a Nanyang Overseas Chinese Relief Fund General Association Mission to China in March 1940. For over 10 months, the Mission rewarded and decorated those in the front-line and in the rear areas of 17 provinces for their heroic contributions.



1940 年 3 月，陈嘉庚率领南洋华侨回国慰问团抵达重庆。

Led by Tan Kah Kee, the Nanyang Overseas Chinese Goodwill and Inspection Mission arrived in Chongqing in March 1940.



1940 年 3 月 31 日旅滇华侨同学会设茶会欢迎砂拉越诗巫华侨回国慰劳团。

A tea reception held by the Overseas Chinese Students Association in Kunming to welcome the arrival of the Overseas Chinese delegation from Sibul, Sarawak.



1940 年 5 月，陈嘉庚(前左二)率领南洋华侨回国慰劳视察团抵达延安。

Led by Tan Kah Kee, the Nanyang Overseas Chinese Goodwill and Inspection Mission arrived in Yan'an in May 1940



延安归侨青年欢迎陈嘉庚慰劳团。

Young Overseas returnees welcomed the arrival of Tan Kah Kee's goodwill mission in Yan'an.



## 在滇缅公路上以“道路为乡车为家”的南侨机工/The Volunteer Drivers and Mechanics on the Yunnan-Burma Road

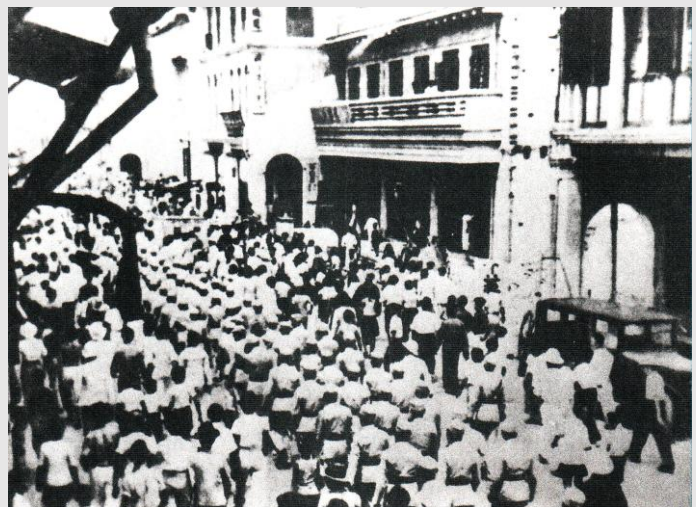
1937 年中国抗日战争全面爆发后, 3,400 多名南侨机工怀着“天下兴亡, 匹夫有责”的崇高理念和“抗战必胜, 建国必成”的坚强信心, 响应南侨总会和陈嘉庚的号召, 回国在滇缅公路等运输线上为抗战服务。资料显示, 在 3,400 多人当中, 1,028 人英勇捐躯, 1,126 人在抗战胜利后返回侨居地, 1,072 人滞留和定居在中国。

After the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese War in 1937, about 3,400 Nanyang volunteer drivers and

mechanics, inspired by the noble idea of “bearing common responsibility for the nation's fate” and firmly believing that “the Resistance War will surely triumph”, responded to the call of the Nanyang China Relief Fund General Association and Tan Kah Kee, and left for China to serve on the Yunnan-Burma Road and other transportation lines. Data shows that 1,028 volunteers lost their lives; 1,126 returned home and 1,072 were either stranded or opted to stay in China after the war.



蜿蜒曲折的滇缅公路  
The twisting Yunnan-Burma Road



新加坡民众热烈欢送机工启程回国参战。  
The volunteers were warmly seen off by the Masses in Singapore.



回国参战的各地机工队在新加坡码头集中情景。  
The volunteers gathered in Singapore before departing for China.





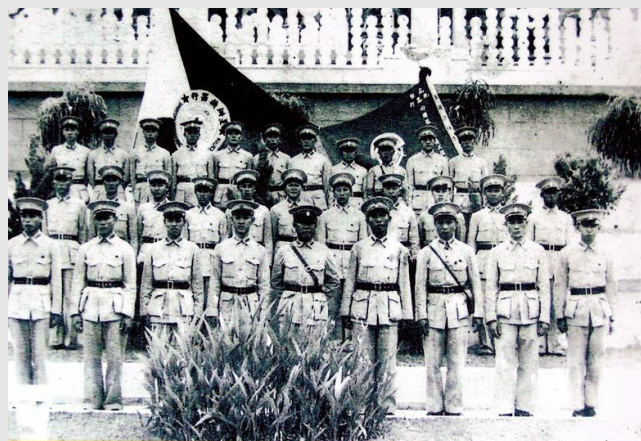
彭亨勞勿社團歡送機工回國服務團合影。  
A send-off party held in honour of the volunteers of Raub, Pahang.



1939年7月5日，檳城“萍羽球隊”歡送隊友庄霖助(前排中)。  
The Badminton team of Penang held a farewell party in honour of its member Zhuang Yew Zhu.



麻坡第三批機工回國服務隊職員合影。  
A group picture of the Third Batch of Muar Volunteers.



1939年2月20日回國的機工服務團。  
A group of Volunteers left for China on 20 February 1939.



柔佛福興二邑同鄉歡送兩名機工回國服務合影。  
The home fellows of the Fuzhou and Xinghua counties held a send-off party for two volunteers in Johore.



歡送雪華第二批回國機工合影。  
A sending-off party held in honour of the second batch of volunteers of Selangor.





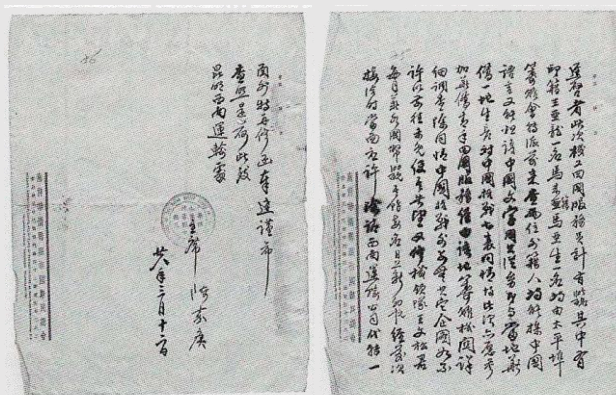
南侨机工队出发前合影留念  
A group picture before departure.



丹绒马林华侨欢送机工回国服务合影。  
A sending-off party held in honor of volunteers of Tanjong Malim.



行驶在惊险万状的滇缅公路上的机工车队。  
The Volunteers' truck fleet driving on the perilous Yunnan-Burma Road.



陈嘉庚给印度裔机工王亚能写的特别介绍信。  
A special recommendation letter written by Tan Kah Kee for Wang Ya-neng who was of Indian origin.



在敌机轰炸下冒死运载战略物资。  
The truck fleet kept carrying strategic materials under enemy's heavy bombing.



2012 年南侨机工后代第一次访马  
A first visit to Malaysia made by  
the volunteers' descendants in China.

表一 由新加坡起程经越南赴昆明参加抗战的南侨机工  
Table 1 The Volunteers departed for Kunming via Vietnam

批 别	日 期	人 数	总领队	途 经	备 注
第 1 批	1939 年 2 月 18 日	80 人	白清泉 廖国雄	乘法国邮轮《安打拉文》号起程	新加坡 32 人，峇株巴辖 48 人，称为“八十先锋”
第 2 批	1939 年 3 月 13 日	207 人	钟运熙 许志光(副) 何纪良(副)	乘《丰祥》轮离新	其中 1 人为马来籍：马亚生
第 3 批	1939 年 3 月 27 日	594 人	刘贝锦 许成瑞(副) 袁颂明(副)	乘《丰平》轮起程	其中 1 人为印籍：王亚能，1 人为中日混血儿：洪民华
第 4 批	1939 年 4 月 10 日	158 人	连文瀛	乘《丰祥》轮从新加坡起程，经越南西贡登岸，乘火车赴昆明	此批共 502 人，分 2 队，另 1 队在仰光登岸
第 5 批	1939 年 5 月 22 日	531 人	钟椿禅(五锋) 陈树森(副) 姚向葵(副)	乘《丰庆》轮起程	报到人数 535 人，其中女性 3 人
第 6 批	1939 年 6 月 19 日	124 人	叶子英	乘《丰平》轮起程	其中 6 人为学生
第 7 批	1939 年 7 月 3 日	117 人	廖 萍	乘《丰庆》轮起程	
第 8 批	1939 年 7 月 16 日	336 人	黄景镇 曹岳生(副)	乘《丰祥》轮从新加坡起程，在越南堤岸登岸，经河内赴昆明	报到人数 337 人
第 9 批	1939 年 8 月 4 日	507 人	吴福华(?)	乘《丰庆》轮起程	另说 509 人
小 计		2, 654 人			

表二 由新加坡起程经缅甸仰光赴昆明参加抗战的南侨机工

Table 2 The Volunteers departed from Singapore to Kunming via Rangoon, Burma.

批 别	日 期	人数	总领队	途 经	备 注
第 1 批	1939年4月5日	344人	黄锦坤	乘《丰祥》轮由檳城、新加坡起程，经缅甸仰光登岸赴昆明	新加坡 32 人，峇株巴轄 48 人，称为“八十先锋”
第 2 批	1939年7月28日	87人			其中 1 人为马来籍：马亚生
第 3 批	1939年8月9日	62人			其中 1 人为印籍：王亚能，1 人为中日混血儿：洪民华
第 4 批	1939年8月25日	34人			此批共 502 人，分 2 队，另 1 队在仰光登岸
第 5 批	1939年5月22日	3人			报到人数 535 人，其中女性 3 人
第 6 批	1939年6月19日	8人			其中 6 人为学生
小 计		538人	注：除第 1 批，其余各批领队和途径有待查核。		
由新加坡经越南赴昆明		2,654人			
合 计		3,192人	注：有些三五成群相约、未经登记自行回国服务的机工，据当时政府估计约有近千人。“南侨机工”包括当时南洋地区回国服务的机工，8 年抗战有记载南侨机工牺牲 1,028 人。（《羊城晚报》2014 年 4 月 18 日）		

表三 回国抗战南侨机工

Table 3 Groups of Volunteer Drivers and Mechanics

地 区	日 期	人数	团 长	途 经
士乃服务团	1938年9月26日	12人	彭士馨	驾着 10 辆卡车满载药品和物资，由新加坡乘船到香港，受到宋庆龄、廖承志的热情接待，随后，驾车经广东、湖南、湖北、河南、陕西等地到达延安。
	1939年2月13日	15人	马连裕	驾着 14 辆福特新大卡车，由新加坡乘船到香港，受到廖承志等人接待。装满药品和物资后，随船前往越南海防登岸，驾车经镇南关(今友谊关)、贵阳、重庆、成都等地顺利到达延安。
	合 计	27人		
檳城维修及其他服务团	1939年2月20日	32人	梁煜棠	由檳城起程，经香港乘法国邮轮《利奥士》号抵越南海防转赴昆明。注：李月美随同此批到达昆明。
其他途径回国服务者		8人		
合 计		67人		

资料来源：陈毅明、璐聪：《南侨机工抗日纪实》，鹭江出版社。

林少川：《陈嘉庚与南侨机工》，中国华侨出版社。

中国抗日战争史学会、中国人民抗日战争纪念馆《海外侨胞与抗日战争》，北京出版社。



## 历史永记他们的功勋/History Will Always Remember Their Deeds

这里刊载的是部分马来西亚和新加坡的南侨机工。

Photos of some drivers and mechanics from Malaysia and Singapore



(士乃) 蔡明训



(文冬) 殷华生



(怡保) 朱松胜



(麻坡) 刘贝锦



(麻坡) 林福来



(麻坡) 张金炳



(新加坡) 张智源



(麻坡) 梁广昌



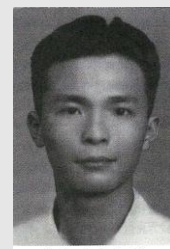
(芙蓉) 林广怀



(哥打峇鲁) 李禄泉



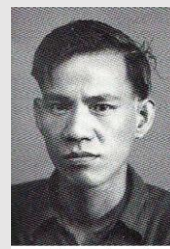
(檳城) 陈振美



(檳城) 陈爵



(檳城) 曾友庆



(檳城) 梁达豪



(檳城) 陈介文



(吉打) 陈亚凤



(吉打) 陈桂河



(吉打) 冯亚书



(吉打) 吴明



(吉打) 林英杰



(吉打) 许文银



(吉隆坡) 翁家贵



(吉隆坡) 邱武杰



(天定) 吕承广



(新加坡) 林清泉



(新加坡) 程老庆



(新加坡) 陈志平



(新加坡) 黄金堆



(新加坡) 叶玉富



(新加坡) 曾杏存



(新加坡) 朱振东



(新加坡) 陈时群



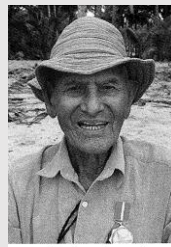
(新加坡) 方俊卿



(古晋) 廖平



(西连) 许海星



(伦乐) 李亚留



邓作宁



(第五批) 陈来福



(勿洞) 吴珠



(勿洞) 吴德水



机工利汉平



机工温金水



## 南侨机工的 5 位巾帼英雄/The Five Heroic Female Volunteers



李月美，槟城人，1939 年 3 月参加机工队回国。  
Li Yue Mei, a volunteer from Penang. She left for China in March 1939.



白雪娇，槟城协和女校教师，1939 年 5 月参加第五批机工队回国。Bei Siah Kiew, a teacher from the Union Girls School in Penang. She left for China with the 5th batch in May 1939



朱雪珍，1939 年 5 月参加第五批机工队回国。Zhu Xue Zhen. She left for China with the 5th batch of volunteers in May 1939.



陈侨珍，槟城福建女校美术和音乐教师，1939 年 5 月参加第五批机工队回国。Tan Kiew Chin. An art and music teacher from the Fujian Girls School in Penang. She left for China in May 1939.



吴秀芬，1939 年 8 月参加泰国南侨机工回国服务团抵达桂林，任护士。Wu Xiu Fen. A member of the Thailand Volunteer group. She arrived at Guilin in August 1939.

## 友族机工/ Drivers and Mechanics From Other Ethnic Groups

在中国抗日战争正处危急关头之际，不仅马来西亚和新加坡华侨机工敌忾同仇，纷纷回国抗战，而且还有几位友族青年机工也毅然离开家园，告别父母妻儿，加入“南侨机工”行列，奔赴滇缅公路，参与运送战略物资和兵员，与中国军民同甘苦，共患难。据史料所载，当时参加南侨机工队伍的友族机工至少有 4 人，即：王亚能（印族）、李青海（印族）、马亚生（马族）和洪民华（中日混血）。

At a critical stage of the Anti-Japanese War, apart from the Overseas Chinese, several youth from other ethnic groups in Malaysia and Singapore also offered their services as drivers and mechanics. They joined the volunteer teams and took part in the transportation of strategic material and manpower on the Yunnan-Burma Road; together with the Overseas Chinese, they shared the hardships and dangers faced by the Chinese soldiers and people. Historical data showed that there were at least 4 such volunteers from other ethnic groups, namely, Wang Ya-neng(Indian), Li Ching Hai(Indian), Ma Ya-sheng(Malay) and Hong Min Hua (Chinese-Japanese mix blood).



王亚能  
Wang Ya-neng



李青海  
Li Ching Hai



马亚生  
Ma Ya-sheng

王亚能，印度锡克族人，原名达拉辛（译音），家住霹雳州太平市，从小由华侨王美栋抚养，能讲福建话和华语，当陈嘉庚号召华侨机工回国抗战时，他再三要求参加，最后获得陈嘉庚的特别推荐，来到滇缅公路服务，任华侨先锋第二大队第六中队队长、上校运输大队长。后授少将衔。马亚生、李青海、洪民华 3 人资料不详。

Wang Ya-neng(original name Darasin) was a Sikh Indian from Taiping, Perak. Brought up by Wong Mei-dong, a Chinese, he could speak the Fujian dialect and Mandarin. When Tan Kah Kee issued the call to Overseas Chinese to volunteer as drivers and mechanics, Wang Ya-neng repeatedly requested to join. Finally, it was upon the special recommendation of Tan Kah Kee that Wang Ya-neng was able to go and serve on the Yunnan-Burma Road. He had held the rank of captain of the 2nd Battalion of the 6th Detachment as well as that of colonel of the Overseas Chinese Vanguards Transportation Unit. He was awarded the rank of Major General afterwards. No information are available for Ma Ya-sheng, Li Ching Hai and Hong Min Hua.

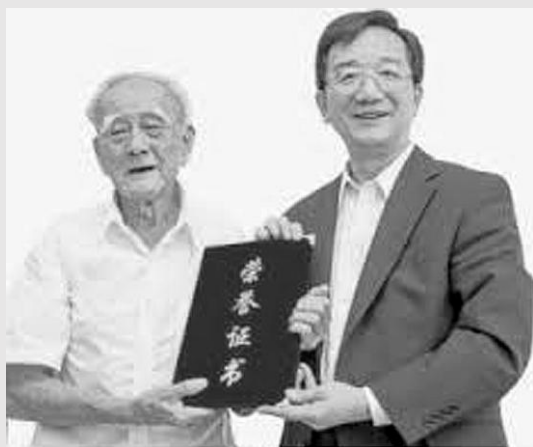


## 西马唯一健在的老机工—黄铁魂/

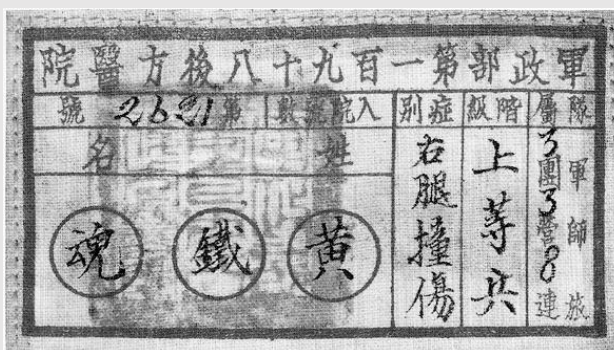
## Huang Tie Hun—The Last Surviving Nanyang Driver in West Malaysia

2014年8月16日，中国驻马来西亚大使黄惠康专程到霹雳州和丰镇，向西马唯一健在的南侨老机工黄铁魂颁发了光荣证书，感谢他当年在抗战中作出的贡献！黄铁魂原名黄乐垣，太平人，于1939年参加南侨机工回国抗战服务队，为表决心而改名为黄铁魂。抗战胜利后，于1948年回马，移居和丰，今年已届97岁高龄。

On 16 August 2014, Mr. Huang Hui Kang, the PRC ambassador to Malaysia, made a special trip to Sungei Siput in Perak, in order to bestow a certificate of honour upon the last surviving Nanyang driver in West Malaysia—Huang Tie Hun, as well as to thank him for his contribution during the Anti-Japanese War. Huang Tie Hun, who was formerly known as Huang Le Yuan, had resided in Taiping. In 1939, he joined the Nanyang drivers and mechanics volunteers and changed his name to Huang Tie Hun, meaning Huang Iron Soul, to show his determination. After the victory of the war, he returned to Malaysia in 1948 and moved to Sungai Siput. He is 97 years old this year.



左：黄铁魂 右：黄惠康  
L: Huang Tie Hun R: Huang Hui Kang



黄铁魂负伤的医院证明

A medical certificate showing Huang Tie Hun had sustained an injury in his right leg.

## 现居东马的三位老机工/The Last Volunteers in East Malaysia.



李亚留  
Li Ya-liu



许海星  
Xu Hai-sing



冯增标  
Feng Zeng Biao

李亚留，现居伦乐。许海星，现居西连。冯增标，现居古晋。

Li Ya-liu, now in Lundu. Xu Hai-xing, now in Serian. Feng Zengbiao, now in Kuching.

## 永恒的丰碑/Eternal Monuments in the Hearts of the People



为了缅怀南侨机工的光辉历史功绩，中国政府和马来西亚各地华侨华人在战后纷纷建立南侨机工回国抗战纪念碑，以志纪念。

The Chinese government and the Overseas Chinese of Malaysia and Singapore had erected several monuments to commemorate the great historical deeds of the Nanyang Volunteers after the War.

左图：座落在“槟榔屿华侨抗日殉难机工暨罹难同胞纪念碑”园内彬彬如生的机工塑像。

Left: The Nanyang Volunteer Drivers and Mechanics Commemorative Sculpture at the Monument Park in Penang.



云南畹町南侨机工回国抗日纪念碑。  
The Monument at Wanting, Yunnan Province, China.



雪兰莪华侨机工纪念碑  
The Monument at Selangor, Malaysia.



槟榔屿华侨机工纪念碑  
The Monument at Penang, Malaysia.



云南昆明南洋华侨机工抗日纪念碑。  
The Monument at Kunming, Yunnan Province, China.



古来南侨机工纪念碑。  
The Monument at Kulai, Johor.



## 东江华侨回乡服务团/ Dongjiang Overseas Chinese Home Service Corps

1938 年 10 月 30 日，马来亚吉隆坡惠州会馆召开南洋各埠惠州华侨代表大会，议决成立“南洋英荷两属惠州同侨救乡委员会”，并派代表与香港惠州籍团体商讨成立“东江华侨回乡服务团”，组织惠州籍青年回乡服务。

On 30 October 1938, the Huizhou Association of Kuala Lumpur held a general meeting of delegates of the Nanyang Huizhou Overseas Chinese. The meeting established the “Nanyang British and Dutch Territories’ Huizhou Overseas Chinese Home Salvation Committee” which sent representatives to Hong Kong to discuss with Huizhou organizations there to establish the “Donjiang Overseas Chinese Home Service Corps” in order to mobilize Huizhou youth to serve their homeland.



吉隆坡队回国前宣誓：“获得最后胜利，我们才肯再回吉隆坡。”

Before departing for China, the Kuala Lumpur team swore:

“We shall not return till we have won ultimate victory”



回乡团深入东江各地城乡，救济灾民，宣传抗日，配合游击队作战。

The Home Service Corps went deep into the urban and rural areas of the Dongjiang District; it provided relief to flood victims and appealed for resistance against Japan in coordination with the guerrilla warfare on the ground.

## 吉隆坡文森队/ The Wen Sheng Team from Kuala Lumpur

由雪兰莪惠州同乡会官文森招募的“文森队”，是一支 7 人女子救护队，年龄介于 17 至 27 岁。她们在 1939 年 5 月 5 日出发，行前发表《慰问民兵书》，称：“祖国生死存亡的时候，凡是中华儿女，不应偷生苟活，以逃避责任”，而“我们虽然是女子，虽力量微薄的女孩子，但在这全面抗战的时候，不敢留恋暂时所谓安全地带南洋而放弃国民责任！”

The “Wen Sheng Team”, a first-aid team recruited by Kwan Wen Sheng of the Huizhou Association of Selangor, comprised of 7 women aged between 17 and 27. It declared, “At this moment when our motherland's existence is at stake, we - as sons and daughters of the Chinese nation - should not live just for the sake of remaining alive and avoid our responsibility.” It further declared, “Although we are weak women, at this juncture of all-out effort in the Anti-Japanese War, we dare not stay in the so-called temporary secure zone of Southeast Asia and abandon our duty as Chinese national”!



吉隆坡文森队在香港合影。  
A group picture of the Wen Sheng Team taken in Hong Kong.

## 新加坡琼崖华侨联合总会回乡服务团/ Singapore Hainanese Home Service Corps

1939 年 6 月，以马共党员陈琴为团长、梁文墀为副团长的“琼崖华侨联合总会回乡服务团” 60 名成员冲破日军的海上封锁，7 月底回到战火纷飞的海南岛，带给琼崖抗日军民大量药品、衣服、军毯、毛巾、纸张、油墨、胶鞋、雨衣等物资，大大充实了琼崖抗日武装的装备。1940 年 8 月，团长陈琴奉命返回新加坡汇报工作，不幸在海上遇到日寇军舰，被日寇逮捕杀害，光荣牺牲。



陈 琴

In June 1939, a 60-member strong “Federation of Overseas Hainanese Home Service Corps”, led by MCP member Chen Qin as leader and Liang Wenchi as deputy, broke through the Japanese blockade of Hainan Island. In July, the members landed on the war ravage island, along with a huge quantity of donated items for the Anti-Japanese soldiers and civilians, e.g. medicines, clothes, military blankets, towels, printing papers and inks, rubber shoes, raincoats, etc. The supplies of the Anti-Japanese armed forces in Hainan was greatly augmented. In August 1940, Chen Qin received order to return to Singapore and report for assignment; unfortunately, he was seized and killed at sea by Japanese warships.



矗立在海口市青少年活动中心的琼崖华侨联合总会回乡服务团纪念塑像。  
The Memorial Statue of the “Federation of Overseas Hainanese Home Service Corps” at the Haikou Young People's Activities Centre.



## 抗战的歌声传遍马来西亚和新加坡/

## The Songs of War Spread Throughout Malaysia and Singapore

1938 年 12 月，由夏之秋任团长兼指挥的武汉合唱团一行 28 人应南洋华侨筹赈会陈嘉庚邀请，前来新加坡和马来西亚各地演出，他们演唱的抗日歌曲强烈地震撼了新马的华侨社会。该团在一年多的巡回演出中，共筹得叻币二百多万元，为国内的抗日战争和救灾做出了很大的贡献，同时也对新马的戏剧运动和音乐歌咏运动起到了积极的推动作用。

At the invitation of Tan Kah Kee and the Nanyang Relief Fund, Xia Zhiqiu, the leader-cum-conductor of the Wuhan Chorus, led a group of 28 members to come to Singapore and Malaysia to give touring performance in December 1938. The Anti-Japanese songs they sang strongly stirred the hearts of the Overseas Chinese in Singapore and Malaysia. The troupe, in more than a year of touring, raised a total of over 2 million dollars, making great contribution to China's war efforts and disaster relief activities. Meanwhile, it also played a positive role in promoting the drama movement and chant music movement in Singapore and Malaysia.



武汉合唱团。  
The Wuhan Chorus.



南洋星剧社以《1940·光辉海宇》作募捐义演时的剧照。

A poster displayed by the Nanyang Star Drama Society for charity performance.



马来亚天定州华侨各界联合欢迎武汉合唱团  
The Overseas Chinese in Dingdings welcoming the Wuhan Chorus.



1939年，中国著名画家徐悲鸿在新加坡创作的油画：《放下你的鞭子》。  
In 1939, Xu Beihong, a famous Chinese painter, created an oil painting in Singapore: "Place aside your whip, please".

## 第二部分 战火烧到了马来西亚和新加坡/ Part II War Came to Malaysia and Singapore

1941 年 12 月 8 日, 3 万日军开始入侵马来半岛, 并且迅速向南推进, 英国 10 万守军一路溃败, 望风而退, 在短短的 69 天就战败。翌年 2 月 15 日, 英军总司令白思华向日军总司令山下奉文屈膝投降, 签订城下之盟, 整个马来半岛和所谓固若金汤的东方堡垒——新加坡正式宣告沦陷。英国首相丘吉尔在回忆录中哀呼: 这是英国历史上“最严重的灾难”和“最大的投降”。12 月 25 日砂拉越沦陷, 翌年 1 月 9 日北婆罗洲(今称沙巴)也宣告沦陷。

On 8 December 1941, a 3,000-strong Japanese troop began its invasion of Malaysia and advanced swiftly southward, routing the 100,000-strong British forces all the way and completely defeating them in just 69 days. On 15 February of the following year, Lt. General Percival, the Commander-in-Chief of British Malaya, surrendered unconditionally to the Japanese Commander, Lt. General Tomoyuki Yamashita. The entire Malayan Peninsula and Singapore - the so-called invulnerable fortress of the East - fell into Japanese hands. British Prime Minister Winston Churchill described the calamity, in his memoirs, as the “worst disaster” and “largest capitulation” in British history. Sarawak fell on 25 December 1942; North Kalimantan (now known as Sabah) fell on 9 January the following year.





## 日机空袭下的新加坡/ Singapore under Japanese Air Raids

1941年12月30日，日军飞机开始对新加坡市区民居进行狂轰滥炸，至1942年2月1日，至少进行了56次轰炸，造成严重伤亡和财产损失。据估计，在日机空袭期间，每天约有150人至200人死于炸弹之下。

On 30 December 1941, Japanese planes began wanton attacks on civilian facilities in urban Singapore. By 1 February 1942, they had conducted at least 56 such raids, causing heavy casualties and property loss; an estimated 150 to 200 persons were killed each day.



在加冷机场上被日机炸毁的一架英国水牛式战斗机。

A British Brewster Buffalo fighter destroyed on the ground by Japanese air raids on Kallang Airfield.



市区到处都是残垣败瓦。  
Ruins in the urban areas after the raids.

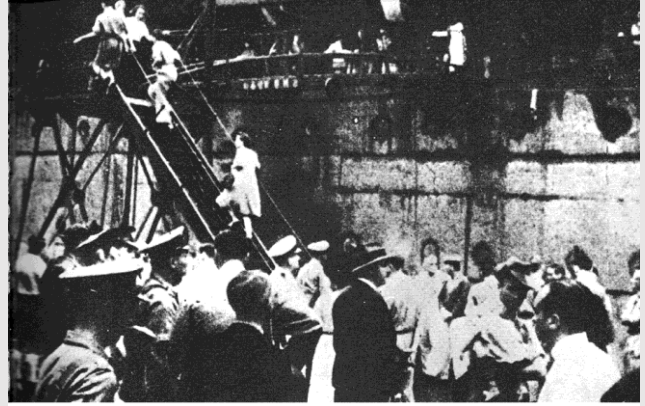


新加坡军港中弹后浓烟冲天。  
Heavy smoke flared up from the Naval Base.





一位市民在中弹身亡的亲属身旁抚尸痛哭。  
An old man crying over the body of a woman killed in an air raid.



英国侨民紧急撤离新加坡。  
Emergency evacuation of British nationals in the Colony.



痛失爱儿的妇女。  
Anguished women who had lost their children.



市民扶老携幼仓皇逃离战火。  
Civilians fled from the urban areas in panic.



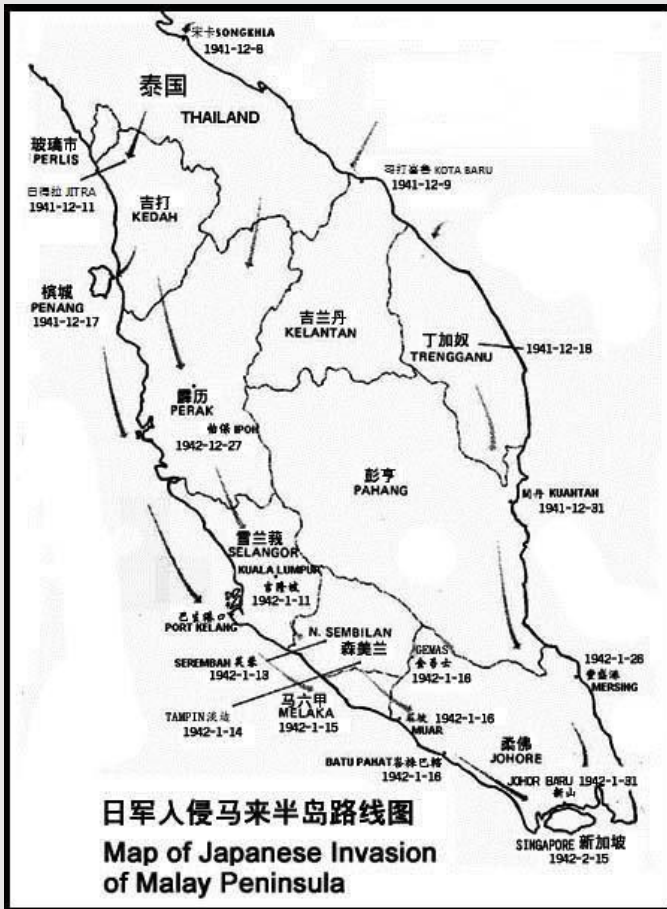
郊区着火燃烧的民房。  
Burning houses in the rural areas.



## 日军长驱直入/Japanese Troops Swept Down the Peninsula

在侵马战争中，日军利用“铁马”、轻型坦克、轻型舰艇和飞机四大武器，在短短 70 天内就占领了整个马来西亚和新加坡。

During the invasion of Malaysia and Singapore, Japanese used 4 weapons, i.e., planes, ships, light tanks and bicycles, to move southward rapidly, conquering the whole of British Malaya (including Singapore) and North Borneo within 70 days.



飞机 Japanese airplanes



轻型舰艇 Japanese light warships



骑着“铁马”长驱南下的日军。  
Japanese “bicycle brigades” southward  
advance of the Malayan Peninsula.



日军轻型坦克部队。  
Japanese light tank detachments.



## 日军入侵马来西亚日程表/Chronology of Japanese Invasion of Malaysia

08.12.1941	在马来半岛东北部哥打峇鲁登陆。Landed at Kota Bahru in the east coast of the Peninsula.
11.12.1941	击沉英舰威尔斯太子号和击退号。Sunk British battleships HMS Prince of Wales and HMS Repulse.
12.12.1941	突破日得拉防线。Broke through the Jitra Line.
12.12.1941	占领亚罗士打及其机场。Occupied Alor Setar and its airport.
16.12.1941	占领双溪大年。同日，在英属婆罗洲登陆，占领美里、诗里亚油田和鲁东炼油厂。Occupied Sungai Petani. On the same day landed on British Borneo and captured the oil fields at Miri, Seria and the oil refinery at Lutong.
18.12.1941	占领丁加奴。Occupied Trengganu.
19.12.1941	占领槟城。Occupied Penang.
23.12.1941	占领太平。Occupied Taiping.
24.12.1941	占领古晋。Occupied Kuching, Sarawak.
27.12.1941	占领诗巫。Occupied Sibul.
28.12.1941	占领怡保。Occupied Ipoh.
30.12.1941	占领金宝。Occupied Kampar.
31.12.1941	占领关丹。Captured Kuantan.
01.01.1942	占领纳闽。Occupied Labuan.
07.01.1942	击溃英军仕林河防线。Crushed the British defence at Slim River.
09.01.1942	占领亚庇。Occupied Jesselton.
11.01.1942	占领吉隆坡。Occupied Kuala Lumpur.
13.01.1942	占领芙蓉。Occupied Sungei Ujong.
14.01.1942	占领淡边。Occupied Tampin.
15.01.1942	渡过麻河，进攻麻坡。同日，占领马六甲。Occupied Malacca.
16.01.1942	占领金马士、麻坡。Occupied Gemas and Muar.
19.01.1942	占领山打根。Occupied Sandakan.
20.01.1942	占领兴楼、昔加末。在麻坡峇吉里一带与英军激战，歼灭澳印军 3,100 人。Occupied Endau and Segamat. Fierce fighting with British troops in Muar and Bakri where 3,100 Australian and Indian soldier were annihilated.
21.01.1942	占领拉美士。Occupied Labis.
25.01.1942	突破英军阿逸依淡—居銮防线。Broke through the Ayer Hitam—Kluang British defence line.
26.01.1942	占领丰盛港。在兴楼上空击落英军飞机 30 架。Occupied Mersing. Shot down 30 British planes over Endau.
31.01.1942	占领新山。Occupied Johore Bahru.
08.02.1942	对新加坡发起总攻击。Launched a general offensive attack on Singapore.
15.02.1942	占领新加坡。Occupied Singapore.

## 英军望风披靡/British Army Routed Completely



08. 12. 1941

日军成功抢滩，吉兰丹州首府哥打峇鲁失守。

Japanese troops successfully landed at Sabak Badang Beach in Kota Bahru, the capital of Kelantan.



10. 12. 1941

在日军 27 架神风敢死队轰炸机袭击下，英国军舰《威尔斯太子号》和《击退号》沉没，480 名官兵阵亡，并且丧失制海权。(左图)正在沉没的《威尔斯太子号》。(右图)中弹燃烧的《击退号》。

27 Japanese bombers sunk HMS Prince of Wales and HMS Repulse, killing 480 men. As a result, Britain lost its supremacy over the seas. (Left) HMS Prince of Wales sinking. (Right) HMS Repulse badly hit by air strikes.

11. 12. 1941

号称“东方马奇诺防线”的日得拉防线被击破后，日军军官 Saeki 中佐向来访的轴心国军事代表团成员介绍英军在日得拉防线的防御工事。

Japanese officer Lt Col Saeki guiding military attaches of the Axis countries on a tour of the British fortifications in Jitra - the so-called Maginot Line in Malaya - after the battle.





19. 12. 1941  
英军弃城而逃，檳城宣告沦陷。  
Japanese occupied Penang after  
British abandoned the city.



01. 01. 1942  
日军占领纳闽。(左图)日军船  
只停靠在纳闽岸边。(右图)日  
军在纳闽登陆。  
Japanese troops occupied  
Labuan Island. (Left)  
Japanese army anchoring at  
the coast of Labuan. (Right)  
Japanese troops marching  
through the streets of  
Labuan.



02. 01. 1942  
金宝防线的印度旁遮普团在猛烈的白炮和机关枪声中与日军展开肉搏战，最终不敌。左  
图为日军正在炮轰英军阵地。右图为正在进攻金宝英军的日军。  
After failing to push back the Japanese in a bayonet attack, the 1/8 Punjab Regiment  
retreated under heavy mortar and machine gun fire. Left picture show the Japanese  
shelling the British positions; Right picture shows the Japanese launching an attack on  
the British.

07. 01. 1942

仕林河激战过后，约 3 万 2 千名英军弃械投降，第 11 印度师的两个旅基本上瓦解。

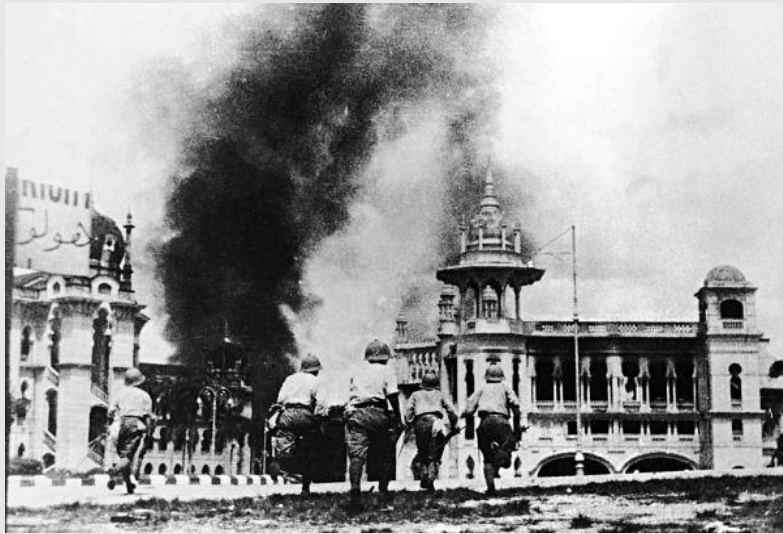
After heavy fighting at Slim River, about 32,000 British soldiers surrendered. Two brigades of the 11<sup>th</sup> Indian Division were practically annihilated.



日军在仕林河森林中涉水而过。Japanese troops crossing a jungle stream at Slim River.



在仕林河战役中被俘的英军。British soldiers captured by the Japanese at the Battle of Slim River.



11. 01. 1942

吉隆坡沦陷。图示日军正在攻入市中心和火车站。

Kuala Lumpur fell. The pictures show Japanese attacking the downtowns area of Kuala Lumpur and the Railway Station.



14. 01. 1942

澳军第八师第二十七旅第三十营第二连士兵在利民济桥头伏击日军第五师团士兵，歼敌约 600 名。图为被澳军炸毁的利民济旧桥遗址。

The 2/30<sup>th</sup> Battalion of the Australian 27<sup>th</sup> Brigade of the 8<sup>th</sup> Division waylaid an ambush at the Gemenchek Bridge where they killed about 600 Japanese troops of the 5<sup>th</sup> Division. The picture shows the remnants of the original wooden bridge blown up by the Australian forces.



17. 01. 1942

麻坡峇吉里坦克战。英军第十八师第四十五印度团全团覆没，团长和 3 名营长阵亡。但澳洲兵在 1 月 17 日峇吉里的战斗中，却击毁了日军的 9 辆坦克车。In the Battle of Muar/Bakri, the 45<sup>th</sup> Indian Regiment of the British 18<sup>th</sup> Division was practically wiped out; its commander and all 3 of his battalion commanders were killed. However, during the fighting at Bakri on 17 January, the Australian anti-tank gunners destroyed 9 Japanese tanks.



澳军反坦克团士兵在峇吉里附近迎击日军坦克。  
The Australian Anti-tank Regiment engaging the Japanese.



正在油棕园里与日军激战的澳军坦克连某部。  
An Australian tank company engaging the Japanese in an oil palm plantation near Bakri.



被澳军反坦克炮火击毁的一辆日军坦克。  
A Japanese tank knocked out by Australian anti-tank fire near Bakri.



31. 01. 1942

新山沦陷。  
Johore Bahru fell.



穿过森林仓惶逃命的英军。  
British soldiers ran for life through  
the jungle.

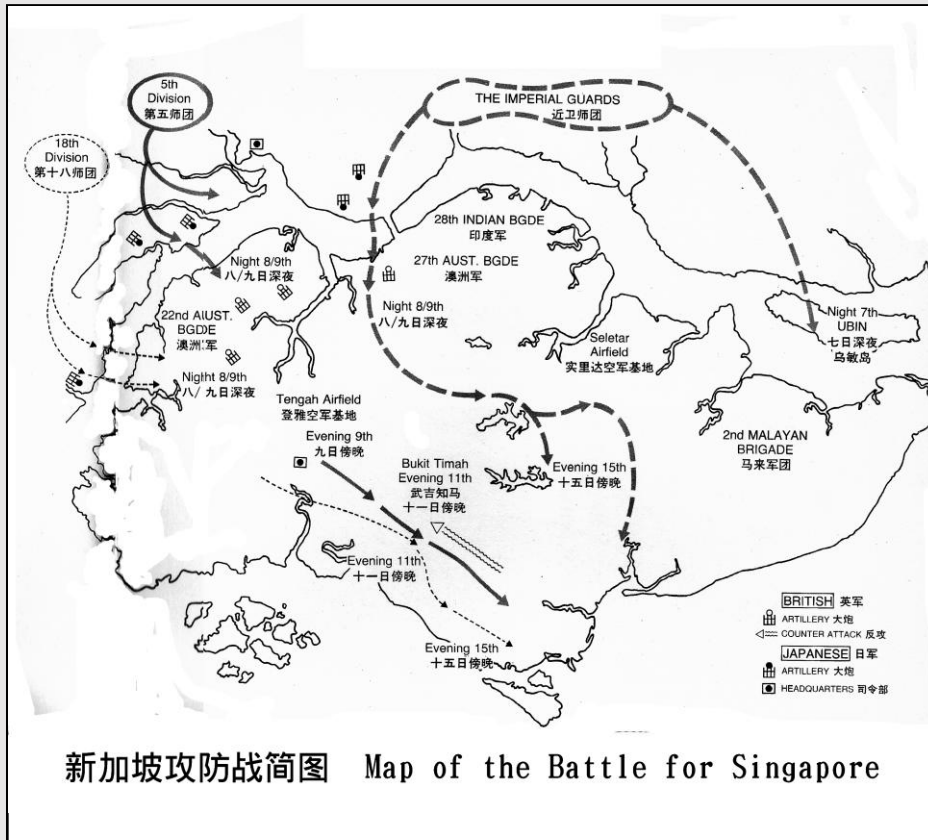
一名在橡膠園里束手就擒的英军。  
A British soldier captured in a  
rubber plantation.



一名被日军活抓的英军。  
A British soldier captured by the Japanese.



## 新加坡攻防战/The Battle of Singapore



1942年2月8日，3万日军向新加坡发起总攻。2月15日，毫无斗志的英军总司令白思华手擎白旗，到日军指挥部求降。第二天，白思华带领13万守军走进俘虏营。至此，英国号称的“坚不可摧的堡垒”的神话彻底破灭了。

On 8 February 1942, the 30,000-strong Japanese troops began a general attack on Singapore. On 15 February, a demoralized British GOC, Arthur Percival, with white flag in hand, marched to the Japanese command to request for surrender. The following day, he led 100,000 of his men in a march into the POWs camps. The myth of Singapore as the “Impregnable Fortress” crashed completely.



英军总司令白思华擎旗投降。

The British GOC, Arthur Percival surrendered to Japanese forces

## 白思华被虚张声势的山下奉文吓倒/

## Arthur Percival was bluffed to surrender by Yamashita



白思华被山下奉文虚张声势的凶相所吓倒。  
Percival was bluffed to surrender by Yamashita.

山下奉文后来写道：“我对新加坡的攻击是虚张声势吧——一个成功了吓唬。我有 3 万兵，在数量上处于超过三比一的劣势。我知道如果我必须在新加坡持续作战的话，我会被打败。这就是为什么要他们马上就投降。我一直很害怕英国人会发现我们在数量上的弱势和缺乏物资，迫我陷入巷战的灾难。”

Yamashita wrote later: “My attack on Singapore was a bluff—a bluff that worked. I had 30,000 men and was outnumbered more than three to one. I knew that if I had to fight long for Singapore, I would be beaten. That is why the surrender had to be done at once. I was very frightened all the time that the British would discover our numerical weakness and lack of supplies and force me into disastrous street fighting.”

## “坚不可摧的堡垒”被摧毁了/ “The Impregnable Fortress” Crashed

1942 年 2 月 15 日，大英帝国在远东“坚不可摧的堡垒”——新加坡被攻破了。十万英军顷刻之间成了日军“瓮中之鳖”。

On 15 February 1942, the so-called “Impregnable Fortress” of the British Empire in the Far East crashed. One hundred thousand British troops were caught by the Japanese like turtles in a jar.



日军发起总攻击之后，在新加坡岛西北部的莎琳汶海滩登陆。

Japanese troops wading ashore Sarimbun Beach after the launching of general offensive attack.



日军近卫师团士兵从修复后的长堤进入新加坡。  
Having repaired, Japanese Imperial Guards Crossed the causeway into Singapore.

日军坦克长驱直入新加坡。  
Japanese tanks parading through Singapore after the fall of the ‘Fortress’.





日军耀武扬威地进占新加坡市中心区。  
Japanese troops marching into downtown Singapore.



## 英国历史上最大规模的投降/The Largest Capitulation In British History



英国首相丘吉尔听到新加坡 10 万降兵齐解甲的消息后，哀呼：这是“英国历史上最严重的灾难和最大规模的投降”。

When he heard the news that 100,000 British soldiers had surrendered in Singapore, the British Prime Minister Winston Churchill described it as “the worst disaster and largest capitulation in British history.”





### 第三部分 奋起抗敌的人民/ Part III The People Rose Against the Enemy

在日军入侵和占领期间，马来西亚和新加坡各族人民，在马来亚共产党和各个抗日组织领导下，奋起反抗，组织抗日武装，与日军进行了一场长达三年八个月的难苦卓绝的抗战，写下了一部壮丽的近代史篇章。

During the Japanese invasion and occupation, the people of all ethnic groups in Malaysia and Singapore, led by the Communist Party of Malaya and other anti-Japanese organizations rose up against the enemy. They set up anti-Japanese armed groups and carried out a resistance war for three years and eight months under extreme hardship and bitter conditions - contributing a glorious chapter in the nation's contemporary history.



## 新加坡华侨抗敌动员总会/Singapore Overseas Chinese Mobilization Council

在英军一路溃败的危急形势下，英殖民政府被迫求助于华侨社会的抗日力量。1941年12月30日，陈嘉庚应英国总督汤姆斯的邀请，临危受命，出面组织动员总会，协助英军维持治安。翌日，新加坡华侨抗敌动员总会成立，总部设在武吉巴梭路的晋江会馆。各部职员为：主席陈嘉庚；总务部主任叶玉堆、副主任刘玉水；劳工服务部主任：林谋盛，副主任刘牡丹；保卫团主任：郑古悦，副主任黄奕欢；民众武装部主任林江石；宣传部主任胡愈之，副主任唐伯涛、邵宗汉等。

As British defence crumbled in the face of Japanese onslaught, the Colonial Government was compelled to turn to the Overseas Chinese' anti-Japanese strength in Singapore for help. On 30 December 1941, Tan Kah Kee was invited by the Governor Shenton Thomas to help form a mobilization council to assist the British authority in maintaining law and order. On the following day, the Singapore Overseas Chinese Mobilization Council was officially formed with its headquarters at Chin Kang Hui Kuan at Bukit Pasoh Road.



抗敌动员总会总部会址。  
Headquarters of the Singapore Overseas Chinese Mobilization Council.



陈嘉庚在抗敌动员总会成立后与英殖民政府官员合影。  
Group photo of Tan Kah Kee with officers of the British colonial government after the establishment of the SOCMC.

### 抗敌动员总会部分负责人



主席  
陈嘉庚



总务部副主任  
刘玉水



劳工服务部  
主任林谋盛



劳工服务部  
副主任刘牡丹



保卫团主任  
郑古悦



保卫团副主任  
黄奕欢



宣传部主任  
胡愈之



宣传部副主任  
邵宗汉

民众武装部  
主任林江石

(相片缺)



## 星华义勇军/Singapore Overseas Chinese Volunteer Corps



副指挥官胡铁君  
Asst. Commander  
Hu Tie Jun

星华义勇军，又称打里部队，于新加坡沦陷前夕仓促成立，成员包括不同阶层和不同党派人士。英国军事当局只发下少量武器弹药和简陋的装备，经过短期训练后，就派他们去驻守各条战线。战士们在各个连队的马来亚共产党代表带领下，在各条防线上协同英军、澳军和印军作战，蒙受重大伤亡。2月13日，奉白思华命令解散。

The Singapore Overseas Chinese Volunteer Corps, also known as Dalforce, was formed hastily before the fall of Singapore. It was composed of Chinese volunteers from varied walks of life and different political persuasions. Armed with limited weapons and ammunition after a short period of training, they were sent to guard the front lines and fought alongside the Australian, Indian and British armies. Led by MCP representatives in each company, the volunteers put up a fierce fight against the Japanese and suffered heavy casualties. It was ordered to demobilize on 13 February 1942 by General Percival.



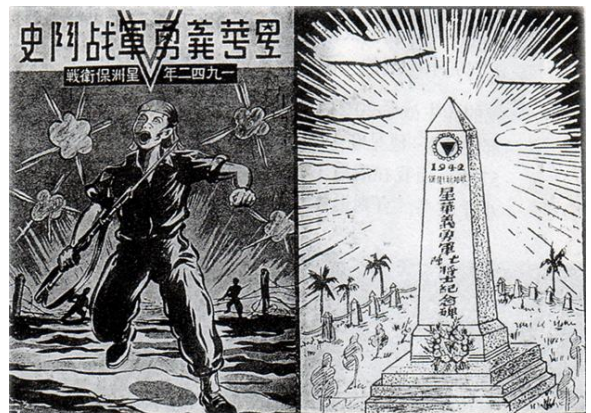
装备简陋的星华义勇军战士。  
The poorly armed SOCVC men.



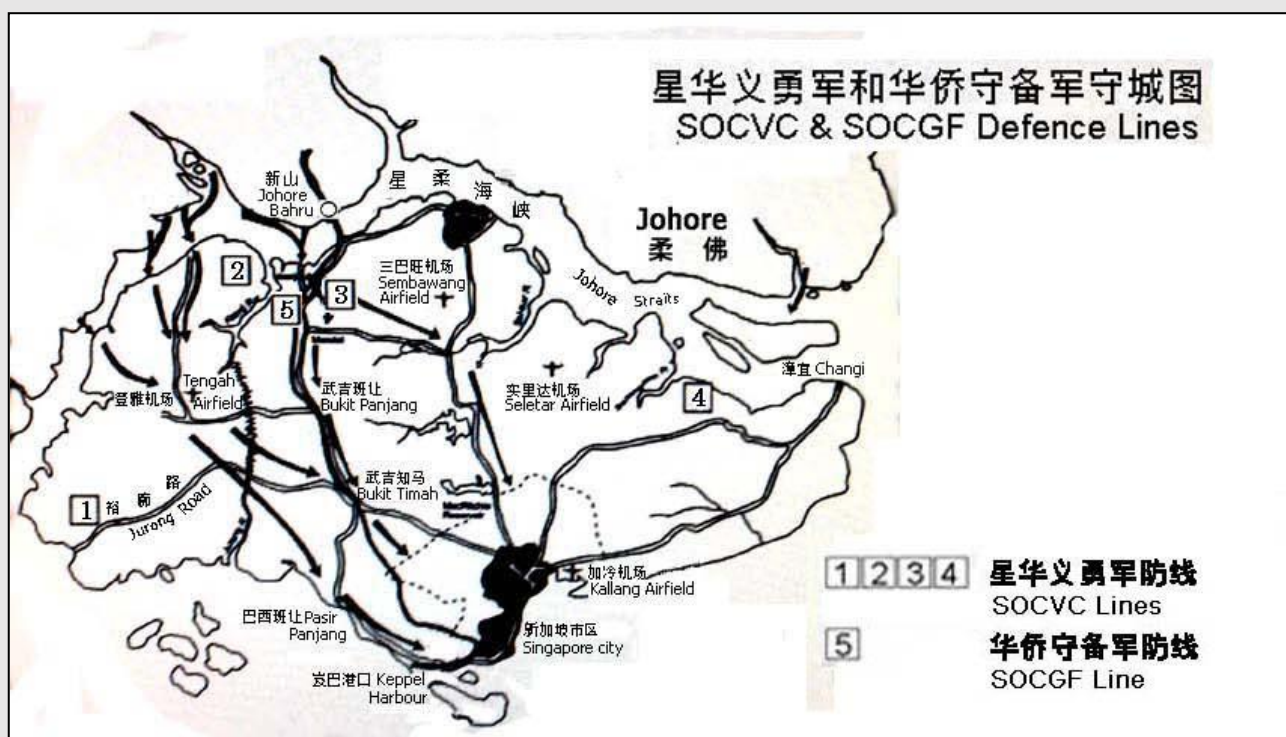
星华义勇军齐集司令部前，准备赴营受训。  
The volunteers waiting to go to the training camps at the headquarters.



日军正在进攻武吉知马山星华义勇军阵地。  
Japanese troops assaulting the SOCVC position at Bukit Timah hill.







## 星洲华侨守备军/Singapore Overseas Chinese Guard Force



撤退到苏门答腊岛的星洲华侨守备军余部。

The remaining men of the SOCA retreated to Sumatra, Indonesia.

On the eve of the Battle of Singapore, the British colonial authorities trained not only 4 batches of MCP cadres, but also a group of 26 Chinese Kuomintang Youth League members in response to a request of the military representatives of the Republic of China. Towards the end of the training course, the Japanese had arrived in Johore and the KMT youths were compelled to return to their headquarters in Trengganu Street in the urban area to organize themselves into a guerrilla band of over 80 men,

在新加坡攻防战前夕，英国殖民当局不仅培训了 4 批马共干部党员，而且也应中华民国军事代表团的请求，培训了一批中国国民党青年团团员，共 26 人。培训课程结束时，日军已推进到柔佛州，他们只好回到道拉实街总部，组织一支名为“星洲华侨守备军”的游击单位，队员共 80 余人，主要领导人是王一平。其中一部分人员奉调到兀兰前线驻防，另一部分人员则在新加坡沦陷前夕，撤退到苏门答腊岛去。这批人员后来到广西军校接受训练，毕业后再到印度接受英国军事当局的训练，成为英军 136 部队的骨干。其余人员则奉命潜伏在新加坡，从事地下工作。

called the Singapore Overseas Chinese Guard Force. Its principal leader was Wang Yi-ping. Some men were stationed at the Woodlands line of defence. On the eve of the fall of Singapore, the men retreated to Sumatra Island, Indonesia. Subsequently, they were sent to the Guangxi Military Academy for further military training. After graduation, they were sent for further training in India by the British and form the backbone of the British Force 136. Those who had remained in Singapore were ordered to lie low and engage in underground activities.

## 英军马来团第二营/The Second Battalion of the Malay Regiment

英军马来团是一支完全由马来士兵组成、由英籍军官指挥的部队，成立于1933年，下辖两个营。在新加坡防卫战中，奉命防守西海岸线的是第二营。



阿南·赛地中尉  
Lt. Adnan Saidi

坚守鸦片山阵地不退却 巴西班让鸦片山是新加坡守军的最后一道防线，也是英军投降之前的最后几场战斗之一。1942年2月14日，马来团第二营“C”连队从巴西班让山岗撤退到鸦片山之后，连长阿南中尉命

令他的士兵在四周垒起沙包，加强防御工事。午后不久，他见到一些英印军队的锡克族士兵沿着佩皮斯路走上山头来，但发现他们是四人一组，而不是英军规定的三人一组，于是怀疑这些人是伪装成英印军队士兵的敌军，便下令士兵开火，敌人死伤20人，日军被迫后撤。两个小时后，日军发动第二次进攻，出动更多兵力和更密集的飞机轰炸鸦片山阵地。马来团第二营最后弹药打完时，阿南和他的士兵就用他们的刺刀跟敌人进行肉搏战，最后因敌众我寡，阵地被日军攻破，连长阿南和全连战士付出了沉重的生命的代价。阵地被攻破后，日军把阿南中尉的遗体吊在树上，用刺刀连捅以泄愤，并且不准人民收尸。

The Malay Regiment was an All-Malay military force formed in 1933 under the command of British officers. During the Battle of Singapore, the second battalion was tasked to defend the southwestern coast of the island where it fought with bravery.

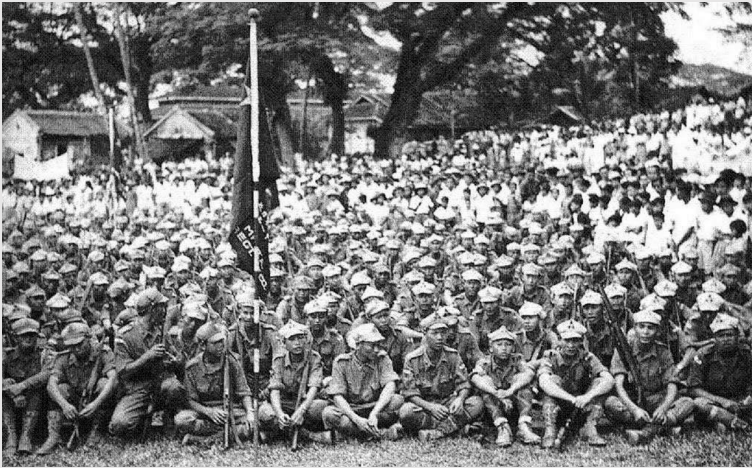
To unswervingly hold the position at Bukit Chandu, Pasir Panjang Bukit Chandu was the final British defense line against the invading Japanese army and the Battle of Pasir Panjang was one of the last battles before British surrender to the Japanese. On 14 February, after retreating to Bukit Chandu, Lieutenant Adnan bin Saidi, the commander of the “C” Company of the Second Battalion, ordered his men to fortify their new defense position by building a wall of sandbags around it. In the early afternoon, he saw some Sikh soldiers of the British-Indian Army advancing uphill from Pepys Road, but their grouping of four instead of three, which was the norm of the British Army, led him to suspect that they were enemy troops disguised as British Indian soldiers. He ordered his men to open fire and mortally wounded 20 of them, causing them to retreat. Two hours later, the Japanese had regrouped and launched a second all-out attack with more soldiers accompanied by heightened aircraft shelling. When their ammunition ran out, Adnan and his men resorted to close combat using their bayonets. Heavily outnumbered, the Bukit Chandu positions were eventually overrun and Lt. Adnan and his men paid the heavy price of their lives. The Japanese hung the body of Lt. Adnan upside down from a tree and repeatedly bayoneted it. No one was allowed to take it down for burial and it was left hanging for several days.



坚守阵地的马来团士兵  
The Malay Regiment fought gallantly  
against the Japanese invaders.



## 马来亚人民抗日军/The Malayan People's Anti-Japanese Army

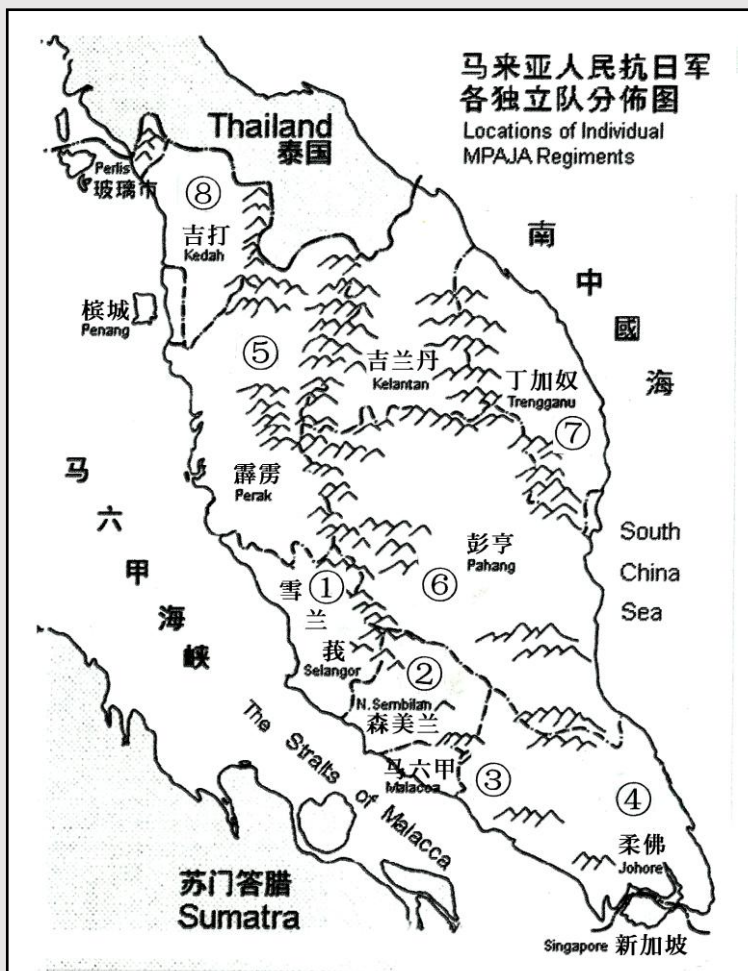


马来亚人民抗日军第五独立队某部  
A unit of the 5<sup>th</sup> Regiment of the MPAJA.

1941 年底，正当日军大举入侵马来半岛的时候，马来亚共产党就发出了“抗日卫马”的号召，建立了抗日武装——马来亚人民抗日军，在城乡开展对敌游击战争。

1942 年 1 月，马来亚人民抗日军第一独立队在雪兰莪州双文丹正式成立，其后又陆续发展到八个独立队，下辖 67 个中队，约 9,900 余人，加上后备队和抗日自卫队等半武装组织，成员共达 4 万 5 千人左右。它有力地牵制了整 10 万日军的调遣，支援了盟军的反攻，在反法西斯战争中作出了重要的贡献。

在 3 年 8 个月占领期间，抗日军与日寇作战 340 多次，击毙、击伤敌军官兵、敌警、奸细和通敌者 5,500 多人，而抗日军也付出了重大的牺牲，有 1,000 多名战士献出了生命。



When Japan invaded Malaysia at the end of 1941, the Malayan Communist Party urged the people to take up arms to “resist Japan and defend Malaya”. It established an Anti-Japanese armed forces - The Malayan People's Anti-Japanese Army - to carry out guerrilla warfare against the enemy in urban and rural areas.

In January 1942, the First Regiment of the MPAJA was formally established at Serendah in the state of Selangor. Gradually the whole army was developed into eight regiments with 67 companies and a strength of 9,900 men. Together with the reserved and self-defence units, it had a total strength of over 45,000. It gave strong support to Allies' counterattack by containing the movement of 100 thousands Japanese troops in Malaysia and thus made an important contribution to the anti-Fascist War as a whole.

During the Occupation of three years and eight months, the MPAJA engaged the aggressive Japanese troops in more than 340 battles, killing or wounding more than 5,500 enemy soldiers, policemen, informers and collaborators. At the same time, it suffered a heavy loss of over 1,000 lives.





马来亚人民抗日军第一獨立隊軍旗。  
The colour of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment of the MPAJA.



飒爽英姿的人民抗日军女战士。  
A graceful MPAJA female fighter.



人民抗日军英籍女战士白娜。  
Pai Naa(Dorothy Baker)—The British MPAJA fighter.

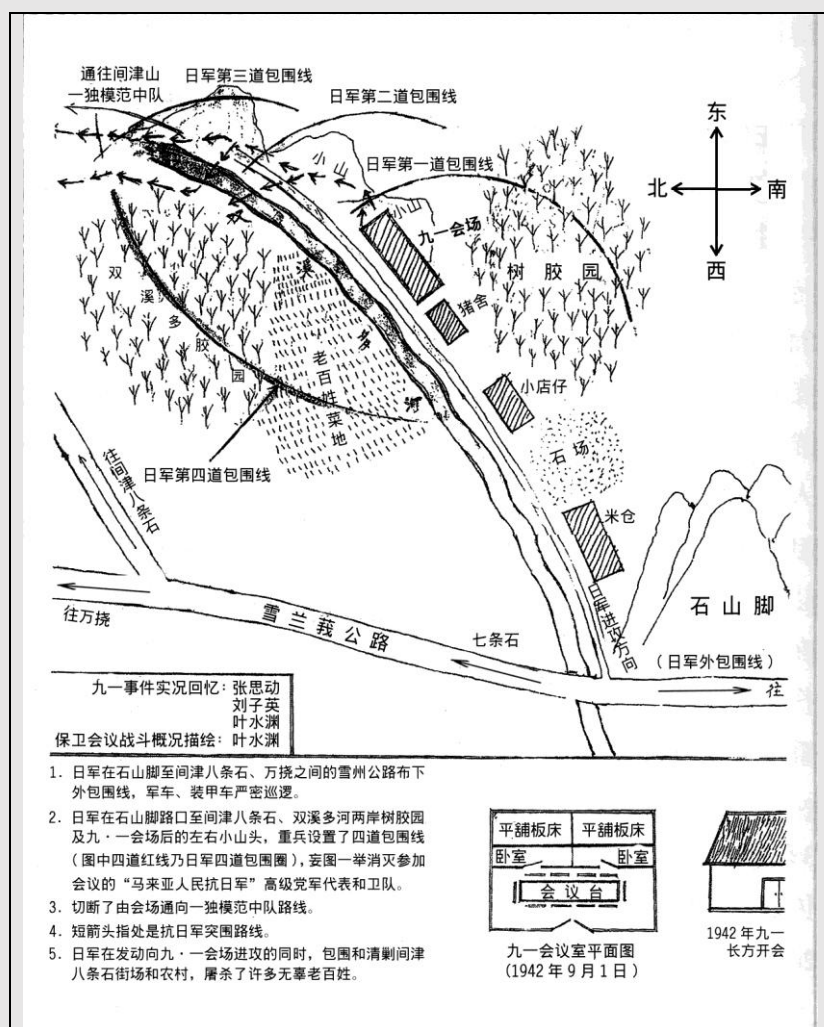


第五独立队的“红小鬼”战士。  
The 'Little Red Devil' fighters of the 5<sup>th</sup> Regiment.



白娜的队员证。Pai Naa's MPAJA membership card.

## 石山脚事件/The Batu Caves Incident



1946年由当地村民竖立的  
“九一烈士纪念碑”。  
The monument erected by  
local villagers in 1946.

1942年8月31日晚上，40多名马来亚人民抗日军各个独立队代表聚集在吉隆坡郊区的石山脚农村里，准备参加第二天举行的党军高层会议，共商抗日大计。除马共中央书记莱特尚未到会外，其他各州的代表都到齐了。由于莱特的出卖，日军调集了2千多精锐兵力，于第二天凌晨5时3刻包围了会议地点，但被哨兵发现，鸣枪示警，在马共中委小忠指挥下，全体代表分成两组突围，最后大部分冲出了日军布置的四道包围线，安全转移到了第一独立队模范中队驻地。在此役中，抗日军牺牲了9名领导干部、6名模范中队战士、3名服务员，共计18位烈士，但日军也付出了沉重的代价，官兵死伤200余人，史称“石山脚事件”。

On 31 August 1942, about 40 MPAJA representatives from various regiments gathered at a village nearby Batu Caves, located at the outskirts

of Kuala Lumpur, for a discussion on the next day to formulate an anti-Japanese strategy. All representatives, except Lai Teck, the General Secretary had arrived for the meeting. Due to the latter's betrayal, the venue was encircled at 5:45 a.m. of the following day by 2,000 Japanese troops. Their movements were detected by a sentry who immediately fired warning shots. Directed by Xiao Zhong, a Central Committee member, the MPAJA representatives divided into two groups in an attempt to break out of the four lines of encirclement. Most of the cadres successfully made it to the Model Company of the First Regiment's camp. The MPAJA lost 18 of its men: 9 high-ranking cadres, 6 fighters and 3 orderlies. The Japanese suffered 200 casualties. The event is known as the Batu Caves Incident.



## 气壮山河的半山芭越狱事件/The Great Escape from Pudu Jail, Kuala Lumpur.



陈大智  
Chai Tai Chee



廖维生  
Liao Wee Sheng



曾雪虹  
Zheng Xue-hong



丘水生  
Qiu Shui-sheng



吉隆坡半山芭监狱。  
Pudu Jail, Kuala Lumpur.

1943年5月7日傍晚,106名被囚禁在吉隆坡半山芭监狱里的抗日志士,在被俘的共产党员陈大智、陈大龙、廖维生等人秘密组织和领导下,克服重重困难和障碍,成功地越狱逃亡,创下了马来亚历史上第一桩悲壮伟烈的冲狱事件。不幸的是,在敌人实施全面戒严和大肆搜捕的情况下,有25位抗日志士在冲出敌牢之后,又被日寇捕回,壮烈牺牲。其余的86位志士则在各个小组负责人的带领下,避过日军的追捕,几经周折,最后大部分回到了抗日军的驻地。这次越狱斗争为抗日革命战争的胜利坚持和最后胜利保存了大批干部,其中包括后来成为马来亚共产党各级领导干部的曾雪虹(女)、丘水生、谢瑞生等。

On the evening of 7 May 1943, led by communist cadres Chan Tai Chee, Chan Da Long, Liao Wee Sheng and others, a total of 106 anti-Japanese fighters, imprisoned in Kuala

Lumpur Pudu Jail, successfully broke out and escaped, after overcoming innumerable difficulties and obstacles - a first-ever such stirring and heroic attempt in prison escapade in Malaysian contemporary history. Unfortunately after a town-wide curfew in Kuala Lumpur, 25 were recaptured by the enemy and executed. Most of the remaining 86, led by the leaders of various groups, evaded Japanese hunt and, after twists and turns, finally made it to MPAJA camps. This Great Escape saved the lives of a large number of revolutionary cadres among whom were Zheng Xue-hong, Qiu Shui-sheng and Xie Rui-sheng. They persisted and became leading cadres at different levels of the Malayan Communist Party until final victory was achieved in the Anti-Japanese War.



# 人民抗日军的一部分领导干部/Some Leading Cadres of the MPAJA



中央军委委员陈平  
MCP Central  
Military  
Committee  
member Chin  
Peng



中央军委委员刘尧  
MCP Central  
Military Committee  
member Lau Yew



一独秘密队队长石  
伟 First Regiment  
Secret Corps  
Cmndr Shek Wee



一独公开队队长陈  
大智 First Rgmt  
Open Corps  
Deputy Cmndr  
Chan Tai Chee



二独队长邓福隆  
Second Regiment  
Commander Deng  
Fu Long



三独公开队队长王  
香甫 Third  
Regiment Open  
Corps Commander  
Wang Xiang Fu



三独党代表吴梦超  
Third Regiment  
Party  
Representative Wu  
Mong Chao



四独公开队队长陈  
田 Fourth Regiment  
Open Corps  
Commander Chen  
Tian



四独副队长卢成  
Fourth Regiment  
Deputy  
Commander Lu  
Cheng



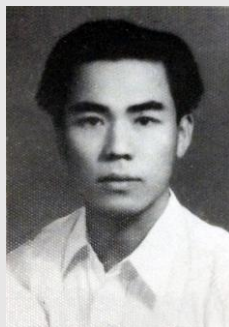
五独队长赖莱福  
Five Regiment  
Commander Lai Lai  
Fuk



五独公开队队长廖  
伟中 Fifth Regiment  
Open Corps  
Commander Liao  
Wei Zhong



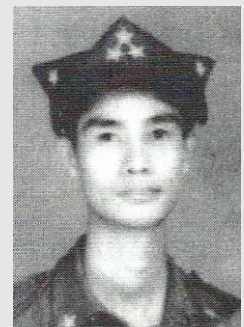
五独公开队副队长  
杨林 Fifth Regiment  
Open Corps  
Deputy Cmdr Yang  
Lin



六独队长曾冠彪  
Sixth Regiment  
Commander Zeng  
Guan Biao



六独公开队队长汪  
清 Sixth Regiment  
Open Corps  
Commander Wang  
Qing



八独队长白丝木  
Eighth Regiment  
Commander Bai Si  
Mu

## 136 部队马来亚区/Force 136 Malaya Country Section



古德费罗  
Basil Goodfellow



戴维斯  
John Davis



布伦米  
Richard Broom



查普曼  
Spencer Chapman



韩纳  
Hannah



林谋盛  
Lim Bo Seng



Groups of Force 136 men and weapons were parachuted into Malaya after February 1945.

1943 年，英军与中国政府联合组成 136 部队，在马来西亚敌后进行搜集情报和游击活动，其主要骨干是太平洋战争爆发后滞留在印度的 2,000 多名中国海员组成的“中国留印海员战时工作队”。136 部队由英国提供经费，官兵在印度和锡兰的基地受训后，乘潜艇或者空降到马来西亚日寇占领区。1943 年 5 月到 1945 年 9 月，该部队共派遣 18 批人员 140 余人潜入马来西亚。136 部队在联络敌后抗日武装力量，增强马来亚人民抗日军的军火物资供应和协作训练作战技术方面，在搜集情报、联络电讯和最后配合盟军登陆反攻方面，都发挥了作用。136 部队的主要指挥员是：英人古德费罗、戴维斯和布伦米。

In 1943, the British and Chinese governments jointly organized Force 136 to collect intelligence and conduct guerrilla activities behind enemy lines in Malaysia. Its backbone was the Stay Behind in India Chinese Seamen Wartime Working Team, comprising of over 2,000 Chinese seamen, who had been stranded in India upon the outbreak of the Pacific War. Funded by the British government, Force 136 officers and men, after completing their training in bases in India and Ceylon, were smuggled by submarine or airdropped into Japanese-occupied Malaya. From May 1943 to August 1945, Force 136 dispatched a total of 18 groups of men into Malaya. It played an important role in: establishing contacts with individual anti-Japanese armed forces behind the enemy lines, increasing the arms supplies and collaborating with the Malayan People's Anti-Japanese Army in combating technology training, intelligence gathering and telecommunication contact and coordination with the Allied landing on the respect of final counterattack. The key staff of Force 136 included British officers Basil Goodfellow, John Davis and Richard Broome.



## 136 部队马来亚区华人组/The Chinese Team of Force 136

136 部队华人组，又称龙组，由林谋盛和庄惠泉二人分任正副区长。林谋盛，16 岁时从中国南来新加坡，肄业于莱佛士学院，后又转入香港大学商科学习。1941 年底，太平洋战争爆发，任“新加坡华侨抗敌动员总会”执委兼劳工服务团主任，直到新加坡沦陷前三日英政府下令疏散，才与庄惠泉等人乘小汽艇，撤离新加坡，辗转到达锡兰，再经印度飞抵重庆。在国内停留两个月后，奉命与惠泉回返加尔各答，参加组织“中国留印海员战时工作队”。1943 年春，受委为东南亚盟军总司令部所辖 136 部队马来亚区华人区长。1944 年 3 月，率队乘潜艇到达马来半岛西海岸，潜入怡保市，化名陈春林，指挥地下活动，未几被日军逮捕，3 个月后牺牲于怡保监狱中，年仅 35 岁。他后来荣获中国国民政府授予少将军衔。

庄惠泉，在新加坡沦陷前夕，与林谋盛等人一起撤离新加坡，经印度尼西亚巴东乘澳洲巡洋舰赴锡兰，转飞到印度，由印度再转飞到重庆。1942 年 6 月，奉命前往印度加尔各答，负责组织滞留在那里的 2,000 多名中国海员战时工作队。1943 年中，中英政府组织 136 部队，他被授予上校军衔，任该部队马来亚华人区副区长。林谋盛牺牲后，继任为马来亚华人区区长。

Lim Bo Seng came to Singapore at the age of 16 to study in Raffles Institution and went on to read business at the University of Hong Kong. When the Pacific War broke out in December 1941, Lim was put in charge of organizing a group of volunteers to resist the Japanese, who were advancing towards Southeast Asia. On 11 February 1942, together with other Chinese community leaders, Lim left Singapore for Sumatra, Indonesia from where he made his way to Ceylon and Chungking, China via India. From China and India, he recruited and trained hundreds of secret agents through intensive military intelligence missions. In mid-1942, he and Captain John Davies, a SOE agent, set up the Sino-British guerrilla task force of Force 136. Lim arrived in Malaya on 2 November 1943 and travelled under the alias of Tan Choon Lim, a businessman, to avoid identification at Japanese checkpoints. He was captured by the Japanese and died, three months after his capture, in Ipoh prison. He was 35 years old then. Lim was posthumously awarded the rank of Major General by the Chinese Nationalist Government.

Chuang Hui Chuan was evacuated together with Lim Bo Seng on the eve of the fall of Singapore,



136 部队马来亚区联络官在胜利后合影留念。

A group picture of Chinese Liaison Officers of Force 136 Malaya Country Section photographed after the war. Chuang Hui Chuan was seated in the middle.



136 部队英方与华人队员战后合影。

A Group picture of both the British and Chinese members of Force 136 taken after the war.

He reached Padang, Indonesia from where he boarded an Australian cruiser to Ceylon. He then flew to India and made his way to Chungking, China. In June 1942, he was ordered to go to Calcutta, India to organize over 2,000 Chinese seamen, stranded by the Pacific War, into the "Stayed Behind in India Chinese Seamen Wartime Working Team". In 1943, he became a Colonel in Force 136, after its establishment by the British and Chinese governments, and acted as the assistant in-charge of the Malaya Chinese Section. After the death of Lim Bo Seng, he took over as the Officer-in-Charge of the Section.



## 马来效忠军/Askar Melayu Setia



Ibrahim Ismail



P.G. Dobree

1944年10月31日,由136部队马来军官 Ibrahim Ismail 带领的一个3人小组,在丁加奴岸外的一个小岛登陆。约两个月后,由英籍军官托比利带领的另外一个5名马来人小组又抵达霹雳州的 Padang Chermin。这个小组向附近地区开展活动,成功地招募了60名马来人和150名土著,成立一支名为马来效忠军的游击队,由 Ibrahim Ismail 领导。这支游击队获得上霹雳县长 Mohd Salleh Sulaiman 的支持。

On 31 October 1944, a 3-member group led by Force 136 Malay officer, Ibrahim bin Ismail, landed on an island off Trengganu coast. Barely two months later, another 5-member Malay party under the command of Maj. P.G. Dobree, arrived at Padang Chermin in Perak. The group fanned out to other areas and recruited 60 Malays and 150 aborigines. After it organized itself into a guerrilla unit, it was known as the Askar Melayu Setia. It won the support of Mohd Salleh Sulaiman, the District Officer of Ulu Perak.

## 彭亨卫国军/Pasukan Wataniah Pahang



Yeop Mahidin



彭亨卫国军成立时合影

The Inauguration of Pasukan Wataniah Pahang.

1944年,英军136部队军官 J.D. Richardson 奉科伦坡总部派遣,到彭亨州筹备成立马来抗日游击队。他写信给彭亨州劳勿县副县长 Yeop Mahidin,建议两人会面商议成立马来抗日游击队问题。7月23日,双方在瓜拉立卑的 Batu Talam 举行秘密会谈,同意成立“彭亨卫国军”,协助联军收复马来西亚。该游击队共有成员254人,由 Yeop Mahidin 任指挥员,军阶为中校,由 J.D. Richardson 负责训练。彭亨卫国军于1945年12月1日在瓜拉立卑举行的复员仪式后解散。

A British officer, Lt. Colonel J.D. Richardson, was assigned by Force 136 headquarters at Colombo, to come to Pahang in 1944 to organize a

Malay anti-Japanese guerrilla unit. He wrote to Yeop Mahidin, the assistant District Officer of Raub, Pahang to suggest a meeting on the possibility of setting up such a unit. On 23 July 1945, the two held a secret meeting in Batu Talam, Kuala Lipis where they declared the establishment of the Pasukan Wataniah Pahang – whose responsibility was to help the Allied Forces to reoccupy Malaya. It had a strength of 254 men with Lt. Colonel Yeop Mahidin as its commander. Col. Richardson bore the responsibility of training the men. On 1 Dec 1, 1945, the Pasukan Wataniah Pahang was disbanded at a parade in Kuala Lipis.

## 马来青年协会/Kesatuan Melayu Muda



依布拉欣·耶谷  
Ibrahim Yacob



依沙哈·莫罕默德  
Ishak Mohammed



慕斯达化·胡先  
Mustapha Hussain

马来青年协会(KMM)成立于1937年。日军入侵前，其领袖错误地认为，可以借助日军入侵的机会实现马来亚的独立，因此暗地里和日本的第五纵队联系，而日本方面也承诺会支持他们独立。

英殖民政府在战争爆发前夕一举逮捕了该会的110名成员，其中包括该会主席依布拉欣·耶谷以及依沙哈等人。那些“漏网”的领袖，包括：慕斯达化·胡先和乌南·哈芝西拉，在日军侵马战争中，选择支持日军，并率领一批会员跟随日军南下新加坡。

日军占领马来西亚后，慕斯达化就向日军司令提出支持他宣布马来亚独立的要求，可是，日军不但不实践诺言，反而于1942年6月宣布该会为“非法”组织。之后，依布拉欣等人就另外组织了一个名叫“马来志愿军”(Malai Giyu Gun)的伪军，(马来名称则叫着“保卫祖国者”(Pembela Tanah Air)，表面上和日军合作，暗地里却和马来亚人民抗日军秘密接触。一部分成员，如阿都拉·西迪、卡马鲁扎曼·迭等人，却直接加入了马来亚人民抗日军。日本宣布投降后，依布拉欣向马共中央书记莱特建议，共同宣布独立和联合抵抗英军重返马来亚，但遭到莱特的拒绝。

依布拉欣后来回去印度尼西亚。

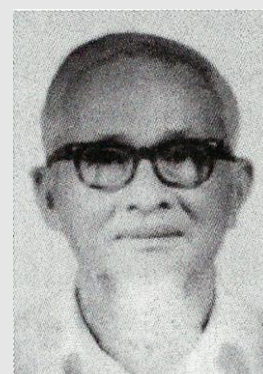
Kesatuan Melayu Muda(KMM) was founded in 1937. Prior to the Japanese invasion, its leaders mistakenly believed that they could utilize the opportunity of Japanese invasion to declare independence for Malaya. They secretly maintained contacts with the Japanese fifth columns; the Japanese promised to support their declaration for independence.

The British colonial government arrested a total of 110 KMM members on the eve of the outbreak of war, including its Ibrahim Yacob, its Chairman and Ishak Mohammed. Other leaders such as Mustapha Hussein and Onan Hj. Siraj evaded the arrests and chose to support the Japanese during the war. Under their leadership, a group of KMM members came to Singapore with the Japanese troops.

After the fall of Malaya, Mustapha Hussein asked the Japanese commander to honour their promise of support for Malaya's independence. The Japanese, however, declared KMM as illegal in June 1942 and Ibrahim Yacob and his followers had to establish another organization called the "Malai Giyu Gun" or Pembela Tanah Air in Malay. Outwardly, they continued cooperation with the Japanese but secretly, they maintained contact with the MPAJA. Some of its members, comprising of Abdullah CD, Kamarulzaman Teh and others, joined the Malayan People's Anti-Japanese Army directly. After the surrender of the Japanese, Ibrahim Yacob proposed to Lai Teck, the MCP Secretary-General, to jointly declare independence for Malaya and to fight together to deny British return to Malaya. Lai Teck turned down the proposal and Ibrahim Yacob returned to Indonesia.



阿卜杜拉·希迪  
Abdullah CD



卡马鲁扎曼·迭  
Kamarulzan Teh



## 华侨抗日军/Overseas Chinese Anti-Japanese Army



一支活动于吉兰丹的华侨抗日军  
An OCAJA group operated in Kelantan



华侨抗日军活动区域  
The Operating zone of the OCAJA

在马来半岛北部有 3 支以华侨抗日军名义活动的国民党游击队，总人数大约 400 人：(1) 大约 100 人活动于泰国和吉兰丹接壤的森林中；(2) 另外 100 人活动于泰国和霹雳边境；(3) 200 人散布在吉兰丹州东海岸铁路自吉赖至美拉坡段一带活动。他们的领袖是李洪森，其成员多数是广西人。英军 136 部队后来跟他们建立了联系，并提供武器给他们。在上霹雳由 Hong Chee 和 Tai Man 带领的那支队伍，曾经在宜力和玲珑跟人民抗日军发生多次冲突。同样地，在吉赖至美拉坡地区，人民抗日军和国民党游击队也曾发生多次冲突。日本投降后，华侨抗日军转移到泰国境内，1949 年 4 月后陆续向马来西亚英殖民政府投降。

There were three KMT groups of about 400 men operating loosely in Northern Malaya under the name of Overseas Chinese Anti-Japanese Army. The first group comprised of 100 armed men encamped in the jungle along the Thai-Kelantan border; the second group of 100 armed men were located on the Thai-Perak border; and the third group of 200 guerrillas were scattered along the line of the East Coast Railway between Krai and Merapoh in Kelantan. Their originated mainly from Kwongsai and were led by Lee Fong Sam. Force 136 contacted them and furnished them with supplies. The KMT groups in Upper Perak under Hong Chee and Tai Man clashed several times with the MPAJA guerrillas at Grik and Lenggong. Similarly in Kelantan, there were several clashes between these two groups in the Krai-Merapoh area. The OCAJA retreated into Thai territories after the war ended and had, since April 1949, successively surrendered to the British colonial government.

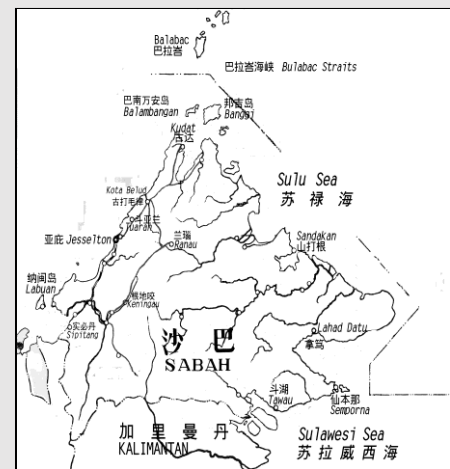
## 古达游击队/The Kudat Guerilla Unit

在北婆罗洲古达地区，另有一支由穆斯达化领导的抗日游击队。1944 年 12 月 24 日，他和两位朋友乘坐巴瑶族的 Kumpit 式帆船，潜往菲律宾的巴拉望，寻求美军的协助，在那里，他正式加入盟军的游击组织，成为秘密侦察部的一名二等兵。之后，他奉命返回沙巴，成立沙巴原居民游击队，负责侦察日军活动。参加这支游击队的有 Suluk 族、巴瑶 Bannaran 族、卡加扬族、orang sungai 和来自古达、马鲁杜和必达士的 Brunai 族人。1945 年 4 月 15 日，他获颁上尉军衔，并加入前古打毛律地方长官 R.G.P.N. Comber 上校指挥的北婆罗洲英国游击队机构。带领游击队参与了在古达、Kota Marudu、必达士、Kota Belud 和邦吉岛的几场战斗。



穆斯达化

Mustapha bin Harun



In North Borneo there was a guerrilla unit led by Mustapha bin Harun based at Kudat. On 24 December 1944, together with his two friends, Mustapha sailed secretly by Kumpit junk to Palawan in the Philippines to seek military assistance from the Allies.

At Pahlawan, he officially joined the Allied guerrilla group and became a Private tasked with secret reconnaissance. Later, he was ordered to return to Sabah where he set up a Sabah bumiputera guerrilla unit responsible for anti-Japanese reconnaissance activities. The unit comprised of various tribes of Sabah bumiputeras: Suluk, Bajau, Bannaran, Kagayan, Orang Sungai as well as Brunais from Kudat, Kota Marudu and Pitas. On 15 April 1945, Mustapha rose to the rank of Captain and joined the British North Borneo British guerrilla organization under R.G.P.N. Comber, the former governor of Kota Belud. Mustapha had led in several battles at Kudat, Kota Marudu, Pitas, Kota Belud and Pulau Banggi.

## 沙巴神山游击队/Kinabalu Guerrillas



神山游击队纪念公园  
Petagas War Memorial

When the Japanese occupied North Borneo in 1942, the local Chinese organized a China Salvation Society to carry out underground anti-Japanese activities under the leadership of Guo Yinan, better known as Albert Kwok. By the end of that year, the CSS was reorganized to become the Kinabalu Guerrillas with Albert Kwok as commander-in-chief. It had a strength of over 170 men. Between April and September 1943, it successfully made two contacts with the Allied army on Tawi Tawi Island. By then, the Kinabalu Guerrillas had developed into a force of more than 2,000 men. On 9 October, it attacked the Japanese Kempeitei headquarters, police stations, docks, warehouse and etc at Kota Api and annihilated

1942 年日军侵占北婆罗洲后,当地华侨组织“救华会”进行秘密抗日活动,主要负责人郭益南。同年年底,救华会改组为“神山游击队”,以郭益南总指挥,成员 170 余人。1943 年 4-9 月间,两次与塔威塔威岛的盟军取得联系,游击队发展到 2,000 多人。10 月 9 日发动起义,突袭亚庇日军宪兵部、警察局、码头、仓库等处,击毙日军 60 余人,并一度占领亚庇。事后日本占领当局从古晋调派援军到来围剿,游击队不支,被迫退出亚庇,在山区坚持苦战一个多月。至 12 月战败,300 多人被捕,郭益南等 100 多人于 1944 年 1 月 21 日被杀害,其余被送往纳闽岛服劳役。华侨受株连被日军杀害者 1,000 多人。战后当地人民在亚庇建有“神山游击队纪念公园”。

more than 60 Japanese soldiers. It also occupied the town of Kota Api for a time. The Japanese deployed reinforcements from Kuching to force the guerrillas to withdraw from Kota Api to the mountains where they waged a hard struggle for more than a month. Defeated in December, over 300 men were captured and some 176 people including Albert Kwok himself were massacred on 21 January 1944. The survivors were forced into servitude in Labuan. More than 1,000 local Chinese were killed by the Japanese. After the war, a Petagas War Memorial was built in Kota Kinabalu to commemorate the Kinabalu Guerrillas by the people.

## 秉忠蹈义的中国驻山打根领事卓还来/ Cho Huan-lai, the Unyielding Chinese Consul in Sandakan

卓还来, 1940 年任中国驻山打根领事, 日军占领北婆罗洲时, 与馆员同遭逮捕, 囚于山打根。1943 年 1 月移禁于古晋巴都林丹集中营, 在狱中多次遭受日军宪兵部酷刑迫供。1944 年 9 月转押亚庇监狱囚禁。1945 年 7 月 6 日晨被日军枪杀于亚庇机场附近树林中, 年仅 34 岁。北婆罗洲人民为纪念这位为捍卫民族尊严而惨遭杀害的中国外交官, 战后在山打根修建“卓还来领事被害纪念碑”。1959 年 7 月 6 日又在根地咬另建“卓领事暨同难四人纪念碑”。

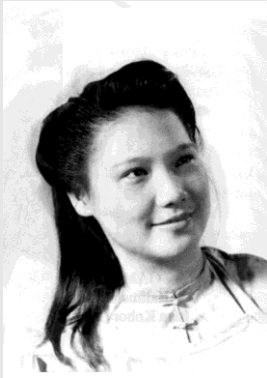
In 1940, Cho Huan-lai, the Chinese consul in Sandakan, was arrested together with his colleagues when the Japanese invaded North Borneo. At first, he was held in Sandakan; in January 1943, he was taken to the Batu Lintang Concentration Camp in Kuching where he was cruelly tortured. In September 1944, he was transferred again, this time to Jesselton Prison. On the morning of 6 July 1945, he was shot dead by a bush near the Jesselton Airport. He was 34 years old. To commemorate this defiant Chinese Consul who sacrificed his life for the defence of national dignity, the North Borneon people erected a memorial in 1947. On 6 July 1959, another memorial monument was erected at Keningau to honour him and 4 others who were killed together with him.



沙巴州根地咬的卓领事  
暨同难四人纪念碑。  
The Keningau War  
Memorial in Sabah.



## 英勇的马来西亚/新加坡妇女/The Heroic Malaysian/Singaporean Women



应敏钦  
Eng Ming Ching



西比尔·卡迪卡素  
Sybil Kathigasu



蔡杨素梅  
Elizabeth Choy

**应敏钦**是马来亚共产党督亚冷区委书记。1945年1月28日在农村活动时被日本人逮捕，拘禁于怡保监狱，遭受酷刑拷问，直至同年8月日本投降时才获释出狱。英国军政府成立后，被委为霹雳州英国军政府中的马共代表。几年后，在北京举行的一次亚洲国际妇女会议上获授“抗日女英雄”称号。

**西比尔·卡迪卡素**是一位护士兼接产妇，战争爆发后与丈夫一起避居甲皮埠行医，多次秘密给抗日军输送药品和治疗伤病员，而双双被日军拘捕。她受尽酷刑折磨，腰部遭受木棍横击，脊椎骨受伤，下颌骨爆裂。甚至把她的小女儿吊在树上，慢慢放下来在火盆上烤，胁迫她说出游击队的联系人和营地位置，但她始终没有妥协。后来被日寇法庭判终身监禁。1945年9月日寇投降后，人民抗日军派车来接她回家，同年12月，英殖民当局安排她到英国伦敦治疗。疗伤期间，撰有回忆录《悲悯阙如》（中文译名）。1949年，她的遗骨运回怡保安葬。

**蔡杨素梅** - 1943年9月，有6艘日本船只先后在新加坡港口被澳大利亚突击队炸沉，10月10日，樟宜英军拘留营对营内战俘展开地毯式搜查，搜出一台无线电收音机和一些配件，除了对战俘约翰隆严刑逼供和最后将他杀害外，还先后拘捕了提供收音机配件给他的食品店老板蔡坤兴和他的妻子蔡杨素梅。蔡杨素梅遭受酷刑折磨，被迫

脱掉上衣，跪在一块边缘尖锐的木板上，双手被绑住，然后接受电刑，而她的丈夫则被迫在一旁观看她受刑，直至她晕了过去。日军要她和她的丈夫招供曾经收过一名英国官员斯科特的一封信，但被她所拒绝。蔡杨素梅被囚禁大约6个半月之后获释，而她的丈夫则一直被关到日本投降为止。1954年，她获得英政府颁赐少尉军衔，以表彰英勇精神。

**Eng Ming Ching** was the MCP district committee secretary of Tualang, Perak. She was arrested on 28 January 1945 by the Japanese and brutally tortured at Ipoh Prison. After the Japanese surrendered, she was freed and appointed by the British Military Administration as the MCP representative to the Perak State Government. Some years later, she was awarded the title of "Anti-Japanese Heroine" by the Asian International Women's Conference held in Beijing.

**Sybil Kathigasu** was a nurse-cum-midwife in Papan, Perak, she was arrested by the Japanese together with her husband for stealthily providing drugs and treating the local MPAJA guerrillas. In prison, she was tortured cruelly and sustained injuries at the waist and spine as well as a fracture of the lower jaw bone. To force her to confess, the Kempeitei hung her young daughter from a tree,

面对着凶残的日本法西斯刽子手，马来西亚和新加坡妇女同样展现了无比的英勇气概。这里介绍其中几位饮人敬佩的女性。

In the face of Japanese fascist aggressors, Malaysian/Singaporean women also displayed great courage and heroism comparable to their male counterparts. Below are 3 admirable examples.

slowly lowering the girl into a brazier to grill, but Sybil never yielded. She was convicted and sentenced to life imprisonment by a Japanese court. When Ipoh was liberated, MPAJA soldiers took her back to her house. In December of the same year, the British colonial authorities arranged for her to go to London for treatment where she wrote her memoirs, "NO DRAMS OF MERCY". Her remains were brought back to Ipoh for burial in 1949.

**Elizabeth Choy** - Following the incident where 6 Japanese vessels were sunk off Singapore harbor by Australian commandos in September 1943, the Kempeitei raided Changi Prison's surroundings and found a receiver and radio parts from a POW. 57 internees and civilians were arrested including Elizabeth Choy and her husband. They were severely beaten. Elizabeth was made to kneel on angled bars of wood on the floor. She was stripped topless and tied to a wood such that she could not move forward or backward. Electric shocks were then applied to her body. Her husband was brought in to witness the scene. After nine months in captivity, Elizabeth lost half of her body weight.

## 碧血铸丰碑的抗日英烈/Their Names Live For Evermore

在马来西亚人民的抗日战争中，许多各族人民的英雄儿女为抗日事业英勇捐躯，在此纪念抗日战争胜利 70 周年之际，让我们的子孙后代永远铭记他们的不朽功勋！由于篇幅所限，这里只选登了 9 位烈士相片，不尽着录。

In the Malaysian people's war of resistance against Japan, a large number of the sons and daughters of all ethnic groups sacrificed their lives heroically for the noble cause. On the occasion of the celebration of the 70<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the victory of the Anti-Japanese War, may they and their immortal feats be always remembered by our posterity! However, due to limited space, we have selected only 9 martyrs' photos below.



1. 赖来福  
Lai Lai Foo



2. 黄诚  
Huang Chen



3. 林亚当  
Lin Ah Dang



4. 小忠  
Xiao Zhong



5. 林谋盛  
Lim Bo Seng



6. 阿南  
Adnan Saidi



7. 卓还来  
Cho Huan Lai



8. 郭益南  
Albert Kwok



9. 徐焕南  
Xu Huan Nan

1. 赖来福，马来亚人民抗日军第五独立队队长，1943年11月在霹雳督亚冷牺牲。Lai Lai Foo, commander of MPAJA 5<sup>th</sup> Regiment, killed by the Japanese at Tualang, Perak in November 1943.

2. 黄诚，马共中央常委，1942年8月9日牺牲于新加坡四排坡监狱中。Huang Chen, MCP Standing Committee member, died in Outram Prison in 1942.

3. 林亚当，马共中央执委，1942年7月31日牺牲于新加坡四排坡监狱中。Lin Ah Dang, MCP C. C. Member, died in Outram Prison in 1942.

4. 小忠，马共中央常委，1942年9月1日在指挥突围中牺牲。Xiao Zhong, MCP Standing Committee Member, died in Batu Caves Incident.

5. 林谋盛，英军136部队华人区长，1944年6月牺牲于怡保监狱中。Lim Bo Seng of the Force 136 Chinese Section, died in Ipoh Prison in 1944.

6. 阿南，英军马来团中尉，1942年1月在新加坡攻防战中牺牲。Lt. Adnan Saidi of the Malay Regiment of British Army, died in a battle with the Japanese in 1942.

7. 卓还来，中国驻山打根领事，1945年7月6日被日军杀害。Cho Huan Lai, the Chinese Consul at Sandakan, killed by the Japanese in 1943.

8. 郭益南，沙巴神山游击队领导人，1943年12月遭日寇杀害。Albert Kwok, leader of the Kinabalu Guerrilla, killed by the Japanese in December 1943.

9. 徐焕南，檳城钟灵中学学生，马共党员，1942年中被捕后在狱中牺牲。Xu Huan Nan, Penang Chung Ling High School student and MCP member, died in prison in 1942.



## 第四部分 武士刀下的灾难岁月/ Part IV Harsh Life Under Samurai Swords

日军占领马来西亚和新加坡后，实行血腥统治和敲骨吸髓的经济掠夺，大屠杀、大逮捕、奸淫、抢掠、烧屋等野蛮暴行，遍及全马各地。人民的生活陷入水深火热之中。

During its occupation of Malaysia and Singapore, the Japanese resorted to wanton economic plunder, major massacres, big-scale arrests and such brutalities such as rape, looting, burning of houses throughout Malaysia and Singapore, plunging the people's life into an abyss of misery.



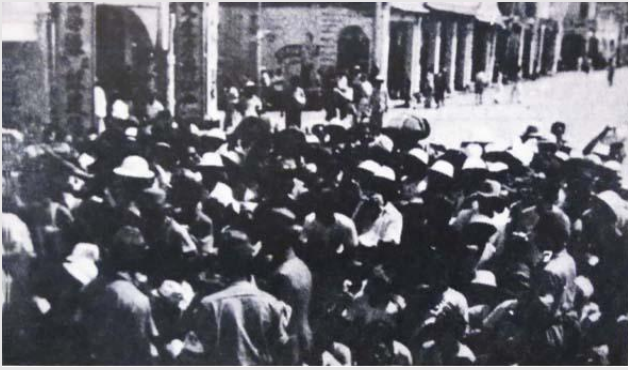
## 检证大屠杀/Brutal Massacres

日军占领马来西亚后，立即在全马各地对华侨进行惨绝人寰的“肃清”、“检证”和清乡大屠杀。据英国军官维德在远东军事法庭供证，在全马惨遭屠杀的人数当在 15 万以上，其中绝大多数是华侨。兹举其荦荦大者如下：

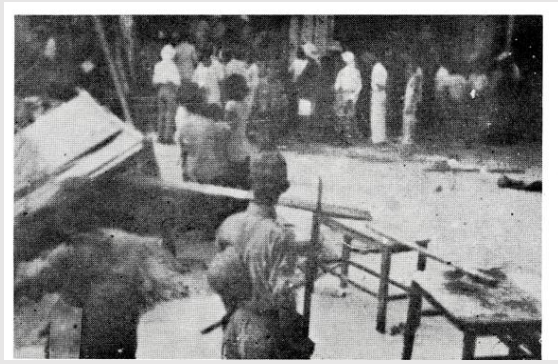
Almost instantly after their occupation of Malaysia, Japanese troops carried out large-scale massacres of Overseas Chinese throughout Malaysia including Singapore which were known as “Purges”, “Great Inspections” or “Combing” operations in the countryside. According to a British officer who testified at the Far East Military Court, at least 150,000 people in Malaysia, predominantly Chinese, had been slaughtered. Below is a list of some of the major catastrophes.

新加坡检证大屠杀 The Great Inspections in Singapore	1942 年 2 月 18-21 日，约 2.5 万到 5 万人在日军所谓大检证中被枪杀。 From 21-24 February 1942, about 25,000 to 50,000 civilians were killed in the so-called ‘Great Inspections’ in Singapore.
哥打丁宜大屠杀 Kota Tinggi Massacre	1942 年 2 月 28 日，约 2,000 人被杀。 About 2,000 were killed on 28 February 1942.
柔佛各地大屠杀 Johore Massacres	在 042 年 2 月至 3 月期间，日军在柔佛州新山、士乃、古来、士年纳、布莱、令金、居銮、永平、峇株巴辖、新加兰、巴力峇九、麻坡等地共屠杀 2 万 5 千余人。 In February and March 1942, Japanese troops executed about 25,000 Chinese in Johore Bahru, Senai, Kulai, Sedenak, Pulai, Rengam, Kluang, Yong Peng, Batu Pahat, Senggarang, Parti Bakau and Muar.
森美兰各地大屠杀 Negri Sembilan Massacres	1942 年 3 月 3 日至 7 月 31 日，日军在森美兰各地进行大屠杀，共有大约 3,500 多人被杀。 From 3 March to 31 July 1942, about 3,500 people were slaughtered by the Japanese throughout Negri Sembilan.
振林山大屠杀 Gelang Patah Massacre	1942 年 3 月 4 日，超过 1,000 人被杀。 Over 1,000 persons were killed on 4 March 1942.
文律大屠杀 Benut Massacre	1942 年 2 月 26 日，700 多人被杀。 On 26 February 1942, over 700 persons were killed.
马六甲大屠杀 Malacca Massacre	1942 年 1 月 15 日起，日军先后在马六甲的丹容吉莪、亚沙汉、德兴胶园、热水湖、野新区及各乡村屠杀近千人。 From 15 January onwards, about 1,000 civilians had been slaughtered throughout the State of Malacca, namely, Tanjong Kling, Asahan, Jasin & etc.
吉隆坡大肃清 Kuala Lumpur Sook Ching	人数不详。 Statistics not available.
槟城两次大检证 Two Great Inspections in Penang	1942 年 4 月 6 日和 9 月 15 日的两次大检证大屠杀，共有 5 千余人被杀。超过两千人被关进监狱。During two inspections on 6 April and 15 September 1942, over 5,000 persons were slaughtered and more than 2,000 imprisoned.
美里大屠杀 Miri Massacre	1945 年 6 月，砂拉越州美里的 28 名宗教人士和教育工作者因被诬与盟军有联系而集体被杀害。 In June 1945, 28 religious professionals and educators, accused of having links with the Allied Army, were executed collectively in Miri, Sarawak.

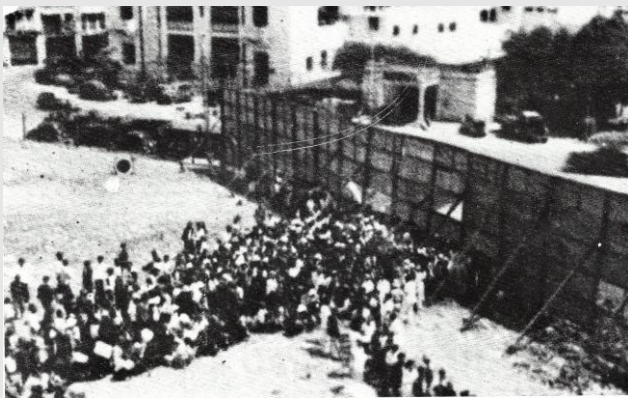




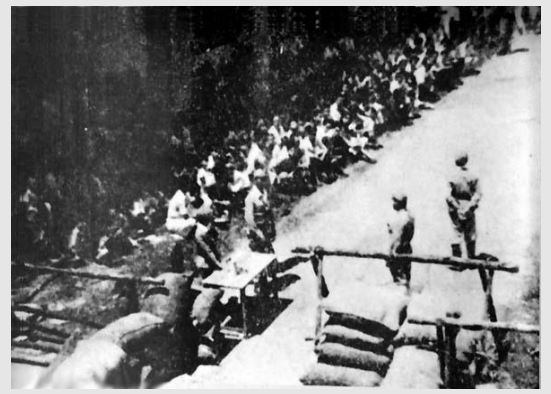
小坡大马路检证之一  
The screening at North Bridge Road in Singapore



小坡大马路检证之二  
The screening at North Bridge Road in singapore



丹绒巴葛检证  
The screening at Tanjong Pagar in Singapore



小坡大马路检证之三  
The screening at North Bridge Road in Singapore



2月14日，日军突破英军防线，向阿历山大英军医院迈进。他们冲入医院内，杀死了所有的人员，包括医生、护士和伤兵。

On 14 February, Japanese forces broke through British lines and advanced towards the Alexandra Military Hospital. They broke into the hospital and brutally bayoneted or clubbed to death all the doctors, nurses & patients there.



在新加坡大检证后被屠杀的民众遗体被抛入大坑中。  
Bodies thrown into communal pit after the 'Sook Ching' massacres in Singapore



## 大屠殺铁证如山/The Irrefutable Proofs of Massacres



檳城牛魯莪占梅崗上集体埋骨处  
A mass grave in Penang.



在檳城占梅崗上挖掘出来，分裝在數十个木箱內的遺骸。

The skeletons excavated from the grave were packed into dozens of wooden cases.



一個個骷髏，發出無聲的控訴！



在森美蘭州瓜拉庇勞县港尾村被屠殺的民众遺骸。

The skeletons excavated from Parit Tinggi Kuala Pilah, Negri Sembilan.



战后在柔佛州麻坡巴力峇九掘出的忠骸。  
Skeletons excavated at Parit Bakau in Muar, Johore.



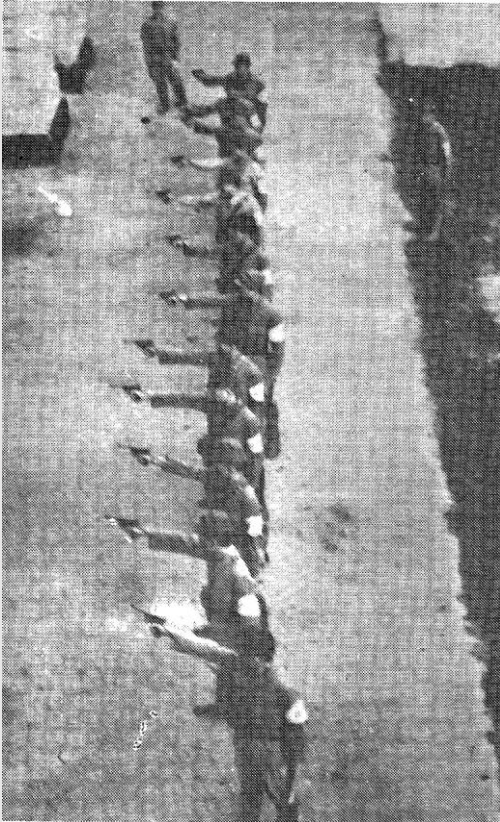
这是战后在新加坡挖掘出来部分遺骸。  
These are part of the skeletons excavated in Singapore after the war.



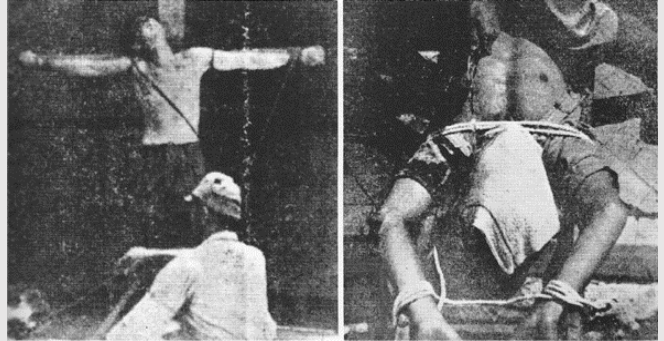
## 灭绝人性的暴行/Ruthless Outrages

日军占领马来西亚期间，对各族人民和英军战俘犯下了累累罪行，如集体枪杀、酷刑迫供、囚禁、砍头、抢掠、强奸妇女、强迫劳役、强征慰安妇……等等，罄竹难书。日本资料显示，仅新加坡四排坡监狱，在沦陷期间，死亡人数就高达 1,470 人，其中 127 人是被处决的。

During its occupation of Malaysia, the Japanese committed numerous crimes on the people of all ethnic groups and British prisoners, such as mass killing, brutal torture, imprisonment, beheading, looting and raping, forced labour, comfort women, etc. Japanese data show that, in Singapore's Outram Prison alone, during the Japanese occupation, the death toll was as high as 1,470 including 127 persons executed by the Japanese.



日本宪兵行刑队。  
A Japanese military police firing squad.



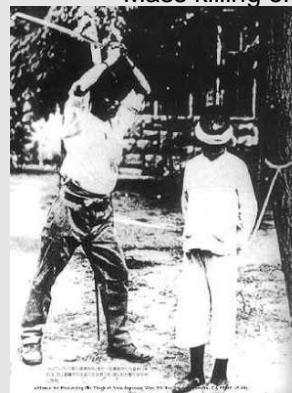
酷刑迫供。  
Savage tortures.



集体处决锡克族战俘之一。  
Mass killing of Sikh POWs.



集体处决锡克族战俘之二。  
Mass killing of Sikh POWs.

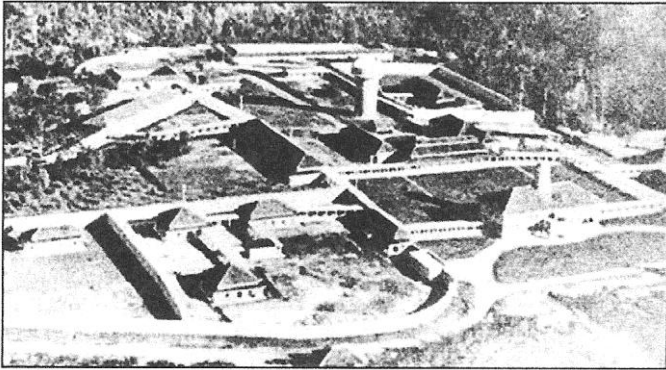


砍头。  
Beheading.





## 骇人听闻的日军细菌研究所/The Horrible Japanese Bacteriological Laboratories.



日治时期柔佛州淡杯精神病院鸟瞰图。  
A bird's eye view of the Tampoi Mental Asylum during Japanese occupation.



日治时期淡杯精神病院办公楼。  
The office block of the Tampoi Mental Asylum during Japanese occupation.



现为柔佛州卫生局办公楼。  
The office block of the Health Department of the State of Johore.

1942年5月5日，日军在马来西亚成立了一支代号9420的细菌战部队，总部设在新加坡爱德华七世医院，对外称南方防疫给水部队。位于柔佛州淡杯镇的精神病院，现称和平医院，它的重病病房，实际上是日占时期驻扎在该院的江本队秘密培养细菌的一个研究室。该部队共有0人，分为三个队。当年日军细菌部队的灭菌洗涤员竹花京逸在一本书中披露了这个事实，后经日本冲绳琉球大学教授高嶋伸欣实地考察，证实了此事。

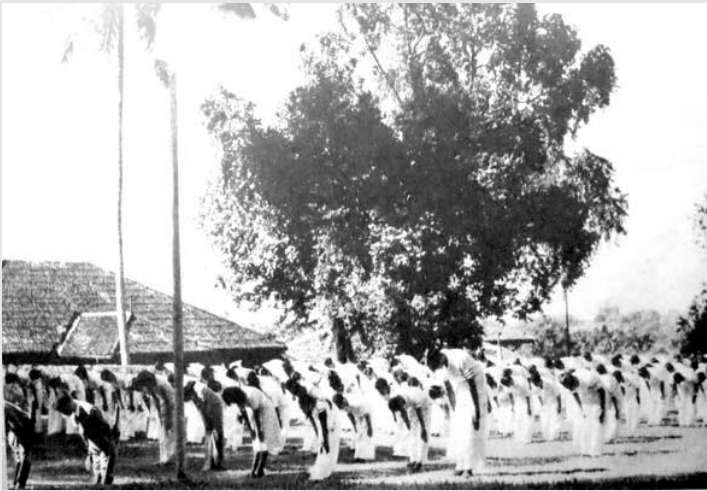
On 5 May 1942, the Japanese Army set up a facility, codenamed '9420 Unit' to conduct bacteria warfare; its headquarters was at the Prince Edward VII Hospital in Singapore. Known to the outside as the Southern Epidemic Prevention and Water Supply Force, the Unit also comprised of the ICU wards of the Mental Asylum in Tampoi, Johore (now known as Hospital Permai); these premises were, in fact, the Emoto Laboratory of the Japanese army and secretly cultivating bacteria for Japan's germ warfare. The Unit had a total strength of 590 persons divided into 3 sub-units. Kyoichi Takehana, a Japanese who had been a bacteria cleansing personnel in the hospital, disclosed the fact in a book that he wrote, which was substantiated by Professor Tokashima Nobuyoshi of Ryukyu University after a field trip he made to the site.



竹花京逸著：《跳蚤、老鼠和黑死病》  
"Fleas, Rats and Plague" by  
Kyoichi Takehana



## 实施奴化教育/Enforcing Slave Education

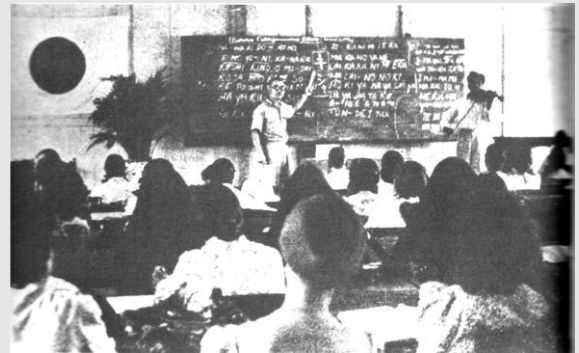


强迫市民学习日语。  
Civilians were forced to learn  
the Japanese language.

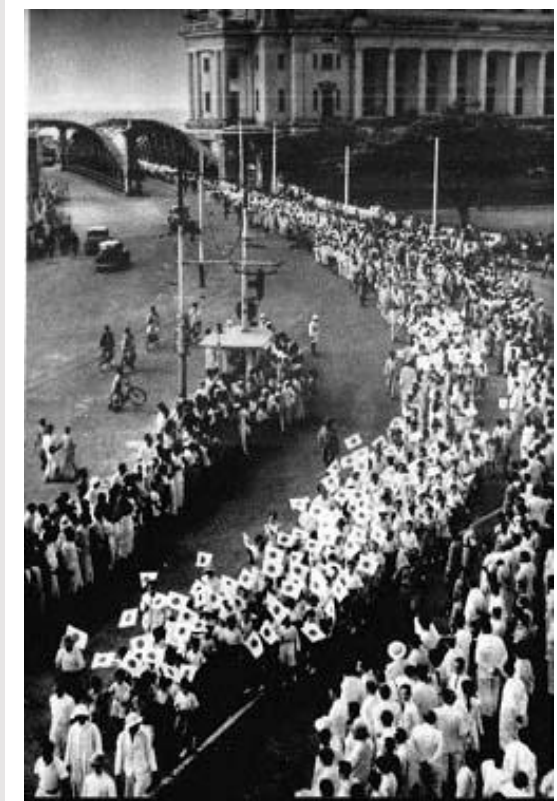
1943年2月，新加坡市民被迫‘庆祝’沦陷一周年。  
In February 1943, Singapore civilians were forced  
to ‘celebrate’ the First Anniversary of the Fall of  
Singapore into Japanese hands.

日本文言被宣布为正式用语，强迫人民学习，  
并在新加坡和马来西亚各地成立了许多日语学  
校，实施奴化教育，强制学生和政府雇员每天向  
东北方向鞠躬行礼，表示对日本天皇的效忠。

Japanese was made the official language  
and people were forced to learn it. Numerous  
Japanese language schools were established to  
enforce slave education throughout Malaysia  
and Singapore. Every day, students and  
government servants were forced to bow in the  
direction of the north-east in a show of loyalty to  
the Japanese Emperor.



昭南島(新加坡)市民被迫参加庆祝天长节活动。  
Civilians in Syonan Island (Singapore) were  
forced to participate in the celebrations of the  
‘Emperor’s Birthday’



## 强征慰安妇/Forced Recruitment of Comfort Women

日军占领期间，不仅凌辱和杀害无数妇女，而且设立了大量专用的慰安所，强征妇女当性奴。一项资料显示，日军在马来亚的慰安所遍佈全国 30 多个城镇。

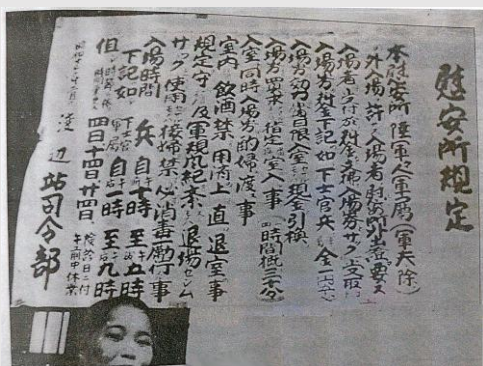
During its occupation of Malaysia and Singapore, the Japanese Army not only brutally insulted and killed countless women, it also established a large number of comfort women centres to force them serving as sex slaves. One study shows that there were comfort stations in more than 30 towns throughout Malaysia.



正在寻欢作乐的日军军官。  
Japanese officers having fun with the cabaret girls.



被日军掳往安达曼群岛当慰安妇的檳城华人和马来人妇女。  
The Malaysian Chinese and Malay women forcibly taken from Penang by the Japanese to work as 'comfort women' for the troops in Andaman Islands.



这是日军淡边司令部张贴的一张慰安所规定。  
A notice put up by the Japanese Command in Tampin regarding the Comfort Women Centre.



怡保的安德申律。  
The Anderson Road in Ipoh



新加坡的武吉巴梭路  
The Bukit Pasoh Road in Singapore.



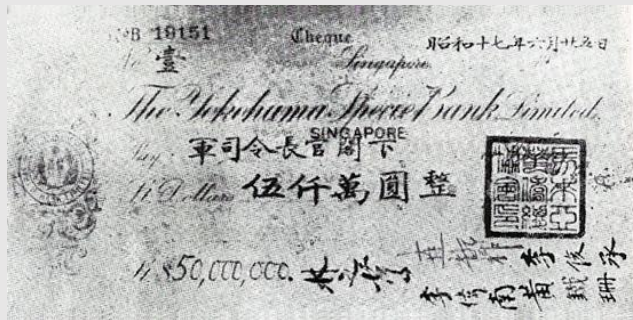
专为太平日军高级军官服务的慰安所。  
A comfort women station which served exclusively for high-ranking Japanese officers in Taiping.



## 敲骨吸髓的经济榨取/Wanton Economic Plunder

日军占领马来西亚期间，对百姓财物大肆劫掠，亟力控制占领区的重要矿山、工厂、企业、交通干线、农业资源、市场等，从经济上支撑其侵略战争。

During its occupation of Malaysian and Singapore, the Japanese plundered the wealth of the people with impunity. They took over mines, factories, enterprises, major transportation lines, agricultural materials and markets, etc., so as to support their war of aggression from the economic perspective.



伍仟万元奉纳金支票  
Cheque of the Donation Fee

**勒索华侨五千万的所谓“奉纳金”** 日军占领马来西亚初期，为摧毁华侨的经济基础，“惩罚”华侨对祖国抗战的支援，强迫华侨交纳五千万“奉纳金”，以作为“赎罪”的表示。另方面，日军占领砂拉越后，也勒令华侨缴交巨额“国防金”，以及每名家庭成员缴交六元人头税，作为对当地华侨支援中国抗战的惩罚。

**An Extortion of \$50 million dollars disguised as a Donation Fee** At the beginning of its occupation of Malaysia, the Japanese authorities forced the Overseas Chinese to donate a fee of 50 million dollars as a collective punishment for their support of China motherland. Likewise, after their occupation of Sarawak, the Japanese forced the Chinese there to pay a so-called Defence Fund of large amount; this was in addition to a six dollar head tax on every family member as a punishment for the local Chinese's support to China's Anti-Japanese War efforts.

**香蕉票** 此外，日本军政当局更通过滥发军用票的方式，掠夺人民的财产。由于票面印有一束香蕉图样，因此人们称之为香蕉票。据估计，日本占领期间印发的军用票金额高达 70 亿到 80 亿之间。由于货币贬值的速度极快，到了后来几乎变成了废纸。统计资料显示，在战后英殖民政府宣布不承认日本军用票时，仅新加坡一地，华侨和商会的损失就高达 27 亿之多。

**The “Banana notes”** Besides, the Japanese Military Administration also printed its own currency notes for further plundering of people's wealth. As the notes had the picture of a bunch of bananas, it became known as the “Banana notes”. It was estimated that the total value of the Japanese notes printed were amounted to 7-8 billions. As the currency's value declined rapidly and in time, it was worth little more than scraps of paper. Statistics shows that when the British colonial government declared the Japanese notes null in 1946, in Singapore alone, the loss of the local people and commercial chambers was as high as 270,822,000 yuans.



犹如废纸的香蕉票。  
The worthless Banana Notes

## 强掳劳工建造死亡铁路/Forced Labour on the Death Railway

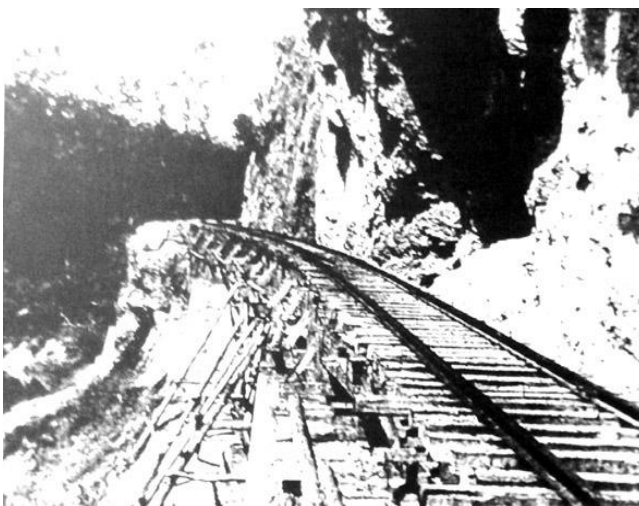
日军占领马来西亚和新加坡后，开始强征亚洲各国约 27 万民工和逼迫约 6 万 2 千战俘从事修筑一条 415 公里的穿越泰缅森林的铁路的劳役，其中从马来西亚强征的劳工就高达 8 万 5 千人左右。由于炎热的天气、瘴气、暴雨和山洪、瘟疫和疟疾、饥饿和缺医少药、恶劣的工地环境、酷刑和虐待，大批劳工致死。因此这条铁路被称为“死亡铁路”。

统计资料显示，在短短的一年半完工期间，共有 1.6 万战俘和民工死亡，其中马来西亚劳工死亡约 3 万 3 千人。换句话说，平均每一公里长的路轨，是用 250 条战俘和民工的生命换来的！

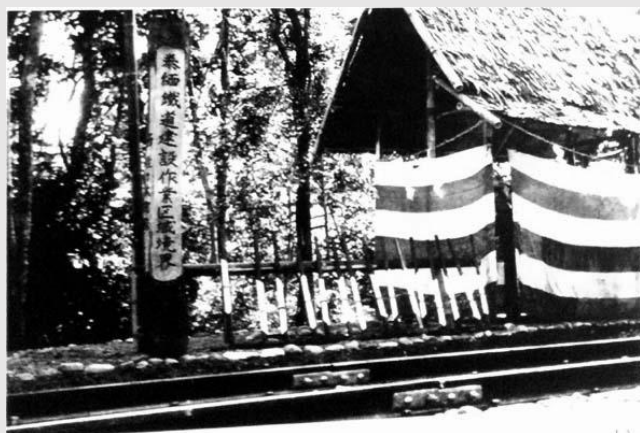


After occupying Malaysia and Singapore, the Japanese authority started to conscript about 270,000 Asian civilian labourers, among which about 85,000 were Malaysians and compelled 62,000 Allied POWs to engage in the construction of a 415-kilometer railway across the Thai-Burma forests. Many died as a result of hot weather, miasma, heavy rain, flooding, plague, malaria, lack of food and medications, bad site environment, torture and ill treatment. The railway was thus known as the “Death Railway”.

Statistics shows that about 16,000 Allied POWs and 90,000 Asian civilian labourers (of which about 33,000 were from Malaysia) died during the construction period of 18 months. In other words, a single kilometer of track was paid for by the lives of 250 POWs or Asian civilian labourers!







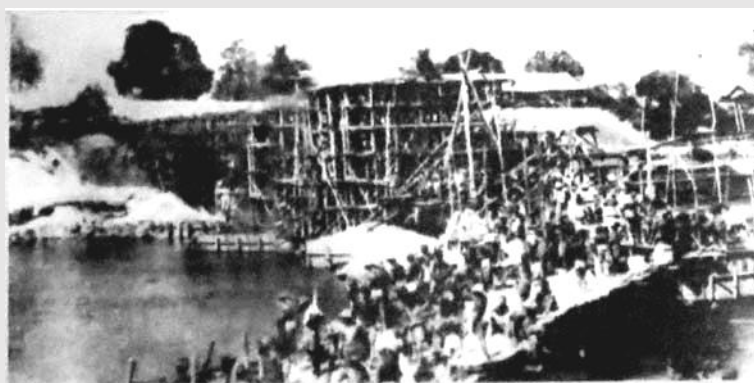
恶劣的工地居住环境。  
The poor living condition at the site



建筑工地衣不蔽体的战俘。  
The half-naked POWs at the work site.



在日军严密监视下的修路战俘和民工。  
The POWs and civilian labourers under strict surveillance of Japanese soldiers.



正在修筑的桂河大桥。  
The Bridge of River Kwai  
under construction.

## 导演“自由印度临时政府”闹剧/ The Farce of the Indian Provisional Government

新加坡沦陷后的第三天，即 1942 年 2 月 17，日军在花拉公园为 4 万 5 千名英印战俘举行了盛大的庆祝仪式，藤原少佐对他们发表了热情洋溢的讲话，欢迎他们加入日军行列。1/14th 旁遮普团的莫汉·辛格上尉当场被宣布为这支新军的指挥官。

9 月 1 日，印度国民军正式成立，兵力大约 4 万人。11 月，莫汉·辛格因发现日本人的目的只是为了侵占印度而利用印度国民军，因而意图解散国民军而被日军逮捕，流放到乌敏岛去。1943 年 1 月，流亡在德国的印度独立运动领导人贞德拉·鲍斯应日本人的邀请，来新加坡领导印度独立运动，2 月 15 日重建了印度国民军。10 月，贞德拉·鲍斯在日本支持下，在新加坡宣布成立“自由印度临时政府”，自封国家元首和印度国民军最高指挥官。其后曾协助日本在缅甸恩帕尔战役中对英印军队作战。日本投降后，鲍斯在 1945 年 8 月 18 日乘搭飞机前往日本途中，在台湾上空出事，身受重伤，第二天在东京一家医院里逝世。

On 17 February, two days after the capture of Singapore, a rally was held in Farrar Park in Singapore for 45,000 Indian POWs in which Major Fujiwara warmly welcome them to establish an army to fight alongside the Japanese for the independence of India. Captain Mohan Singh, who was originally a member of the Indian Army, was declared the commander of this new army. On 1 September, the Indian National Army was officially formed. However later on, Mohan Singh tried to disband INA after discovering that the Japanese were using the INA to achieve their own goals. He was removed and put under house arrest on 29 December 1942 at Pulau Ubin, where he remained until the end of the war. In January 1943, Subhas Chandra Bose, a fugitive leader of the Indian Independence Movement in Germany, was invited by the Japanese to Singapore to lead the Indian Independence Movement. He rebuilt the INA and declared in October the formation of the Indian Provisional Government, and proclaimed himself as the Head of the provisional government and supreme commander of the INA. At the Battle of Imphal, he helped the Japanese fight the British Indian Army. After Japan's defeat, he was seriously injured in an air clash at Taiwan en-route to Japan on 18 August and died in a Tokyo hospital the next day.



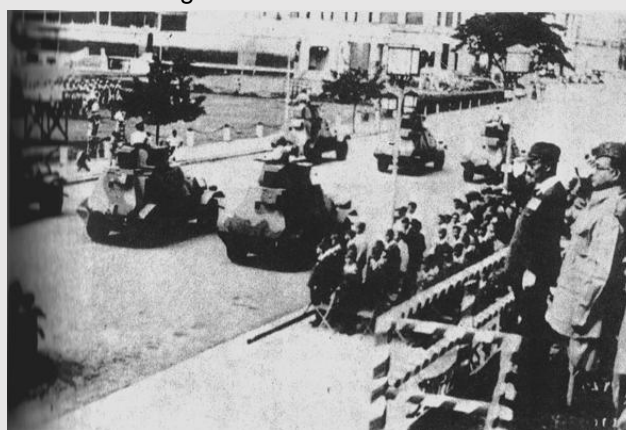
鲍斯  
Chandra Bose



莫汉·辛格  
Mohan Singh



鲍斯在新加坡滑铁卢街检阅印度国民军女兵。  
S. Chandra Bose reviews the Rani of Jhansi regiment at Waterloo Street.



日本首相东条英机和鲍斯一起在政府大厦前检阅由日军提供给印度国民军的坦克车部队。  
Together with Japanese Premier Tojo, S. Chandra Bose reviews the INA tanks force, equipped by the Japanese Army.



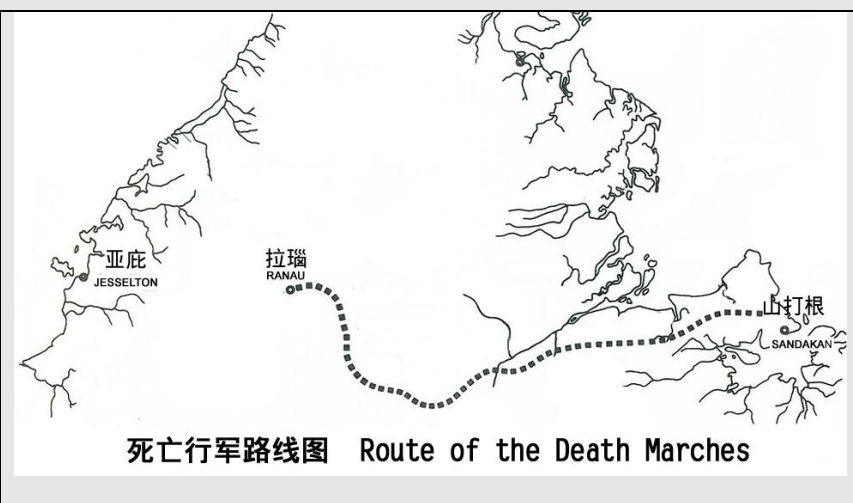
## 山打根死亡行军/The Sandakan Death March

1942年新加坡沦陷后,共有2,434名被俘的英国和澳大利亚士兵被日军送往北婆罗洲山打根集中营,从事建造小型军用机场劳役,期间许多人因饥饿、疾病和虐待致死。

从1945年6月开始,由于盟军反攻的逼近,日军当局决定把幸存的战俘迁往260公里外的内陆城市拉瑙集中营去。其中除291人因病或伤残而留在山打根惨遭集体杀害之外,其余战俘被强迫以行军方式穿越热带雨林,步行前往拉瑙。第一批离开山打根的455人,只有140人到达目的地。第二批536人,只有189人幸存。第三批包括75名战俘和大约100名日军押送人员,无人到达目的地,原因至今成谜。

In 1942, 2,434 Australian and British POWs, captured in Singapore, were transported to the Sandakan concentration camp in the state of North Borneo to build a military airstrip for the Japanese. Many died from starvation, disease and brutalities.

From June 1945 with the approach of the Allies, the Japanese decided to move the POWs to Ranau, an inland town, about 260 kilometre away. However, 291 prisoners who were too sick or wounded were left behind at Sandakan and killed en-massa shortly thereafter. Of the first batch of 455 prisoners that marched from Sandakan to Ranau through the hostile tropical rain forest, only 140 reached their destination alive. Of the second batch, only 189 out of 536 POWs survived. The third march of 75 POWs and approximately 100 Japanese guards failed to arrive at Ranau. The mystery remains to this day.



被拘押在山打根俘虏营里的澳军战俘。  
Austalian POWs in the Sandakan camp



山打根俘虏营。  
The Sandakan POW camp.

## 令人髮指的虐待战俘罪行/The Abominable Crime of Torturing POWs

英军俘虏被驱赶到樟宜地区的四个俘虏营里拘留，即：史拉兰拘留营、奇珍纳拘留营、印度拘留营和罗伯特拘留营。

The British POWs were housed in four main barracks in Changi, namely, the Selarang Barrack, the Kitchener Barrack, the India Barrack and the Roberts Barrack. This picture shows that thousands of POWs were packed into the over-crowded Selarang Camp in Changi.



在山打根战俘营的一号营地，有 300 名澳大利亚和英国战俘惨遭集体枪杀后埋葬在这里。

At the No.1 camp of Sandakan Concentration Camp, 300 Australian and British POWs were shot dead and buried.

1945 年 9 月重获自由时只剩下皮包骨的澳洲伤残战俘。  
The skinny and deformed Australian POWs freed from Changi jail in September 1945.

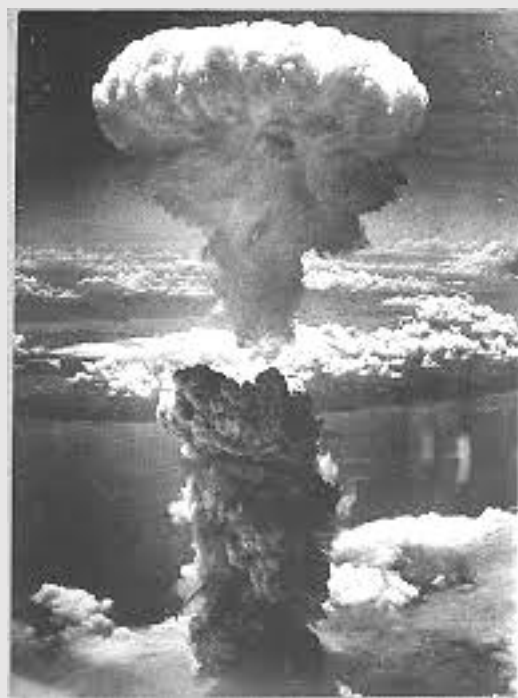




## 第五部分 胜利属于正义和人民/ Part V Victory Belongs to Justice and the People

1945年8月6日和9日，美军分别在广岛和长崎投下两颗原子弹。8月9日，苏联红军宣布出兵中国东三省，日本被迫在8月15日宣布无条件投降，包括中国人民和马来西亚/新加坡人民在内的亚洲各国人民反对日本法西斯的战争终于取得了最后的胜利。

On 6 and 9 August 1945, the U.S. Army dropped 2 atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki respectively. On 9 August, the Soviet Red Army declared war on the Japanese army occupying the Chinese territories of Manchuria. Thus, Japan was forced to announce its unconditional surrender on 15 August 1945. The Anti-Japanese Fascist War, waged by the people of Asia, (including those from China, Malaysia and Singapore) was finally won.



## 抗日军入城维持秩序/MPAJA Maintains Peace and Order in Towns

日本天皇宣布投降后，马来亚人民抗日军立即下山接管城镇，成立各级人民委员会，维持社会秩序，除奸安民，稳定了社会秩序，受到人民的热烈欢迎。

As soon as the emperor of Japan declared surrender, the MPAJA troops immediately went down to the towns to establish People's Committee at all levels, in order to maintain social order and eradicate the traitors, thus stabilizing the social order. They were warmly welcomed by the people.

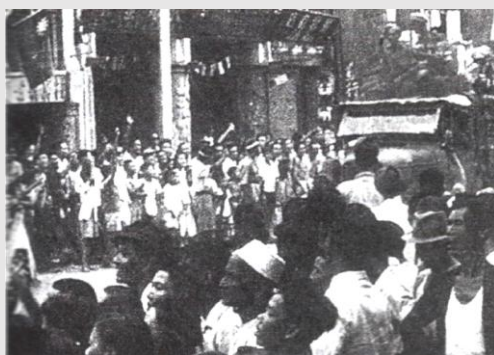


新加坡市民欢庆抗战胜利大游行。  
Singapore civilians celebrating the victory of war.

霹靂州  
积莪  
民众  
夹道  
欢迎  
抗日  
军入  
镇。



Chenderiang people warmly welcomed the MPAJA men entering the town.

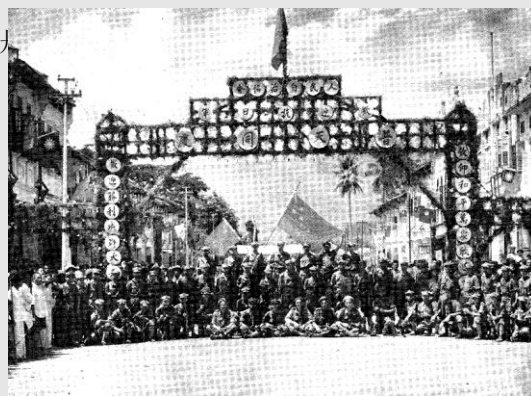


新加坡市民夹道欢迎抗日军入城。  
Singapore civilians welcoming the arrival of the MPAJA men.



吉隆坡市民庆祝抗战胜利大游行。  
Kuala Lumpur civilians celebrating the victory of war.

绒  
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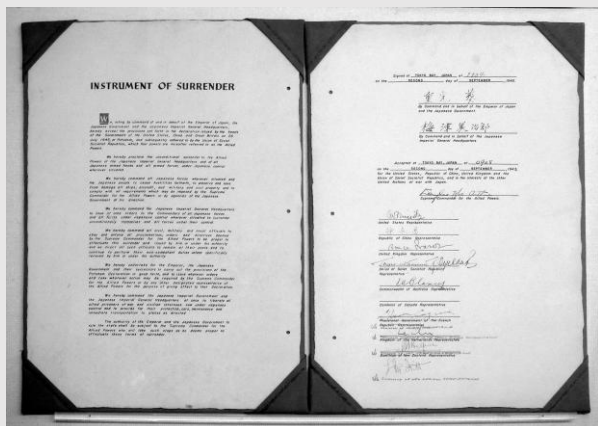
The Tanjong Malim People's Self-Governing Assn welcoming the MPAJA men.



## 东京投降仪式/Japan's Surrender Ceremony in Tokyo

1945 年 9 月 2 日，以麦克亚瑟为首的各个同盟国代表在停泊于东京湾的英国战列舰《密苏里号》上举行接受日本投降仪式，以新任外相重光葵为首的日本代表团在投降书上签字，至此，第二次世界大战宣告结束。

On 2 September 1945, headed by General Douglas MacArthur, the Allied representatives accepted the surrender of Japan in a ceremony held aboard the USS Missouri in Tokyo Bay. Mamoru Shigemitsu, the Japanese Foreign Minister, signed the surrender document on behalf of his government, thus ending World War II.



日本投降书。Japan's Instrument of Surrender.



日本投降签字仪式在美国海军“密苏里”号战舰上举行。  
The ceremony of Japan's surrender was held aboard USS Missouri.



日本外相重光葵及其代表团抵达《密苏里号》战列舰甲板上。  
Japanese Foreign Minister Shigemitsu Mamoru and his delegation arriving aboard USS Missouri.



日本外相重光葵代表日本政府签署投降书。  
Japanese Foreign Minister Shigemitsu Mamoru signs the Instrument of Surrender on behalf of the Japanese Government.



麦克阿瑟代表同盟国签署《日本投降书》。  
General Douglas MacArthur signs the Japanese Instrument of Surrender on behalf of the Allied countries.



徐永昌上将代表中国在《日本投降书》上签署  
General Xu Yong-chang signs the Japanese Instrument of Surrender on behalf of Chinese Government.

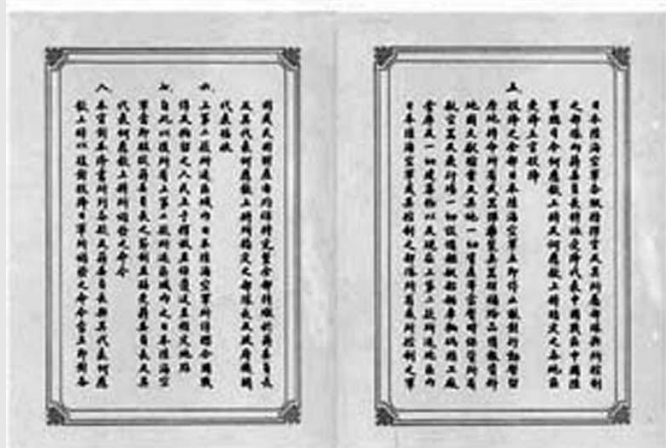
## 中国战区的投降仪式/The Surrender Ceremony for the China Theatre of War

1945年9月9日，在南京举行的中国战区日本投降仪式上，日本中国派遣军参谋长小林浅三郎代表总司令冈村宁次向中国政府军事委员会参谋总长何应钦递交投降书。

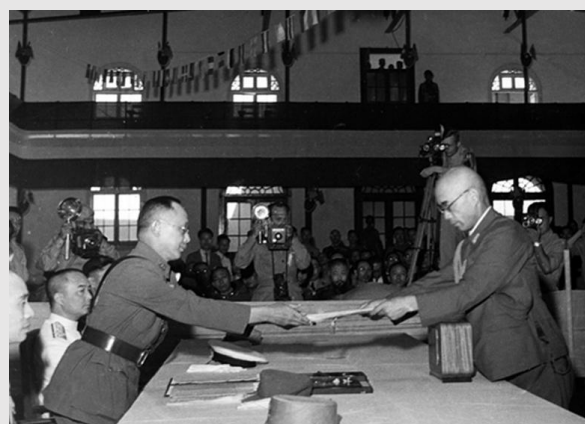
On 9 September 1945, at the ceremony of Japan's surrender in the China Theatre of war held in Nanjing, Japanese Expeditionary Army Chief-of-Staff Kobayashi Asamiro handed the document of surrender, on behalf of Okamura Neji to He Yingqin, the Chief-of-Staff of the Chinese Government's Military Committee.



地点：南京中央陆军军官学校大礼堂。  
Venue: Auditorium of the Central Military Academy in Nanjing.



冈村宁次在投降书上盖章。  
Yasuji Okamura affixed his seal to the Instrument of Surrender.



小林浅三郎(右)向何应钦递交投降书。  
Kobayashi Asamiro(right) surrendering the Instrument of Surrender to He Ying-qin.

1945年9月9日，日本在中国南京签署的投降书。  
The Japanese Instrument of Surrender signed in Nanking, China on September 9, 1945.



## 东南亚战区的日本投降仪式/The Surrender Ceremony for the Southeast Asian Theatre of War

9月12日，在新加坡举行的东南亚战区日本投降仪式上，日本第七方面军司令板垣征四郎代表南方军总司令寺内寿一，向东南亚盟军最高统帅蒙巴登签署投降书。

On 12 September 1945, Itagaki Seishiro, commander of the Japanese Seventh Area Army in Southeast Asia, signed the surrender document on behalf of the Japanese Southern Army Commander-in-Chief, in the presence of British Admiral Louis Mountbatten, the Supreme Commander of the Allies, at a surrender ceremony for the Southeast Asian theatre of war, held in Singapore.



INSTRUMENT OF SURRENDER OF JAPANESE FORCES UNDER THE COMMAND OR CONTROL OF THE SUPREME COMMANDER, JAPANESE EXPEDITIONARY FORCES, SOUTHERN REGIONS, WITHIN THE OPERATIONAL THEATRE OF THE SUPREME ALLIED COMMANDER, SOUTH EAST ASIA.

1. In pursuance of and in compliance with:

- (a) the Instrument of Surrender signed by the Japanese plenipotentiaries by command and on behalf of the Emperor of Japan, the Japanese Government, and the Japanese Imperial General Headquarters at Tokyo on 2 September, 1945;
- (b) General Order No. 1, promulgated at the same place and on the same date;
- (c) the Local Agreement made by the Supreme Commander, Japanese Expeditionary Forces, Southern Regions, with the Supreme Allied Commander, South East Asia at Rangoon on 27 August, 1945;

to all of which Instrument of Surrender, General Order and Local Agreement this present Instrument is complementary and which it in no way supersedes, the Supreme Commander, Japanese Expeditionary Forces, Southern Regions (Field Marshal Count Terauchi) does hereby surrender unconditionally to the Supreme Allied Commander, South East Asia (Admiral The Lord Louis Mountbatten) himself and all Japanese sea, ground, air and auxiliary forces under his command or control and within the operational theatre of the Supreme Allied Commander, South East Asia.

2. The Supreme Commander, Japanese Expeditionary Forces, Southern Regions, undertakes to ensure that all orders and instructions that may be issued from time to time by the Supreme Allied Commander, South East Asia, or by any of his subordinate Naval, Military or Air Force Commanders of whatever rank acting in his name, are scrupulously and promptly obeyed by all Japanese sea, ground, air and auxiliary forces under the command or control of the Supreme Commander, Japanese Expeditionary Forces, Southern Regions, and within the operational theatre of the Supreme Allied Commander, South East Asia.

3. Any disobedience of, or delay or failure to comply with, orders or instructions issued by the Supreme Allied Commander, South East Asia, or issued on his behalf by any of his subordinate Naval, Military or Air Force Commanders of whatever rank, and any action which the Supreme Allied Commander, South East Asia, or his subordinate Commanders, acting on his behalf, may determine to be detrimental to the Allied Powers, will be dealt with as the Supreme Allied Commander, South East Asia may decide.

4. This Instrument takes effect from the time and date of signing.

5. This Instrument is drawn up in the English language, which is the only authentic version. In any case of doubt as to intention or meaning, the decision of the Supreme Allied Commander, South East Asia is final. It is the responsibility of the Supreme Commander, Japanese Expeditionary Forces, Southern Regions, to make such translation into Japanese as he may require.

Signed at Singapore at 0341 hours (G.M.T.) on 12 September, 1945.

陸軍大将板垣征四郎  
SUPREME COMMANDER  
JAPANESE EXPEDITIONARY FORCES,  
SOUTHERN REGIONS.

Louis Mountbatten  
SUPREME ALLIED COMMANDER,  
SOUTH EAST ASIA.

板垣代表日本南方军总司令寺内寿一  
签署的投降书。  
The Instrument of Surrender signed  
by Itagaki on behalf of Hisachi Terauchi.



板垣征四郎步行至市政厅大厦签署投降书。  
Itagaki Seishiro walking to City Hall to  
sign the document of surrender.



板垣征四郎代表寺内寿一签署投降书。  
Itagaki Seishiro signed the Instrument  
of Surrender on behalf of Hisachi Terauchi.



板垣签署投降书后垂头丧气离开会场。  
Itagaki left with an upset look after  
signing the document.

## 马来西亚/新加坡各个分战区的日军投降仪式/The Surrender Ceremonies for Malaysia/Singapore Sub-Theatres.



### 02. 09. 1945 槟城/Penang

日本海军少将 Jisaku Uozumi 代表驻槟日军在英国军舰《Nelson》号上向盟军代表签署投降书。

Japanese Rear Admiral Jisaku Uozumi surrendered to the Allies' representative, Vice Admiral Walker, aboard HMS Nelson at Penang on 2 September 1945.



### 04. 09. 1945 新加坡/Singapore

日军板垣征郎和海军中将 Shigeru Fukudome 在停泊在岌巴港口的英国军舰《Sussex》号上向盟军代表海军少将 Cedric Holland 和第十五印度集团军司令 Alexander Christison 中将签署投降书。

General Seishiro Itagaki and Vice Admiral Shigeru Fukudome signing the surrender document on board HMS Sussex in Keppel Harbour, handing over Singapore to Allied representatives Rear Admiral Cedric Holland, and Lt. General Alexander Christison, GOC of 15<sup>th</sup> Indian Corps.



### 10. 9. 1945 纳闽岛/Labuan Island

日本第 37 军司令官马场正郎在纳闽岛向澳军第九师师长 Wootten 少将签署投降书。

Masao Baba, Lt. General of the Japanese 37<sup>th</sup> Army signed the surrender document as witnessed by Maj Gen Wootten, General Officer Commanding of the 9<sup>th</sup> Division of the Australian forces.



### 11. 09. 1945 古晋/Kuching

Alexander Christison 少将在古晋的投降仪式上向澳军第九师师长 Wootten 少将递交军刀投降。Major General H. Yamamura surrendering his sword to Australian armed forces commander Major-General Wootten in Kuching.





**13. 09. 1945 吉隆坡/Kuala Lumpur**

日本吉隆坡驻军代表在向英军接收代表签署投降书。参加投降签字仪式的英方代表是：34 旅旅长罗伯兹中将、空军副古柏上尉、34 旅参谋长邱尔；日方代表是：29 军军长石黑祯三中将、参谋长川原少将和 29 军高级参谋官。

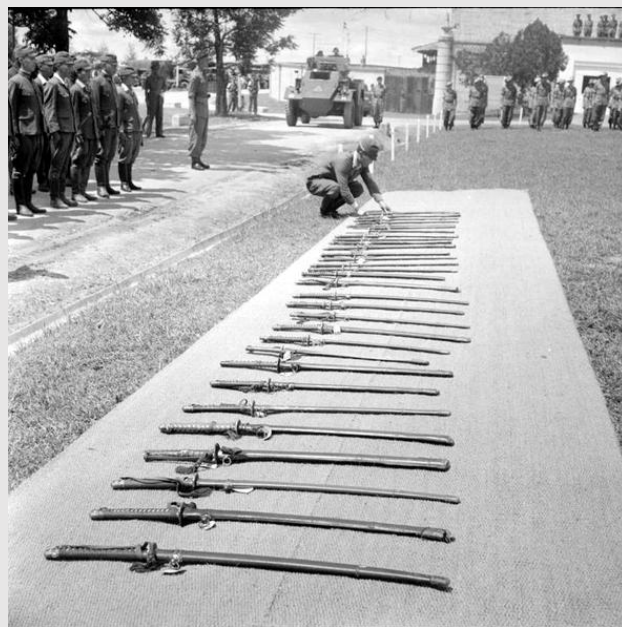
Representatives of British and Japanese troops gathered at Victoria Institution, Kuala Lumpur, for a ceremony to sign surrender documents. The British representative was Lt General Ouvry Roberts, GOC, 34<sup>th</sup> Indian Corps, while the Japanese representative was Lt General Teizo Ishiguro, Commander of the Japanese 29<sup>th</sup> Army.



**30. 09. 1945 关丹/Kuantan**

日军在关丹向英军代表查普曼缴械。

Spencer Chapman accepted the Japanese surrender in Kuantan.



**新山/Johore Bahru**

日军在新山向英军第 2 师师长 Nicholson 缴械投降。

The official ceremony of surrender presided over by Major General C G G Nicholson CB, CBE, DSO, MC, of the British 2nd Division, in Johore Bahru.

## 马来亚战区日军投降仪式/

## Japanese Surrender Ceremony for the Malayan Theatre of War

1946年2月22日，马来亚英军总指挥官梅色威在吉隆坡举行的另一次受降仪式上，接受日本第七方面军司令板垣征四郎递交佩刀，以示受降。

On February 22, 1946, another ceremony of surrender for the Malayan theatre was held in Kuala Lumpur at which the British G.O.C. Malayan Command F W Messervy received the sword of Itagaki, Commander of the Japanese Seventh Area Army as a token of surrender.



左：日本第七方面军司令板垣征四郎。  
右：参谋长阿部。  
Left: Itagaki, commander of Japanese  
7<sup>th</sup> Area Army.  
Right: Ayabe, Chief-of-Staff.



板垣征四郎交佩刀予梅色威。  
Itagaki hands over his sword to G.O.C. F W Messervy.



英军总司令梅色威接收板垣递交的军刀。  
G.O.C. F W Messervy received the sword handed over  
by Itagaki.



## 英殖民者攫取人民抗战胜利的果实/British Colonialists Seized the Achievement of the People's Resistance War

日本投降后，英殖民主义者卷土重来，攫取了人民三年八个月抗战的胜利果实。9月3日，英军在槟城登陆。9月5日，在新加坡登陆。9月13日，接收吉隆坡。至此，英殖民主义恢复占领了马来西亚和新加坡。

After the Japanese capitulation, the British re-occupied Malaysia and Singapore and grabbed the victory achieved by the people in their war of 3 years and 8 months against the Japanese fascist. On 3 September, British troops landed in Penang; on 5 September, they landed in Singapore; and on 13 September, they re-occupied Kuala Lumpur. By then, the whole of Malaysia and Singapore had been re-occupied.



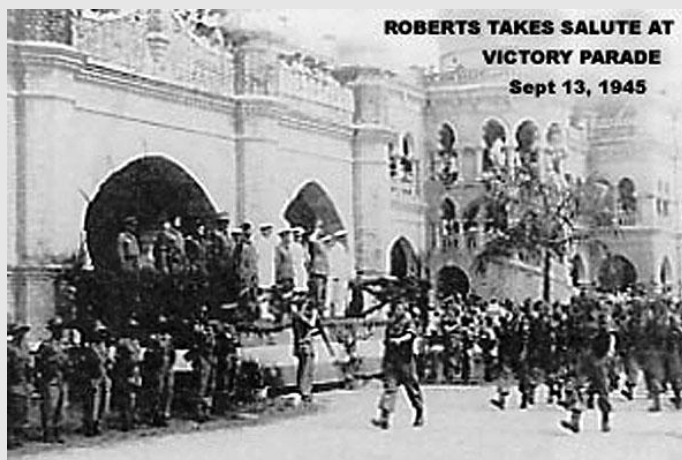
03. 09. 1945

英国海军陆战队士兵进入槟城市区。  
British marines passing through a crowd in Penang after re-occupation.

05. 09. 1945

在日军签署投降书后翌日，英军印度第十五师就“收复”了新加坡。

On the day following the signing of the re-occupation documents, the British troops of the 5<sup>th</sup> Indian Division took control of the island.



13. 09. 1945

英方在日方签署投降书后的当天下午，在雪兰莪广场举行的胜利阅兵游行。罗伯兹中将在仪式上检阅了由盟军和马来亚人民抗日军组成的队伍。

A victory parade held at the Selangor Padang in Kuala Lumpur where Lt. Gen Roberts took the salute at a victory parade and march past in which Allied forces and units of MPAJA took part.

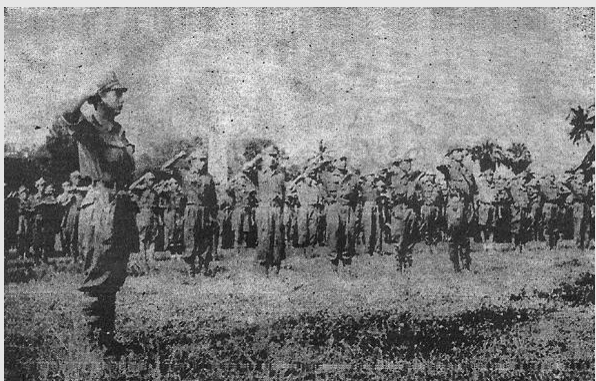
## 人民抗日军解甲归田/The Demobilization of the MPAJA



在吉隆坡英军总部举行的复员仪式上，人民抗日军第一独立队战士接受马来亚英军总指挥官梅色威的检阅。  
Lt Gen Messervy, GOC of Malaya, inspecting Regiment 1 of the MPAJA at a ceremony held at the Headquarters of the British Army in Kuala Lumpur.



在吉隆坡举行的“一独”复员军民联欢大会。  
A merry get-together of MPAJA men and civilians in Kuala Lumpur to honour the demobilization of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment fighters.



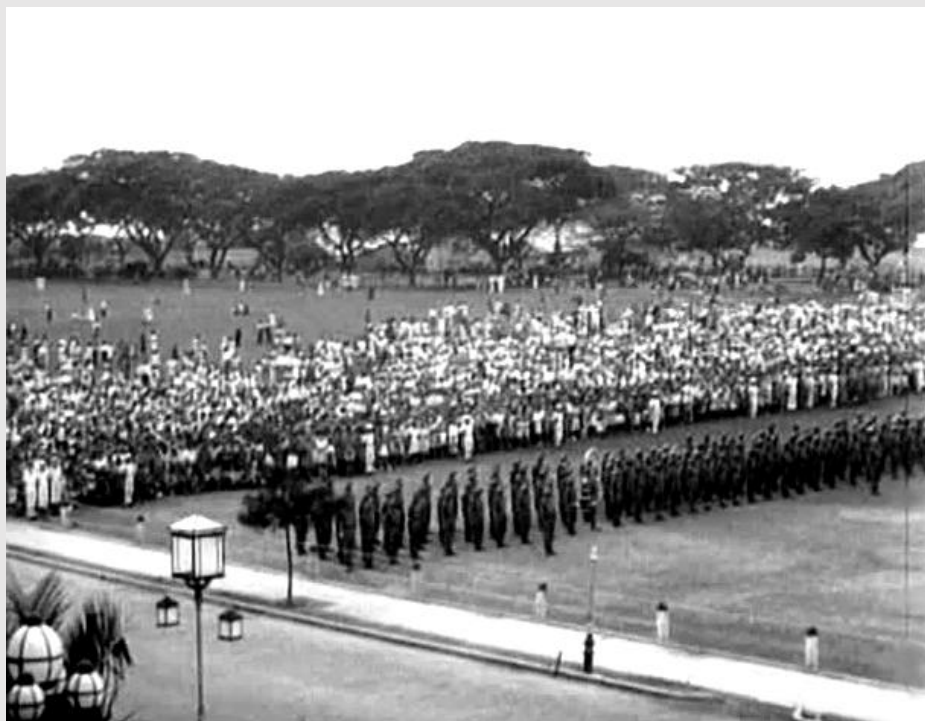
“二独”战士在复员仪式上向军旗敬礼。  
The 2<sup>nd</sup> Regiment soldiers giving salute to the army flag at the demobilization ceremony.



在柔佛州新山举行复员仪式上的“四独”战士。  
The 4<sup>th</sup> regiment men on procession during the demobilization ceremony held in Johore Bahru.



## 英殖民者授勋/Medal Awarding Ceremony by British Colonialists



1946年1月6日，东南亚盟军最高统帅蒙巴登向16名马来亚抵抗运动代表颁授“缅甸星”和“1939-1945星”勋章。获颁勋章的10名马来亚人民抗日军代表是：陈平、刘尧、周洋滨、邓福隆、林昌、陈田、廖伟中、汪清、庄清、何小力。另外六人是：星华义勇军代表王香甫、136部队华人组代表吴再新和谭显炎、马来组代表Bahari、彭亨卫国军代表Yeop Mahidin和另外一名身份不详的代表Abdullah bin Taami。

On 6 January 1946, 16 members of the Malayan resistance movements were conferred the Burma Star and 1939-1945 Star war medals by the Supreme Allied Commander Admiral Mountbatten. The 10 members from

the MPAJA were: Chin Ping, Liew Yau, Chau Yeung Pan, Lau Wei Chung, Teng Fook Lung, Wong Ching, Chen Tien, Lin Chang, Chuan Seng and Siew Lit. The other 6 members were Wang Siang Fu from the SOCV, Wu Chye Sin and Tam Sian Yan from the Chinese Section of Force 136, Bahari from the Malay Section, Yeop Mahidin from the Pahang Wataniah and Abdullah bin Taami from an unknown source.

### 荣获授勋的抗日运动代表人物

Representatives of the various resistance movements



陈平  
Chin Ping



刘尧  
Liew Yau



周洋滨  
Chau Yeung Pan



邓福龙  
Teng Fook Lung



陈田  
Chen Tien



廖伟中  
Lau Wei Chung



汪清  
Wang Ching



庄清  
Chuan Seng



王香甫  
Wang Siang Fu



谭显炎  
Tam Sian Yan



吴再新  
Wu Chye Sin



Yeop Mahidin

## 参加英伦胜利大游行/Victory Parade in London

1946年4月23日，马来西亚各个抵抗组织的代表应邀到英伦参加庆祝反法西斯战争胜利游行活动。马来亚人民抗日军代表团成员包括：刘尧(中央军委)、周洋滨(一独)、邓福龙(二独)、陈田(四独)、廖伟中(五独)、汪清(六独)、孙文经(七独)、白丝木(八独)和3名随员：王振华、亚容和老马。136部队代表是：林宏培和谭显炎。

Representatives of the Malaysian resistance movements were invited to participate in the Anti-Fascists Victory Celebration in London on 23 April 1946. The MPAJA contingent included Liew Yau, Chau Yeong Pan, Teng Fook Lung, Chen Tian, Lau Wei Chung, Wong Chin, Soon Wen Ching, Bai Sze Muk and three interpreters. Force 136 representatives were Lim Hong Poey and Tan Sian Yan.



新加坡总督金森检阅出发队伍。  
Singapore Governor Gimson inspecting the team before departure.



蒙巴登欢迎马来亚各抵抗运动代表团的到来。  
Mountbatten welcoming the arrival of delegates of the Malaysian resistance movements.



蒙巴登与马来抵抗运动代表交谈。  
Mountbatten conversing with a Malay representative.



蒙巴登与136部队华人组代表谭显炎握手。  
Mountbatten shaking hands with Force 136 Chinese representative Tam Sian Yan.



马来亚人民抗日军代表在肯辛顿花园合影。  
MPAJA contingents at Kensington Garden.



## 战犯审判/War Crimes Tribunals



1946年至1948年期间，在新加坡举行的日本战犯审判，总共审讯了1,101名战犯，其中135名战犯被判死刑。其他地区资料不详。

A total of 1,101 Japanese war criminals were tried in Singapore from 1946 to 1948 among whom 135 were sentenced to death in the trials. Figures of other areas are not available.



板垣征四郎  
Itagaki Seishiro



山下奉文  
Yamashita  
Tomoyuki

此外，东南亚日军第七方面军司令官板垣征四郎，被远东国际军事法庭定为甲级战犯，1948年12月23日在东京监狱被处以绞刑。

Besides, Itagaki Seishiro, Commander of the Japanese Seventh Area Army in Southeast Asia, was convicted as a Class A War Criminal by the International Military Tribunal for the Far East, and hanged on 23 December 1948 at Sugamo Prison, Tokyo.

山下奉文在菲律宾马尼刺被判死刑，1946年2月24日被处绞刑。

Yamashita Tomoyuki was tried and sentenced to death in Manila, the Philippines. He was hanged on 24 February 1946.

其他被送上绞刑架的战犯包括：

Other War Criminals who were sentenced to death and hanged or shot to death included:



大石正行  
Oishi Masayuki



河村三郎  
Kawamura Saburo



毛内  
Monai Tadamori



守田  
Morita Shozo



寺田  
Terada Takao



牧园  
Makizono Masuo



城朝龙  
Jyo Tomatatsu



久松春松  
Hisamatsu Haruji



西村琢磨  
Takuma Nishimura



杜瑞坤  
Toh Swee Koon



福荣伸平被判杀害4名被囚战俘的罪名成立，在之前他处决英战俘地点——樟宜海滩被处决。

Fukuei Shimpei was convicted of killing 4 British POWs in his custody at Changi Prison. He was executed at the spot where the British POWs executed along the Changi Beach.

## 镌刻在纪念碑上的永远的伤痛/The Imperishable Wounds and Scars Carved on Monuments

战后，马来西亚和新加坡人民为缅怀抗日志士，悼念蒙难同胞，纷纷兴建纪念碑，永铭这段惨痛的历史。据统计，全马大约有 70 多座这样的纪念碑。

After the war, the people of Malaysia and Singapore erected monuments to commemorate the anti-Japanese martyrs and to mourn fallen compatriots. There are about 70 such monuments throughout Malaysia and Singapore.



新加坡日本占领时期蒙难人民纪念碑 Monument commemorating the Japanese Occupation of Singapore.



砂拉越米里纪念碑 The Monument at Miri, Sarawak.



汝来九一烈士纪念碑 The Malayan Anti-Japanese Martyr Monument at Nilai, N.S.



哥打峇鲁战争纪念碑 The War Monument at Kota Bharu.



汝来马来亚抗日英雄纪念碑 The Malayan Anti-Japanese War Heroes Monument at Nilai, N.S.



北婆罗洲战争纪念碑 North Borneo War Memorial



新加坡林谋盛纪念碑 Lim Bo Seng Monument at Singapore.



余朗朗蒙难华族同胞纪念碑 Jululung War Memorial



新加坡克兰芝英军阵亡战士公墓 Kranji War Memorial at Singapore



马六甲三保山抗日纪念碑 Malacca Warriors Monument



## 后记/Epilogue

**可以宽恕，但不可忘却。**

——(德国)约翰·拉贝

Forgivable but unforgettable!

— John Rabe (Germany)

抗日战争已经结束了70年，但日本军国主义给马来西亚和新加坡人民带来的战争创伤，我们永远也不会忘记，特别是日本国内迄今仍然有人处心积虑地否认和美化日本军国主义侵略历史，掩盖其残暴罪行，把日本发动战争的目的辩解为“建设东亚新秩序”，甚至把日本鼓吹为亚洲人民的“解放者”。在历史教科书、参拜靖国神社、慰安妇等问题上频频做出错误举动，公然挑战世界反法西斯战争胜利成果和战后形成的国际秩序，值得世人警惕！

编委会

2015年8月

Seventy years have elapsed since the end of the Anti-Japanese War but we will never forget the wounds wrought by the Japanese militarists upon the people of Malaysia and Singapore. Yet till today, there are a number of people in Japan who deliberately deny and embellish the aggressive history of Japanese imperialism in order to cover up its cruel crimes. They exculpate Japan on the ground that its goal in launching the war was to “establish a new order in East Asia” and even described Japan as the liberator of the Asian people. The world should be on its alert because Japan has not repented its wrongdoings as reflected in its history textbooks, the high-level visits to the Yasukuni war shrine and its denial of responsibility for the comfort women issue; Japan has continued to challenge overtly the victory of the world’s people in the Anti-Fascist War, as well as the post-war international order.

August 2015  
Editorial Committee

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《莫让战火重燃—纪念马来西亚/新加坡抗日战争胜利 70 周年图册》，在国内外友好的关心和支持以及本社同仁的共同努力之下，终于顺利出版了。在这个有特殊意义的日子里，尽管我们的资料、资源、水平有限，但能在纪念反法西斯战争胜利和抗日战争胜利 70 周年之际，贡献微薄的力量，甚感荣幸。

今天，当我们翻开图片集里的一幅幅尘封的历史图片和浏览一行行充满血泪的文字时，我们和我们的下一代或许会有所启迪：要居安思危，防止历史的重演，莫让战火重燃。

在此，我们要特别感谢国学泰斗饶宗颐教授为本图册题写书名，令图册一书增添光采；我们也要衷心感谢香港新马泰归侨华人联合会赞助出版经费；感谢国内外友好：广东华侨博物馆王明惠馆长、马来西亚文史学者陈剑虹先生、郑昭贤先生、刘道南先生、陈月清女士、万家安先生、李学智先生等，不辞劳苦，逐图逐字协助校对、勘误，同时，给我们提供了过千张私人珍藏的宝贵图片和参考资料。由于篇幅有限，未能尽录，我们谨此致以万二分的歉意。

最后，再次衷心感谢支持和付出宝贵时间与精神的各位友好。

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