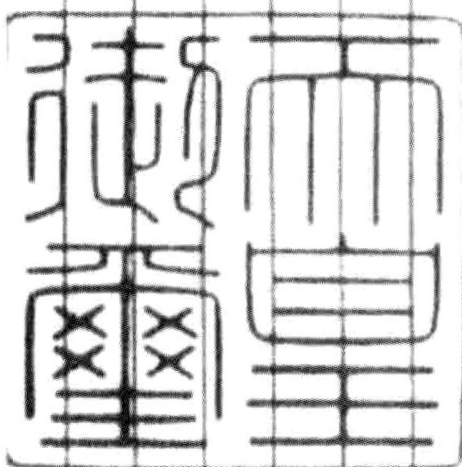


1945年8月14日，日本天皇在议会宣布接受《波茨坦公告》，宣读投降诏书

裕仁



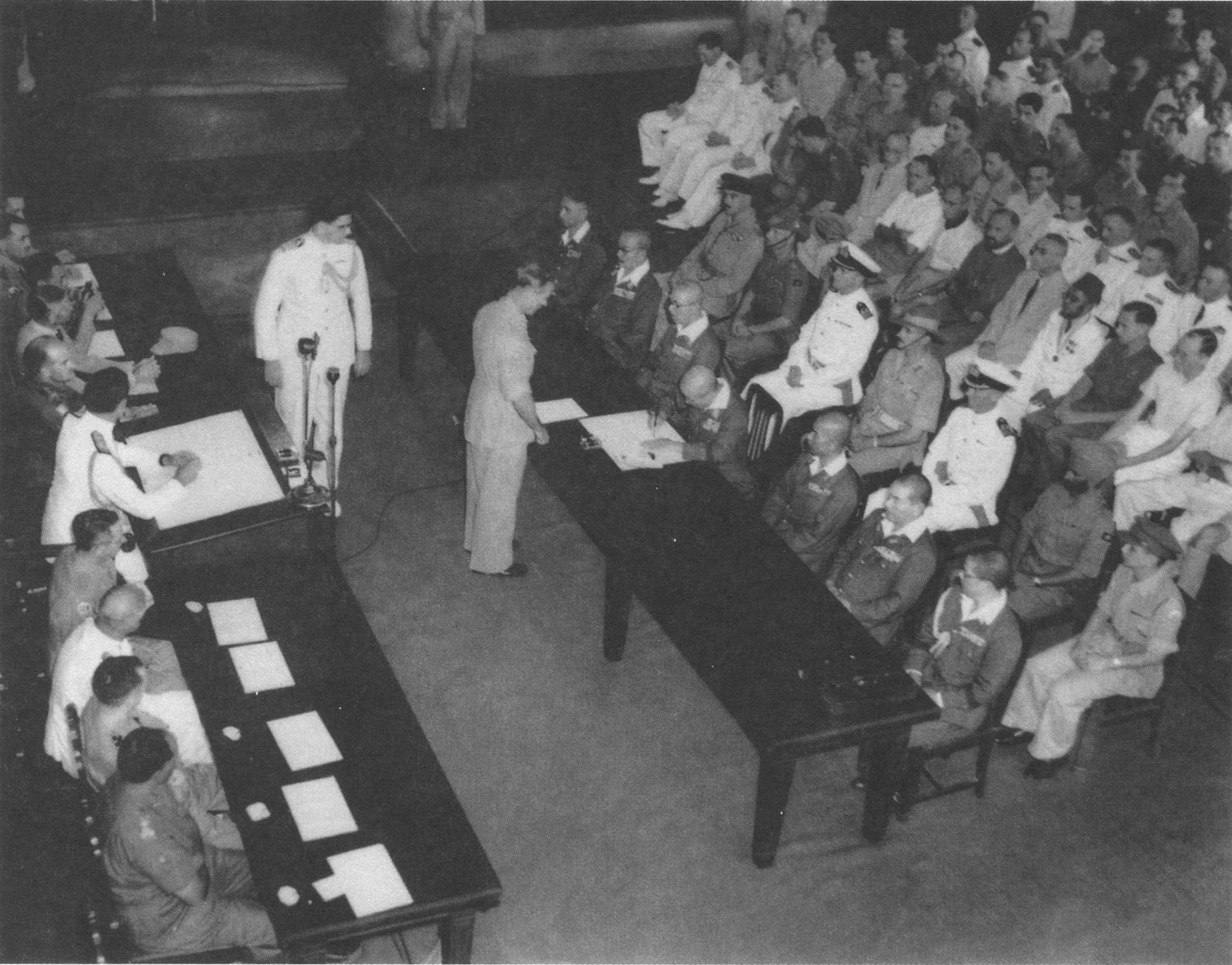
朕ハ昭和二十年七月二十六日米英支各國  
政府ノ首班カポツダムニ於テ發シ後ニ  
蘇聯邦カ參加シタル宣言ノ揭フル諸  
條項ヲ受諾シ帝國政府及大本營ニ  
對シ聯合國最高司令官カ提示シタ  
ル降伏文書ニ朕ニ代リ署名シ且聯合  
國最高司令官ノ指示ニ基キ陸海  
軍ニ對スル一敕命令ヲ發スヘキコトヲ  
命シタリ朕ハ朕カ臣民ニ對シ敕對行  
爲ヲ直ニ止メ武器ヲ措キ且降伏文書  
ノ一切ノ條項竝ニ帝國政府及大本營ノ  
發スル一敕命令ヲ誠實ニ履行セム  
コトヲ命ス

内閣











## 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.

## 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.









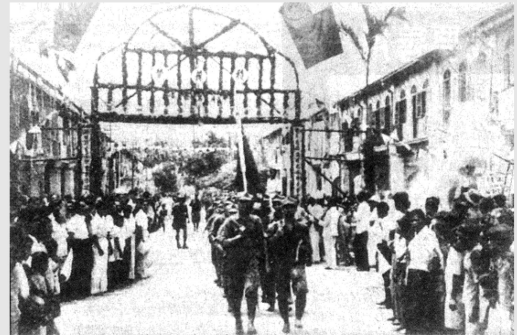
## 抗日军入城维持秩序/MPAJA Maintains Peace and Order in Towns

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.

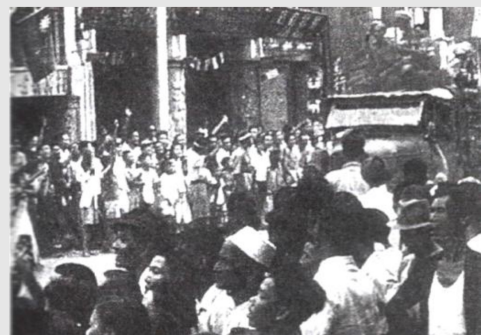


新加坡市民欢庆抗战胜利大游行。  
Singapore civilians celebrating the victory of war.



霹靂州  
积莪  
营民  
众夹  
道欢  
迎抗  
日军  
入镇。

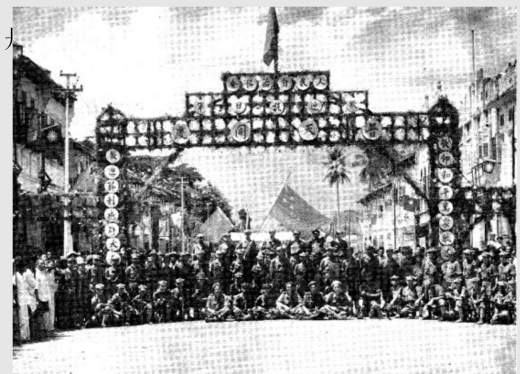
Chenderiang people warmly welcomed the MPAJA men entering the town.



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  
马  
林  
人  
民  
自  
治  
协  
会  
欢  
迎  
抗  
日  
军  
入  
城。

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



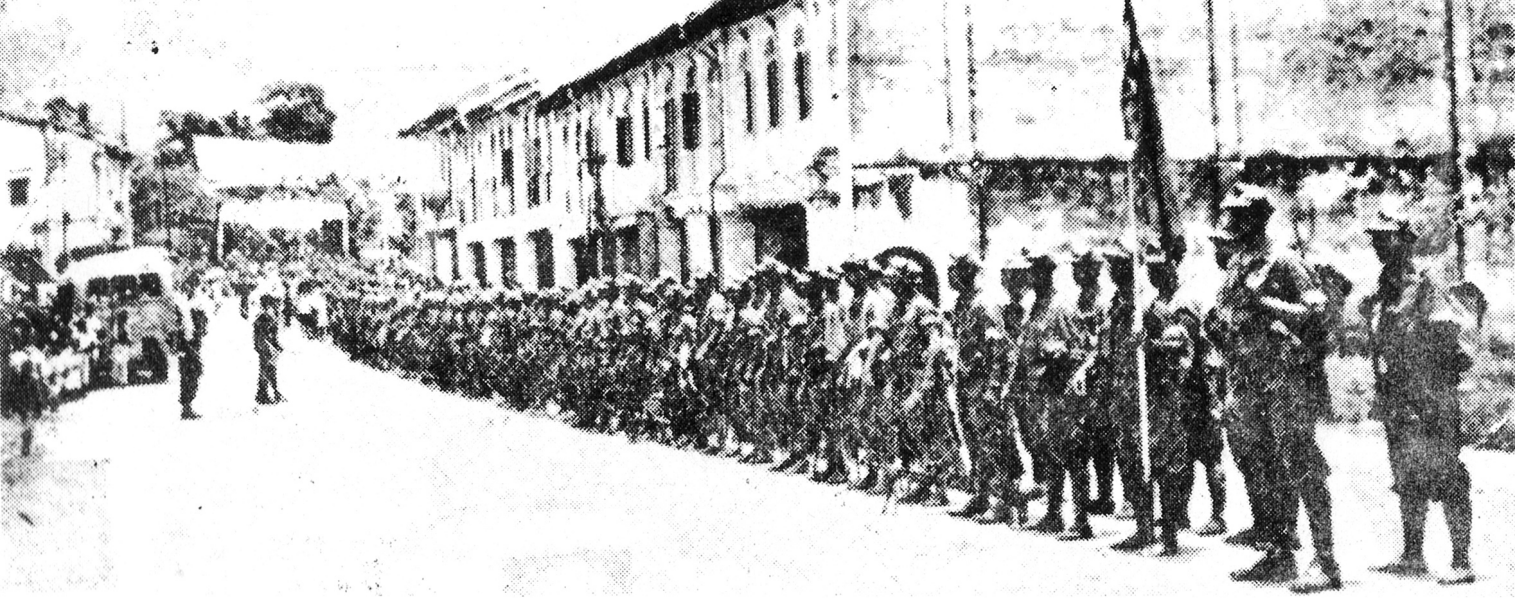




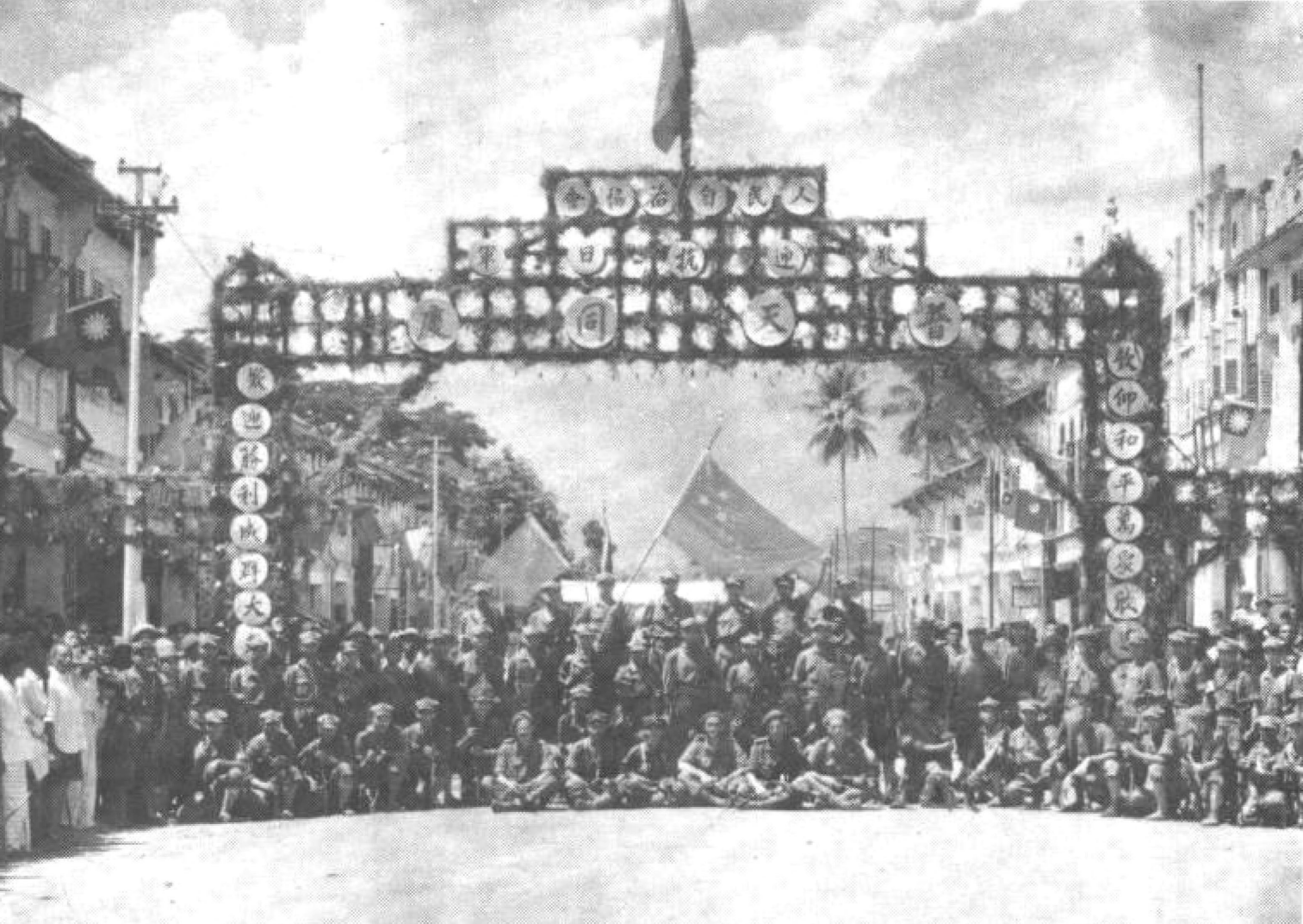








日本投降后,马来亚人民抗日军进驻各地城镇的情景



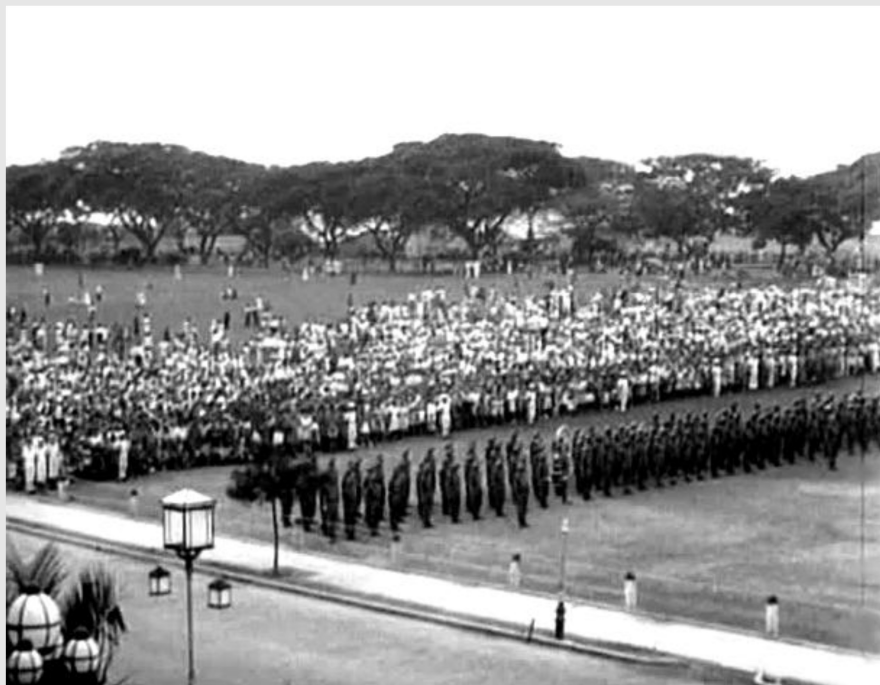


霹靂州積莪營人民歡迎人民抗日軍入城盛況





## 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



## 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

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  
Yamashita  
Tomoyuki

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



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.



西村琢磨  
Takuma Nishimura



杜瑞坤  
Toh Swee Koon



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



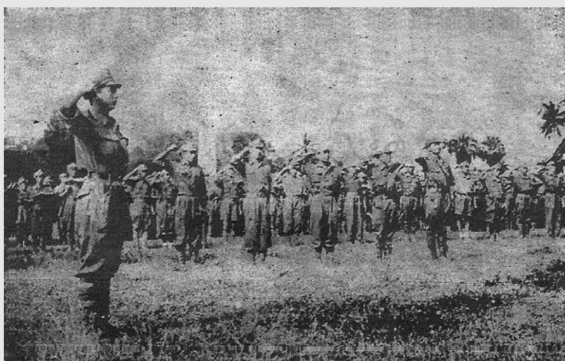
在吉隆坡英军总部举行的复员仪式上，人民抗日军第一独立队战士接受马来亚英军总指挥官梅色威的检阅。

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

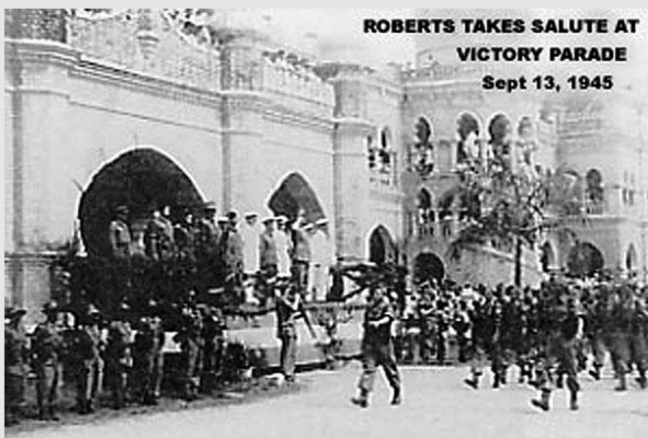
英国海军陆战队士兵进入槟城市区。

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.





整个抗日战争期间，

中国军民伤亡**3587.9**万余人，

其中军人伤亡**413**万余人，

民众伤亡**2249.9**万余人。



日本侵华战争期间，公然违反国际法，  
大肆对中国军民使用化学武器，

地域遍及**18**个省，

有准确记载的战例就达**2000**多次，  
造成数以万计的中国军民伤亡。



日军从中国掠走钢铁**3350**万吨、煤炭  
**5.86**亿吨、木材**1**亿立方米。



**大半**中国被日军践踏  
**930**余座城市被占



# 4200万难民无家可归





日本侵略给中国造成的直接经济损失达

**1000**亿美元，间接经济损失**5000**  
亿美元。



中国战场毙伤俘日军**155**万余人，占日军在第二次世界大战中军队伤亡人数的

**75%**以上。直至投降，日本在海外侵略军

共**352**万人，向中国投降的日军约**128**

万人，超过东南亚和太平洋各岛日军的总和。



# 正义必胜 和平必胜

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

铭记历史 缅怀先烈  
珍爱和平 开创未来

