

和平

地點
Venue

香港筲箕灣東喜道175號
香港抗戰及海防博物館專題展覽廳

Thematic Exhibition Gallery
Hong Kong Museum of the War of Resistance
and Coastal Defence
175 Tung Hei Road, Shau Kei Wan, Hong Kong

開放時間
Opening Hours

三月至九月
週一至週三・週五至週日：
上午10時至下午6時

十月至二月
週一至週三・週五至週日：
上午10時至下午5時

逢星期四（公眾假期除外）、
農曆年初一及二休館

March to September
Monday to Wednesday, Friday to Sunday:
10 am - 6 pm

October to February
Monday to Wednesday, Friday to Sunday:
10 am - 5 pm

Closed on Thursdays (except public holidays),
the first two days of the Lunar New Year

免費入場
Free Admission

☎ 2569 1500

🌐 hk.waranddefence.museum



風雨同舟
STANDING TOGETHER
共建和平
FOR PEACEBUILDING

29.8.2025 - 8.7.2026

粵港人民抗戰勝利
八十周年展

Commemorating the 80th Anniversary
of Victory in the War of Resistance in
Guangdong and Hong Kong

指導單位
Guided by

康樂及文化事務署
Leisure and Cultural Services Department

廣州市文化廣電旅遊局（廣州市文物局）
Guangzhou Municipal Culture, Radio, Television
and Tourism Bureau (Guangzhou Municipal
Cultural Heritage Administration)

聯合主辦
Jointly Presented by

弘揚中華文化辦公室
Chinese Culture Promotion Office

廣東革命歷史博物館
Guangdong Museum of Revolutionary History

聯合籌劃
Jointly Organised by

香港抗戰及海防博物館
Hong Kong Museum of the War of
Resistance and Coastal Defence

廣東革命歷史博物館
Guangdong Museum of Revolutionary History

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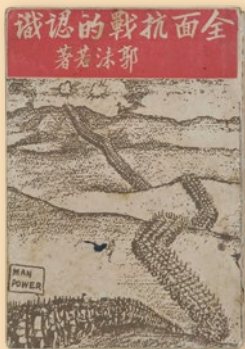
▲ 1944年中山人民抗日義勇大隊給有功人員的模範銀戒指

Silver ring awarded to meritorious personnel of the Zhongshan People's Anti-Japanese Volunteer Battalion, 1944



▲ 1945年東江縱隊的布胸章

Cloth chest badge of the Dongjiang Column, 1945



▲ 《全面抗戰的認識》

Understanding the Total War of Resistance
該書由郭沫若著，1938年1月在廣州出版。
This book, authored by Guo Moruo, was published in Guangzhou in January 1938.



▲ 1944年1月1日東江縱隊曾生、王作堯正副司令就職快郵代電

Telegraph announcing Tsang Sang as Commander and Wang Zuoyao as Deputy Commander of the Dongjiang Column, 1 January 1944



▲ 東江縱隊隊員使用過的望遠鏡
Binoculars used by member of the Dongjiang Column



◀ 東江縱隊港九獨立大隊成立70周年紀念章
Commemorative Badge for the 70th Anniversary of the Establishment of the Hong Kong Independent Battalion of the Dongjiang Column

1931年九一八事變後，中國人民就在白山黑水間奮起抵抗日本軍國主義侵略者。1937年七七事變後，中國進入全民族抗戰階段，並開闢了世界反法西斯戰爭的東方主戰場。

1938年10月，廣州淪陷。1941年12月，香港淪陷。日本侵略者的鐵蹄瘋狂地踐踏華南大地，人民飽受摧殘、倍受屈辱。

粵港兩地同根同源、血脈相連。在民族危亡的歷史關頭，抗擊侵略、救亡圖存成為粵港兩地各黨派、各民族、各階級、各階層、各團體的共同意志和行動。中國共產黨組織了舉世聞名的粵港秘密大營救，領導華南抗日游擊隊，積極開展敵後抗日游擊戰爭，創建了敵後抗日根據地，產生了廣泛的國際影響，在華南抗戰中發揮了中流砥柱作用。華南敵後抗日戰場成為全國三大敵後抗日戰場之一，為最終打敗窮凶極惡的日本軍國主義侵略者，奪取抗日戰爭的偉大勝利作出了不可磨滅的貢獻。

在香港，香港人民以人力物力支持全國抗戰，積極開展籌款、救濟活動，甚至遠赴戰區提供醫療服務。中國共產黨創建的東江縱隊港九獨立大隊，與窮凶極惡的日本侵略者浴血奮戰、靈活周旋，書寫出可歌可泣、氣壯山河的英雄篇章。

文物承載記憶、述說歷史。讓我們穿越時空，重溫八十多年前譜寫在華南大地可歌可泣、氣壯山河的英雄詩篇。

After the September 18 Incident in 1931, the Chinese people rose up to resist the Japanese militarist aggressors across the nation. Following the July 7 Incident in 1937, China entered the stage of nationwide War of Resistance, and launched the eastern main battlefield of the world's anti-fascist war.

With the invasion of Japanese militarists, Guangzhou and Hong Kong fell in October 1938 and December 1941 respectively. The iron hooves of the Japanese invaders trampled the land of South China wildly, and the people suffered greatly and were humiliated.

Guangdong and Hong Kong have the same roots and are connected by blood. At the historical juncture of national peril, resisting aggression and saving the nation from extinction became the common will and action of all parties, ethnic groups, classes, strata, and organisations in both regions. The Chinese Communist Party (CCP) organised the world-famous Guangdong-Hong Kong secret rescue operation, led the South China Anti-Japanese Guerrilla Force to actively carry out guerrilla warfare behind enemy lines, and established base areas in these regions which had a wide international impact, playing a pivotal role in the War of Resistance in South China. The South China battlefield behind enemy lines became one of the three major battlefields in the country, making an indelible contribution to the final defeat of the heinous Japanese militarists and the great victory of the War of Resistance!

In Hong Kong, the people actively supported the war effort with manpower and resources. They organised fundraising and relief activities, and even travelling to war zones to provide medical assistance. The Hong Kong Independent Battalion of the Dongjiang Column, formed by the CCP, fought fiercely and skillfully against the ruthless Japanese invaders, contributing a heroic and epic chapter to history.

Cultural relics hold whispers of the past, weaving tales of history. Journeying through time and space unveils the heroic and magnificent verses etched upon the land of South China, echoing from more than eighty years ago.

