

新发现的西安事變歷史文件解密

关于海嵐.里昂的珍藏

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編者按：

“西安事變”是中國近代史的轉折點。當時，已經面臨被消滅命運的中共及其武裝力量紅軍，由此得以生存，并在國軍与日軍血战的縫隙中得以坐大，並最終在日本失败后从国府手中奪取政權。

本刊獲得 v 的最新“西安事變”原始史料證明，早在事變前半年多，毛澤東、彭德懷就聯名寫信給張學良，表示要撤退前線的紅軍，正式提出要與張學良聯合組織“國防政府與抗日聯軍”。在張與毛由人牽線聯繫上之後，才有這封毛、彭致張的信函。（不過，“12.9”學生運動領導人宋黎和劉鼎的回憶錄都載有張學良加入了中共之說。而且宋黎就是介紹人。）1936 年 4 月，周恩來同特工首領之一的李克農與張學良曾經會面。

第二封信由毛澤東、周恩來、博古、張聞天代名，日期為 1936 年 8 月，共 6 頁。最後一頁是眾多國共領導人的聯絡假名及一些暗號。僅第 1 頁的若干意見，就提出了如何奪取蘭州，出兵綏遠，進占甘、涼、肅，取寧夏，控制陝甘寧交界處的黃河東岸，通過已經安排好的新疆配合，最後打通蘇聯的具體用兵計劃。該計劃顯示，從目的到具體措施，它都與抗日無關。它旨在全力打擊以蔣中正為首的國民政府的抗日力量，從而有利於蘇聯及日本。這就表明，西安事變是一起賣國事變。

第三份引人注目的文件共有八條，一方由毛澤東簽字，另一方應由張學良簽字。據稱由於“事變發生而未來得及簽字。其內容是張與毛的相互配合與協調的原則。其中第一條的甲、乙項是建立“聯合戰線”，丙項則是“建立中華民主共和國”，即他們聯合的目標是推翻中華民國。這份以抗日為名的“協定”已經送到張之手，還沒有來得及與毛並列簽字，蔣已抵達西安，事變隨即發生了。

第四份文件的結尾，是張學良在南京被扣之後佯裝“自省”的冠冕堂皇的表白。他似乎忘了他早就暗聯毛澤東中共，開始了推翻中華民國，賣國予蘇聯，從而在根本上有利於日本的陰謀活動。這些文件，白紙黑字，赫然在目。

至於李宗仁的文件，則與西安事變無關。那是 1933 年兩廣對抗南京國民政府之事。而到 1935 年，兩廣已與國民政府達成協議，共同參加了 1935 年的中國國民黨第五次代表大會，決定先清除中共，然後一致對日作戰。西安事變前夕，兩廣為剿滅中共，已派大軍北上。只是事變發生，才改變了這一歷史進程。

下面这些就是张学良的印度飞机驾驶员海岚·里昂所收藏的有关西安事变的重要私人档案。当时他把它们带到香港，一放就是大半个世纪。他的后人打算出售，但是张学良的儿子并无积极性收回，一拖再拖。斯坦福大学胡佛研究所出价十几万美元，后来中国大陆西安文管所得知，竟以二十多倍的价钱买走。还里刊布的还不是全部，只是张学良和毛泽东、彭德怀的协议等要件。

Bonhams 1793

The Xi'an Incident: The Papers of Hyland "Bud" Lyon

海嵐·里昂珍藏
西安事變歷史文件

Wednesday March 20, 2013 at 12pm
New York



Zhang Xueliang, the Young Marshal

The Xi'an Incident: The Papers of Hyland "Bud" Lyon

Hyland "Bud" Lyon [1908-1973] was a Hollywood stunt man, racecar driver, and auto mechanic who became an expert in airplane mechanics in Burbank before following a showgirl to Shanghai in late 1934. Once in China, Lyon landed a job as a mechanic for the China National Aviation Corporation (CNAC), and joined a small community of Americans and other ex-pats who were building China's nascent aviation industry. Less than a year after his arrival (and just before he was about to leave the country in frustration), Lyon was offered a job as mechanic and co-pilot for Zhang Xueliang, [also spelled Chang Hsueh-liang, 1901-2001] known as the Young Marshal, a Manchurian warlord who was one of Chiang Kai-shek's most trusted generals. For the

next five years, Bud Lyon would play an important role as pilot, mechanic, and bodyguard for Zhang Xueliang and his family during one of modern China's most turbulent periods.

Zhang Xueliang was the son of Zhang Zuolin [1875-1928], a Manchurian warlord who had battled Chiang Kai-shek's nationalists before his assassination at the hands of the Japanese. Although his early career was marred by an opium addiction, Zhang Xueliang conquered his demons and, soon after his father's death, embraced Chiang Kai-shek and the Nationalist movement, pushed back against the Japanese and Soviet influence, and made a reunified China his primary goal.

made it very clear that Chiang Kai-shek was fully in control of the Nationalist army, and that any detente would be impossible without Chiang's cooperation. Further complicating the issue was the fact that

Chiang considered the Communists the greater threat to him, as opposed to the Japanese, whom he considered a minor annoyance.

As the year went on, Chiang became frustrated and then suspicious of the Young Marshal's lack of progress against the Communist forces, so much so that Zhang staged mock battles and engagements with the Communists as a cover. In October of 1936 Chiang Kai-shek announced that he would step up his "suppression campaign" against the Communists. At nearly the same time, the Japanese army invaded and was repulsed in the Suiyuan Campaign, giving many in China the hope that Japan could be successfully resisted.

In December Chiang Kai-shek flew to Xi'an to test the loyalty of the Kuomintang (KMT) forces under Zhang, and to personally lead an attack on nearby Communist forces. Zhang Xueliang and another General, Yang Hucheng, tried desperately to convince Chiang to join forces with the Communist army to resist the Japanese. When they were unable to elicit a compromise, they took matters into their own hands, and on December 12, 1936, Zhang and his forces stormed Chiang's headquarters and arrested Chiang, triggering the Xi'an Incident.

The Xi'an Incident was reported at the time as a treasonous coup by Zhang, but it is fairer to describe it as a "forced negotiation process." Chiang Kai-shek was kept under house arrest for nearly two weeks, during which time Zhang and Yang asked the Communists to send a delegation to Xi'an to discuss the fate of China. For much of the time Chiang resisted negotiations, until it became clear that his life and freedom depended upon it.

On December 17, the CPC delegation, including Zhou Enlai, arrived, but negotiations with Chiang were not fruitful. On December 22, Madame Chiang Kai-shek and her brother T. V. Soong arrived to continue negotiations, and on December 24, an informal agreement was reached (though Chiang Kai-shek never officially signed any peace documents). Hostilities between the two sides, however, immediately ceased, allowing for a successful resistance to Japan.

After Chiang's release, Zhang Xueliang was arrested, tried in a military court, and sentenced to 10 years for his part in the incident, though he wound up spending nearly the rest of his life (until 1989) under house arrest. In the immediate aftermath of the Xi'an Incident, Zhang asked Hyland Lyon to act as bodyguard to his wife, Edith Chao, and young son, Bobby. For the next 5 years, while Zhang was in prison in Shanghai, Lyon piloted the family about, took care of many important domestic transactions and accompanied them on their travels. He finally left China in 1941, returning to Los Angeles with 6 steamer trunks full of his

personal collection of photography and documents, in addition to ^a small lockbox of documents.

海嵐•里昂 (Hyland "Bud" Lyon)

西安事變相關文件

海嵐•里昂先生曾做過特技演員、賽車選手及修車師。移居中國之前，他曾在洛杉磯近郊的柏班克 (Burbank) 擔任專業飛機維修師，隨後在 1934 年因追隨一名愛慕已久的女藝人搬往中國上海居住。到了中國之後，里昂先生成為中國航空公司 (CNAC) 飛機技師，與當時身處中國的一小群美僑與外僑共同建立起中國的航空事業。來到中國一年之後，就在他正要放棄回國之時，

東北軍閥「少帥」張學良（亦是蔣介石身邊最為信賴的一名將領）邀請他擔任機械師與飛機副駕駛。在接下來的五年中，里昂先生便受託一直待在張學良及其家人身邊，擔任張學良的飛機駕駛、機械師與保鏢等重要角色，與其共同度過了這段中國近代史上最為混沌的時光。

張學良的父親是奉系軍閥領袖張作霖（1875-1928），曾與蔣介石的國民軍對抗，後遭日本關東軍暗殺。張學良年少玩事不恭，沉迷煙毒，但在父親遇刺後一改前非，與蔣介石合作抵抗抗俄，致力於中國的統一大業。

一九三六年四月，張學良背著蔣介石與周恩來談判，希望結束國共敵對狀態。張學良當時雖然一直希望湊成國共合作，能夠停止內鬥並共同抗日，但卻向中國共產黨清楚表明國民軍應由蔣介石全權掌控，而任何的停戰協議也必須得到蔣介石的同意才能簽署。然而問題在於蔣介石仇共遠遠大於仇日，認為日本事小，共產黨才是心腹之患。

幾個月下來，張學良在剿匪方面毫無進展，使得蔣介石先是惱怒，並開始懷疑張學良的忠誠。張學良因而與共軍佯裝作戰，以掩蓋談判實情。一九三六年十月，蔣介石突然親率部隊大力加強剿共，並且又在綏西戰役中大敗日軍，使得國軍抗日士氣大振。該年十二月，蔣介石飛抵西安親自領軍剿共，同時也是測試張學良部隊的忠誠。蔣抵達西安後，張學良與楊虎城兩位將軍竭力勸說蔣介石與共產黨聯手抗日，但蔣介石始終不肯讓步。一九三六年十二月十二日，張學良手下衝入蔣介石總部將其逮捕，西安事變由此展開。

西安事變在當時被定調為張學良背黨叛國事件，然而或許應該視為迫使蔣介石上談判桌的一種手法。蔣介石連續兩週被拘禁，而張學良與楊虎城則趁此機會要求共產黨派遣代表前來西安共商國家前途命運。蔣介石直到生命與自由遭到嚴中威脅之際才願意上談判桌。

十二月十七日，共產黨派遣周恩來等人前來西安協商，但談判未果。十二月二十二日，蔣宋美齡及其兄宋子文抵達西安繼續協商，直到十二月二十四日才達成協議。當時蔣介石並未簽署任何協議書，但國共敵對狀態立即冰釋，以便能夠協力抗日。

蔣介石被釋放後，張學良立即被逮捕，並送軍法審判，結果判十年有期徒刑，但最終以軟禁形式度過終身，直到 1989 年才被釋放。西安事變過後不久，張學良託里昂先生擔任張妻趙一荻與幼子張閭琳的貼身侍衛。接下來的五年，張學良在上海服刑，而里昂先生協助趙一荻母子處理重要家務，並駕駛飛機帶她們四處奔走。里昂先生在一九四一年離開了中國，帶著裝載個人文件與相片的六大行李箱以及受張家所託儲存私密物件的保險箱回到了洛杉磯。



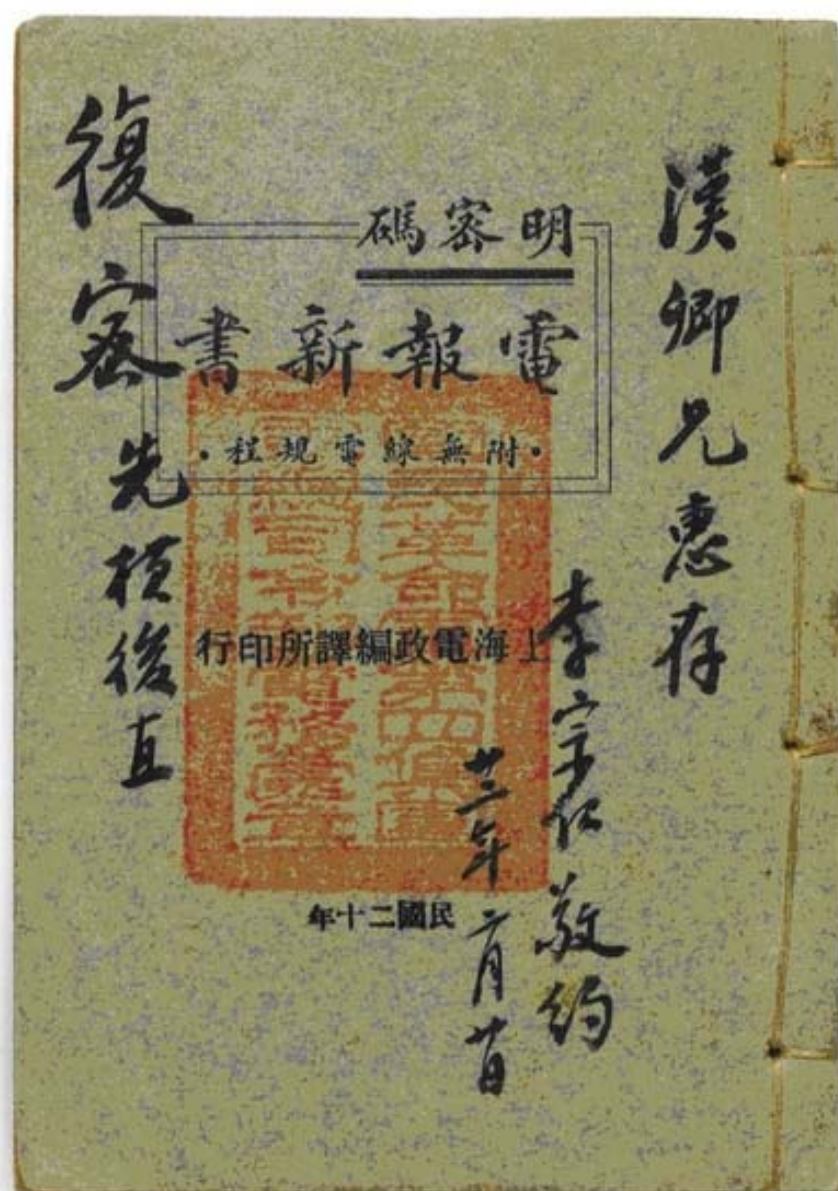
YOUNG MARSHAL
(Very private)



Candid photos of Zhang Xueliang taken by Hyland "Bud" Lyon, 1930s.



Hyland "Bud" Lyon
in China, c. 1937



1
ZHANG XUELIANG'S TELEGRAPH CODE BOOK.
[Telegraph Code Book. Shanghai Electric Transmission Office, 1921.]
 12mo. Original printed wrappers, bound with string as issued. Some toning to leaves, corners bumped, pencil and ink annotations throughout the code pages.

THE YOUNG MARSHAL'S COPY with a presentation inscription to the upper wrapper: "Mr. Hanqing [Zhang's "courtesy name"] from Li Zongren." LI ZONGREN [1890-1969] was a Guangxi warlord and a Kuomintang (KMT) military commander who would later serve as Vice President of the Republic of China. The son of a powerful Manchurian warlord, young Zhang Xueliang was something of a ne'er-do-well—saddled with both an opium addiction

and a reputation as a womanizer. The Japanese, believing he would be a more malleable leader of Manchuria than his father Zhang Zuolin [1875-1928], assassinated the elder Zhang by bombing his train. Once he inherited his father's land and troops, however, Zhang Xueliang rid himself of his addiction and proved himself to be a surprisingly capable leader; the Japanese only succeeded in earning his undying enmity. In 1929, motivated by a desire to see China reunited, the Young Marshal (as Zhang was called) aligned his forces with Chiang Kai-shek's Kuomintang (KMT). This telegraph code book, presented to Zhang by a fellow officer, is a remnant of his KMT career before the Xi'an Incident.

\$6,000 - 8,000
 HKD\$45,000 - 55,000



2

2
MAO ZEDONG. 1893-1976, & PENG DEHUI. 1898-1974.

Letter Signed in character and stamp by both, 3 pp, 8vo, n.p., n.d. [but likely April 1936], to Zhang Xueliang ("General Hanquin," his courtesy name), on thin pink paper, some creasing horizontally and vertically, mild toning, 3/4 inch loss at upper left corner of p 1 just affecting the salutation, perforations to leaves 2 and 3 at upper left.

This letter, written by Mao and Peng in their respective roles as Commissar and Commander of the Red Army, is an early, if not the first, written communication between the Communists and Zhang Xueliang. Mao opens

with salutations and compliments, commending the Young Marshal on his desire to unify the Chinese against the invading Japanese. The letter goes on to outline a road map for peace and a stronger defense against Japan, and suggests that together the two sides can reform the government. After learning of Zhang's possible openness to collaboration with the Communists against the Japanese, Mao sent Zhou Enlai and Li Kenong to meet with him on April 9, 1936. It is likely this letter was passed to Zhang at that time.

將軍是下：

敬啟者卿潤長，所學是下要漢子已業，
對抗日救國的血誠，始終不懈，始終不為
所動，始終如一，對抗日戰爭，不僅要阻擊阻
礙企圖，且應給以實際幫助，此中華民族
的幸運，亦是華子秋勇代的偉業。

今日之事，已非日本是否應給予打擊
和抵抗的問題，亦非東北使署有沒有抗
日的勇氣和決心的問題，而是在決心抗日
救國的基础上，冷靜至誠的態度，精審
周詳的精神，共同謀抗日救國的策學和
步驟的問題。

因此特派本方面軍總政治部
李克農同志，傳達微忱並提出下列問題
以資討論。

2

TRANSLATION:

Dear General Hanqing,
It was very nice to meet Colonel Shaoqing [courtesy name of GAO FUYUAN, 1901-1937, Nationalist officer]. We are so glad to hear that you and Mr. Ding Fang [courtesy name of WANG YIZHE, 1896-1937, commander of the Nationalist 67th army] are devoted to the mission of saving our nation from the Japanese invasion. Your dedication has not only been shown by ending the destruction of the Red Army, but also by helping our Army in terms of practical supplies. The people of China are very fortunate to have you, and your greatness will continue to shine from one generation to the other.

The current situation is so fierce that the critical issue is not whether to fight back against Japan or if we have enough strength and commitment in the resistance against the Japanese invasion. On saving the nation from the Japanese invasion, the most critical issues are sincere attitudes and a cooperative spirit in discussing and exchanging ideas on strategies and action planning.

In accordance, our comrade, Li Kenong of the Political Protection Bureau, will convey our thoughts and carry out the discussion based on the following proposals:

一、從本月十六日起我軍即下令撤去
甘肅廣施之圍，雙方停止敵對動
勢，同謀抗日。
二、目前多就原防，作抗日之一切準備，
三、多派全權代表商定停戰辦法，以及
抗日之作戰協定，——時間地點再商定。
四、我們提議，組織國防政府與抗
日聯軍，漢卿有何意見？
現在抗日問題上，我軍可採取的最
低限度的步驟，這一步驟，不論是轉
極的或是，漢卿有何意見？
當然，上述諸端，只是初步的協商，仍望
足下堅定其與日本不共戴天之誓，深切的了解
紅軍抗日之誠，達列在抗日聯軍我倆上，共同
奮鬥！
事急矣，時迫矣，努力多難，國勢岌岌，

2

1. Beginning from the 16th of this month, the Red Army will start retreating from the cities of Fushi and Ganquan. The two parties will then stop any hostile activities and rather, begin to plan the strategy of the resistance to Japan.

2. Meanwhile, we need to improve our defense, and prepare all necessities for resistance against Japan.

3. Send representatives to meetings to hold discussions on how to cease fire between the two parties, and to establish military strategies in the war against Japan. Meeting locations and dates are to be determined.

4. We suggest the set up of a new national government, and a united army to resist Japan. What do you think, Mr. Hanqing?

5. On the issue of resistance against Japan, Mr. Hanqing, what do you think about the Northeastern Army military strategies and plans, regardless of positive or negative?

The above statements are only our initial proposals. We would like to see you firmly hold your pledge to resist against Japan. We hope you understand that

the Red Army shall heartily collaborate in the battle against Japan.

Things are very urgent and not much time is left. The people in China are in days of suffering while the nation is in a dangerous situation. The fall of North China boosts the spread of poverty with the sick and the poor in the country. The heroes will be the ones to avoid fratricide and take initiatives to fight against Japan, and to make an allied power to protect the country. Despite your family having been humiliated by the Japanese, we know that your greatest concern is the people of China. In the same way, we are determined to regain the loss of North China. We sincerely look forward to hearing from you soon, day or night.

Warm regards,

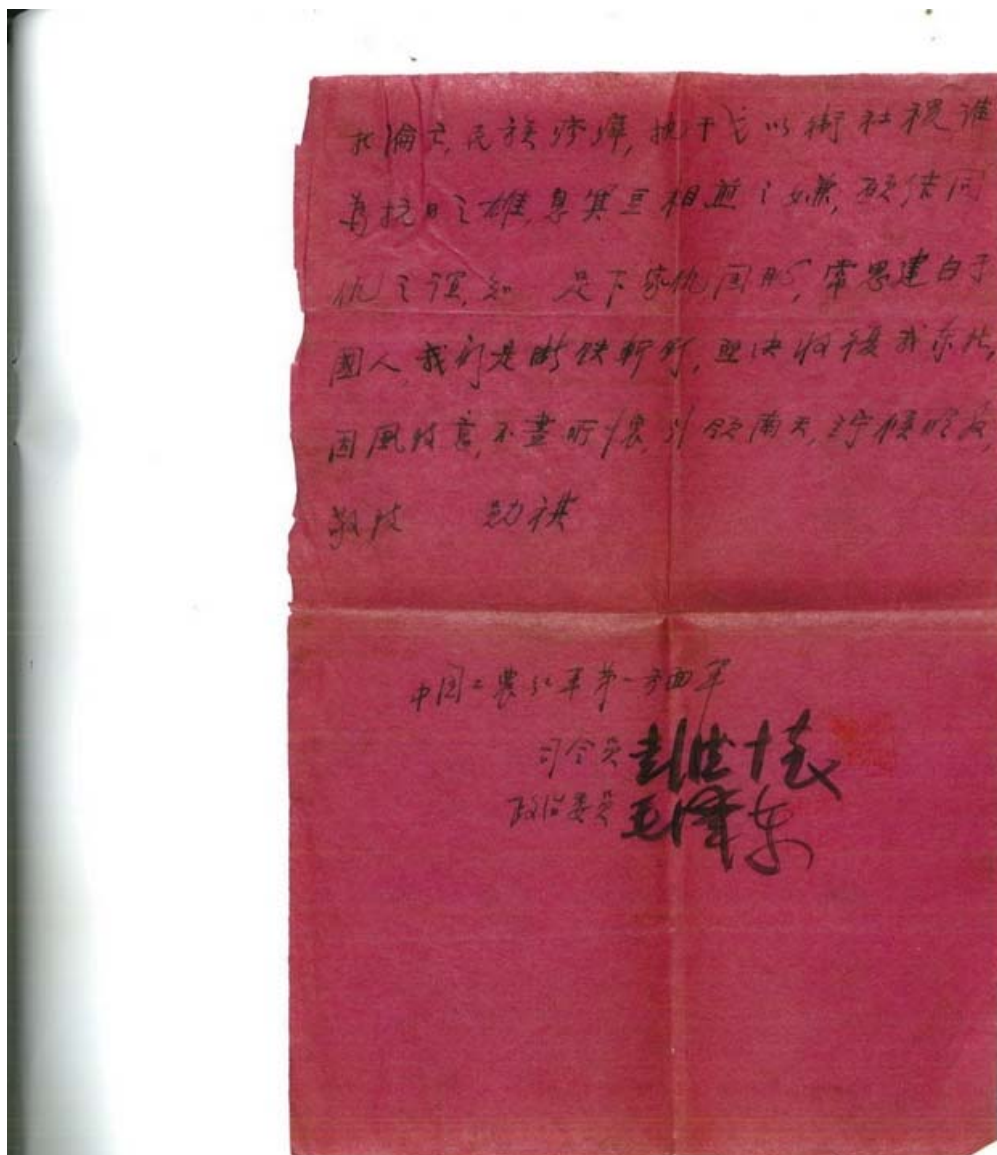
The Red Army of China, 1st Field Army

Commander Peng Dehuai (signature and personal stamp)

Political Commissar Mao Zedong (signature and personal stamp)

\$200,000 - 300,000

HKD\$1,600,000 - 2,400,000



2

毛澤東（1893-1976）、彭德懷（1898-1974）書信

帶有毛、彭兩人簽名蓋印之書信，共三頁紙，8vo尺寸，日期不詳（但估計為一九三六年四月），書寫地點不詳。收信人為張學良（漢卿將軍），粉紅色薄紙張有些許縱向及橫向摺痕，輕微褪色。第一頁左上角缺3/4吋，損及稱謂部分。第二頁及第三頁左上角有破洞。

此封由毛澤東與彭德懷分別以紅軍領袖與紅軍軍委身分共同署名的書信，是中國共產黨早期與張學良書面聯絡之信箋，亦可能是雙方首次互

通往來的文件。書信開場，毛澤東讚揚「少卿團長」對抗日就國的血誠始終不懈，繼而提議雙方合作，執干戈以衛社稷，組織國防政府與抗日聯軍（見譯文）。

得知張學良有意與共產黨合作抗日後，毛澤東曾派遣周恩來與李克農於一九三六年四月九日與之相會。此信很可能是當時遞交至張學良手中的。

（ 以下是上面红色信箋内笔迹的内容）

將軍足下：

頃晤少卿團長，欣悉足下與鼎方 對抗日救國的血誠 始終不懈，始終不為環境所打動，對抗日紅軍，不僅無繼續阻擾企圖，且願給以實際幫助，此中華民族的幸運，亦兄等千秋萬代的偉業。

今日之事，也非日本應不應該給予打擊和抵抗的問題，亦非東北健兒有沒有抗日的勇氣和決心的問題，而是在決心抗日救國的基礎上，以冷靜至誠的態度，謹慎（原文作精審）周到的精神，來同盟抗日救國的策略和步驟的問題。

因此特派本方面軍政治部李克農同志，傳達微忱，並提出下列問題以資討論。

一、 從本月十六日起，我軍即下令撤去甘泉、虜施之圍，雙方停止敵對行動，同盟抗日。

二、 目前各就原防，做抗日的一十萬準備。

三、 各派全權代表商定停戰辦法，以及抗日的 作戰協定——時間地點再商定。

四、 我們提議組織國防政府與抗日聯軍，漢卿兄有何意見？

五、 在抗日問題上，東北軍可能採取的最低限度的步驟，這一步驟不論是積極的或是消極的，漢卿兄有何意見？

當然，上述討論，只是初步的協商，仍望足下堅定其與日本不共戴天之誓，深切了解紅軍抗日之誠，達到在抗日聯軍戰線上，共同奮鬥。

事急矣，時亦迫矣。萬方多難，國勢險危，華北淪亡，民族疹瘁，枕干戈以衛社稷，誰為抗日之雄，息箕豆相煎之嫌，願結同仇之誼。知 足下家仇國恥，常思建白于國人。我們是斷鐵斬釘，堅決收復我東北，因夙致意，不盡所懷，引領南天，佇侯明教。

敬致 勳祺

中國工農紅軍第一方面軍

司令員 彭德懷

政治委員 毛澤東

3.

CHINESE COMMUNIST PARTY.

[MAO ZEDONG, ZHOU ENLAI et al.] Holograph Letter in an unknown hand, with secretarial signatures of MAO ZEDONG, ZHOU ENLAI, BO GU, and ZHANG WENTIAN, 6 pp. 8vo. n.p., August 3rd [1936], an 18 point letter addressed to Zhang Xuefeng outlining a strategy to convince Chiang Kai-shek to cooperate with Communist forces, in blue ink with several



emendations in black ink, on thin paper, light creasing, toning, some staining from paper clip to last 2 leaves.

IN LENGTHY SECRET MESSAGE FROM THE CCP TO ZHANG OUTLINING PLANS FOR THE NEXT THREE MONTHS, COMPLETE WITH LIST OF CODE NAMES FOR CCP AND KMT OPERATIVES

Mao, Zhou, and two other important Communist Party leaders permit their names to be added to this letter to Zhang Xuefeng, a follow up to lot 2. This letter begins by immediately outlining the core military strategies suggested by the CCP: first, the cooperation of Zhang's forces in the takeover of the Lanzhou territory, and

then further resistance to the Japanese at Suifu. The letter argues that the planning for this event must be completed within the next three months, while Chiang Kai-shek is still distracted by the Guangdong-Guangxi Incident (a coup movement provoked by Chiang's effort to end Guangdong province's autonomy, often seen by historians as a precursor to the Xi'an Incident). Once success has been achieved, the CCP letter argues, Chiang will have no choice but to cooperate with the Red Army in its resistance against Japan.

The letter includes a warning to Zhang to stay away from Nanjing for fear Chiang will try to harm him, and to only work with his most trusted officers. It concludes with a request for his suggestions and comments, and closes

(translated): "Solidarity to the revolution of the resistance against the Japanese!" The sixth leaf is a "coded name list" effective August 15, and includes the names of KMT, CCP and Soviet figures. \$150,000-200,000 HKD/\$1,200,000-1,800,000

（ 以下是上面 1 藍色筆迹的內容）

李毅（按：即張學良）同志（按：稱同志）：

一、 趙年（按：即潘漢年）同志從趙聯（按：即蘇聯）返回，根據趙聯同志意見，國內及西北的形勢，對於兄所提出的問題及意見，經過慎重討論，有如下的意見，即令趙年來西安與我兄商酌。

二、 根據二、四方面軍北上，西南事變發展，日本對綏、蒙進攻情況，我們認為兄部須立即相約配合紅軍，選定九、十月間的有利時機，決心發動抗日局面，而以佔蘭州、打通趙蘇，鞏固內部，出兵綏遠為基本戰略方針。

三、 乘蔣注意西南方面無力北顧之際，我們的整個計劃，須對於八、九、十三個月完成基本部分。

四、 佔領蘭州是整個計劃的樞紐。其方法用東北軍守城，紅軍二、四方面軍攻擊城外之毛炳文。勝利後紅軍一部轉向蘭州上游，給馬步芳以打擊；然後以一部取甘、涼、肅，一部取寧夏，配合東北軍之一個軍出綏遠，抵禦德王的進攻，樹起抗日的旗幟。紅軍之另一部則在陝甘寧交界控制黃河東岸，並準備南下策應東北軍主力抵抗蔣的進攻。

五、 東北軍以致其三個師好好地控制蘭州，如此着成功，則可在今年秋天三個月內，完成打通趙聯的任務。我們必須堅信打通趙聯是保證西北勝利（更不說全國勝利）的基本點。而要在秋天打通趙聯，不使推到冬天氣候條件最困難時去做，則必須以佔領蘭州為樞紐。此戰略就鞏固內

部來說，好好地完全佔領蘭州，也是絕對必要的，準備必要時以蘭州中心。

六、對甘、涼、肅的佔領，最好使用東北軍之一部，留出紅軍在外面用；但如東北軍覺有困難，便應以紅軍之一部用於此方面。因為拿打通趙聯的意義來說，佔領甘、涼、肅比佔領寧夏更為重要。這是不受日本威脅，有永久保障的一條路。新疆的協助與趙聯的接觸，已不成問題，其詳情問趙年同志。

抗日救國協定

一、在抗日救國爭取民族生存之共同要求下東北軍代表張學良紅軍代表毛澤東互矢最高之誠信決心一致努力於下列之偉大而艱苦的革命鬥爭。

甲、對日武裝抗戰，保衛中國收復失地。

乙、實現全國各黨各派各界各軍的抗日聯合戰線。

丙、實現依據民主綱領而建立的中華民主共和國。

二、為力求上述政治任務之完成起見協定之雙方應各在其單手政治所及之區域及全國一切可能範圍之內對於下列諸項一致之實施。

甲、用一切努力進行全國停止內戰(停止進攻紅軍)之運動促成全國各黨各派各界各軍(主要是中國國民黨及蔣氏全軍)實行真正之抗日戰爭。

乙、普遍的組織並發動工農商學兵各界人民群眾之抗戰救亡運動。

丙、用一切努力推動全國各黨各派各界各軍為建立真正民主共和國而鬥爭迅速召集在普選權選舉的全國國會組織全國國防政府。

丁、徵求保障人民社會福利之自由。

三、雙方同意在最近將來之適當時候向各黨各派各界各軍提議共同簽訂各黨各派各界各軍及全國各民衆團體之抗日救國代表大會討論抗日救國統一戰線之統一綱領並產生

聯合之戰鬥機構在召集此種大會之前先由發起會議完成大會召集之一切必要準備。

四、在抗日戰爭時雙方軍事力量各担一定戰線取得互相聯繫與協同動作以此而聯合全國抗戰力量在統一指揮下之一致的堅決的動作完成驅逐日本帝國主義出中國之任務。

五、雙方互相保證不得在各該合作對方政權下及部隊中作違反本協定各條之宣傳與行動但雙方均保持其政治組織上之獨立性。

六、在下列原則下雙方得互訂關於軍事或某一方面之個別協定。

七、本協定在雙方代表簽字交換後發生效力。

八、本協定之修改或增加須得雙方之同意。

一九三六年 月 日

東北軍代表

紅軍代表

5 (copy number 1)

5

MAO ZEDONG. 1893-1976.

Manuscript Document Signed in character and stamp as Red Army representative, 2 pp, 8vo, n.p., [October-December], 1936, being a draft of an agreement titled "Resistance Against Japan," prepared for the signature of Zhang Xueliang but not signed by him, mild creasing and toning, corners folded, stains and small perforation at upper margin from paper clip; with a SECOND, NEARLY IDENTICAL COPY, ALSO SIGNED BY MAO and in similar condition.

BOTH COPIES OF THE DRAFT PEACE AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE COMMUNIST AND NATIONALIST ARMIES. After a series of negotiations between Zhang Xueliang and various representatives of the Chinese Communist Party, Mao prepared and signed these documents, in essence

the peace agreement between the Communists and the Nationalists. The goals of the agreement are laid out clearly at the beginning: to resist further invasion by Japan and reclaim captured territories; to unite the two militaries, and to set up a new democratic government for China. Mao prepared the document for Zhang's signature as the representative of the Northeast Army, but Zhang purportedly presented it to Chiang Kai-shek during the Xi'an Incident for the latter's signature. As we now know, no official peace agreement was signed during those tense 12 days when the Young Marshal held Chiang Kai-shek under house arrest, though both sides did agree to establish a united front against Japan and also to release prisoners accused of inciting anti-Japanese riots.

抗日救國協定

- 一、在抗日救國爭取民族生存之共同要求下東北軍代表張學良紅軍代表毛澤東互矢最高之誠信與決心一致努力於下列之偉大而艱苦的革命鬥爭：
 - 甲、對日武裝抗戰，保衛中國收復失地。
 - 乙、實現全國各黨各派各界各軍的抗日聯合戰線。
 - 丙、實現依民主綱領而建立的中華民主共和國。
- 二、為加速以上政治任務之完成起見協定之雙方應各在其軍事政治所及之區域及全國一切可能範圍之內對於下列諸項作一致之實踐：
 - 甲、用一切努力進行全國停止內戰（停止進攻紅軍）之運動促成全國各黨各派各界各軍（主要是中國國民黨及蔣氏全軍）實行真正之抗日戰爭。
 - 乙、普遍的組織並發動工農商學兵各界人民群眾之抗日救亡運動。
 - 丙、用一切努力推動全國各黨各派各界各軍為建立真正民主共和國而鬥爭迅速召集基於普選權選舉的全國國會組織全國國防政府。
 - 丁、徹底保障人民集會結社言論出版之自由。
- 三、雙方同意在最近將來之適當時機向各黨各派各界各軍提議共同發起各黨各派各界各軍及全國各民衆團體之抗日救國代表大會討論抗日救國統一戰線之統一鬥爭綱領並產生

5 (copy number 2)

TRANSLATION:

Resistance Against Japan Agreement

1. Under the principle of saving the nation from the Japanese invasion, the representative of the Northeast Army, Zhang Xueliang, and the representative of the Red Army, Mao Zedong, agree to contribute high mutual reliance and trust between the two parties, and strive to achieve the success of the mission as follows:

- A. To resist the invasion of Japan and regain the lost territories by a military equipped to save China.
- B. To implement the united alliance of all political divisions and all armies across the nation.

C. To implement the set up of a new national government rooted in democracy.

2. In order to accomplish the above political missions, both parties commit to execute the following activities in their military territories across every aspect of the nation:

- A. Strive to immediately stop the civil war (cease the attack of the Red Army) across the nation; to advocate the cooperation between all political divisions, and armies (particularly the Nationalist Government and armies under Chiang's rule) across the nation in order to implement the military activities of resistance against Japan.

聯合之戰鬥機構在召集此種大會之前先開發起人會議完成大會召集之一切必要準備。

四. 在抗戰作戰時雙方軍事力量各擔任一定戰線取得互相聯繫與協同動作以此去配合全國抗戰力量在統一指揮下之一致的堅決的動作完成驅逐日本帝國主義出中國的任務。

五. 雙方互相保證不得在各該合作對方政權下及部隊中作違反本協定各條之宣傳與行動。但雙方均保持其政治上組織上之獨立性。

六. 在上列原則下雙方得互訂關於軍事或某一向題的個別協定。

七. 本協定在雙方代表簽字互換後發生効力。

八. 本協定之修改或增加須得雙方之同意。

一九三六年 月 日

東北軍代表

紅軍代表

王德林



5 (copy number 2)

B. Organize activities of resistance against the Japanese invasion among citizens, industry, business, and rural entities across the nation.
 C. Across the country, promote the set up of a new national government rooted in democracy; call for an urgent national congress in accordance with universal suffrage to organize the national defense government.
 D. Absolute entitlements to citizens of their rights of free speech, gathering, formation of community and association, as well as publication.
 3. In the nearest best timing, the two parties agree to initiate and organize a national conference among all political divisions and all armies in order to establish strategies and plans to resist the Japanese invasion. Before the conference, the two parties arrange initiative meetings to discuss and organize all necessary preparation.
 4. During the war of resistance against the Japanese invasion, the two parties shall take their own military responsibilities, however be wholly cooperative on all military activities. Under the command of the united national power of resistance against Japan, the two parties are to accomplish the mission to stop the Japanese invasion of China.
 5. The two parties guarantee their political divisions and armies will not violate any clause of this agreement with any propaganda or activities. Nevertheless, the two parties retain their political sovereignty.
 6. Based upon the principles of the above clauses, the two parties shall establish, by mutual consent, military or specific policies on particular issues.
 7. This agreement shall take effect upon signature of the representative of each of the two parties.
 8. Any amendment to this agreement requires the mutual consent of both parties.
 1936 (empty) Month (empty) Day
 Northeast Army Representative (empty)
 Red Army Representative (Mao's signature and personal stamp)
 \$300,000 - 500,000
 HKD\$2,400,000 - 3,800,000

毛澤東 (1893-1976) 手抄文件

手抄文件，署名紅軍代表，並蓋有印章。共二頁，8vo尺寸，日期為一九三六年十月至十二月間，書寫地點不詳。此「抗日救國協定」原準備交予張學良簽名，但終未能簽成。有輕微繡摺與褪色，四角摺損，上緣有迴紋針留下之污跡與穿孔。第二頁為副本，與正本幾乎完全相同，並同樣有毛澤東簽章。兩份文件保存狀態類似。

國共「抗日救國協定」兩份。繼張學良與中國共產黨代表多次協商後，由毛澤東親自擬定並簽署此國共「抗日救國協定」。文件開頭明列協議之目標，亦即對日本武裝抗戰、保衛中國、收復失地；實現抗日聯合陣線，建立中華民主共和國。毛澤東本希望張學良以東北軍統帥身分簽署此文件，然而張學良卻在西安事變期間將文件交由蔣介石簽署。國共最終未能簽署抗日救國協定，然而張學良因禁蔣介石十二天後，國共雙方也確實同意共同抗日，並且釋放在抗日活動中被捕的人士。

余誠意救國，到現在反成為悞國。余
平生以信義自許，不期有今日，余最痛
心者，為日本小鬼所快意，余不願見亡國
之事，願自了，而使仇事好了，並願為國
諸公，自心上加以醒覺，介公方面余
已再三陳之矣。想介公聰慧過人，乞再
察言之，自為三叩首矣。

張君良

廿六年一月
六日夜

ZHANG XUELIANG. 1901-2001.

Autograph Manuscript Signed in character 5 times, 8 pp, 16mo, n.p., "night January 6, 26th year of the Republic" (i.e. 1937), housed in a small red leatherette journal, very minor wear.

THE YOUNG MARSHALS FAREWELL MESSAGES, WRITTEN ON THE PLANE RIDE BETWEEN XI'AN AND NANJING. After the release of Chiang Kai-shek on December 25, Zhang Xueliang chose to return to the capital with the Generalissimo. Once there, Chiang had Zhang arrested and tried in a military tribunal, where he was convicted and sentenced to ten years (but wound up spending most of the rest of his life in confinement).

This document, a series of messages to the people of China, his family and friends, reveals Zhang's intention to kill himself rather than be subjected to the unknown humiliation that awaited him.

From the first part, translated: "I sincerely have faith in the salvation of the country; however my conduct has been anti-national. Having vowed to be a faithful and trustworthy man, I never expected to let this happen. The most heartbreaking thing is seeing the Japanese find pleasure in their oppression over the Chinese. Rather than witness the fall of our country,

I will take my own life. Hopefully this will end some problems. I wish the leaders of our country to be morally conscious with an awareness of their actions. I have repeatedly expressed my thoughts to Mr. Chiang who possesses extraordinary intelligence. If Mr. Chiang would reconsider my opinions, I would greatly appreciate it

To his family, Zhang writes: "I your brother (father) was straight forwardly reckless. I worked for the salvation of our country, however had no good solutions. The Northwest incident was never planned. Therefore, I came to the capital alone hoping to end the problems. My intention was to save the country from Japanese imperialism and had never expected to let things turn out like this. I do not want to stay alive if it let other problems arise because of me. Even though I may not have directly caused their death, I am indirectly responsible. I take total responsibility for all the problems. For our country and our families, all the Zhang descendants will swear to take revenge against Japan and will not forget this in the future." The rest of the document, addressed to T.V. Soong, Jimmy Elder, General Tan Enbo, and two others, gives detailed instructions regarding the dispensation of Zhang's vast estate.

\$40,000 - 60,000 HKD \$300,000 - 400,000

張學良（1901-2001）手書

親筆簽名信，共五枚簽名，共八頁，16mo 尺寸，書寫地點不詳。日期為 中華民國二十六年（一九三七年）一月六日。置於紅色小皮套內，磨損 極輕微。「少帥」張學良由西安飛往南京途中所寫之告別信。

張學良十二月二十五日將蔣介石釋放後，選擇與蔣介石一同返回南京。抵達南京後，蔣介石立即下令將張學良逮捕，以軍法審判。張學良被判 十年有期徒刑，但最終以軟禁形式度過終身。

本文件為張學良寫給親友及全中國人民的一系列訴求，文中表示寧可自 盡也不願意接受屈辱。

文件第一部分的大意如下：余誠意救國，到現在反成為誤國。平生以信 義自詡，不期有今日。余最痛心者，為日本小鬼所快意。余不願見亡國 之事，願自了，而使他事好了，並盼當國諸公良心上加以醒覺。介公方 面，余已再三陳之矣。想介公聰慧過人，乞再察良言，良為三叩首矣。

張學良叮囑家人部分概略轉述如下：兄(父)生性直魯，救國有心，為事 之計，西北端起，非余所初計。余支身來京，期了去，以救國家身， 勿曰本帝國主義所快，不期有今日，余不願留求一身，而使事變，更生 枝節，余雖不殺伯仁，伯仁因我而死，余當負其責也，願張氏子孫為國 為家，同日本不共戴天之仇，願世世勿忘，傳弟、妹、子、姪、女、

甥、兒全體。

文件末尾則是向宋子文、詹姆士 •奧德 (Jimmy Elder)、譚恩波將軍及 另兩人交代張家財產的分配。



Shanghai, c.1936

7

LYON, HYLAND "BUD." 1908–1973.

A large collection of photographs, correspondence, and memorabilia, much of it relating to Lyon's years in China, 1934–1941, but also including early and late material, as follows:

Box 1

Album of Lyon's early years, with photographs of him as an infant, child and young man, along with early letters to his grandmother.

Album of Lyon's Hollywood years, 1925–1934, including film stills and images of him as an auto mechanic, actor, stunt man, and pilot.

LYON'S CORRESPONDENCE FROM CHINA: 89 letters (Autograph Letters Signed and Letters Signed), approximately 250 pp, 4to and 8vo, various places in China and the Pacific, September 14, 1934 to July 21, 1940, on various letterheads including the CNAC, Nan-Hu Airfield, and several ocean liners, most to his grandmother but a few other correspondents, being a dear, detailed first-hand narrative of his years in China in the service of the CNAC, the Young Marshal, and others.

Box 2

A large collection of documents and photographs relating to CNAC, the aviation ground school at Nan-Hu Airfield, and his work post-Xi'an Incident with the Young Marshal's family. Includes correspondence and a

large series of telegrams sent back and forth between Lyon, Julius Barr, James Elder, and other influential figures.

4 small metal luggage tags stamped "Marshal Chang Hsiao Liang" and individually numbered (26, 129, 172, 300).

11 Autograph Letters and Notes Signed by Edith Chao, to Mr. Lyon, along with several canceled checks also signed by her, and together with a checkbook bearing an inscription identifying it as the Young Marshal's.

Box 3

A collection of early photos relating to Lyon's childhood and film career. Approximately 20 Autograph Letters Signed of Dee St. Claire, the showgirl Lyon followed to China, c.1935; together with a signed photograph of St. Claire.

A small accordion file with printed cards, many annotated, of Lyon's China contacts.

Typed transcriptions of Lyon's letters, likely by his grandmother Jane Hunter, housed in blue 3-ring binder.

A collection of Lyon's auto and pilot's licenses from China, etc.

A large piece of shrapnel removed from Lyon's body, 1930s.

A small address book and journal, dated March-July 1937, describing an illness and hospital stay, plus his movements about Hangkow with Elder and Julius Barr.

Box 4

Original correspondence from Jane C. Hunter, Lyon's grandmother,

1930s-1950s, covering his years in China. Over 200 letters containing much news of family and life in US, commentary on Bud's letters home. Trunk 1

21 3-ring binders featuring Lyon's typed narrative illustrated with photographs and clippings, titled "China in the Raw" and covering the years 1935-1941, quoting heavily from his own writings as well as news sources.

Approximately 4000 frames of 35 mm film negatives housed in 9 red leatherette albums and consecutively numbered: images of Lyon's years in China.

3 red leatherette albums, oblong 8vo, each with mounted gelatin silver prints of Lyon's images, various sizes (2x3 inches to 5 x 7 inches), including images of city and country life in China in the 1930s, the various CNAC airplanes Lyon worked on, Chinese in formation, and atrocities committed by Japanese troops, among others.

Trunk 2

A large collection (exceeding 2000) of loose silver gelatin prints of Lyon's photos of China, most 4x5 inches, many with his photographer's stamp, some identified in pencil. Views of people, places, and events in China, 1935-1941.

Trunks 3-4

Lyon's personal papers from his later years, including documentation relating to patent efforts and machine shop business, personal correspondence and photographs. Together with a large collection of clippings and newspapers from his years in China.

Other items include: Lyon's CNAC pilot's blazer, 3 lithographed CNAC posters from the period, and a set of embroidered CNAC "wings"; a collection of travel labels from passenger liners and hotels throughout the far east; a collection of stamps of the period; a calligraphic wall hanging; and a canister of film featuring an early newsreel biography of the Young Marshal.



Bud Lyon, c.1929



In Hollywood



The showgirl Lyon followed to China



Assembling the Young Marshal's Boeing



Repairing planes for CNAC



7

"CHINA IN THE RAW."

The sheer volume of Hyland "Bud" Lyon's written and photographic record of his years in China—along with the other memorabilia he collected—tells us that he was well aware of his unique position as a witness to history.

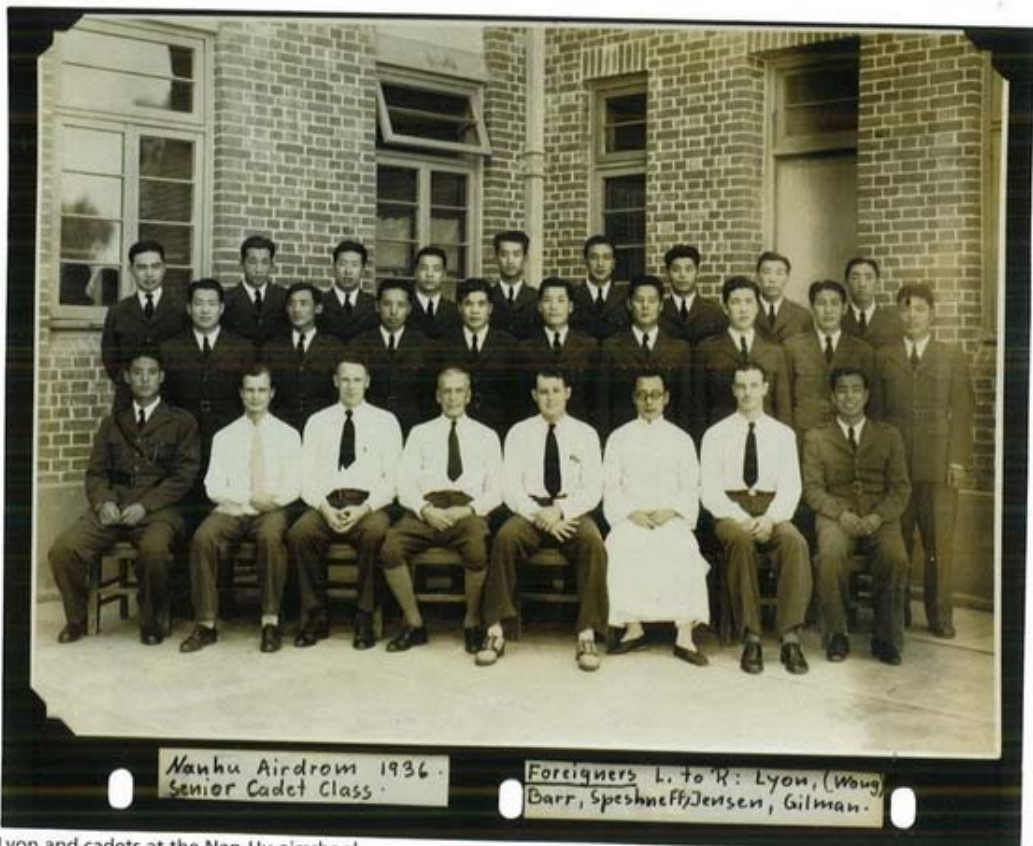
The photographs speak for themselves. The correspondence is equally rich: Lyon had an open and affectionate relationship with his maternal grandmother, and his letters to her are lively and detailed. In a letter dated January 2, 1935, he describes how he landed his first job in China: "on the morning of Nov. 27th, I got a telephone call from Frank Cole, who is the chief mechanic for Marshal Chang Hsueh-Liang, one of the modern Chinese heroes. Frank asked me to come out to Lunghwa aerodrome right away; said he had a job for me. Lunghwa is about 10 miles south of Shanghai proper ... when I got there I learned that the Marshal had purchased 2 airplanes in the States and they had just arrived that morning, completely disassembled and crated ... Marshal Chang's equipment ordinarily is kept at Hangchow, which is the army aviation base 100 miles inland, or Hankow, which is a smaller army post 575 miles inland, but because of the size of the crates, they decided to assemble the planes at Shanghai, and fly them upriver." Though the job for the Young Marshal was only to last a few weeks, the CNAC execs who watched Lyon work over the next few weeks quickly decided to offer him permanent work (this after having rejected him when he first applied earlier in the year).

Lyon soon found himself flying all over China, repairing CNAC's airplanes and occasionally salvaging crash scenes, all the while taking photographs and writing letters home. The presence of the Communist "bandits" and the KMT military did not escape his attention. After a tour "in the sticks" with CNAC, he was hired once again by the Young Marshal's team, soon working as a co-pilot alongside the Marshal's chief pilot and operations manager, Julius Barr.

Quickly Lyon became one of the Young Marshal's "insiders," alongside Barr, Englishman Jimmy Elder (manager of all operations for the Young Marshal), and Royal Leonard (personal pilot for Chiang Kai-shek). In late 1936 Lyon found himself assigned teaching duties at the ground school at Hankow, placed there by Elder. Somehow he and one other pilot found themselves at Xi'an on December 12, as Lyon reveals in a one-page manuscript found among his papers, dated December 15, 1936: "We are entirely surrounded by police and troops and are not allowed to leave the airfield or to touch our personal property. In fact we cannot even relieve ourselves without being accompanied...." During the period of the Xi'an Incident, Lyon and the other pilots ferried parties back and forth, and Lyon was definitely on board when Zhang Xueliang returned to the capital after the release of Chiang Kai-shek. On January 18, 1937 he wrote to his grandmother: "Things are still unsettled here, we don't know yet how they will turn out as the Northern armies and Nanking seem to be no nearer to a settlement than they were three weeks ago. I am still, for the most part playing bodyguard to Jim Elder and keeping him company as much as possible. Fortunately, Miss Chao, a very beautiful and charming girl, who is really the Marshal's second wife ... was able to get out of Sian on the 9th, and arrived here on the 11th. A very lucky break for her. The plane which brought her arrived after dark ... and Mr. Elder and I met her at the airfield and escorted her to her home ... Whenever she does have to go out, I am always called to accompany her." The same letter reports on Lyon's apparent espionage activities: keeping tabs on a gang of five Russians who frequently tail the American crew; reporting the capture of another spy, known by the alias "Pick," a mercenary who last worked for a European power who became a double agent for the Communists. From April 4, 1937: "For the past three and a half months, in fact ever since the day the



7



Lyon and cadets at the Nan-Hu airdschool



Lyon's CNAC tunic

revolt started (Dec. 12), Mr. Elder, Barr, Leonard; and I have been doing everything and anything possible to assist in straightening things out for the Marshal, to preserve his personal property (what we could), protect members of his family against political fanatics, etc. Each and every one of us has had a number of singularly unusual and outstanding experiences during this period of extremely varied operations.... " In fact Lyon would continue to work on behalf of the Young Marshal until 1941. He gives some details in his letters, but another rich primary source is the large collection of telegrams, many written in code, between Lyon, Barr, Elder, and other members of the inner circle.

\$50,000 - 80,000

HKD\$400,000 - 600,000



7

海嵐・里昂 (Hyland "Bud" Lyon, 1908-1973) 珍藏

海嵐・里昂先生之收藏品，包括照片、書信及其他收藏物，其中有部分為里昂先生旅華時期所積存，但亦有其早期及晚期收藏品，詳述如下：

第一盒

- 里昂先生早年相簿。內有里昂先生嬰兒時期、孩童時期以及年輕時候的照片，和早年寫給外祖母的信件。
- 里昂先生好萊塢時期（1925-1934）的相簿，內有他擔任普通演員、特技演員、飛機師和修車技工的劇照。
- 約有4000張里昂先生旅居於中國時所攝影的35厘米底片，分別裝在9個紅色皮革小本子裡，每一張按順序編號。
- 6冊紅色皮革相本，橢圓形8vo尺寸，每一冊皆裝有里昂先生的鑲銀照片，尺寸不一（2x3及5x7吋），攝影內容包括一九三零年代中國的城市及田野生活、里昂曾經維修過的中國航空公司各種不同的機種、中國軍隊陣式、日本軍隊的暴行以及其它事件的紀錄。

第二盒

- 里昂先生在中國航空公司、南湖駕訓學校、及協助張學良家族的相關照片與文件。其中包括多封書信，以及流傳於朱利斯・巴爾(Julius Barr)、詹母士・奧德(James Elder)等重要人物之間的電報。
- 四個金屬製行李牌，上面印有「張學良」字樣，編號26、129、172和300。
- 趙一荻夫人寫給里昂先生的簽名信及便條。趙一荻夫人的作廢支票一張，及印有張學良印記之支票本。



第三盒

- 里昂先生早年及演藝時期照片。
- 大約二十封女藝人 Dee St. Claire 的簽名信及一張簽名照（里昂先生一九三五年是追隨此女藝人前往中國的）。
- 伸縮式小型資料夾，內有印製小卡片，上面記載聯絡人資料。
- 藍色三孔資料夾，內有里昂先生書信打字稿，可能是由外祖母杭特女士（Jane Hunter）轉錄。
- 里昂先生的汽車及飛行駕照。
- 一片在一九三〇年由里昂先生身上取出的彈殼碎片。
- 一本通訊錄與一本一九三七年三月至七月的日記，日記記載生病住院經過，以及與朱利斯·巴爾和詹姆士·奧德在漢口行動的點滴。

第四盒

- 外祖母杭特女士（Jane C. Hunter）三〇年代至五〇年代（亦即里昂旅華期間）寫給里昂先生的書信原稿。信中談及美國的家庭生活，並回應里昂先生信中所提到的事項。

第一箱

- 二十一個三孔資料夾，裡面有里昂所記載事物的打字稿，並有照片與剪報，取名為「原汁原味的中國」（China in the Raw），記錄一九三五至一九四一年間事，主要資料來源為里昂手稿與報紙報導。

第二箱

- 兩千多張里昂先生所拍攝的明膠銀鹽照片，尺寸為4x5吋，部分蓋有私人印，部分有鉛筆記號。照片中多為一九三五至一九四一年間中國的人、事、物。

第三箱與第四箱

- 里昂先生晚年所收藏之物品，包括專利申請文件、機械工廠文件、個人書信、照片以及旅華期間的各種報章與剪報。
- 箱中還有里昂先生擔任中國航空公司機師時的制服外套、三張同時期的版畫式中國航空公司海報、整套中國航空公司刺繡徽章、東亞地區各航空公司與酒店的貼紙、當代郵票選集、書法作品一幅、張學良傳記影片一卷。

「原汁原味的中國」（China in the Raw）

海嵐·里昂先生關於中國的收藏物之多，其中包括文字記錄與攝影作品，足以說明其作為歷史見證人的特殊立場。光是照片就足以令人讚嘆，且文字記錄亦豐富精彩。里昂先生與外祖母杭特女士（Jane Hunter）尤其親近，旅華期間給外祖母寫了不少精彩詳實的家書。在一封一九三五年一月

二日寫的信中，里昂描述自己在中國錄取第一份工的心情：「十一月二十七日早晨，我接到法蘭克·科爾（Frank Cole）的電話。科爾是中國當代英雄人物張學良大元帥的總機師。科爾叫我馬上前往龍華機場，說有工作給我做。龍華機場位於上海南邊十里處。...我抵達龍華機場後，科爾告訴我大元帥從美國訂了兩架飛機，今早剛剛送到，但還未組裝，零件還在箱中。...張大元帥的飛機本應送往南邊一百里處的杭州空軍基地，或內陸五百七十五里的漢口軍營，然而因為木箱體積龐大，因而決定在上海就地組裝，組裝好再將飛機飛到內陸。」這份工里昂先生只做了兩週，然而中國航空公司高層人士看到他認真工作的態度之後，決定聘用他做永久職員（里昂先生先前申請過該公司職缺，但遭拒絕）。

里昂先生隨後飛遍全中國，有時修理中國航空公司的飛機，有時收拾殘機殘骸，每次必照相紀錄，並寫信回家。他同時也注意到了中國國內國民黨與「共匪」相鬥的狀況。被中國航空公司派到偏遠地區工作了一段時間之後，里昂先生又再度重回張學良大元帥的工作團隊，在張學良的總機師兼業務經理朱利斯·巴爾（Julius Barr）身邊擔任副駕駛。里昂先生很快地就成為張學良身邊的親信，與朱利斯·巴爾（Julius Barr）、蔣介石私人機師羅耀·雷諾（Royal Leonard）及張學良的英籍業務總管詹姆士·奧德（Jimmy Elder）打成一片。一九三六年，里昂先生被奧德先生派到漢口擔任教官，隨後在該年十二月十二日隨同另一名機師前往西安。里昂先生在一九三六年十二月十五日的一份文件中記載：「我們被軍警全全包圍，不准離開空軍基地，不准碰自己的個人財物，連上廁所都要有人陪同...」西安事變期間，里昂先生與另幾名飛機駕駛負責來回載送人員。張學良釋放蔣介石後，兩人一同飛回南京時，里昂先生也在飛機上。里昂先生在一九三七年一月十八日寫給外祖母的信中說：「目前局勢依然詭譎。已經三週了，但北方軍隊與南京的國民黨依舊談不攏。我的工作則是陪隨詹姆士·奧德先生，充當他的保鏢。張大元帥的二房，一位非常貌美的趙小姐，很幸運地在九日從西安逃了出來，十一日抵達此地。真是驚險！搭載趙小姐的飛機是晚上飛進來的，我和奧德先生到機場去接她，把她帶回家。...現在趙小姐每要出門，總是會叫我陪同她。」信中同時還記載著當時的各種閒話活動，包括尾隨五名跟蹤美國人員的俄國人，以及逮捕一名被共產黨收買、代號 Pick 的歐洲雙面間諜。

里昂先生在一九三七年四月四日寫道：「過去三個半月以來，也就是西安事變（十二月十二日）發生以來，朱利斯·巴爾、羅耀·雷諾、詹姆士·奧德和我四個人整天都在幫助張學良大元帥處理家務，保護他的家人，好避免被政治狂熱份子欺負。我們每一個人在這期間都過到了千載難逢、千變萬化的人生經歷。」直到一九四一年為止，里昂先生都在為張學良服務，從他的信中可略窺一二，其餘則要檢視朱利斯·巴爾、羅耀·雷諾、詹姆士·奧德及其他張學良身邊親信彼此之間所傳遞以代號書寫的電報了。



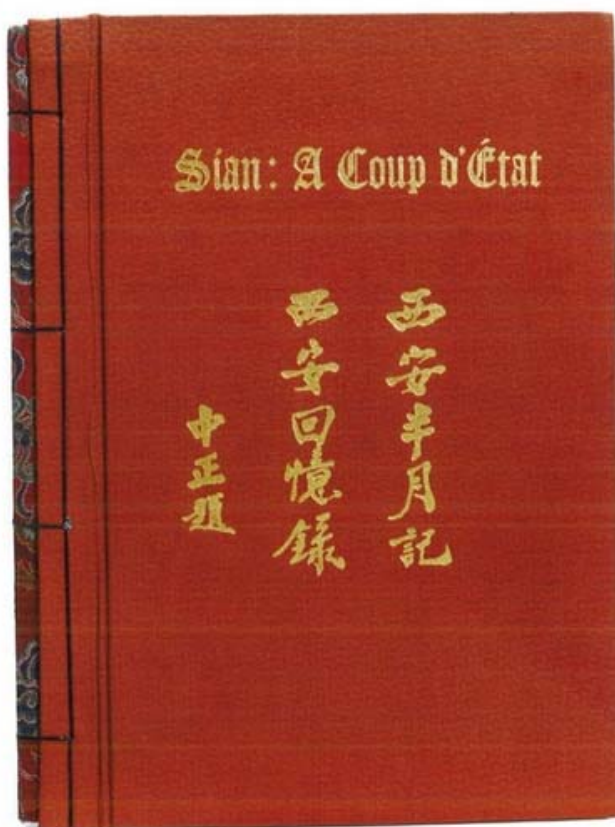
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CHIANG, MAYLING SOONG. 1898-2003, & CHIANG KAI-SHEK. 1887-1975.

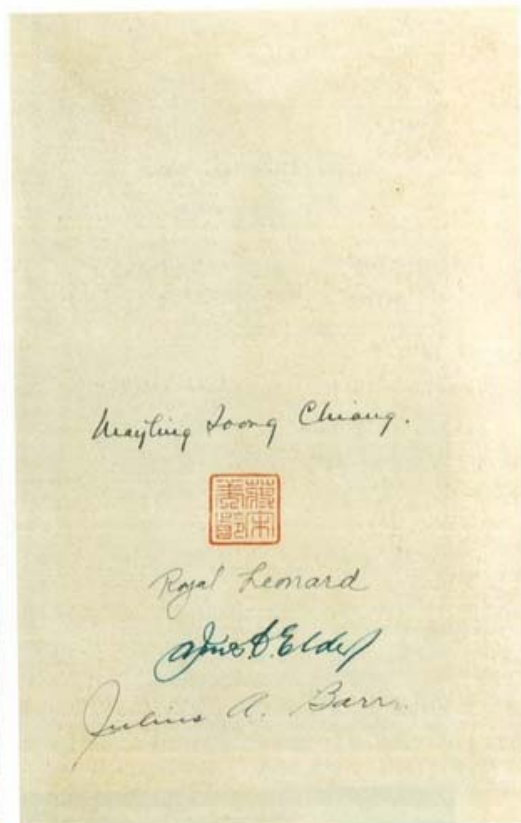
Sian: A Coup d'Etat / A Fortnight in Sian: Extracts From a Diary. Shanghai: The China Publishing Company, 1937.

8vo. 119 pp. Printed on Chinese handmade bamboo paper, leaves unopened; original red silk over boards, gilt stamped title. Some discoloration to signature page and pastedowns, light wear to covers.

SIGNED by Madame Chiang Kai-shek ("Mayling Soong Chiang") and also with her stamp; also signed by Chiang's personal pilot Royal Leonard, Zhang's "head of operations" James C. Elder, and Zhang's chief pilot Julius Barr.

\$500 - 700

HKD\$4,000 - 6,000



8

蔣宋美齡（1898-2003）與蔣介石（1887-1975）藏書一冊

《西安兵變記：西安兩週日記節錄》（*Sian: A Coup d'Etat / A Fortnight in Sian: Extracts From a Diary*）。上海：中國出版公司（The China Publishing Company）1937年發行。8vo尺寸，共119頁。中國手工竹漿紙印製，分頁尚未裁切。書殼由絲綢包紙板，書名燙金。簽名頁與內頁有些許褪色，封面輕微磨損。

帶有蔣宋美齡（蔣介石夫人）簽名及印璽，並由蔣介石私人飛機駕駛雷諾•雷諾（Royal Leonard），蔣介石行動總策畫詹母士•奧德（James C. Elder）和蔣介石總機師朱利斯•巴爾（Julius Barr）署名。

End of Sale



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