

# 新发现的西安事变历史文件解密

关于海岚.里昂的珍藏

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编者按：

“西安事变”是中国近代史的转折点。当时，已经面临被消灭命运的中共及其武装力量红军，由此得以生存，并在国军与日军血战的缝隙中得以坐大，并最终在日本失败后从国府手中夺取政权。

本刊获得 v 的最新“西安事变”原始史料证明，早在事变前半年多，毛泽东、彭德怀就联名写信给张学良，表示要撤退前线的红军，正式提出要与张学良联合组织“国防政府与抗日联军”。在张与毛由人牵线联系上之后，才有这封毛、彭致张的信函。（不过，“12.9”学生运动领导人宋黎和刘鼎的回忆录都载有张学良加入了中共之说。而且宋黎就是介绍人。）1936 年 4 月，周恩来同特工首领之一的李克农与张学良曾经会面。

第二封信由毛泽东、周恩来、博古、张闻天代名，日期为 1936 年 8 月，共 6 页。最后一页是众多国共领导人的联络假名及一些暗号。仅第 1 页的若干意见，就提出了如何夺取兰州，出兵绥远，进占甘、凉、肃，取宁夏，控制陕甘宁交界处的黄河东岸，通过已经安排好的新疆配合，最后打通苏联的具体用兵计划。该计划显示，从目的到具体措施，它都与抗日无关。它旨在全力打击以蒋中正为首的国民政府的抗日力量，从而有利于苏联及日本。这就表明，西安事变是一起卖国事变。

第三份引人注目的文件共有八条，一方由毛泽东签字，另一方应由张学良签字。据称由于“事变发生而未来得及签字。其内容是张与毛的相互配合与协调的原则。其中第一条的甲、乙项是建立“联合战线”，丙项则是“建立中华民主共和国”，即他们联合的目标是推翻中华民国。这份以抗日为名的“协定”已经送到张之手，还没有来得及与毛并列签字，蒋已抵达西安，事变随即发生了。

第四份文件的结尾，是张学良在南京被扣之后佯装“自省”的冠冕堂皇的表白。他似乎忘了他早就暗联毛泽东中共，开始了推翻中华民国，卖国予苏联，从而在根本上有利于日本的阴谋活动。这些文件，白纸黑字，赫然在目。

至于李宗仁的文件，则与西安事变无关。那是 1933 年两广对抗南京国民政府之事。而到 1935 年，两广已与国民政府达成协议，共同参加了 1935 年的中国国民党第五次代表大会，决定先清除中共，然后一致对日作战。西安事变前夕，两广为剿灭中共，已派大军北上。只是事变发生，才改变了这一历史进程。

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。这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

常思建自于国的血誠, 始終不懈, 始終不懈

海嵐·里昂珍藏 西安事變歷史文件



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 <sup>a</sup> small lockbox of documents.

## 海岚•里昂 (Hyland "Bud" Lyon)

### 西安事变相关文件

海岚•里昂先生曾做过特技演员、赛车选手及修车师。移居中国之前，他曾在洛杉矶近郊的柏班克 (Burbank) 担任专业飞机维修师，随后在 1934 年因追随一名爱慕已久的女艺人搬往中国上海居住。到了中国之后，里昂先生成为中国航空公司 (CNAC) 飞机技师，与当时身处中国的一小群美侨与外侨共同建立起中国的航空事业。来到中国一年之后，就在他正要放弃回国之时，

东北军阀「少帅」张学良（亦是蒋介石身边最为信赖的一名将领）邀请他担任机械师与飞机副驾驶。在接下来的五年中，里昂先生便受托一直待在张学良及其家人身边，担任张学良的飞机驾驶、机械师与保镖等重要角色，与其共同度过了这段中国近代史上最为混沌的时光。

张学良的父亲是奉天军阀领袖张作霖（1875-1928），曾与蒋介石的国民军对抗，后遭日本关东军暗杀。张学良年少玩事不恭，沉迷烟毒，但在父亲遇刺后一改前非，与蒋介石合作抵抗抗俄，致力于中国的统一大业。

一九三六年四月，张学良背着蒋介石与周恩来谈判，希望结束国共敌对状态。张学良当时虽然一直希望凑成国共合作，能够停止内斗并共同抗日，但却向中国共产党清楚表明国民军应由蒋介石全权掌控，而任何的停战协议也必须得到蒋介石的同意才能签署。然而问题在于蒋介石仇共远远大于仇日，认为日本事小，共产党才是心腹之患。

几个月下来，张学良在剿匪方面毫无进展，使得蒋介石先是恼怒，并开始怀疑张学良的忠诚。张学良因而与共军佯装作战，以掩盖谈判实情。一九三六年十月，蒋介石突然亲率部队大力加强剿共，并且又在绥西战役中大败日军，使得国军抗日士气大振。该年十二月，蒋介石飞抵西安亲自领军剿共，同时也是测试张学良部队的忠诚。蒋抵达西安后，张学良与杨虎城两位将军竭力劝说蒋介石与共产党联手抗日，但蒋介石始终不肯让步。一九三六年十二月十二日，张学良手下冲入蒋介石总部将其逮捕，西安事变由此展开。



西安事变在当时被定调为张学良背党叛国事件，然而或许应该视为迫使蒋介石上谈判桌的一种手法。蒋介石连续两周被拘禁，而张学良与杨虎城则趁此机会要求共产党派遣代表前来西安共商国家前途命运。蒋介石直到生命与自由遭到严重威胁之际才愿意上谈判桌。

十二月十七日，共产党派遣周恩来等人前来西安协商，但谈判未果。十二月二十二日，蒋宋美龄及其兄宋子文抵达西安继续协商，直到十二月二十四日才达成协议。当时蒋介石并未签署任何协议书，但国共敌对状态立即冰释，以便能够协力抗日。

蒋介石被释放后，张学良立即被逮捕，并送军法审判，结果判十年有期徒刑，但最终得以软禁形式度过终身，直到1989年才被释放。西安事变过后不久，张学良托里昂先生担任张妻赵一荻与幼子张闾琳的贴身侍卫。接下来的五年，张学良在上海服刑，而里昂先生协助赵一荻母子处理重要家务，并驾驶飞机带她们四处奔走。里昂先生在一九四一年离开了中国，带着装载个人文件与相片的六大行李箱以及受张家所托储存私密物件的保险箱回到了洛杉矶。



YOUNG MARSHAL  
(Very private)

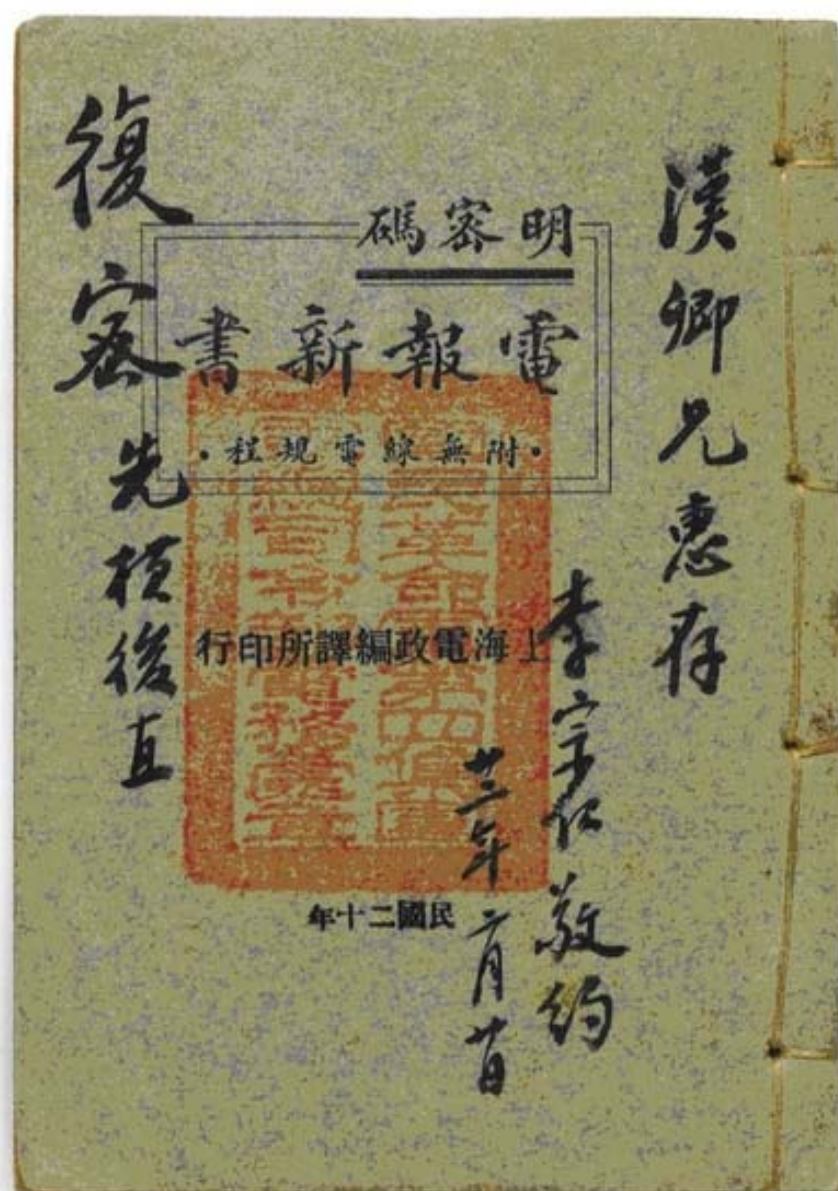


Candid photos of Zhang Xueliang taken by Hyland "Bud" Lyon, 1930s.



Hyland "Bud" Lyon  
in China, c. 1937



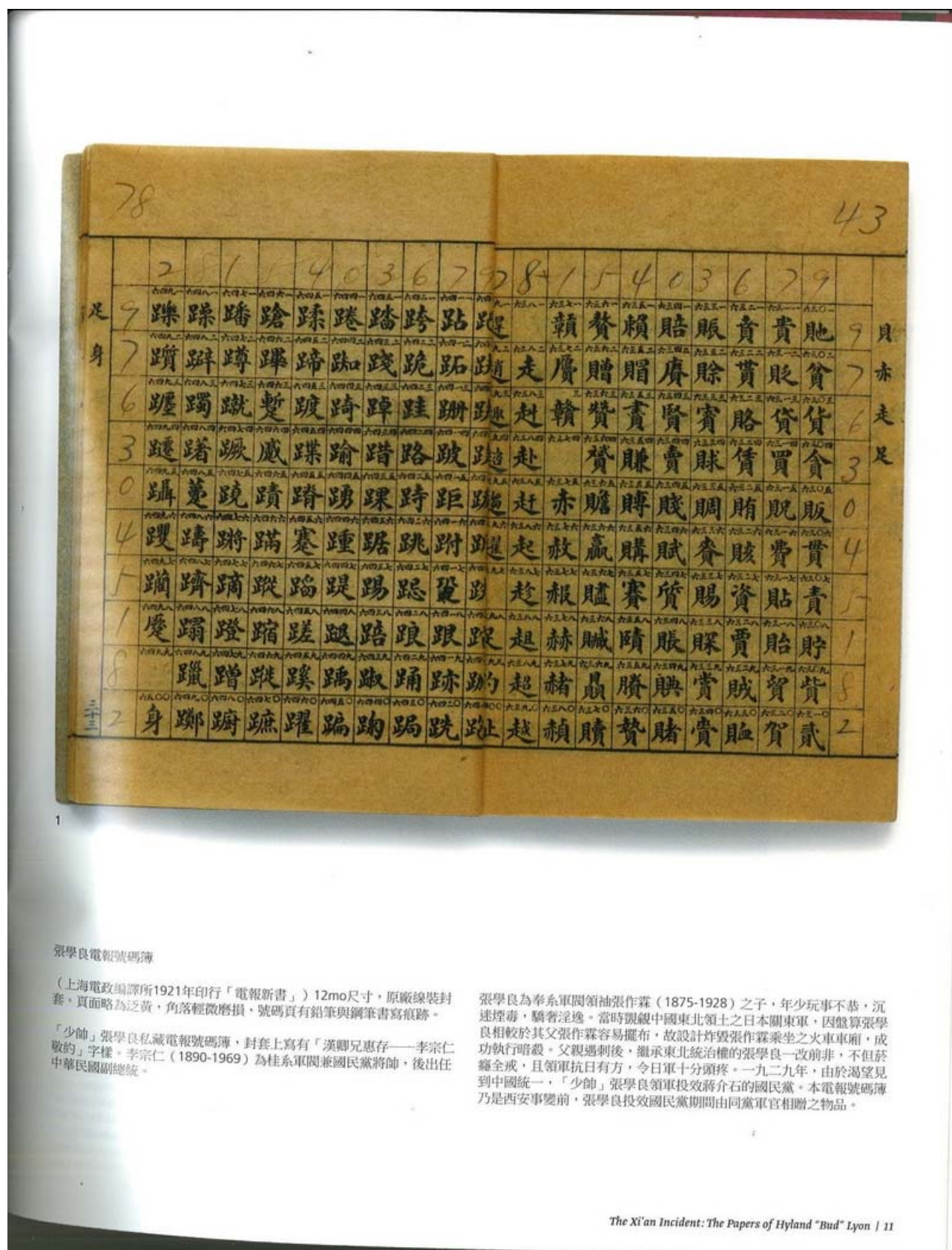


**1**  
**ZHANG XUELIANG'S TELEGRAPH CODE BOOK.**  
*[Telegraph Code Book. Shanghai Electric Transmission Office, 1921.]*  
 12mo. Original printed wrappers, bound with string as issued. Some toning to leaves, corners bumped, pencil and ink annotations throughout the code pages.

**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 DEHUAI. 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  
動，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  
抗日之停戰協定，——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，不論是極  
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,

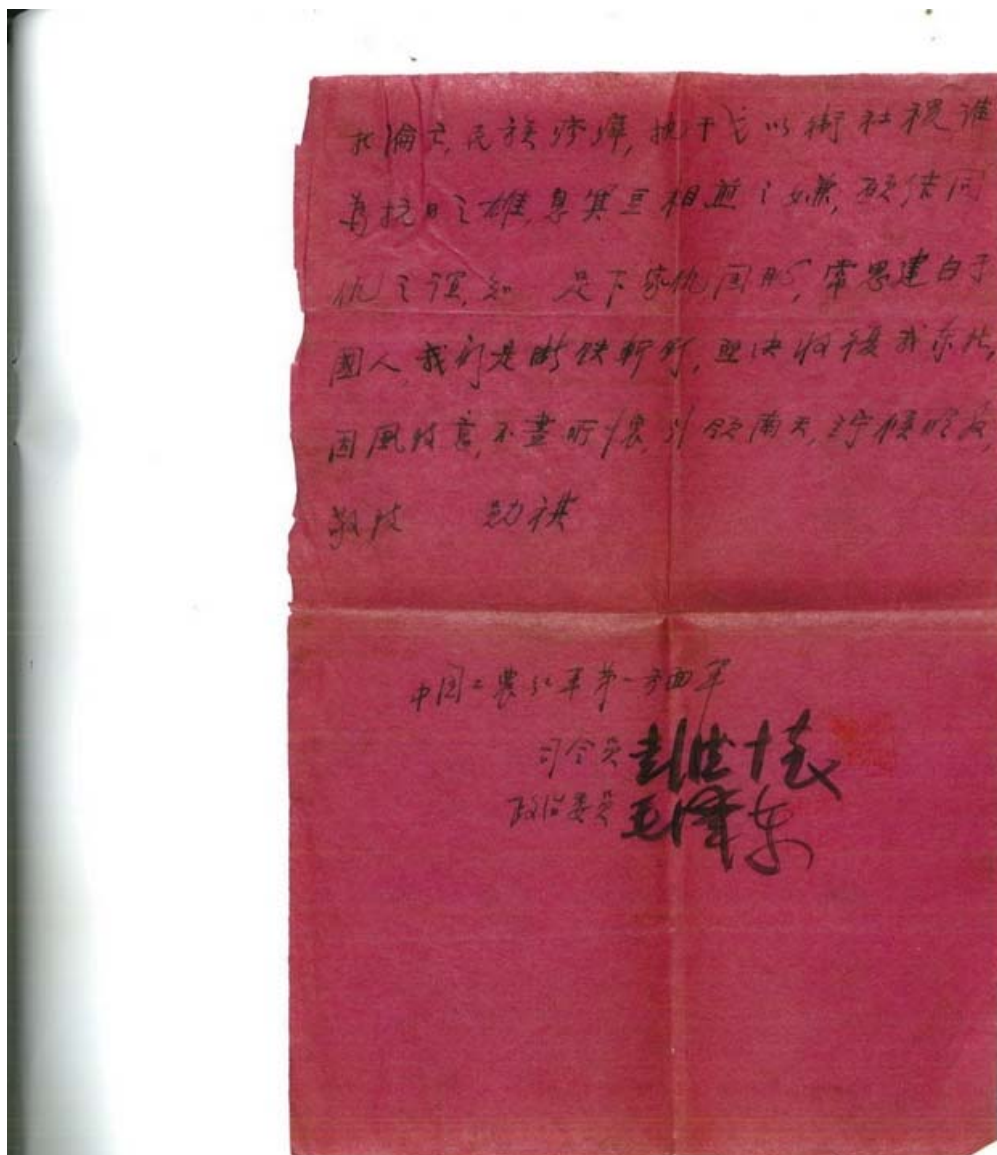
The Red Army of China, 1st Field Army

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）

将军足下：

顷晤少卿团长，欣悉足下与鼎方 对抗日救国的血诚 始终不懈，始终不为环境所打动，对抗日红军，不仅无继续阻扰企图，且愿给以实际帮助，此中华民族之幸运，亦兄等千秋万代的伟业。

今日之事，也非日本应不应该给予打击和抵抗的问题，亦非东北健儿有没有抗日的勇气和决心的问题，而是在决心抗日救国的基础上，以冷静至诚的态度，谨慎（原文作精审）周到的精神，来同盟抗日救国的策略和步骤的问题。

因此特派本方面军政治部李克农同志，传达微忱，并提出下列问题以资讨论。

一、 从本月十六日起，我军即下令撤去甘泉、虜施之围，双方停止敌对行动，同盟抗日。

二、 目前各就原防，做抗日的一十万准备。

三、 各派全权代表商定停战办法，以及抗日的 作战协定——时间地点再商定。

四、 我们提议组织国防政府与抗日联军，汉卿兄有何意见？

五、 在抗日问题上，东北军可能采取的最低限度的步骤，这一步骤不论是积极的或是消极的，汉卿兄有何意见？

当然，上述讨论，只是初步的协商，仍望足下坚定其与日本不共戴天之誓，深切了解红军抗日之诚，达到在抗日联军战线上，共同奋斗。

事急矣，时亦迫矣。万方多难，国势险危，华北沦亡，民族疹痒，枕干戈以卫社稷，谁为抗日之雄，息箕豆相煎之嫌，愿结同仇之谊。知 足下家仇国耻，常思建白于国人。我们是断铁斩钉，坚决收复我东北，因夙致意，不尽所怀，引领南天，伫候明教。

敬致 勋祺

中国工农红军第一方面军

司令员 彭德怀

政治委员 毛泽东



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 3<sup>rd</sup> [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



3

amendations 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): "Salute 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 蓝色笔迹的内容）

李毅（按：即张学良）同志（按：称同志）：

一、 赵年（按：即潘汉年）同志从赵联（按：即苏联）返回，根据赵联同志意见，国内及西北的形势，对于兄所提出的问题及意见，经过慎重讨论，有如下的意见，即令赵年来西安与我兄商酌。

二、 根据二、四方面军北上，西南事变发展，日本对绥、蒙进攻情况，我们认为兄部须立即相约配合红军，选定九、十月间的有利时机，决心发动抗日局面，而以占兰州、打通赵苏，巩固内部，出兵绥远为基本战略方针。

三、 乘蒋注意西南方面无力北顾之际，我们的整个计划，须对于八、九、十三个月完成基本部分。

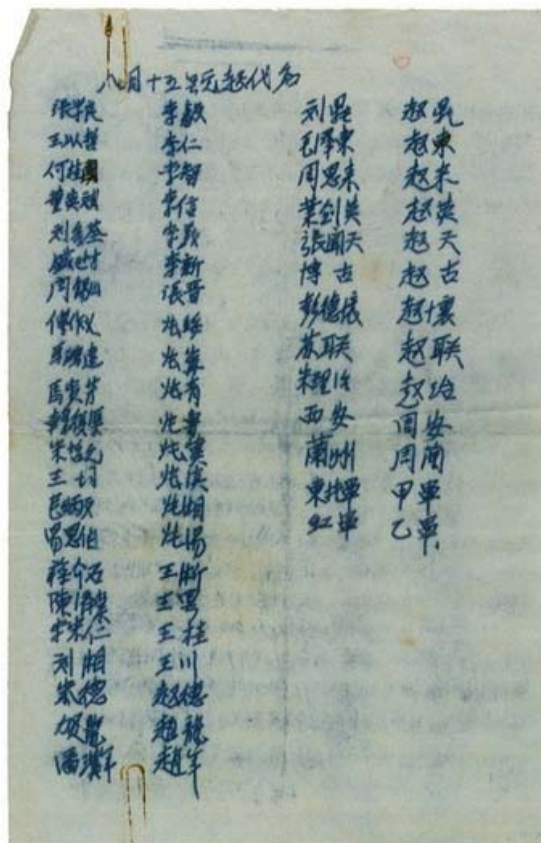
四、 占领兰州是整个计划的枢纽。其方法用东北军守城，红军二、四方面军攻击城外之毛炳文。胜利后红军一部转向兰州上游，给马步芳以打击；然后以一部取甘、凉、肃，一部取宁夏，配合东北军之一部出绥远，抵御德王的进攻，树起抗日的旗帜。红军之另一部则在陕甘宁交界控制黄河东岸，并准备南下策应东北军主力抵抗蒋 的进攻。

五、 东北军以致其三个师好好地控制兰州，如此着成功，则可在今年秋天三个月内，完成打通赵联的任务。我们必须坚信打通赵联是保证西北胜利（更不说全国胜利）的基本点。而要在秋天打通赵联，不使推到冬天气候条件最困难时去做，则必须以占领兰州为枢纽。此战略就巩固内

部来说，好好地完全占领兰州，也是绝对必要的，准备必要时以兰州中心。

六、对甘、凉、肃的占领，最好使用东北军之一部，留出红军在外面用；但如东北军觉有困难，便应以红军之一部用于此方面。因为拿打通赵联的意义来说，占领甘、凉、肃比占领宁夏更为重要。这是不受日本威胁，有永久保障的一条路。新疆的协助与赵联的接触，已不成问题，其详情问赵年同志。





3

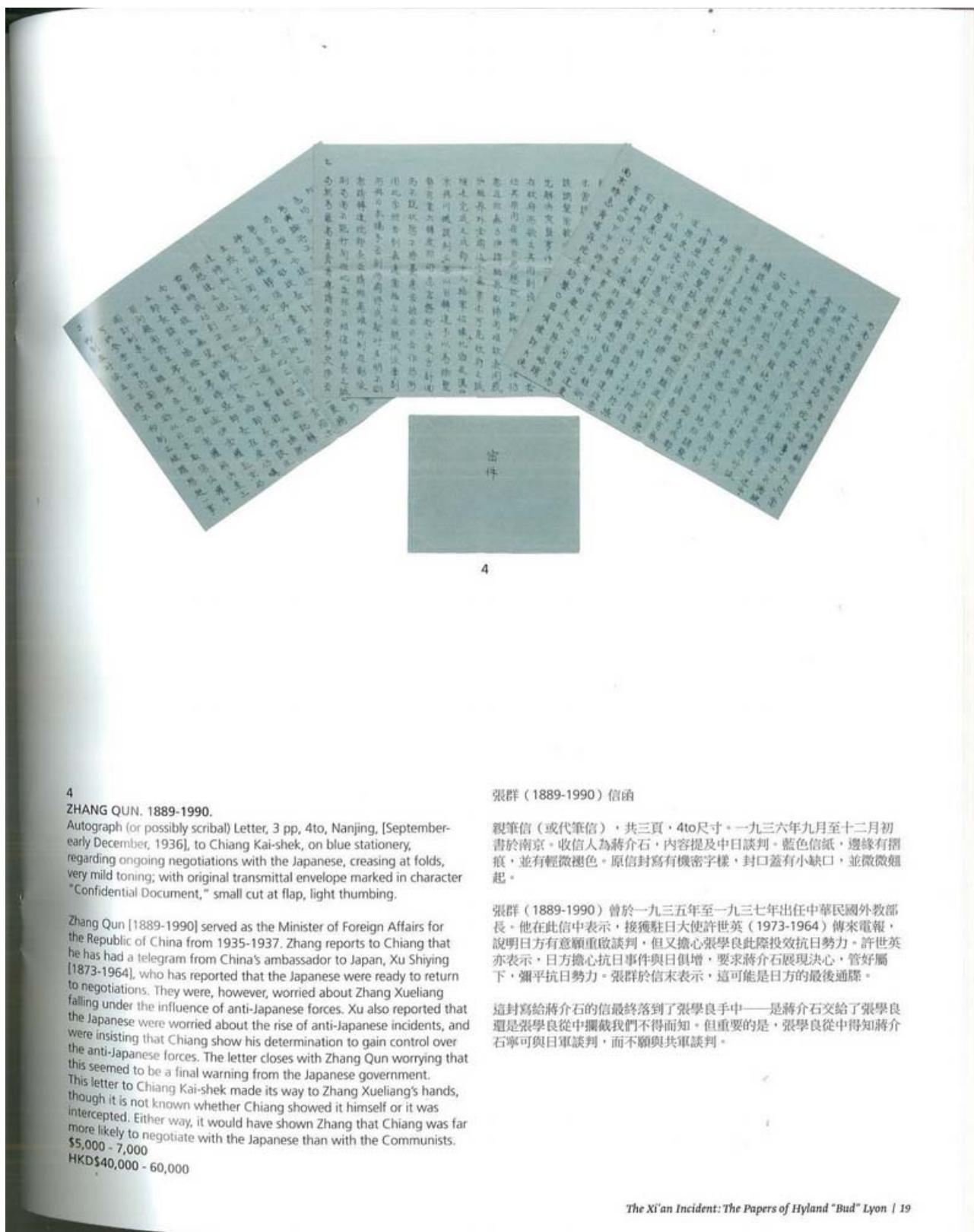
### Coded Name List, Effective August 15

#### Name..... Coded Name

Zhang Xueliang (KMT) ... Li Yi  
Wang Yizhe (KMT) ..... Li Ren  
He Guiguo (KMT)..... Li Zhi  
Dong Yingbin (KMT) ..... Li Xin  
Liu Duoquan (KMT)..... Li Ye  
Sheng Shicai (KMT)..... Li Xin  
Yan Xishan (KMT) ..... Zhang Jin  
Fu Zuoyi (KMT)..... Zhang Sui  
Ma Hongkui (KMT) ..... Zhang Ning  
Ma Bufang (KMT) ..... Zhang Qing  
Han Fujun (KMT)..... Zhang Lu  
Song Zhayuan (KMT)..... Zhang Ji  
Wang Jun (KMT) ..... Zhang Dian  
Mao Bingwen (KMT)..... Zhang Xiang  
Tang Enbo (KMT) ..... Zhang Tang  
Chiang Kaishek (KMT).... Wang Hsi  
Chen Jitang (KMT) ..... Wang Yue  
Li Zongren (KMT) ..... Wang Gui  
Liu Xiang (KMT) ..... Wang Chuan  
Zhu De (CCP)..... Zhao De  
He Long (CCP)..... Zhao Long  
Pan Hannian (CCP)..... Zhao Nian

#### Name.....Coded Name

Liu Ding (CCP)..... Zhao Ding  
Mao Zedong (CCP)..... Zhao Dong  
Zhou Enlai (CCP) ..... Zhao Lai  
Ye Jiangying (CCP) ..... Zhao Ying  
Zhang Wentian (CCP)..... Zhao Tian  
Bo Gu (CCP)..... Zhao Gu  
Peng Dehuai (CCP) ..... Zhao Huai  
Soviet Union ..... Zhao Lian  
Zhu Lizhi (CCP)..... Zhao Zhi  
Xi'an ..... Zhou An  
Lanzhou ..... Zhou Lan  
Northeastern Army..... Army A  
Red Army..... Army B



4  
ZHANG QUN. 1889-1990.  
Autograph (or possibly scribal) Letter, 3 pp, 4to, Nanjing, [September-early December, 1936], to Chiang Kai-shek, on blue stationery, regarding ongoing negotiations with the Japanese, creasing at folds, very mild toning; with original transmittal envelope marked in character "Confidential Document," small cut at flap, light thumbing.

Zhang Qun [1889-1990] served as the Minister of Foreign Affairs for the Republic of China from 1935-1937. Zhang reports to Chiang that he has had a telegram from China's ambassador to Japan, Xu Shiying [1873-1964], who has reported that the Japanese were ready to return to negotiations. They were, however, worried about Zhang Xueliang falling under the influence of anti-Japanese forces. Xu also reported that the Japanese were worried about the rise of anti-Japanese incidents, and were insisting that Chiang show his determination to gain control over the anti-Japanese forces. The letter closes with Zhang Qun worrying that this seemed to be a final warning from the Japanese government. This letter to Chiang Kai-shek made its way to Zhang Xueliang's hands, though it is not known whether Chiang showed it himself or it was intercepted. Either way, it would have shown Zhang that Chiang was far more likely to negotiate with the Japanese than with the Communists.  
\$5,000 - 7,000  
HKD\$40,000 - 60,000

#### 張群（1889-1990）信函

親筆信（或代筆信），共三頁，4to尺寸。一九三六年九月至十二月初書於南京。收信人為蔣介石，內容提及中日談判。藍色信紙，邊緣有摺痕，並有輕微褪色。原信封寫有機密字樣，封口蓋有小缺口，並微微翹起。

張群（1889-1990）曾於一九三五年至一九三七年出任中華民國外交部長。他在此信中表示，接獲駐日大使許世英（1873-1964）傳來電報，說明日方有意願重啟談判，但又擔心張學良此際投效抗日勢力。許世英亦表示，日方擔心抗日事件與日俱增，要求蔣介石展現決心，管好屬下，彌平抗日勢力。張群於信末表示，這可能是日方的最後通牒。

這封寫給蔣介石的信最終落到了張學良手中——是蔣介石交給了張學良還是張學良從中攔截我們不得而知。但重要的是，張學良從中得知蔣介石寧可與日軍談判，而不願與共軍談判。

**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之革命戰爭。

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基礎上之全國國會組織全國國防政府。

丁、徵求保障人民言論結社言論出版之自由。

三、雙方同意在最近將來之適當時候由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擔任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項問題的個別協定。

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  
廿六日夜

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



## 张学良（1901-2001）手书

亲笔签名信，共五枚签名，共八页，16mo 尺寸，书写地点不详。日期为 中华民国二十六年（一九三七年）一月六日。置于红色小皮套内，磨损 极轻微。「少帅」张学良由西安飞往南京途中所写之告别信。

张学良十二月二十五日将蒋介石释放后，选择与蒋介石一同返回南京。抵达南京后，蒋介石立即下令将张学良逮捕，以军法审判。张学良被判 十年有期徒刑，但最终 以软禁形式度过终身。

本文件为张学良写给亲友及全中国人民的一系列诉求，文中表示宁可自尽也不愿意接受屈辱。

文件第一部分的大意如下：余诚意救国，到现在反成为误国。平生以信义自诩，不期有今日。余最痛心者，为日本小鬼所快意。余不愿见亡国之事，愿自了，而使他事好了，并盼当国诸公良心上加以醒觉。介公方面，余已再三陈之矣。想介公聪慧过人，乞再察良言，良为三叩首矣。

张学良叮嘱家人部分概略转述如下：兄(父)生性直鲁，救国有心，为事之计，西北端起，非余所初计。余支身来京，期了去，以救国家身，勿曰本帝国主义所快，不期有今日，余不愿留求一身，而使事变，更生枝节，余虽不杀伯仁，伯仁因我而死，余当负其责也，愿张氏子孙为国为家，同日本不共戴天之仇，愿世世勿忘，传弟、妹、子、侄、女、

甥、儿全体。

文件末尾则是向宋子文、詹姆士·奥德(Uimmy Elder)、谭恩波将军及另两人交代张家财产的分配。



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).

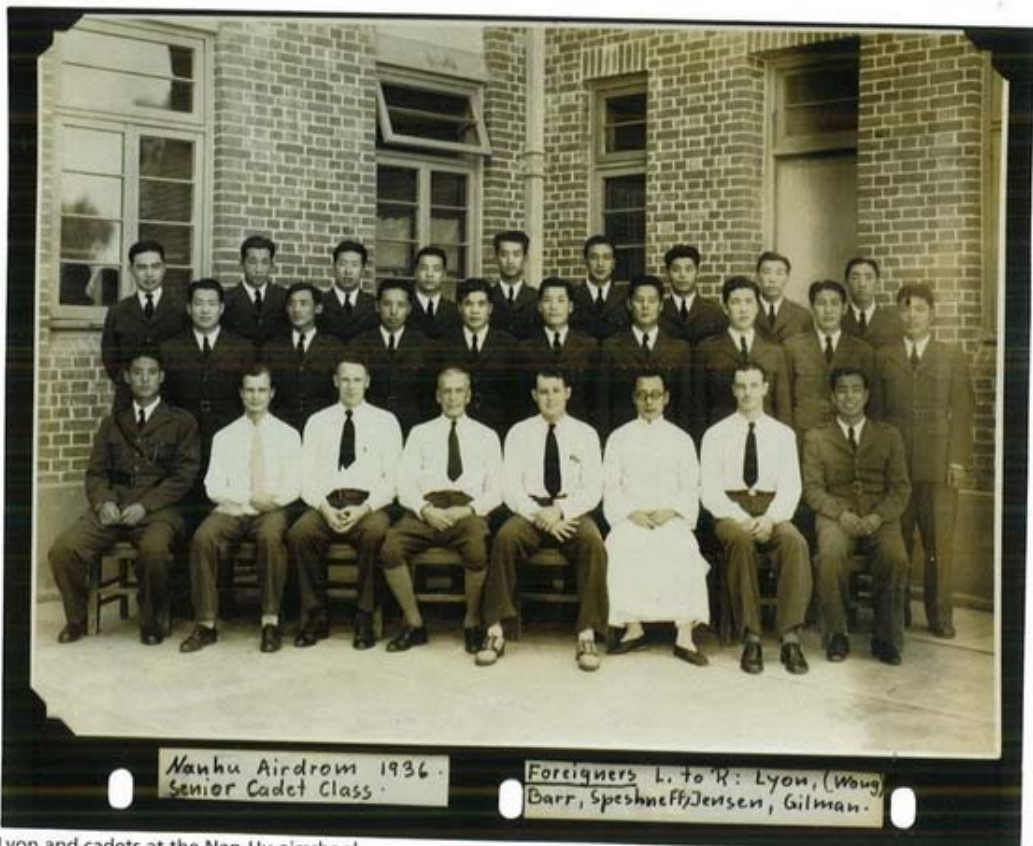
Lyon soon found himself flying all over China, repairing CNAC's airplanes and occasionally salvaging crash scenes, all the while taking photographs and writing letters home. The presence of the Communist "bandits" and the KMT military did not escape his attention. After a tour "in the sticks" with CNAC, 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輯。
- 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。我的工作則是陪陪詹姆士·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。





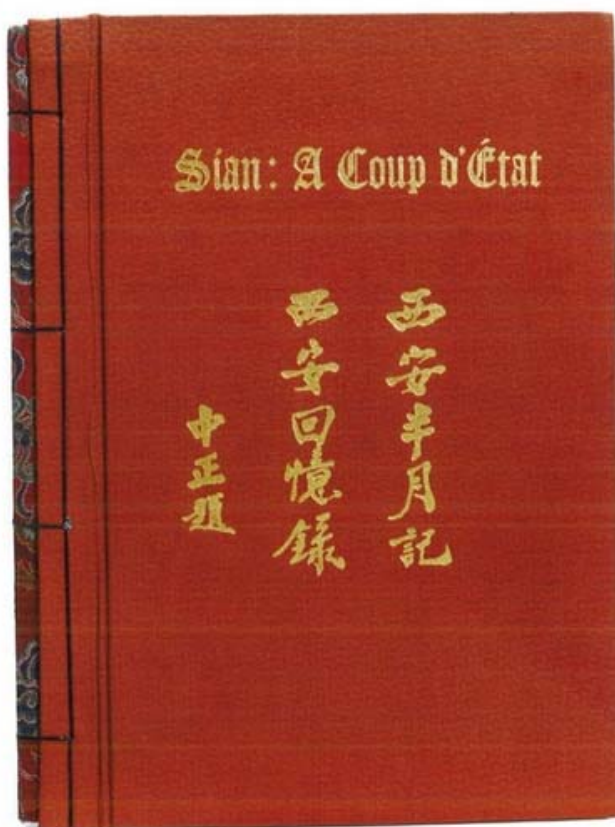
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CHIANG, MAYLING SOONG. 1898-2003, & CHIANG KAI-SHEK. 1887-1975.

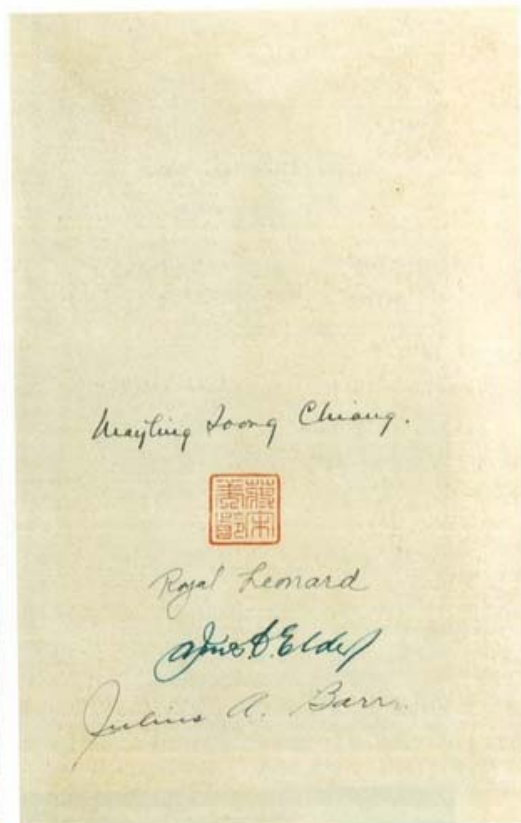
*Sian: A Coup d'Etat / A Fortnight in Sian: Extracts From a Diary.* Shanghai: The China Publishing Company, 1937.

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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