**《国殇墓园》**

***National Memorial Cemetery***

今天是清明节

Today is the Tomb-sweeping Day

每年的今天

On this day every year

志愿者杨卫祖和胡家兴

Yang Weizu and Hu Jiaxing the volunteers

都要来到国殇墓园

Come to National Memorial Cemetery

给游客做义务讲解

To make explanation voluntarily to visitors

这样的日子

They have insisted

他们已经整整坚持了15年

For 15 years

像杨卫祖和胡家兴这样的志愿者很多

There are many volunteers like them

他们当中有学生商人公务员

They are students, businessmen, public servants

教师自由职业者

Teachers or freelancers

他们的行为被腾冲人称为还愿

Their behavior is known as fulfilling their promises among Tengchong people

1944年9月14日

On September 14, 1944

中国远征军第二十集团军

The 20th Army Group of the Chinese Expeditionary Force

从日寇手中夺回了腾冲城

Recovered Tengchong from the Japanese invaders

但是光复后的腾冲城

However, the recovered Tengchong City

已没有了一块完整的瓦片

Had no on complete tile left

每一片树叶上都有三个以上的弹孔

And each leaf is left with more than three shotholes

战前腾冲有26万人战后仅剩14.5万人

Tengchong had 260,000 people before the war, only 145,000 left after the war

有11.5万人在战争中死亡或失踪

And 115,000 died or were missing in the war

其中有3万多民夫和近2万远征军将士

More than 30,000 farmers and 20,000 generals and soldiers

献出了他们宝贵的生命

Sacrificed their precious life

时任云贵监察使的李根源先生

When Mr. Li Genyuan, then supervisory commissioner for Yunnan and Guizhou

当时向蒋介石汇报腾冲伤亡人数时

Reported to Chiang Kai-shek's the loss of lives in Tengchong

蒋介石听完后不无感慨地说

Chiang Kai-shek's said with emotion

腾冲的文化算是最高

Tengchong is the most cultured

因为人民早已把战争的意义认识清楚

Because the people have clearly understood the meaning of war

对国家不惟有钱的出钱有力的出力

Tengchong people contributed not only their powers to the nation

腾冲人还做到了有命的出命

But also their lives

这可以说是腾冲老百姓支持抗战得到的最高评价

That might be the highest comment on their efforts in the war

从那个时候开始

From then on

腾冲人便开始有了一个心愿

Tengchong people started to have a wish

要建一个陵园

To build a cemetery

以纪念那些为国捐躯的英雄们

In memory of those heroes contributing their lives to the nation

最早提出并督造国殇墓园的是腾冲民国元老

The earliest proposers and supervisors for building of National Memorial Cemetery are the nationalist elders

时任云贵监察使的李根源先生

Mr. Li Genyuan, then supervisory commissioner for Yunnan and Guizhou

和时任国民革命军第二十集团军总司令的贺揆彰

And He Kuizhang, then Commander-in-Chief of the 20th Army Group of the National Revolutionary Army

两人一经提出

Their proposal received

腾冲士绅百姓便积极响应

Active response of the gentries and common people of Tengchong

有钱的出钱有力的出力

They made their respective contribution

1944年11月1日

On November 1, 1944

李根源致电在重庆的远征军司令长官卫立煌称

Li Genyuan called Wei Lihuang the commander in chief of the Chinese Expeditionary Force in Chongqing and said

理应丰碑伟冢以纪英烈状形绘声传之史志

We should commemorate the martyrs to carry forward their historical aspiration

俾边人春秋祭享永志不忘

Make the people remember them and show respect to them forever

其阵亡遗骸拟请在腾龙两县境内

We plan to order the officials and gentries of Tengchong and Longling to collect and bury

饬该两县官绅择适当宽敞风景地点先行收集礼葬

The remains of the decreased martyrs in spacious places with beautiful landscape

1944年11月16日

On November 16, 1944

腾冲阵亡将士纪念建筑委员会在腾冲成立

Tengchong Memorial Building Committee for Officers and Soldiers was established

会议推举霍揆彰为主任委员

Huo Kuizhang was elected as the Director

李根源为副主任委员

And Li Genyuan was elected as the Vice Director

集团军少将高参孙啸凤具体负责工程监修

Sun Xiaofeng the Major General Advisor of the Army Group was responsible for supervision

但是面对百废待兴的腾冲

However, in Tengchong with full-scale construction required

建设资金成了大问题

Construction fund became a major problem

1945年1月2日霍揆彰主持召开了专门会议

Huo Kuizhang chaired and held a special meeting on January 2, 1945

决定建筑基金由两大来源组成

With the decision made that the fund would come from two sources

一是分头向社会募捐

One is fund raised from the society

二是没收敌伪逆产和附敌人员罚金

And the other is the betrayer’s property confiscated and fine imposed on those following the enemy

决定出来后让人意想不到的是

Unexpectedly, after the decision was made

腾冲社会各界有钱的出钱有力的出力

All social walks of Tengchong made their respective contribution

富商以西董的董友薰董传仕等带头捐款

The merchants led by Dong Youxun and Dong Chuanshi in Xidong made donation

在短短的几天之内

In only several days

建筑委员会即筹集资金7500万元

The Building Committee raised the fund of 75 million Yuan

完全保证了工程的顺利进展

Which secured the success of the project

 1944年11月25日

On November 25, 1944

建筑委员会通过《腾越日报》向社会公开招标

The Building Committee invited public bids through *Tengyue Daily*

最后由对抗日有着特殊情结的

Finally, Shanghai Yunli Factory, with special complex for the Anti-Japanese War

上海允利营造厂中标建设

Won the bid

允利营造是一家因为抗战而内迁的民族企业

Yunli Factory is a national enterprise moved to the inland due to the war

为著名爱国民族实业家薛明剑创办

It was founded by the famous patriotic national industrialist Xue Mingjian

其曾参与组织申新抗日救国会和抗日义勇军

Who once participated in the organization of Shenxin Anti-Japanese National Salvation Association and Anti-Japanese Volunteer Army

后又参与募捐钱物

Later he was well-known for raising money and materials

支援上海松沪抗战中的19路军将士而扬名

To support the officers and soldiers of the 19th Army in the Battle of Shanghai

允利营造的家国情怀

The patriotism of Yunli Factory

使国殇墓园从设计到施工都得到了最好的保证

Secured the building of National Memorial Cemetery from design and construction

由此再加上腾冲当地百姓的全力支持

Plus the full support of Tengchong local people

国殇墓园便应势而生了

National Memorial Cemetery was built in response to the situation

陵园占地88亩

Covering an area of about 5.9 hectares

位于腾冲县城西南隅来凤山北麓的小团坡上

The Cemetery is located on the slope at north piedmont of Laifeng Mountain at southwest Tengchong

据说这块土地原为当地陈王

It is said that the land was originally the graveyard for the local families

李金普丁杨等姓的墓地

Including Chen, Wang, Li, Jin, Pu, Ding and Yang

但是当这几姓人家听说政府决定

They donated the land

征用这块土地建盖墓园后

After hearing the government decision

便主动的捐了出来

To expropriate the land for building of the Cemetery

没有要政府一分的补偿

Without asking for any compensation

这让当时的远征军将士们颇为感动

That greatly moved the officers and soldiers

腾冲国殇墓园建设委员会在发出倡议后

After the proposal of Tengchong National Memorial Cemetery Committee was given

共收到社会各界捐款7500万元

The donation of 75 million Yuan was received from all social walks

修造墓园用去了6000余万元

More than 60 million Yuan was spent on building the Cemetery

是当时所在建项目中

Among all the projects under construction then

唯一一个资金充足而有剩余的项目

It was the only one with sufficient fund

在1945年7月7日国殇墓园落成的当天

On July 7, 1945 when National Memorial Cemetery was completed

李根源先生慷慨陈词

Mr. Li Genyuan presented his views vehemently, saying that

这在民困国乏的时候

In the moment of national difficulty

真正显现了我们腾冲人的精神

It showed the spirit of Tengchong people

但是腾冲人的这点付出

But the efforts made by Tengchong people

比之作战阵亡的烈士和负伤阵亡的战士

Are far from enough compared to those martyrs

做得还远远不够

And soldiers who died in the battle

我们更应该视其为祖宗……

We should consider them as our ancestors

父母虽生其身但不能保其死

Our parents gave birth to our life but could not protect us until our death

腾冲土地之收复人民生命之保存

The recovery of the lost territory in Tengchong and protection of the people’s life

此乃阵亡将士以热血之代价为吾人创造而成

Was created by those who died in the battlefield at the cost of their lives

则吾人为父母之孝子外

In addition to being dutiful sons of our parents

亦当为克复腾冲阵亡将士而服丧

We should mourn those who died in the battle to recover Tengchong

在这次落成大会上

On the completion conference

由由民国元老李根源先生提议

Li Genyuan the nationalist elder suggested

将每年的9月14日定为了腾冲人的重光节

To establish September 14 as Chanukkah Festival of Tengchong

每届此节以菊花往献英烈

On the festival every year we contribute chrysanthemum flowers to the martyrs

一直延续至今

Until now

在国殇墓园落成的前后5天内

In five days before and after National Memorial Cemetery was completed

县政府还批准了地方绅士提出的

The local government approved the official document submitted by local gentries

倡办全腾水陆大会

Advocating to hold Water and Land Conference

超拨阵亡将士以祭英灵的公呈

To show respect to the soul of martyrs

全县禁屠五日城乡均斋戒素食

The whole county was inhibited from slaughtering for five days with abstinence from meat

各汤馆不在售卖荤腥

In the period no restaurants were allowed to sell meat

以表虔诚而求合县平安

To show the people’s devoutness and seek for safety

落成典礼

On the completion ceremony

由远征军第二十集团军参谋长刘召东主祭

Liu Zhaodong the Chief of 20th Army Group of Expeditionary Force presided over the rites

地方各机关首长军队各军师代表陪祭

Co-presided by representatives of local organs and armies

何应钦张治中杜聿明

Senior officers of the nationalist army including He Yingqin, Zhang Zhizhong, Du Yuming

霍揆彰等国军高级将领均呈上了祭文

And Huo Kuizhang presented their elegiac address respectively

蒋介石送了碧血千秋挽词

Chiang Kai-shek presented the elegy of “immortal bloodshed in a just cause”

和亲书了河岳英灵匾

And wrote the tablet for spirit of a martyr personally

龙云何应钦于佑任居正孙科陈诚

Long Yun, He Yingqin, Yu Youren, Ju Zheng, Sun Ke, Chen Cheng

卫立煌黄琪翔霍揆彰刘召东

Wei Lihuang, Huang Qixiang, Huo Kuizhang, Liu Zhaodong

周福臣阙汉骞等送了挽联

Zhou Fuchen and Que Hanqian presented elegiac couplets

落成后的国殇墓园由大门甬道

The completed National Memorial Cemetery consisted of gate, corridor

忠烈祠烈士墓群组成

Martyr and tomb cluster

后来又陆续增建了展览厅

Later the Exhibition Halls

十九名盟军纪念碑

Monument for 19 Allied Forces

中国远征军纪念广场碑廊报告厅等

Memorial Square of Chinese Expeditionary Force, Stele Corridor and Lecture Hall were added

墓园的主体建筑群坐落在同一条中轴线上

The main building cluster of the Cemetery is located on the same central axis

依次递进逐层升高

Ascending step by step

墓园平面东北宽西南窄呈钟形

The plane of the Cemetery is in shape of a bell, wide in northeast and narrow in southwest

后面小团坡的纪念塔是钟钮

The memorial tower behind is the bell button

大门位于钟口

And the gate is at the bell flare

寓意为警钟长鸣警示后人

Implying an alarm bell for the later generations

勿忘国耻珍爱和平

Never to forget national humiliation and cherish peace

七十多年过去了

With the passage of seventy years

国殇墓园却以一种独立自持的精气神

National Memorial Cemetery has, with independent spirit and momentum

赢得了天南地北人们的

Wonendless respect and eternal memory

无限敬仰和永恒的铭记

Of the people everywhere

她是中国建立最早的抗日阵亡将士陵园

It is the earliest cemetery for martyrs who died in the Anti-Japanese War built in China

同时也是第二次世界大战中国战区中现存规模最大

As well as the cemetery for martyrs of the Anti-Japanese War in China Theater of WWII

保存最完整最具代表性的抗日烈士陵园

That is most completely reserved and most representative

在这座陵园中的每一片树叶

In the cemetery, each leaf

每一块砖石每一盆鲜花

Each brick, each pot of flowers

每一级台阶都代表着一个腾冲人的特别心愿

And each step represents the special wish of Tengchong people

可以说人们每走一步

We may say that with each step forward

踏上的都是一种景仰虔诚之心

The people show their respect and devoutness

按照中国传统文化理念

According to the traditional cultural ideas of China

墓园大门两边的影壁上彩绘着龙虎图案

The patterns of dragon and tiger are painted on screen walls on both sides of the gate

《汉书·郊祀》歌载灵之下

It is recorded in *History of the Former Han Dynasty · Suburban Sacrifice*, the auspicious animals come

若风马左苍龙右白虎两瑞兽为左右护卫

With dragon on the left and tiger on the right. The two auspicious beasts are right and left guards

这是严格遵循了古代左青龙右白虎的祭祀习俗

It strictly follows the ancient sacrifice custom with black dragon on the left and white tiger on the right

同时这也是按照古代兵书中

At the same time, according to the ancient Chinese book of tactics

龙韬和虎略列兵布阵中

It follows the ancient way of troops arrangement

前朱雀后玄武左青龙右白虎的惯例

With vermilion bird in front, black tortoise behind, black dragon on the left and white tiger on the right

由此大门的含义不言而意

The implication of the gate is clear

既表达了人们对墓园中抗日英烈的敬仰

It not only expresses the people’s respect to the martyrs

同时又暗喻了这里依然龙盘虎踞着

But it also has a metaphor that the place is still entrenched with

成千上万的抗日将士

The spirit of thousands of officers and soldiers of the Anti-Japanese War

随时严阵以待保家卫国的精神

Ready in full battle array to protect the motherland

从大门进入墓园

Entering the cemetery from the gate

一条105米的甬道经过14级台阶后

A corridor of 105m extends to the queue stand

抵达忠烈祠前的队列台

After 14 steps

105米和14级台阶分别代表的是

The figures 105 and 14 respectively represent

自1840年至1945年这105年间

The 105 humiliating years for the Chinese people

中国人走过的耻辱历程

From 1840 to 1945

和自1931年至1945年

And the 14 years’ history of Anti-Japanese War

中国人14年的抗日奋斗史

For the Chinese people from 1931 to 1945

在这个有限距离的空间中

In the space of limited distance

走出了一个无限距离的反思和纪念

Reflection and commemoration of unlimited distance is embodied

让人们每一步都有所思都有所想

Each step is worth thinking for the people

队列台宽19米长31米

The queue stand is 19m wide and 31m long

场地上的石板用腾冲特有的火山石铺筑而成

Slab in the space is paved with vesuvianite unique to Tengchong

石阶上的阶石已被人们踏磨得油光亮滑

The stope steps have been smoothened by the people’s steps

那些生命力旺盛的苔藓

The moss of great vitality

也在经年累月的努力中用他们最为坚韧的力量

Has inscribed the flora hoops in the place unreachable for the people

把花环刻在了人力所不能及的地方

With their greatest power in their years’ efforts

台中一松一杉是1945年7月7日国殇墓园落成时

A pine tree and a fir tree in the stand was planted by Tengchong people led by

李根源先生和时任县长刘楚湘率腾冲众乡老所植

Mr. Li Genyuan and Liu Chuxiang the county governor then on July 7, 1945 when the Cemetery was completed

喻抗日英灵万古长青顶天立地

The trees imply immortality of the martyrs who died in the Anti-Japanese War

从队列台往上8级台阶就是碧血千秋祭台

Eight steps upward from Queue Stand is the Sacrificial Altar of Immortal Bloodshed

每年的春秋大祭及各种纪念活动的主祭台

The main sacrificial altar of the spring and autumn rites and various memorial activities

就设在这堵镶嵌有蒋中正题

Is set just on the sacrificial altar embedded with “Immortal Bloodshed in a Just Cause”

李根源书的碧血千秋石刻下的祭台上

Inscribed by Chiang Kai-shek and written by Li Genyuan

祭台以四季不同花期的植物布置

The sacrificial altar is decorated with plants of different flowers in four seasons

实现了四季鲜花盛开的愿景

Realizing the vision for flower blossom all year round

让整个纪念环境既庄严肃穆又温馨燃情

It makes the general memorial environment solemn and warm

从祭台往上左右各十级台阶两组共20级

On the left and right upward of the altar, there are respectively ten steps

暗含忠烈祠内供奉的为

Totally 20, implying the spirits the officers and soldiers of the 20th Army Group

中国远征军第二十集团军阵亡将士英灵之意

Of the Chinese Expeditionary Force worshiped in the Martyry

台阶上端平台为忠烈祠拜谒台

The platform above the step is the homage paying stand of the Martyry

平台正面即为忠烈祠

And the front side of the stand is the Martyry

忠烈祠为仿清祠祀建筑

The Martyry is a building in the style of shrine of the Qing Dynasty

重檐歇山顶回廊式土木结构

With double eave roof, gable and hip roof in cloister earth and wood structure

廊沿上立有李根源《告滇西父老书》

On the porch edge such tablets are erected as *Letter to Elders of Western Yunnan* by Li Genyuan

张问德《答田岛书》等碑刻

And *Reply to Tajima* by Zhang Wende

两幅碑刻无论从哪方面来看

In all respects, the two tablets

都是最能代表腾冲人精气神的两篇战斗檄文

Are the official public declarations best representing the spirit of Tengchong people

《告滇西父老书》历数日本侵略者

In the *Letter to Elders of Western Yunnan*

在滇西犯下的滔天罪行

Crimes of the Japanese invaders in Western Yunnan are counted one by one

并号召滇西父老团结一心奋力抗敌

It calls on the people of Western Yunnan to be united to resist the enemy

我父老要抱定决心驱逐敌人退出腾冲

It emphasizes that Tengchong people must be resolute to expel the enemies

退出龙陵退出滇西国境以外

Out of Tengchong, Longling and Western Yunnan out of the national boundary line

甚至退出缅甸

And even out of Burma

我父老必抱定更大牺牲的决心

Tengchong people must be resolute with greater sacrifice

始能保住滇西过去历史上的光荣

To protect the historical glory of Western Yunnan

始能在云南抗战史中占最光辉的一页

And to occupy the most brilliant page in the history of Anti-Japanese War in Yunnan

李根源《告滇西父老书》一经传播

Once disseminated, the *Letter to Elders of Western Yunnan* by Li Genyuan

如春雷巨响极大地鼓舞了军民抗战的士气

Encouraged the morale in the Anti-Japanese War like a spring thunder

整个滇西抗日声势风起云涌

The momentum of Anti-Japanese War in the entire Western Yunnan rises

出现了纷纷请缨杀敌慷慨悲壮的抗日行动

And the behaviors requesting to fight the enemies appear

第二十集团军总司令卫立煌曾高度赞扬李根源

Wei Lihuang the Commander in Chief of the 20th Army Group once praised Li Genyuan

一纸告同胞书足当十万大军

That his letter had the power of 100,000 troops

另一封战斗檄文《答田岛书》写于1943年的9月12日

Another official public declaration for fight, *Reply to Tajima*, was written on September 12, 1943

当时是滇西乃至全国抗日战争

Then it was the most intense and toughest time for the Anti-Japanese Way

进行得最激烈和最艰苦的时候

In Western Yunnan and even in China

这封信发表之后

After the letter was published

《中央日报》《大公报》等各大报纸纷纷刊载

The newspapers including *Central Daily* and *Ta Kung Pao* successively carried it

极大地鼓舞了云南民众与

Greatly inspiring the resolution and aspiration of Yunnan people

日寇抗战到底的决心与志气

To fight against the Japanese until the end

张问德被誉为

Zhang Wende is reputed as

全国五百个沦陷区县长之人杰楷模

An outstanding model among governors of 500 lost counties in China

和富有正气的读书人

As well as an upright scholar

忠烈祠匾为于右任题书

The tablet Martyry was inscribed and written by Yu Youren

中堂正中墙面上镶嵌的是孙中山先生的遗像

The portrait of Sun Yat-sen is embedded on the wall in the middle of the hall

上有天下为公横额

Above the portrait is the horizontal tablet“World Equally Shared by All”

下面是《总理遗嘱》全文

And under the portrait is the full text *of Premier’s Last Words*

立柱上有何应钦卫立煌周福臣

On the columns there are couplets respectively inscribed by such senior officers as

阙汉骞顾保裕等高级将领所题的楹联

He Yingqin, Wei Lihuang, Zhou Fuchen, Que Hanqian and Gu Baoyu

祠堂内的两面墙壁上镶嵌着

On two walls in the memorial temple were embedded

96方阵亡将士名录碑

96 name steles for the officers and soldiers who died in the battlefield

和12块在墓园落成时于右任

And 12 steles of memorial speeches written by important government members and

孙科等党政要员和名人大家所敬题的挽诗悼词

Masters such as Yu Youren and Sun Ke when the Cemetery was completed

忠烈祠是国殇墓园的主体建筑

Martyry is the main building of National Memorial Cemetery

也是祭奠祀奉阵亡将士英灵的殿堂

It is also a place to show respect to the spirit of the martyrs who died in the battlefield

每天前来凭吊

Every day overseas Chinese in China and foreign countries

祭奠的国内外华侨华人

And people in favor of peace come to ponder on the past

和爱好和平的人士络绎不绝

In an endless stream

在忠烈祠的左山立有盟军阵亡将士纪念碑

On the left gable of Martyry the Monument of Deceased Officers and Soldiers is erected

在反攻滇西的战役中

In the counter-attack of Western Yunnan

共牺牲了包括威廉?麦姆瑞少校在内的

Totally 19 officers and soldiers of US Allied Force died

19名美国盟军官兵

Including Major William. C. McMurrey

 2004年按西方风格

In 2004, according to the western style

腾冲在此重新修建了纪念碑

A new monument was built in Tengchong

为此事美国总统老布什专门写了一封感谢信

For that the US president George Herbert Walker Bush wrote a letter

感谢腾冲人民记住了

To extend his thanks to Tengchong people for remembering

这群为谋求世界和平而牺牲的优秀美国军人

The excellent US soldiers who died for peace of the world

忠烈祠后面坡麓设半圆形月台

At the toe of slope behind Martyry is a balcony in the shape of half-moon

月台迎面嵌有原国民政府监察院院长

Opposite to the balcony is the cursive handwriting of four Chinese characters

于右任天地正气四个草书集字

“Tian Di Zheng Qi” by Yu Youren, former director of Inspection Board of the Nationalist Government

月台正中有石阶直达坡顶

In the middle of the balcony there are stone steps extending to top of the slope

坡顶立有9.18米高的纪念塔

Where a 9.18m memorial tower is erected

外形为方形柱式

With the shape of a square column

塔身正面镌刻着第二十集团军总司令霍揆彰题书的

The front side of the tower is engraved with 20 Chinese characters inscribed by Huo Kuizhang

远征军第二十集团军克复腾冲阵亡将士纪念塔 20个大字

Memorial Tower for Officers and Soldiers of the 20th Army Group of Expeditionary Force Who Died in Recovery of Tengchong

塔基正面刻有蒋中正题

On the front side of the tower base is the Chinese characters “National Hearos”

李根源书的民族英雄四个大字

Inscribed by Chiang Kai-shekand written by Li Genyuan

其余三面为腾冲抗战纪要铭文

On the other three sides are records about the Anti-Japanese War in Tengchong

纪念塔的外形是一把出鞘的长剑

The appearance of the Memorial Tower is a sword pulled out

这是一柄用民族精神铸成的利剑

It is a sword cast with national spirit

它挑落了骄狂的太阳旗

It took off the arrogant Japanese flag

粉碎了日军不可战胜的神话

And broke the mythology of invincibility of the Japanese army

据统计腾冲战役从1944年5月11日

According to statistics, the battle in Tengchong lasted for 127 days, from May 11, 1944

二十集团军强渡怒江至9月14日攻克腾冲城

When the 20th Army Group crossed Salween River to September 14 when Tengchong was recovered

历时127天打响大小战役达40余次

In the 127 days more than 40 battles were fought

毙敌7757人第二十集团军共阵亡将士9000多人

7,757 enemies were killed and more than 9,000 officers and soldiers of the 20th Army Group died

最终收复腾冲使腾冲城成为中国最早光复的县城

Tengchong was finally recovered and became the earliest recovered town in China

这就是安葬着中国远征军第二十集团军

This is Xiaotuanpo Tomb Cluster where bones of the deceased officers and soldiers

阵亡将士忠骸的小团坡墓冢群

Of the 20th Army Group of the Chinese Expeditionary Force are buried

整个小团坡呈辐射状分布着72行3346块墓碑

The whole slope is distributed with 72 lines of 3,346 gravestones in radiation

埋葬着9168名阵亡将士的骨灰

The ashes of 9,168 officers and soldiers who died in the battlefield are buried here

布局上呈现四大部分八个阵列的扇形

The distribution is in four parts, in a fan shape of eight arrays

寓意为长眠在这里的英烈来自于祖国的四面八方

Meaning the martyrs buried here are from everywhere of China

每一块墓碑上都刻有烈士的军衔和姓名

Each gravestone is engraved with the military rank and name of the martyr

每一个阵列仿佛随时都在听候着

Each array is as if listening

国家的呼唤和人民的心声

To the call of the nation and the aspiration of the people any time

这是一个英雄的群体一座国魂铸造的丰碑

It is a group of heroes, and a monument made of national spirit

在忠烈祠的右侧

On the right side of Martyry

伫立着二十集团军阵亡将校名录碑一座

Stands a name stele for the generals of the 20th Army Group who died in the battlefield

镌刻着覃子斌李颐等二十位校官以上军官的英名

The names of 20 officers above commanders are engraved including Qin Zibin and Li Yi

这是一个个铁骨铮铮血性飞扬的名字

These are names full of moral integrity, courage and uprightness

将校碑西侧树立的是腾冲籍抗日名将寸性奇将军墓

West of the Generals Stele is the grave of General Cun Xingqi

1941年5月寸性奇师长

In May 1941, CunXingqi, the Division Commander

指挥陆军第十二师官兵在山西中条山顽强抵抗日军进攻

Commanded the 12th Division of the Army to resist the Japanese attack in Zhongtiao Mountain, Shanxi

打退了敌人无数次的疯狂进攻后

After beating off countless crazy attacks of the enemy

因弹尽粮绝孤军无援壮烈牺牲

They died as they ran out of ammunition and food supplies without help

1986年5月寸性奇将军被追认为革命烈士

In May 1986 General Cun Xingqi was admitted as revolutionary martyr

 1989年寸性奇将军遗骨迁葬国殇墓园

Remains of General Cun Xingqi was moved to National Memorial Cemetery in 1989

墓园的西北面是中国远征军纪念广场

Northwest of the Cemetery is Memorial Square of Chinese Expeditionary Force

巨大的第二次世界大战中缅印战区示意图铜铸地景

The huge copper ground view for schematic drawing of China-Burma-India Theater of WWII

清晰地勾勒出了远征军战区的活动脉络

Clearly outlines the movement of the Expeditionary Force in the theater

广场两侧是六类二十个大小不等的立碑

On both sides of the square of 20 big and small upright steles of six categories

以错落有致的方式组合成碑体

Combined into a whole in a strewn and orderly manner

象征着当年中缅印战区抗战风云的起伏跌宕

It symbolizes the rise and fall of Anti-Japanese War in China-Burma-India Theater

中国远征军简介

Brief Introduction of Chinese Expeditionary Force

中国远征军三个时期战斗序列

Fighting Arrays of Chinese Expeditionary Force in Three Periods

中国远征军十大主要战役

Ten Major Battles of Chinese Expeditionary Force

中国远征军十三位殉国高级将领名录

List of 13 Senior Officers of Chinese Expeditionary Force Who Died for the Country

中国远征军部分阵亡将士名录

List of Some Officers and Soldiers of Chinese Expeditionary Force Who Died in the Battlefield

中国远征军部分参战将士名录

List of Some Officers and Soldiers of Chinese Expeditionary Force Who Joined in the War

这些丰功伟绩和国魂英名

Such great achievements and names representing the national spirit

与日月同辉与山河同在

Will shine together with the sun and moon and exist forever with the world

墓园西北角建有四合院式碑廊

At the northwest corner of the Cemetery is a stele corridor in the style of courtyard house

收集有包括孙立人郑洞国廖耀湘

Here 29 stone tablets of inscription, couplets and handwriting by Sun Li-jen

李根源张问德等人的题字赠联手迹碑碣29方

Zheng Dongguo, Liao Yaoxiang, Li Genyuan, Zhang Wende and others are collected

这些碑刻以铿锵的力量

These inscriptions, with sonorous power

宣泄出了一方方热血男儿的家国情怀

Express the feelings of the high-spirited men for their home and country

山之上国有殇

There are national martyrs on mountains

李根源先生取自屈原《楚辞·国殇》篇名

Mr. Li Genyuan has named Tengchong National Memorial Cemetery

来命名的腾冲国殇墓园

With the title of *Chuci· National Memorial* by Qu Yuan

不仅是边城腾冲人民和全国人民的精神圣地

It is not only a spiritual holy place for Tengchong people and China

也是全世界爱好和平的人们铸造在心中的

But it is also an eternal monument imprinted in the minds of

永远的丰碑

The people who love peace