

中文版在第 14-23 頁

北平扶輪社員商震 -- 從陸軍上將到高級外交官

Peiping Rotarian SHANG Chen -- from Army General to Senior Diplomat

By Herbert K. Lau (劉敬恒) (Rotary China Historian)

1 April 2015



General SHANG Chen (商震上將) (21 September 1888 - 15 May 1978) was, in the Republic of China (中華民國), a general of the National Revolutionary Army during the Warlord Era, Second Sino-Japanese War and World War II. Shang had also served as provincial government chairman of Hopeh (*Hebei*) (河北) (1928-1929), Shansi (*Shanxi*) (山西) (1929-1931), and Honan (*Henan*) (河南) (1936). He was an early 20th century field general who won his share of wars and successful retreats. He headed the Chinese Military Mission to the United States in 1944-1945 in Washington and other international settings during World War II and post-war Japan.

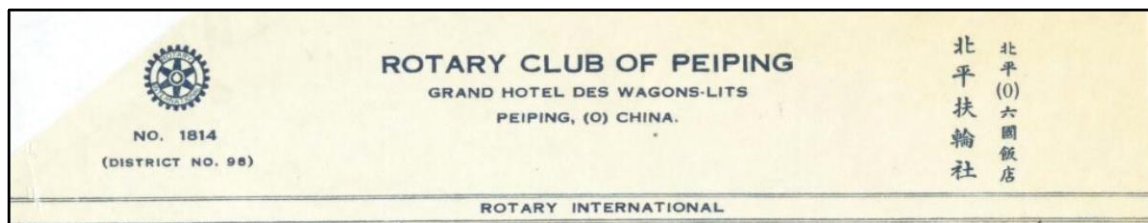
Shang Chen was a Lieutenant General in the National Revolutionary Army who played key roles in provincial governance and military command during the Warlord Era, and the Northern Expedition (北伐). He was promoted to General on 3 April 1935.

A graduate of the Paoting Military Academy (保定陸軍速成學堂) with studies in Japan, he entered service under Shansi warlord Yen Hsi-Shan (閻錫山) in 1916, advancing from brigade command to leadership of mixed divisions and arsenals before becoming Military Governor of Sui Yuan Special Administrative Region (綏遠道都統) in 1927. During the late 1920s and 1930s, Shang served as Governor (or Provincial Chairman) of Hopeh (1928-1929 and 1935), Shanxi (1929-1931), and Honan (1935-1937), while commanding garrisons and armies such as the 32nd Army and contributing to bandit suppression and regional defense. In the Sino-Japanese War (1937-1945), he led the 20th Army Group from 1937 to 1941 and briefly commanded the 6th War Area in 1940, earning evaluation as one of the more capable Kuomintang (KMT) (中國國民黨) generals for his defensive tenacity, though critiqued for deliberative pacing in decision-making. Shang directed the Military Commission's Foreign Affairs Bureau (1941-1944).

Post-War, he headed the Chinese Military Mission to the United States (1944–1945) to secure materiel, later representing China on the Allied Council in Japan from 1947 until retiring to private life there after the KMT Administration withdrawal to Taiwan (臺灣) in 1949.

On 19 August 1932, Commander Officer of the 32nd Army, Shang was appointed member to the Peiping Branch of the Military Commission (軍事委員會北平分會委員) until 4 June 1935. During this period, Shang joined the Rotary Club of Peiping (北平扶輪社) as an Active Member holding the Classification “Government Service – Military”.

The Rotary Club of Peiping was originally chartered on 30 August 1924 as the Rotary Club of Peking (北京扶輪社). In June 1928 the seat of the national government was relocated to Nanking (*Nanjing*) (南京) as the state capital. For the first time since 1421, “Peking” was then renamed “Peiping”. In accordance with the government authorities, the Club’s name in Chinese was changed to [北平扶輪社] on 1 July 1928, but the English name remain unchanged. Therefore, appeared on the letterheads then was [Peking Rotary Club 北平扶輪社]. Until a year later in July 1929, the Club changed its name to [Peiping Rotary Club] after the Chinese Legation in Washington D.C., U.S.A, confirmed to Rotary International that “*the present correct spelling is PEIPING*”. Subsequently, the revised Constitution and By-Laws was submitted to Rotary International for approval. Regrettably, the Rotary Club of Peiping/Peking, was finally terminated on 26 June 1951 due to unfavourable political and social environment under the Communist administration in China.



A sketch of Shang Chen

Early Life, Military Training and Revolutionary Involvement

Shang Chen was born on 21 September 1888 in Paoting, Chihli Province of the Ch’ing Empire (大清國直隸省保定府) (today Baoding City, Hebei Province, China 中國河北省保定市) and that his native place was Shaohsing, Chekiang Province (浙江省紹興府). That was a period marked by internal decay and escalating foreign encroachments that shaped the socio-political environment of his youth. Documentation on his family background is limited, with his native place in scholarly Chekiang suggesting possible civil service ties, though no prominent aristocratic connections are noted, underscoring a trajectory influenced by regional turmoil.

From an early age, Shang encountered revolutionary currents prevalent in intellectual and activist circles around Paoting, a hub for reformist thought near Peking (*Beijing*) (北京), reflecting exposure to anti-dynastic ideas possibly through local networks or self-study in an era of Boxer Rebellion (義和團運動) (1899-1901) aftermath and constitutional reform debates. Verifiable details on early political activism remain sparse, with primary sources emphasizing broader contextual pressures over personal anecdotes.

Shang underwent his primary military training at the Paoting Military Academy, a key institution in the Ch'ing Empire's Self-Strengthening Movement (洋務運動) to modernize its armed forces through Western-influenced curricula emphasizing infantry tactics, artillery, and command structures. He graduated from the Academy in 1908, acquiring foundational skills that positioned him among a cadre of officers equipped to navigate the transition from imperial to republican governance.

In 1911, Shang advanced his education in the Imperial Japan, enrolling at the Tohin School, where he studied contemporary military strategies amid Japan's own Meiji-era reforms, which had proven effective in conflicts like the Russo-Japanese War. This exposure reinforced his technical proficiency and likely fostered an appreciation for disciplined, professional armies over the Ch'ing Empire's outdated banner system, contributing causally to his adaptability in the ensuing political upheavals.

The 1911 Xinhai Revolution (辛亥革命), which erupted that October and led to the Ch'ing Empire abdication in February 1912, marked Shang's shift from student to active officer in the Republican era---The Republic of China. As a recent graduate, he integrated into the reorganized military under the provisional Republican government, rising rapidly to Major General by 1912 within the Beiyang system---a northern-based force that absorbed many academy alumni and symbolized the rejection of Manchu rule in favor of Han-centric nationalism and modernization. This early alignment underscored the Academy's role in producing officers loyal to republican principles over dynastic fealty, amid widespread disillusionment with Ch'ing Empire corruption and foreign humiliations.

Warlord Era Career

Service under Yen Hsi-Shan

Shang entered service under Yen Hsi-Shan in 1916, and thereafter provided loyal service to the Shansi army amid the fragmented warlord landscape of northern China. This commitment positioned him within Yen's clique, which emphasized defensive consolidation and internal reforms to counter external threats from rival factions such as the Chihli (直隸) and Fengtian (奉天) cliques.

During the mid-1920s, as tensions escalated leading to the Northern Expedition (北伐) (1926-1928), Shang contributed to Yen's efforts in stabilizing Shansi's borders and suppressing localized challenges from minor warlords and bandit groups, preserving the Province's autonomy through coordinated defensive operations that minimized territorial

losses. His forces participated in maneuvers that prioritized force preservation over aggressive expansion, enabling Yen to negotiate alliances with the National Revolutionary Army while maintaining operational integrity against incursions. Specific tactical successes included effective retreats and redeployments that thwarted probing attacks by adjacent rivals, allowing Shansi to emerge relatively intact from the Expedition's early phases.

By 1929, Shang's subordination yielded substantive administrative experience, as evidenced by his appointment as Chairman of the Shansi Provincial Government, where he oversaw governance in a province noted for Yen's model reforms in military industrialization and infrastructure. This role facilitated hands-on management of provincial resources and loyalty enforcement, countering portrayals of warlord affiliations as purely opportunistic by demonstrating sustained contributions to clique cohesion and capacity-building, which bolstered Shang's later independent commands without reliance on transient personal ambition.

Provincial Governorships and Commands

Shang served as Military Governor of Sui Yuan Special Administrative Region from August 1927 to 1928, appointed by Yen Hsi-Shan amid efforts to consolidate control in Inner Mongolia (內蒙古) following regional instability. During this tenure, he focused on administrative stabilization, though specific policy outcomes like infrastructure development remain sparsely documented in contemporary records, reflecting the era's prioritization of military over civilian governance in frontier areas. His brief administration emphasized loyalty to Yen's Shansi clique, contributing to the suppression of local warlord remnants without major recorded uprisings.

In June 1928, Shang assumed the governorship of Hopeh Province (formerly Chihli), holding office until August 1929, during a period of KMT consolidation after the Northern Expedition. He returned to this role in 1935 as Chairman, overseeing civil affairs amid growing Japanese pressures in North China. Concurrently, from 1931, he commanded the 4th Army, transitioning to leadership of the 32nd Army until 1935, which involved anti-bandit operations and border security. These commands integrated military enforcement with provincial administration, such as coordinating troop deployments for internal security, though quantitative assessments of effectiveness, like reduction in banditry rates, are limited by incomplete archival data from the warlord transition period.

Shang's military command peaked in October 1933, when forces under his 32nd Army defeated the Chahar People's Anti-Japanese Army (察哈爾民眾抗日同盟軍) near Peiping (北平) (*Beijing*), comprising remnants of Feng Yu-Xiang's (馮玉祥) Northwestern Army and local anti-Japanese volunteers. The engagement, involving divisions like the 129th and 130th, routed the irregular forces amid Japanese encroachments in Chahar Province (察哈爾省), justified strategically as preventing unauthorized resistance that could provoke full-scale invasion while aligning with Nanking's (*Nanjing*) (南京) non-aggression policy toward Japan.

Outcomes included the dispersal of the anti-Japanese group, with no significant territorial gains for Japan at the time, though it highlighted tensions between local militarists and central directives. Later, as Governor of Shansi from August 1929 to 1931 and Honan from December 1935 to early 1937, Shang implemented anti-communist measures, including troop mobilizations against Red Army incursions, which temporarily contained communist expansion in Honan without eradicating it, as evidenced by subsequent KMT retreats during the Long March era. Infrastructure efforts, such as road networks for military logistics, supported these operations but yielded mixed results due to fiscal constraints and warlord rivalries.

Second Sino-Japanese War Initial Defense Commands

In response to the Japanese invasion that intensified after the 7 July 1937 Marco Polo Bridge Incident (盧溝橋事變), Shang was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the National Revolutionary Army's 20th Army Group in September 1937, a command he held until 1941, with initial responsibilities centered on defending central Chinese provinces like Honan against advances along key rail corridors. He simultaneously directed the 32nd Corps until relinquishing that role in 1938 to focus on higher-level coordination.

Shang's early directives prioritized defensive deployments in Honan and adjacent areas, positioning forces to contest Japanese thrusts toward the Peiping-Hankow Railway (平漢鐵路) while executing phased withdrawals to preserve combat-effective units amid Japan's mechanized superiority. These maneuvers, aligned with Chiang Kai-Shek's (蔣中正) broader "trading space for time" doctrine, involved retreating westward from exposed positions east of the railway by late 1937, preserving forces from annihilation in open battles and enabling repositioning for interior defenses. Specific troop movements included the 32nd Corps' fallback from northern Honan fronts, where it engaged in rearguard skirmishes that delayed Japanese advances during November-December 1937, though Chinese forces suffered significant losses due to ammunition shortages and air inferiority.

Coordination with adjacent Kuomintang formations, such as Liu Zhi's (劉峙) 2nd Army Group, suffered from persistent frictions rooted in pre-war regional affiliations---Shang's units retained ties to Yen Hsi-Shan's Shansi clique---leading to gaps in unified command and occasional refusals to reinforce exposed flanks, as documented in operational dispatches criticizing delayed linkages during the railway defense. Despite these lapses, the 20th Army Group's actions demonstrably protracted Japanese logistics strains, compelling diversions and contributing to a slowdown in their central China offensive through early 1938, which allowed partial national regrouping at the cost of territorial concessions.

Key Battles and Strategic Roles

Shang served as Deputy Commander-in-Chief of the 6th War Area from 1939 to 1940 before assuming the full role of Commander-in-Chief in 1940, overseeing defenses in Honan,

northern Hupeh (*Hubei*) (湖北), and parts of Shensi (*Shaanxi*) (陝西) against Japanese North China Area Army probes. The theater's strategic imperative was to secure the Yellow River crossings and Luoyang (洛陽) rail hub, vital for linking Chungking (*Chongqing*) (重慶) with northern supply routes, amid Japanese efforts to isolate central China following the 1938 Yellow River flood. Under Shang's command, forces emphasized fortified positional warfare and localized counterattacks to exploit Japanese overextension, as seen in responses to the 1939–1940 Winter Offensive where 6th War Area units contained advances in southern Honan through ambushes and riverine defenses. Logistical constraints, including chronic ammunition shortages and inferior artillery---contrasting Japanese mechanized divisions with tank support---necessitated a defensive posture that prioritized attrition over decisive engagements, resulting in delayed but not halted enemy consolidations in eastern Honan.

While achieving modest successes, such as via terrain-denied maneuvers, territorial adjustments occurred due to air interdiction and numerical disparities, reflecting broader KMT challenges rather than command-specific failures. Shang's adaptations, including integration of irregular units for rear harassment, contributed to stabilizing the front until his reassignment, countering narratives of passive KMT resistance by underscoring resource-driven realism in sustaining prolonged defense.

World War II and International Engagements

Diplomatic Conferences and Representations

Shang Chen accompanied Supreme Commander of the China Theater Chiang Kai-Shek to the Cairo Conference (開羅會議), held from 22-26 November 1943, in Egypt, where leaders from China, the United States, and the United Kingdom coordinated Allied strategies against Japan in the Pacific theater. As one of the senior Chinese military representatives, alongside figures like Lieutenant General Lin Wei (林蔚中將), Shang participated in discussions on operational plans, including potential offensives and logistical support for Chinese forces, though specific contributions from him emphasized alignment with KMT priorities amid Allied debates over resource allocation. The Conference produced the Cairo Declaration (開羅宣言), affirming Japan's unconditional surrender and the return of territories like Taiwan (臺灣、澎湖) and Manchuria (滿洲) to China, but underlying frictions arose from U.S. and British hesitations on fully committing to immediate large-scale aid for China's Theater, reflecting broader skepticism toward Nationalist military effectiveness.

In 1944, Shang represented China at the Dumbarton Oaks Conference (敦巴頓橡樹園會議) in Washington, D.C., from August to October, contributing to deliberations on the framework for a postwar international organization that would become the United Nations. His involvement included military perspectives on security provisions, advocating positions aligned with Chinese interests such as veto powers in the Security Council and recognition of sovereignty over disputed territories, despite Soviet resistance to certain Chinese stipulations on regional autonomy. Concurrently, from 1944 until the War's end, Shang served as the

Chinese Military Attaché in Washington, D.C., facilitating coordination on Lend-Lease supplies and intelligence sharing, while reporting on U.S. postwar planning that occasionally undervalued China's strategic role relative to European priorities.

These roles marked Shang's shift toward international diplomacy, leveraging his military expertise to bolster China's position in Allied frameworks, though outcomes often highlighted tensions over aid commitments and great-power dominance in postwar arrangements.

Post-War Missions

Following the conclusion of World War II, Shang Chen was appointed head of the Chinese Military Mission in Japan on 15 April 1947, serving also as the Republic of China's official delegate to the Allied Council for Japan. In this capacity, he coordinated with Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers (SCAP) General Douglas MacArthur's occupation administration, focusing initially on the repatriation of over 1.5 million Japanese troops and civilians from the Chinese mainland, securing reparations from Japanese industrial assets, and contributing to oversight of war crimes tribunals such as the International Military Tribunal for the Far East. These efforts aligned with broader Allied policies to dismantle Japan's military apparatus, including the verification of Japanese disarmament processes, though Chinese influence remained marginal compared to U.S. dominance under SCAP directives that prioritized destruction of certain armaments over redistribution.

As the Chinese Civil War (國共內戰) intensified, Shang's mission shifted toward pragmatic requests for material support to bolster KMT forces, including negotiations for repurposing Japanese bullet-production machinery, which were largely rebuffed due to SCAP mandates for their destruction. Notable achievements included facilitating the 1948 transfer of U.S. surplus ammunition stockpiles from Okinawa to Shanghai (上海) for KMT use, and a covert investigation uncovering approximately 20,000 tons of Japanese Kwantung Army (日本關東軍) ammunition in Northeast China---valued at roughly five trillion Yen---which provided temporary logistical relief despite failing to alter battlefield outcomes like the Liaoshen Campaign (遼瀋戰役/遼西會戰). These recoveries underscored the Mission's adaptive role amid escalating Communist advances, though limited SCAP cooperation constrained broader reparations or disarmament reallocations to China.

Shang resigned on 5 March 1949, coinciding with accelerating KMT defeats on the mainland, as the Mission's lobbying for enhanced military aid from MacArthur yielded insufficient results to counter Chinese Communist Party (中國共產黨) (CCP) gains. This timing reflected the geopolitical pressures of the Civil War, where diminishing KMT leverage reduced the Mission's efficacy in occupation-era negotiations, prompting his replacement by Major General Chu Shi-Ming (朱世明少將) under Chiang Kai-Shek's directive.

Retirement and Exile

Following his resignation in March 1949 as China's representative to the Council overseeing post-War affairs in Japan---amid opposition to the intensifying civil conflict---

Shang elected to remain in the country, entering a phase of private retirement rather than aligning with the advancing Communist forces on the mainland. This decision reflected a continuity of allegiance to the Republic of China, as he refrained from returning to territory under Communist's control and instead sustained a family-oriented life in Tokyo, Japan, where his son William was born in 1957. There, he maintained a household of eight members, emphasizing to his family that China remained their true homeland despite the political upheavals.

Shang's exile involved minimal public engagement, with no recorded involvement in political advocacy or military reminiscences; he focused instead on personal stability, occasionally corresponding with former Republican associates in a subdued manner. His residence in Japan persisted through the ensuing decades, underscoring a deliberate withdrawal from the Mainland's transformed landscape while preserving ties to pre-1949 networks. General Shang Chen died of illness in Tokyo on 15 May 1978, at the age of 89.

Historical Assessment and Controversies

Shang Chen's strategic retreats during Japanese advances in northern China preserved significant KMT forces, enabling prolonged resistance and avoiding unnecessary attrition that could have crippled KMT capabilities earlier in the war. His command decisions reflected pragmatic adaptation to superior enemy logistics, prioritizing long-term sustainability over static defenses.

In international representations, such as leading Chinese military delegations to allied conferences, Shang bolstered the KMT's legitimacy as the primary anti-Japanese belligerent, facilitating Lend-Lease aid and diplomatic support that sustained KMT operations. This countered selective postwar narratives, particularly in the People's Republic historiography, which minimize KMT engagements---empirical records indicate KMT conducted 22 major campaigns against Japan, absorbing 96% of casualties, while CCP forces focused on expansion in rural bases.

Critics, drawing from sources sympathetic to local autonomies, argue it exacerbated internal divisions and delayed a broader united front by subordinating regional anti-Japanese initiatives to Nanjing's authority. Such actions, while consolidating central control against irregular forces with ambiguous loyalties---some infiltrated by Japanese agents---highlighted tensions between warlord-era regionalism and national cohesion, potentially weakening overall preparedness. Administrative governorships in Honan and Shansi revealed inefficiencies, including fiscal mismanagement and uneven modernization of provincial forces, as noted in contemporary KMT internal reports.

Shang's legacy embodies a KMT general's fidelity to central directives amid fragmented loyalties inherited from Yen Hsi-Shan's Shansi clique, where regional priorities often diluted unified strategy---a causal factor in the KMT's vulnerabilities exploited by both invaders and communists. Mainland assessments, shaped by CCP ideological imperatives, systematically

understate such contributions to privilege partisan narratives, overlooking how KMT-led defenses tied down Japanese divisions, preventing deeper penetrations that could have altered Allied war outcomes. Balanced evaluation affirms his role in sustaining resistance without romanticization, underscoring how institutional biases in academic and media sources distort empirical legacies of Republican military figures.



Military Ranks

1912-12-16	Major-General
1925-09-24	Lieutenant-General
1935-04-03	General 2nd Rank (3 Stars)

Service Record

1927 – 1928	Governor of Suiyuan Province
1928 – 1929	Chairman of Hopeh Provincial Government
1928 – 1929	Commanding Officer Peiping-Tientsin Garrison Command
1929 – 1930	Chairman of Shansi Provincial Government
1931	Commanding Officer 4th Army
1931 – 1935	Commanding Officer 32nd Army
1935	Chairman of Hopeh Provincial Government
1935 – 1937	Chairman of Honan Provincial Government
1937 – 1941	Commander-in-Chief 20th Army Group
1937 – 1938	Commanding Officer 32nd Army
1939	Deputy Commander-in-Chief 9th War Area
1939 – 1940	Deputy Commander-in-Chief 6th War Area
1940	Commander-in-Chief 6th War Area
1940 – 1944	Director of Main Office, Military Commission
1941 – 1944	Director of Foreign Affairs Bureau, Military Commission
1944 – 1945	Chief of the Chinese Military Mission Washington

肝腦塗地 血肉腥雨
 海澗難填 甌缺莫補
 賡志以歿 孰踵前武
 國魂醒未 天助自助
 商震敬頌

商震墨寶 Calligraphy by Shang Chen



1941 年 -- 第二次世界大戰期間，商震上將在馬來聯邦會見了澳洲籍指揮官貝內特少將。

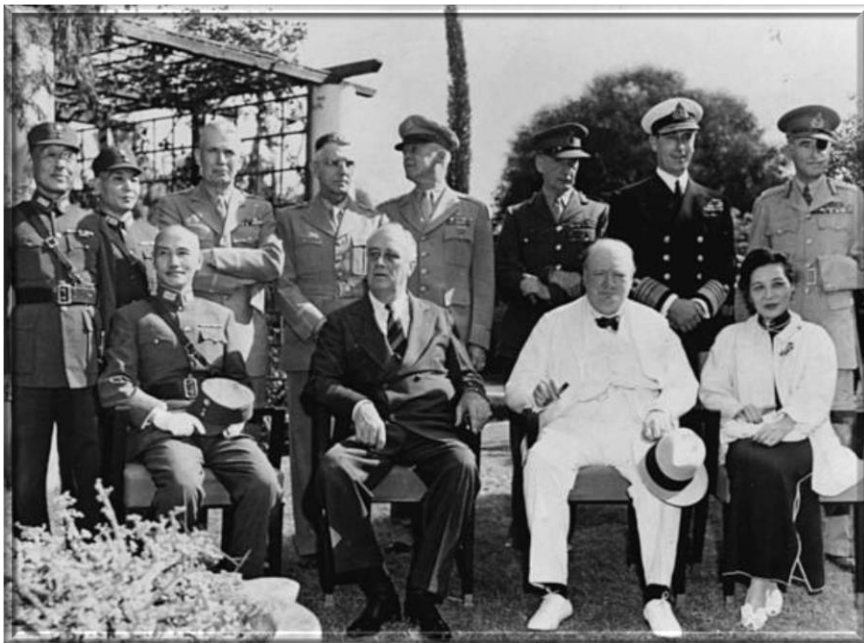
商震對大英帝國為保衛東南亞所做的準備印象深刻。

1941 -- During the World War II in the Federated Malay States, General Shang Chen met Australian commander Major General Henry Gordon Bennett. Shang was impressed by the British Empire's preparations for defending Southeast Asia.



1943年11月27日—中華民國總統蔣中正伉儷在開羅會議結束後遊覽開羅名勝。蔣中正右側是商震將軍。

27 November 1943 – Republic of China President Chiang Kai-Shek and Madame Chiang are escorted to tour scenic spots of Cairo after the Cairo Conference. To Chiang's right is General Shang Chen.



1943年12月17日 -- 商震上將（最左站立）參加開羅會議
前排就座的國家元首—中國、美國、英國：（左至右）蔣中正、羅斯福、邱吉爾、蔣夫人。

17 December 1943 -- General Shang Chen (far left) attends the Cairo Conference.

Front sitting heads of state—China, USA, Great Britain: (L-R)
Chiang Kai-Shek, Franklin D. Roosevelt, Winston Churchill, Madame Chiang.



*1944年5月8日－中華民國商震上將榮獲大英帝國喬治六世國王授予至尊巴斯軍事同善勳章。
8 May 1944 – General Shang Chen of the Republic of China was honoured by King George VI,
King of the United Kingdom and the Dominions of the British Commonwealth,
with Military Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.*

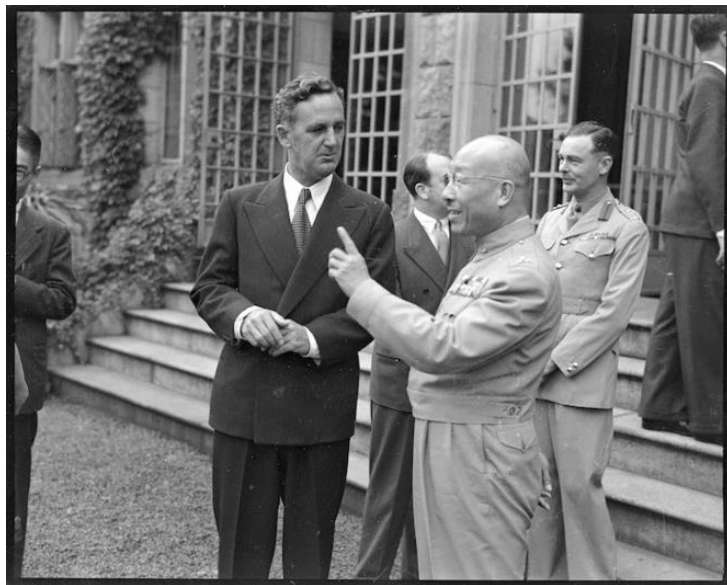


*1945年9月2日－在美國密蘇里號戰艦上，
商震上將（站立者）陪同徐永昌上將代表中華民國簽署《日本無條件投降書》。
2 September 1945 -- General Hsu Yung-Chang signs the 《Instrument of Surrender》 on behalf of
the Republic of China, on board USS Missouri, while General Shang Chen (standing) accompanying.*



1946年 -- 商震上將就任中華民國駐日本軍事代表團團長

1946 -- General Shang Chen assumed the office of Head of the Republic of China Military Mission to Japan



商震上將與澳洲公使鮑爾

英國聯邦駐日本盟軍代表鮑爾伉儷於日本東京英聯邦會所舉行了花園招待會。出席的賓客包括盟國的高級文職和軍事官員。照片中，中華民國駐日本軍事代表團團長商震上將正在與鮑爾公使交談，並強調某個觀點。

General Shang Chen and Australian Minister William McMahon Ball

A garden party was held at Commonwealth house, Tokyo, Japan, by Mr. and Mrs. William McMahon Ball, the British Commonwealth representative on the Allied Council for Japan. Among the guests were high ranking civil and military officials of the Allied Nations. Here General Shang Chen, Head of the Republic of China Military Mission to Japan, stresses a point during a conversation with Minister W. M. Ball.

(Photograph taken between 1946 and 1948 by a New Zealand Army photographer.)

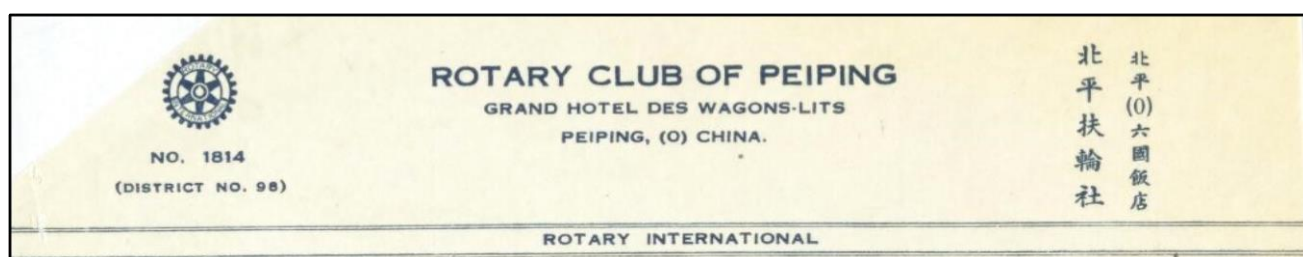
北平扶輪社員商震 -- 從陸軍上將到高級外交官



商震(1888年9月21日—1978年5月15日)，字啓予(又作「起予」)，男，祖籍浙江省紹興縣，生於大清國直隸省順天府大城縣(一說保定府)。中華民國軍事將領，陸軍二級上將，歷任綏遠道都統、河北省政府主席、山西省政府主席、天津市市長、河南省政府主席。抗日戰爭時期(1937年-1945年)任第三十二集團軍總司令、第六戰區司令長官、軍事委員會辦公廳主任、緬甸軍事考察團團長等職，曾隨蔣中正總統出席開羅會議(Cairo Conference)。第二次世界大戰結束後，陪同徐永昌將軍在密蘇里號戰艦(USS Missouri BB-63)上接受日本帝國投降。後任中華民國駐美國軍事代表團團長、國民政府參軍長。1945年12月15日，中華民國政府授予青天白日勳章。1947至1949年，商震任同盟國對日本管理委員會中華民國代表兼駐日本代表團團長，為審判日本戰犯做了大量工作。

1932年8月19日至1935年6月4日商震領銜第三十二集團軍總司令、第六戰區司令長官、軍事委員會辦公廳主任，出任軍事委員會北平分會委員。在此期間，他加入北平扶輪社(Peiping Rotary Club)為現職社員，職業分類「政府服務--軍事」。

北平扶輪社最初於1924年8月30日成立，名為北京扶輪社(Peking Rotary Club)。1928年6月，國家遷都南京。自1421年以來，「北京」首次更名為「北平」。根據政府規定，該社的中文名稱於1928年7月1日改為「北平扶輪社」，但英文名稱保持不變。因此，當時的信箋抬頭顯示的是「Rotary Club of Peking 北平扶輪社」。一年後的1929年7月，在中華民國駐美國華盛頓特區的使團向國際扶輪確認「目前的正確拼字是 PEIPING」後，該社才正式更名為「Rotary Club of Peiping 北平扶輪社」。隨後，修訂的章程和細則提交國際扶輪批准。遺憾的是，中國共產黨於1949年10月1日建政，社會主義下的中國政治和社會環境不適宜扶輪活動，北平/北京扶輪社最終於1951年6月26日解散。



生平略傳

在中華民國的軍事外交界，活躍著一位儀表堂堂、亦文亦武而又精通英語、熟諳國際禮儀的三星上將，他的名字叫商震。

商震出身平民，苦學成才。漫長 90 歲的人生歷程，可以截然分成兩段：先是當兵入伍，在軍閥混戰中表現突出，成為晉軍閻錫山手下的一員大將；後來投入蔣中正麾下，也曾統兵十萬，歷任河北、河南省主席、集團軍總司令、戰區司令長官等重要職務。但終因不是蔣中正的嫡系，軍權被削。不過，這樣一來，卻使他發揮了另一方面的特長：多次奉派出國，和英美盟軍高級將領折衝樽俎，從事軍事外交工作。這倒也投其所好，改變了商震下半輩子的人生道路。

辛亥革命初露頭角

商震出身在一個清貧的市民家庭，祖父曾在保定官署當過文案，俗稱「紹興師爺」。父名商百合，早年即遭仇家殺害。其母無奈，攜帶兒女改嫁了。

商震幼年聰慧機警，勤奮好學，且體魄健壯。深得舅父寵愛，乃送他入私塾讀古書多年，打下了扎實的文字功底。

1905 年(大清國光緒三十一年)，商震 17 歲，考入保定陸軍速成學堂(後來的保定陸軍軍官學校)洋文班。當時西學盛行，商震開始學習英文與日語，從此一生堅持不輟。他在軍校中結識了一批反清革命組織同志，不久後便被革命派吸收，加入同盟會。但是遭到校方查獲，於 1906 年(光緒三十二年)以「煽動革命」罪名開除了學籍。隨後商震至奉天(瀋陽)協助同盟會同志蔣慕譚、陳幹等人開辦學校授教，並趁機傳達革命理念。在 1907 年(光緒三十三年)以課稅問題組織發動「遼陽民變」，但是遭到官府查緝逮捕。在營救獲釋後，遁逃日本。

1909 年(宣統元年)，同盟會指示商震返國，在東北長春《長春日報》社內潛伏，協助熊成基建立革命黨據點。但是因熊成基遭到出賣被捕，商震的身分也連帶曝露，被迫潛逃至遼寧省錦州。於是 1910 年(宣統二年)，這一夥青年就結隊潛赴奉天(瀋陽)，投入奉天清軍第一標(標統朱慶瀾)當兵。不久，又被選入奉天講武堂學兵營。商震所屬學兵營隊長彭家珍，就是後來刺殺良弼而犧牲的英雄。藉由革命黨員彭家珍的引薦，商震結識了陸軍第二十鎮內的革命黨員，包括東北同盟會成員，同時為二十鎮統制的張紹曾、二十鎮四十協七十九標營長施從雲、二十鎮參謀馮玉祥等人。此時，商震與馮玉祥結為盟兄弟。

彭家珍在學兵隊很賞識商震，保舉他正式入講武堂深造。商震在這所學校不僅學得了系統的新式軍事技術，而且也進一步提高了外語和文化知識水準。在奉天講武堂畢業後，商震又考入測繪學堂鑽研參謀業務。未畢業，就遇到東北形勢劇變而中斷了學業。不過，此時商震經過數年正規且嚴格的軍事教育，已成為講武堂同學中的翹楚了。這時，他又結識了馮玉祥，經馮的介紹參加了當地的一個反清的秘密組織。不久，1911 年辛亥革命爆發，商震參加了灤州起義。失敗後，又組織煙臺民兵渡海去關東，協助藍天蔚所部與東三省總督趙爾巽對抗。藍天蔚自封為「關外大都督」，商震則被推為「關外民軍總司令」。

後來，1911 年 12 月 31 日袁世凱策劃的南北議和成功，當上了中華民國的首任大總統。袁世凱為了安撫參加辛亥起義軍人士，封官許願，給了商震一個陸軍部顧問的虛名。解散其部隊，調他到北京領一份乾薪過活。

1912 年 12 月 16 日授陸軍少將，商震那年才 25 歲，算是辛亥革命中湧現的風雲人物了。

在內戰中崛起

1916年6月6日袁世凱暴病去世後，商震投身陸建章的北洋軍，當上了團長。後來陸建章在爭戰中喪命，商震率領敗兵退到山西，受到閻錫山的收編。從此在晉軍中幹了15年，從團長一級一級地直升到晉軍第一軍軍長。和徐永昌、楊愛源、傅作義並稱為閻錫山的「四大金剛」。

商震雖然在閻錫山麾下多年，但他對晉軍軍官素質低劣、意識陳舊、嗜賭嫖娼、吸毒腐化等惡習，深為反感。尤其對閻錫山的思想封建、割地自雄以及只求部下對他忠順，不計才能，感到不滿。所以商震自達到軍長高位以後，屢欲脫離閻錫山的掌握，苦無機會。而閻錫山雖然對商震歷次提拔，但也知商震其心不小，難以久留，因此對他也時存戒心。最後終於削去他的軍權，把他調到太原，掛名為山西省政府主席，卻無實權。

商震治軍嚴肅，特別重視軍紀、軍容，平日以身作則，不嗜煙酒，講求軍人儀表，所穿衣服長短合度，武裝皮帶經常束在腰間，雖盛夏不卸；凡著馬靴必帶馬刺，以張威毅。他自小性喜讀書，視野開闊，雖身居軍營，卻每日自習英語甚勤。通過大量英文書報的閱讀，思想上崇尚西方文化與科學精神，和一般「土包子」的晉軍將領迥然有別。

1930年，閻、馮發動反蔣的中原大戰失敗，閻錫山逃往大連暫避。張學良坐鎮華北，適逢背叛馮玉祥的石友三又和張學良鬧翻，乘北京空虛，反戈北犯，張學良向南京告急。蔣中正知道商震在晉有職無權，正想借機脫離晉軍，投靠國民黨中央。乃用總司令名義電令商震配合中央軍的進攻，出兵石家莊截擊石友三後方。商震得此電報，認為機會已到，乃秘密召集心腹舊部，趁晉軍群龍無首之際，迅速撤出娘子關，追擊石友三尾部，挽救了張學良。張學良對他大加嘉獎並報經蔣中正批准，將三十二軍擴編為3個正規師，補充其軍械，一切薪餉給養完全由國庫支撥。

商震戎馬半生，到了這時才有了自己控制的部隊和石家莊一帶的地盤。從此更加秣馬厲兵，力圖自強。1935年6月，蔣中正接受了屈辱的《何梅協定》，依照日方的要求，河北省政府主席于學忠（張學良部下）去職，改由商震繼任。日本軍部幾次拉攏商震和他們合作，要他參加所謂「華北五省自治」，均被商震拒絕。以後，宋哲元支撐華北政局，以作緩衝。蔣中正調商震為河南省主席，讓出河北地盤交宋支配；商的三十二軍也調駐開封。

抗戰前期，商震一度升任為第二十集團軍總司令，統帥過3個軍在河北一帶和日軍交戰。到1938年台兒莊戰役，商震為保存自己部隊的實力，不對遺逃的日軍作拚力堵擊，以致坐失圍殲的良機。蔣中正借機削弱了他的兵權，從此他的三十二軍在各次戰役中就不斷被分散、整編、改隸，到了1940年終於為陳誠的嫡系霍揆彰完全吞併了。1940年，商震被調往湖南任第六戰區司令長官。不到半年即又調任重慶軍委會辦公廳主任，後又兼外事局局長。自此結束了長達30年的戎馬生涯，轉而在外交戰線上為國效力。

從事軍事外交工作

商震有過人的精力，具八面玲瓏的處世哲學。他一生鑽研英語，勤學苦練，能和外國人直接對話。態度自然，記憶力強，講話井井有條，辦事效率高。到了重慶不久又兼任了軍事委員會外事局長，和英、美方面軍事人員打交道，得到他們的好評。

商震日常生活有點洋化，愛喝咖啡、白蘭地、威士卡；也愛玩橋牌、檯球、高爾夫球。抗戰以前，在北平，三十二軍的馬球隊，屢次和來訪的外國球隊比賽，馳譽中外。

蔣中正不讓商震掌握兵符，卻利用商震的這些特長，叫他在抗戰中後期和盟軍將領相周旋，倒也發揮了商震在外交方面的特長。

1941年初太平洋戰爭，日本軍隊企圖南進，英國在東南亞的殖民地岌岌可危。因此，英國首先和中國結成軍事同盟。當年2月，中國組成「緬(甸)印(度)馬(來西亞)軍事考察團」，蔣中正派商震為團長，林蔚為副團長，赴仰光與駐緬英軍司令官會談。然後往訪毛淡棉(Mawlamyine)、曼德勒(Mandalay)、密支那(Myitkyina)、臘戍(Lashio)等地進行了兩個月的實地考察。再去印度和馬來西亞，2月23日和英方簽訂《中英共同防禦滇緬路協定》。根據這一軍事協定，在一年之後的滇緬戰役中，中國遠征軍奮力救出了數千名被日軍包圍已陷於絕境的英軍官兵，但第200師師長戴安瀾卻為此殉國，數千名中國士兵也為此壯烈犧牲。

開羅會議首席軍事隨員

1943年中、美、英三國在開羅(Cairo)舉行的首腦會議，是戰時中國元首參加的最高級別的盟國會議。商震作為首席軍事代表同司法院院長王寵惠、空軍司令周至柔、國民黨中宣部長董顯光等陪同宋美齡，先蔣中正一天飛赴開羅。商震能以蔣中正首席隨員身份參加如此高級別的盟國首腦會議，充分說明蔣中正夫婦對他的信任和器重。在出席開羅會議前，商震已奉蔣中正之命，與中國戰區參謀長史迪威將軍(General Joseph Warren Stilwell)一起，精心擬定了要求美國裝備訓練中國軍隊，和要求英國協同配合反攻緬甸的提案。11月22日，中美英三國首腦在開羅舉行第一次會議，作為中方高級將領，商震同美方高級將領史迪威將軍、馬歇爾將軍(General George Catlett Marshall, Jr.)和陳納德將軍(General Claire Lee Chennault)，英方高級將領蒙巴頓將軍(General Louis Mountbatten)等一起就反攻緬甸問題進行了激烈討論。從開羅回國後，商震又根據開羅會議的決定，同史迪威制定了反攻緬甸的具體作戰計畫。

1944年8月，商震又奉命和顧維鈞、魏道明兩位大使一同出席了同盟國籌備設立聯合國(United Nations)的敦巴頓橡樹園會議(Dumbarton Oaks Conference)。儘管由於蘇聯(蘇維埃社會主義共和國聯盟 The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)的反對，中國未能參加美、英、蘇第一階段會談，而只參加了美、英、中第二階段會談。但商震等人，還是堅持在會議的第一階段提交了中國政府的立場文件。在會議的閒暇之時，也與美、英兩國代表保持聯繫，並就會議要旨進行了積極溝通。在會議的第二階段，中國代表團提出了七點補充建議。其中三點被提交給三藩市聯合國制憲會議，最終全部被吸收到《聯合國憲章》中。英、美代表對包括商震在內的中國代表團在敦巴頓橡樹園會議上的出色表現，給予高度評價：「中國代表團成員巧妙地策略地提出自己的看法，為會議的成功做出了貢獻。」

出任中國駐美國軍事代表團團長

1944年3月，蔣中正任命商震為中國駐美國軍事代表團團長，替代熊式輝。他的主要使命，是參加華盛頓(Washington)英美聯合參謀作戰會議。這一會議原限定只有英美兩國軍事首腦參加，以決定盟軍作戰的最高策略。後中國政府幾次交涉，要求讓中方也能參加這一會議。同年3月，始得美國參謀長聯席會議主席馬歇爾的同意。但會議一律使用英語，只限中國首席軍事代表一人參加，不得攜帶翻譯，以確保機密。熊式輝不諳英語，自然不堪勝任。而且熊式輝在美國的表現，使外交部部長宋子文大為不滿。據宋子文從華盛頓給蔣中正的報告說，熊式輝不但不懂英語，而且老氣橫秋，辦事顛預，五角大樓對他很不滿意。自商震出任代表團團長後，情況有所變更，後來連杜魯門總統(President Harry S. Truman)都曾在白宮宴請過他。

同年8月，商震又奉命和顧維鈞、魏道明兩位大使共同出席中、美、英三國籌備設立國際和平機構的會議(中國代表團首席代表為顧維鈞)。隨後，這一代表團出席了在敦巴頓橡樹園舉行的四強(中、美、英、蘇)代表會議，為戰後創設聯合國(United Nations)國際和平組織達成共識，並共同起草了組織大綱。

商震自1940年末被解除兵權，調到國民黨中央從事外交工作以來，結識了許多盟國首腦和重要軍事將領。頻頻赴國外出席歷史性的國際會議，可以說是他生平最得意的時期。

出任侍從室主任

1945年9月抗日戰爭勝利後，侍從室第一處主任錢大鈞奉命去接收上海，擔任戰後第一任上海市長。蔣中正居然委任商震繼任侍從室第一處主任，頗令人感到意外。因為10年來，這個位置一向是由蔣中正的心腹大將充任，怎麼這次竟啟用了晉軍出身的商震呢？這一方面是因為蔣中正在戰後欲顯示他用人不拘一格的氣度；另一方面是因為抗戰勝利之後，軍事局面已不同於往昔。蔣中正為了戰後行憲當總統，決心著手整頓龐雜的軍事機構，接受美國顧問團的建議，正在醞釀撤銷侍從室；並進一步改組軍事委員會為國防部，使之隸屬於行政院。在這一段時期中，必須頻繁地接待白宮來的使者和五角大樓的軍方貴賓。蔣中正看中商震為人機警，善於應對，需要他進侍從室，作為蔣中正的幕僚，為他辦事。所以商震雖然就任了第一處主任，但從不具體過問第一處所屬各組的原有業務，而集中精力為蔣中正佐理涉外軍事工作。他成為蔣中正的一名高級幕僚，參與機密，並深以為榮；而蔣中正對他也特別尊重、客氣。

商震說的是一口純正的北京話，但在侍從室卻自稱是紹興人。因為蔣中正周圍多是浙江人，特別在侍從室，大小職員不是奉化籍，就是寧波籍。商震經常面帶笑容，舉止溫文。一般部屬也就認為主任既然自稱紹興人，寧紹本一家，也都樂於認他為同鄉而不見外了。

商震當了主任後，即住進侍從室所在地重慶曾家岩德安里「堯廬」的一幢兩層小洋樓中。既是寓所，也是辦公處。在同一院子裡還有第二組、第六組的辦公樓和宿舍。那裡的職員常常可以看到這位精神飽滿、風度翩翩的新主任，黎明即起。站立在二樓的洋臺上讀英文，朗朗成聲而不避同人笑話他。每天下午3時以後，又有一位50多歲的女教授來為他上課。商震上課時，往往選讀美國雜誌上的政論文章。用英語進行討論或辯論，歷時在一個鐘點以上。

那時，在官邸經常為蔣中正接見赫爾利(Patrick Jay Hurley)、史迪威(Joseph Warren Stilwell)、魏德邁(Albert Coady Wedemeyer)等美方高級將領作翻譯的，是剛從華盛頓大使館調回來的駐美武官朱世明(畢業於西點軍校 The U.S. Military Academy at West Point，時為侍從室中將高級參謀)，而商震每次接見時總在座。蔣中正接見一般外賓時的翻譯，武的就是皮宗敢少將(黃埔軍校六期生，曾留學英國軍事學校)；文的則是沈昌煥秘書擔任。這些美國將領和軍事代表團送呈蔣中正的各項文檔，則由商震主要負責處理。

商震留有精緻小胡鬚，風格反映了對「理想自我」的追求。其時，中國的軍服、軍帽、肩章、領章等皆已經過改革，完全仿照美軍式樣。穿在商震微胖的身上，總是十分貼身，顯得威武。他肩章的三顆梅花型上將軍階，配合軍裝左胸襟的四行色彩繽紛的勳標，和美國將軍站在一起攝影時，令人覺得中國將軍的氣派毫不遜色。商震這種出眾的軍人儀表，恐怕也是侍從室撤銷後，蔣中正依舊喜歡選用他擔任總統府參軍長的用意吧。

登上天安門 安葬八寶山

1946年下半年，中華民國首任駐日本軍事代表團團長朱世明，因為在東京迷上了日偽時期活躍於上海的紅歌星李香蘭，行為失檢。為其夫人偵悉，她通過宋美齡向蔣中正告狀。經查明屬實，朱世明被撤職調回本國。1947年初，商震奉派繼任駐日本軍事代表團團長。當時中華民國是戰勝日本的四大同盟國之一，軍事代表團是代表中國政府共同佔領日本的權力機構，國際地位極高。這是商震進入侍從室以來一直渴望著的一個職位，如今如願以償了。

商震到東京履任後，不但與盟軍統帥麥克亞瑟關係搞得很好，而且還和日本朝野著名人士，以及日本的華僑領袖發展了種種往來。但隨著國內局勢的劇變，他看到國民黨在軍事上節節失利，經濟上全面崩潰，政治日益腐敗，民心喪失殆盡。到了1949年，流亡在廣州的國民政府混亂一片，連駐外使館的經費都無法按時接濟。商震也一籌莫展，大大失去了一個大國軍事代表團的體面。他是身經民國以來多次政局大變遷的過來人，如今又看到國民黨沒落下去。自己也已到了垂垂暮年，再無心捲入這場紛亂的內戰旋渦裡去了。1949年3月，商震辭去了駐日本軍事代表團團長的職務，定居日本。以一個華僑的身份，從事商業經營。

未幾，朝鮮戰爭爆發。作為美軍供應基地的日本，在軍需景氣的刺激下，經濟迅速恢復而且發展起來。商震僑居日本，頗有資財，長袖善舞。與日美關係又多，於是也和日本的工商業者一起發達起來。中華民國臺北政府雖然曾多次勸誘他回國，都被他謝絕。據聞，商震僑居日本，生活優裕，在海濱建有別墅；在東京、華盛頓均置有土地、房地產。總統府資政張群早期到日本訪問，曾下榻商震寓所，殊為華麗。

商震於1978年5月15日，以90歲高齡病逝東京，終老日本。

商震生前曾在1974年、1975年中華人民共和國國慶期間，兩次應中國共產黨中央委員會的邀請，回大陸觀光遊歷；並登上天安門城樓，坐上貴賓席，觀看國慶日的遊行隊伍。同時，又受到周恩來、朱德、葉劍英等中共領導人的接見與宴請，商震對此極為愉快。他去世後，由其日本籍夫人安田作子攜帶他的骨灰，來北京安放在八寶山革命公墓。這當然足以說明，他在日本定居後，已轉向共產主義中國，曾為中日友好作出過相當的貢獻。

商震 -- 中華民國政府官職年表

- 1912-12-16 授陸軍少將
- 1914-10-07 任命陝北鎮守使署參謀長
- 1916-05-06 任命陝西陸軍第一混成旅步兵第一團團長
- 1918-07-01 任命山西陸軍第一混成旅旅長
- 1925-09-24 晉授陸軍中將
- 1926-08-24 特任震威將軍
- 1927-07-06 特任國民政府軍事委員會委員
- 1927-07-09 任命國民革命軍北方第一軍軍長
- 1928-02-17 特派國民政府軍事委員會委員
- 1928-06-26 任命河北省政府委員 兼 主席
- 1928-12-13 特派晉冀察綏振災委員會委員 兼 常務委員

1928-12-27 辭去兼職晉冀察綏振災委員會常務委員
1929-01-23 特派國民政府首都建設委員會委員
1929-03-02 特派國民政府振災委員會委員
1929-08-10 任命山西省政府委員 兼 主席
1929-08-10 免任河北省政府委員 兼 主席
1931-01-31 免任山西省政府委員
1931-01-31 任命山西省政府委員 兼 主席
1931-01-31 任命山西省政府民政廳廳長
1931-02-12 派國民會議代表山西選舉總監督
1931-08-11 呈請辭職山西省政府委員 兼 主席
1931-10-03 免任山西省政府委員 兼 主席
1931-10-03 免任山西省政府民政廳廳長
1932-08-19 任軍事委員會北平分會委員
1935-04-03 晉授陸軍二級上將
1935-06-04 任天津警備司令
1935-06-18 兼任代天津市市長
1935-06-20 任津沽保安司令
1935-06-25 任河北省政府委員 兼 主席
1935-06-25 免任兼代天津市市長
1935-08-19 任河北全省保安司令
1935-12-12 呈請辭職河北省政府委員 兼 主席
1935-12-12 任河南省政府委員 兼 主席
1935-12-20 免任河北全省保安司令
1936-01-08 任河南全省保安司令
1938-02-02 免任河南省政府委員 兼 主席
1938-02-24 免兼任河南全省保安司令
1944-08-12 任英美中三國戰後和平機構會議出席代表
1945-09-17 特任國民政府參軍長
1947-04-19 特派盟國對日委員會中國代表 兼 中國駐日代表團團長
1947-05-10 免任國民政府參軍長
1949-03-05 免任中國駐日代表團團長
1950-04-04 免任戰略顧問委員會戰略顧問



兩位扶輪社員的交鋒 商震 與 麥克阿瑟

人物背景簡述

- 商震 (1888 - 1978)：中國國民黨高級將領、中華民國二級陸軍上將。抗戰期間曾任第六戰區司令長官、軍事委員會辦公廳主任；戰後擔任中華民國駐日本軍事代表團團長。
商震曾是中華民國北平扶輪社現職社員。
- 麥克阿瑟 (Douglas MacArthur, 1880-1964)：美國陸軍五星上將、第二次世界大戰太平洋戰區盟軍最高統帥。戰後擔任駐日本盟軍最高司令官，主導日本戰後的民主化改革與佔領事務。
麥克阿瑟是美國屬土菲律賓馬尼拉扶輪社(Manila Rotary Club)榮譽社員--1942年2月2日二戰期間，馬尼拉扶輪社授予麥克阿瑟將軍榮譽社員。這場歷史性的入社儀式，由受傷士兵的簇擁下，在受敵軍圍困的科雷吉多島(Corregidor Island)上一條隧道內進行。

商震與麥克阿瑟的主要交集，發生在第二次世界大戰結束後，駐日本盟軍最高司令官總部佔領日本期間。當時商震擔任中華民國駐日本軍事代表團團長，與身為盟軍最高統帥的麥克阿瑟在戰犯引渡、審判等事務上有多次外交與軍事層面的交鋒。

以下為雙方互動的關鍵背景：

1. 東京審判與戰犯引渡交鋒

在東京大審判（遠東國際軍事法庭）前後，商震與麥克阿瑟就日本戰犯的引渡與處理有過激烈談判：

- 爭取戰犯引渡權：麥克阿瑟曾試圖限制中華民國引渡日本戰犯的權限，甚至在處理如山田乙三等戰犯時提出過「抽籤」決定引渡歸屬的方案。商震對此據理力爭，維護中華民國作為戰勝國的權利。
- 增加引渡名額：當商震發現美國私下減少引渡名額後，透過外交手段聯合其他盟國代表向麥克阿瑟施壓，成功迫使麥克阿瑟增加各國（包括中華民國）引渡乙、丙級戰犯的份額。

2. 外交風格與立場

- 立場維護：商震在與麥克阿瑟交涉時，多次以中華民國作為「四大列強之一」的地位進行論述，試圖在美國主導的佔領體系下爭取獨立發言權，避免受制於麥克阿瑟的個人意志。
- 複雜的互動：麥克阿瑟以強勢著稱，在盟軍佔領區擁有極大權力，與商震的互動反映了當時美中兩國在戰後亞洲秩序構建上的摩擦與磨合。



商震在東京審判中交鋒麥克阿瑟

王俊彥 (2014 年 8 月 7 日)

抗戰期間，商震任第六戰區司令長官、中國駐美國軍事代表團團長、軍委會辦公廳主任、緬甸軍事考察團團長等職。曾隨蔣介石出席開羅會議，並陪同徐永昌將軍在密蘇里號上接受日本投降。1947 至 1949 年，商震任同盟國對日管理委員會中國代表兼駐日代表團團長，為審判日本戰犯做了大量工作。

反對「霸權主義」

在東京審判之前，商震提出了引渡日本侵略中國的華中派遣軍總司令松井石根、第 59 軍司令官谷壽夫、731 部隊長石井四郎、首任侵華日軍總司令西尾壽造、第二任侵華日軍總司令畑俊六的要求。同時要求立即逮捕並引渡第三任侵華日軍總司令岡村寧次，逮捕並引渡侵華日軍第六方面軍總司令岡部直三郎、駐華北日軍總司令多田駿、第 23 軍司令官酒井隆等。

但麥克阿瑟卻提出了由美國單獨審判的提議，對此，商震和梅汝璈堅決反對。他們聯合蘇聯、英國、法國等國代表團寫了致同盟國戰爭犯罪調查委員會和遠東委員會的報告，其中反對美國獨吞抗戰勝利果實的霸權主義的提法出自商震之口，受到一致稱讚。

商震則謙虛地說，「霸權主義」不是他的創造。「霸權」二字最早出現在希臘歷史書中，原指大城邦對一些小城邦的控制。他覺得用它反對強國欺侮、壓迫和支配小國、弱國，妄圖在世界上稱霸很合適。再加上「主義」二字，有把它當做系統理論和主張看待的意思，不知是否合適。

商震的做法得到多國代表團成員的大力支持，美國單獨進行審判的做法受到世界各國輿論的強烈譴責。麥克阿瑟為迫使商震改變態度，就向蔣介石告狀。當蔣介石向商震問起此事時，商震巧妙地回答蔣介石說：「委座的訓示我並沒有忘記，只是中國作為四大列強之一，在麥克阿瑟將軍提出日本戰犯由美國單獨審判這樣的大是大非問題上，站在其他代表團意見一邊，顯示異議。」在各國輿論的壓力下，美國只得放棄了單獨審判的主張。

引渡山田乙三

當時，有四個國家都提出要引渡戰犯山田乙三，而中國駐日軍事代表團團長商震提供的山田乙三罪行證據最為確鑿。據此，商震根據盟軍最高總司令麥克阿瑟關於受害最重的國家優先引渡的原則，說明中國對山田乙三享有無可爭辯的引渡理由。

麥克阿瑟則主張在菲律賓的馬尼拉設立四國軍事法庭，由中國法官擔任首席檢察官，但商震對此表示拒絕。麥克阿瑟又說，山田乙三由哪一個國家引渡，都是為了伸張正義，維護和平，鏟除日本軍國主義。如果實在不好分配，就改用最原始的抽籤方式。而英國代表團團長巴特斯克則認為，按理應由中國引渡山田乙三。再一個辦法是把山田乙三改為甲級戰犯，由東京法庭審判。對此，麥克阿瑟又提出：東京法庭的甲級戰犯已達 46 人，大大超過了紐堡倫法庭 30 名甲級戰犯的前例。經過一番爭論，最後商震等人同意抽籤決定。

麥克阿瑟命人做好紙條後，請商震先抽。結果，商震一下抽中了山田乙三。這讓麥克阿瑟也無可奈何，只得召集除蘇聯之外的 10 國駐日軍事代表團團長會議。宣布第一批引渡名單（共 185 人），中國

和美國各 20 人，其他各國分別為 15 人、12 人、8 人、7 人不等，泰國最少，為兩人。

這時，商震得到梅汝璈的消息說：他從檢察長基南的漢語翻譯郎格蘭那裡獲悉，美國第一批引渡的乙丙級日本戰犯，已經從 20 人增加到 45 人。

商震急忙與蘇聯、英國等駐日軍事代表團團長商量對策，決定請與美國關係最好的英國代表團團長巴特斯克先去找麥克阿瑟交涉，其他國家的團長也隨後趕去找麥克阿瑟要求增加引渡名額。

麥克阿瑟見事已曝光，只得答應中國、英國、法國、澳大利亞、新西蘭、菲律賓各增加引渡 12 名，印度、加拿大各增加 5 名，荷蘭增加兩名；並說，對其餘的在押戰犯，經預審之後，凡是能夠確定為乙丙級戰犯的，一律引渡到各國受審。

揭露「擅自釋放」

一次，中國配席檢察官向哲浚到東京的巢鴨監獄提審日本侵略台灣的第 66 師團長中島吉三郎、獨立混成旅團長村田定雄時，監獄長阿尼斯卻說巢鴨監獄從來沒有這兩個戰犯。向哲浚指出這兩個日本戰犯分別在台北、高雄各屠殺中國人 5,000 餘人，阿尼斯才說這兩個人已深夜越獄逃跑。經向哲浚再三追問，阿尼斯才承認是奉上級命令釋放的。

向哲浚馬上回到駐地向商震和梅汝璈做了詳細匯報，商震覺得此事非同小可，便去找蘇聯駐日本軍事代表團團長迪利比揚格溝通情況，才發現這不是個別現象。英國、法國、新西蘭、加拿大、荷蘭、印度等國要求引渡的日本戰犯中，都發現有幾名甚至十幾名被「擅自釋放」了。

於是，商震和 10 國駐日軍事代表團團長共同去找檢察長基南質問，基南承認他頭腦發熱自作主張釋放了 1,985 名在押日本戰犯。蘇聯法官格倫斯基指出美國擅自釋放日本戰犯是出於冷戰政策的需要，強烈要求重新逮捕這些戰犯。但基南卻說這些被釋放的罪犯已經移居國外，重新逮捕已無可能。

商震和梅汝璈對美國提出抗議，同時指出：對這些逃亡戰犯，可以由盟軍最高司令部和日本政府出面引渡。

駁斥「無罪釋放」

麥克阿瑟在檢察長基南、廳長韋勃、11 國軍事代表團團長和法律代表團團長會議上竟提出「無罪釋放西尾壽造和多田駿」的意見。麥克阿瑟原以為蘇聯代表會率先反對，沒想到首先提出反對的竟是商震。商震說：「中國代表團堅決反對無罪釋放西尾壽造和多田駿！他們在中國屠殺了幾十萬人，以一封表示悔過的信，就給他們免罪，國際法庭的建立豈不是成了多此一舉！雖然他們在信裡說了一些表示深深懺悔的話，但決不能輕易饒恕他們。西方古代有個童話故事，說的是凶惡的鱷魚吞食人畜時，一邊吃一邊掉眼淚。即使西尾和多田為自己的罪惡痛哭過，那也是鱷魚的眼淚，是惡狼的眼淚！」

梅汝璈對商震的意見表示堅決支持，蘇聯等多國團長亦贊同商震的意見。但麥克阿瑟仍然頑固堅持他的主張。商震氣憤地說：「既然你一個人說了算，又何必召開今天的討論會！如果不追究這兩個犯人的殺人罪行，我將向同盟國戰爭犯罪調查委員會和遠東委員會反映！」

商震堅持原則的做法引起各國駐日官員的高度贊揚，卻引起麥克阿瑟的強烈不滿。一段時間後，蔣介石任命商震為中央軍委參謀長，駐日軍事代表團團長職務由喻哲行代理；任命梅汝璈為司法行政部長，他在日本的職務由向哲浚代理。
