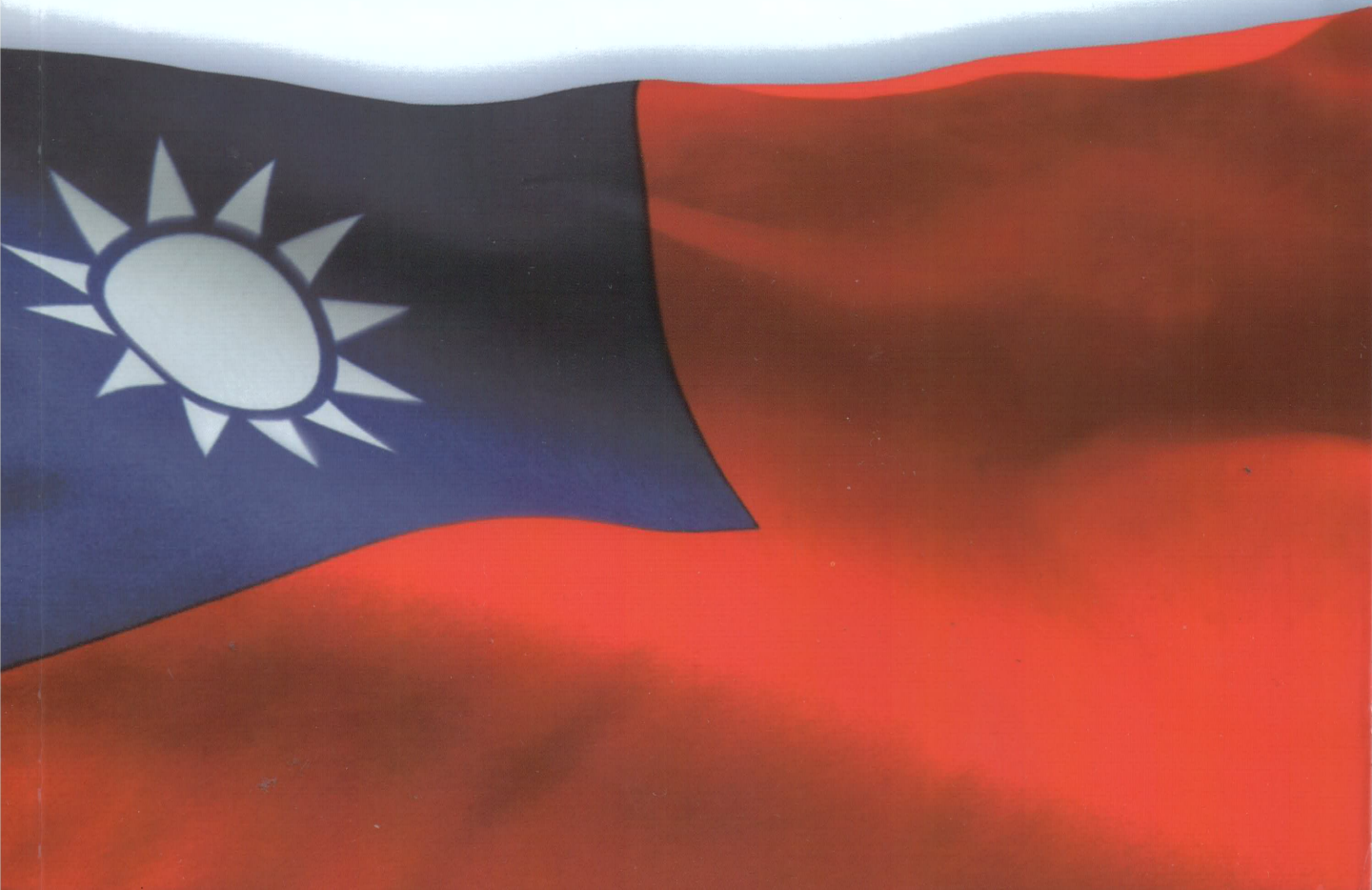


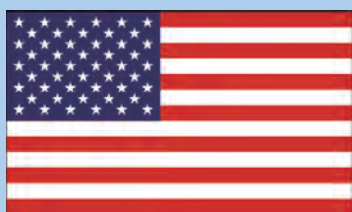
紀念抗日戰爭勝利暨 臺灣光復65週年特展專輯

Exhibition Commemorating the
65th Anniversary of Victory
in the War of Resistance Against Japan
and the Retrocession of Taiwan



紀念抗日戰爭勝利暨 臺灣光復 65 週年特展專輯

Exhibition Commemorating the 65th Anniversary of Victory in the War of Resistance
Against Japan and the Retrocession of Taiwan



目次

- 4 總統序
- 18 見證歷史軌跡
- 20 得之不易的果實
- 22 一、最後關頭已到
- 52 二、全民動員抗戰
- 70 三、躋身四強之列
- 90 四、臺灣抗日運動
- 116 五、堅持光復臺灣
- 144 六、光榮勝利時刻



P.33



P.56

Contents

10	A Word from the President
19	Witnessing the Course of History
21	The Hard-earned Fruits of Democracy
23	I. The Nation in Peril
53	II. Civilian Mobilization
71	III. Emerging as a Global Power
92	IV. Taiwan's Anti-Japanese Movement
118	V. Insistence on Recovering Taiwan
145	VI. The Glorious Moment of Victory



P.87



P.163

總統序

今年，民國99年（2010）的10月25日，是中華民國抗日戰爭勝利暨臺灣光復65週年紀念日。為紀念這一段重要的歷史，臺灣省政府與臺北市政府聯合舉行相片特展，並將這些珍貴的歷史圖像，彙集成冊，以中英雙語印行，以供世人瞭解過去，記取教訓，以史為鑑，策勵未來。

這些歷史相片有力地證明了當年對日抗戰是由中華民國政府領導的歷史事實。我們從相片看到：民國26年（1937）7月7日盧溝橋事變之後，國軍在裝備落後、實力不足的劣勢下浴血苦戰，抵禦外侮，犧牲了322萬官兵，包括兩百多位將領，人民的死亡估計更在2000萬以上。這些不屈不撓、可歌可泣的壯烈事蹟，在六、七十年後的今天讀來，仍然令人熱血沸騰、肅然起敬。當時在蔣中正委員長領導下，全國軍民團結一心，艱苦奮鬥，以持久戰粉碎日本軍閥「三月亡華」的美夢，並採取「以空間換取時間」的大戰略，讓日軍泥足深陷，進退維谷，終至一敗塗地。

沒有抗戰勝利，就沒有臺灣光復，臺灣就無法脫離日本殖民統治，也不可能重回中華民國版圖。但是，多年來海內外一直存有一種謬論，以為日本戰敗投降後，只是拋棄臺灣主權，並未明言歸還給誰？臺灣地位因而未定。此種說法，與史實完全不符。

民國27年（1938）4月1日，中國國民黨在武昌舉行第五屆臨時全國代表大會，會中通過「抗戰建國綱領」，當時蔣中正總裁呼籲「恢復高（麗）臺（灣），鞏固中華」，明確表達收復臺灣的決心。民國30年

(1941) 12月9日，珍珠港事變第二天，中華民國政府在獨立抗戰四年後，正式對日宣戰，並聲明「一切條約協定合同有涉及中日之間關係者一律廢止」，其中當然包括清光緒21年（乙未年，1895）割讓臺灣給日本的「馬關條約」在內。民國32年（1943）12月，中、美、英三國領袖在埃及開羅舉行會議，發表「開羅宣言」（Cairo Declaration），宣示三國領袖集會目的「在使日本竊取於中國之所有領土，例如東北四省、臺灣、澎湖群島等，歸還中華民國」。民國34年（1945）7月，納粹德國已戰敗投降，盟軍邁向全面勝利之際，當時在德國柏林近郊波茨坦集會的美英兩大盟國邀請中華民國對日本共同發表「波茨坦公告」（Potsdam Proclamation），這是盟軍要求日本無條件投降的最後通牒，其中第8條規定「『開羅宣言』之條件必須履行，而日本主權將限於本州、北海道、九州、四國等四大島，以及盟國所決定的其他小島」。

民國34年（1945）8月14日，在兩次遭受美軍原子彈轟炸後，日本政府終於通知盟國接受「波茨坦公告」，向盟軍無條件投降。9月2日，日本天皇的代表外相重光葵與參謀總長梅津美治郎，在東京灣美國軍艦密蘇里號上，向盟軍最高統帥麥克阿瑟將軍投降。日本降書（Japanese Instrument of Surrender）第1條即規定日本天皇無條件接受「波茨坦公告」。麥克阿瑟將軍隨即發布第一號命令，要求在中國大陸、臺灣及北緯16度以北的法屬越南境內的日本軍隊，向中國戰區最高統帥蔣中正委

員長投降。同年9月9日，日本的中國派遣軍總司令官岡村寧次大將在南京向中華民國陸軍總司令何應欽上將投降，降書中第1、2條也明確承諾接受「波茨坦公告」。以上三份文件——「開羅宣言」、「波茨坦公告」與「日本降書」——構成中華民國光復臺灣的法律基礎。美國一向將此三項文件視為具有拘束力的國際條約或協定，而非僅僅是戰時政策性的聲明而已，因為這些文件的內容，都是盟國國家元首彼此或與日本天皇共同在他們職權範圍內代表國家對重大議題所作的具體承諾，在國際法與外交實務上，對他們的國家當然具有拘束力。因此美國將「開羅宣言」、「波茨坦公告」與「日本降書」分別列入《1776-1949 美國條約與國際協定彙編》（*Treaties and Other International Agreements of the United States of America, 1776-1949*）、《美國法規大全》（*United States Statutes at Large*），「日本降書」也編入《聯合國條約集》（*United Nations Treaty Series*），對參與或簽署的國家（即中、美、英、蘇、日），甚至世界其他國家均具有法律拘束力。¹我國當然也將這些文件視為國際條約，對中華民國與日本都具有拘束力。有些人以為這些文件只是「新聞公報」，是相當嚴重的誤解。

民國40年（1951）9月盟國在舊金山舉行和會，簽署「對日和約」，日本同意放棄過去侵佔的外國領土。由於中國內戰因素，中華民國政府並未受邀與會。因此，該約第26條規定：未參與和會的盟國，應個別與日本

¹ 參考Charles I. Bevans, *Treaties and Other International Agreements of the United States of America, 1776-1949*, Vol. 3 (Multilateral 1931-1945), Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1969, pp. 858, 1204-1205, 1251-1253; *United States Statutes at Large*, Vol. 59, Part II, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1946, pp. 1733-1739; *United Nations Treaty Series*, Vol. 139, New York: United Nations, 1952, pp. 387-393.

簽署和約。民國41年（1952）4月28日（即「舊金山和約」生效日），我國乃依據「舊金山和約」第26條的規定，與日本在臺北簽訂「中日和約」，其中規定中日兩國終止戰爭狀態（第1條），日本放棄對臺灣、澎湖、南沙群島、西沙群島之一切權利、權利名義與要求（第2條），呼應中華民國對日宣戰公告內容，溯及廢止民國30年（1941）12月9日以前中日雙方所締結之一切條約協定（當然包括割讓臺灣澎湖的馬關條約在內）（第4條），並確認臺澎地區人民已具有中華民國國籍的事實（第10條），以國際條約的形式接受了臺灣、澎湖屬於中華民國。上述歷史文獻有一部分在這次展覽中也有展出，當可徹底破除臺灣不是中華民國領土的謬說。

此次展覽另一個焦點是日據時代臺灣民眾抗日的史實。甲午戰敗，乙未割臺。當時割臺之議一起，就遭到北京與臺灣各界強烈反對，除在北京臺籍舉人及官員汪春源等五人上書反對外，康有為聯合各省進京趕考的舉人「不畏斧鉞之誅」，「公車上書」向光緒皇帝要求「誅奸相，絕和議」，甚至提出「棄臺民即散天下」的警告。而日本據臺初期，亦遭到臺灣居民組成的義軍強烈抵抗，一共花了五個月的時間，並多次從日本增兵，到1895年11月才攻陷全臺，難度與死傷均超過前一年遼東之戰。其間征臺軍統帥能久親王（明治天皇之叔叔北白川中將）及第二旅團長山根信成少將，均傷重而死（時稱病死）。而日軍從北到南，所至之處，採「無差別殲滅」（不分軍民、男女、老幼）與「三光掃蕩」（殺光、搶光、燒光），城鎮乃盡成焦土，臺灣軍民死傷估計在十萬人以上。

日本自光緒21年（1895）6月17日「始政日」開始統治臺灣之後，

臺灣人武裝與非武裝的抗暴運動不斷。光緒24年（1898）第四任總督兒玉源太郎與他的民政長官後藤新平頒布「匪徒刑罰令」，同時制定「土匪招降策」引誘抗日份子「歸順」後集體屠殺，後藤新平在《日本殖民地政策一斑》中，坦承誘殺抗日份子16,000人。從展覽圖片即看到，民國4年（1915），日本統治20年後，仍然發生西來庵事件，866人被判死刑；1920年代「臺灣文化協會」與「臺灣民眾黨」等團體改採非武裝抗爭策略，要求撤廢歧視性的「六三法」運動與議會設置請願運動，多人被捕下獄或嚴密監控；民國19年（1930）的「霧社事件」，日本殖民政府再以殘酷手段（包括使用飛機、大砲與毒瓦斯）鎮壓原住民莫那魯道領導的抗暴行動，造成800多位臺灣民眾死傷，震驚世界，國際聯盟派員來臺調查，總督石塚英藏、臺中州知事水越幸一等高官被迫辭職。

從清光緒21年（1895）割臺之後，臺灣抗日運動從未稍歇，臺灣抗日志士從早期吳彭年、吳湯興、徐驤、姜紹祖、林朝棟、許肇清、李品三、蕭光明、丘逢甲、劉永福、簡大獅、柯鐵、林少貓、余清芳、羅俊、江定、羅福星、林祖密，到中期爭取自治、民主的如林獻堂、蔣渭水、廖進平、翁俊明、蔡培火，及後期蔡忠恕、李建興等的地下運動，皆以不同方式，進行反日活動，有的甚至於赴大陸參加抗戰，如李友邦、宋斐如領導的「臺灣革命同盟會」，丘念台領導的廣東東區服務隊，李萬居參加的「國際問題研究所」、謝東閔參加的「廣西日報」、林正亨參加緬甸遠征軍及黃朝琴進入外交界出任國內外要職，為抗戰貢獻心力等等，他們都志在光復臺灣，留下宛如史詩般的壯烈事蹟，令我們後輩感動不已。

所以，從甲午戰敗清廷割讓臺灣後，救亡圖存的民族意識快速崛起，

終而傾覆滿清帝制，建立亞洲第一個民主共和國－中華民國。隨後國民革命的浪潮與抗戰的聖火，讓臺灣掙脫日本50年殖民統治的枷鎖，重回中華民國版圖。遙想當年臺灣志士丘逢甲抗日失敗，內渡大陸，寫下「宰相有權能割地，孤臣無力可回天」和「四百萬人同一哭，去年今日割臺灣」的著名詩句，百年之後讀來，仍可感受那種錐心之痛。當時的孤臣固然無力回天，但五十年後中華民國全國軍民團結在蔣委員長的領導下，終能擊敗日本，光復臺灣。而當年大陸與臺灣同胞互為奧援，往來密切，光復臺灣是大家共同的心願，也是共同努力的成果，這段歷史，實在彌足珍貴。

今天，我們紀念抗戰勝利暨臺灣光復，是紀念和平肇始，也是紀念對立終止；目的不在仇日反日，而在感念先賢的奉獻犧牲，才有今日臺灣自由、民主、繁榮的社會。我們可以原諒日本侵略者、殖民者的錯誤，但血淚的歷史絕對不能遺忘，也不容許再次發生。

以圖片回顧歷史，具有重大的教育意義。我們從中瞭解近百年臺灣與中國大陸密不可分的關係，以及臺灣如何從日本侵略者與殖民者手中重新回到中華民國懷抱，更看到日本侵略的史實與戰爭的可怕，讓我們也更加體會和平的珍貴。希望國人記取歷史教訓，精誠團結，大力建設臺灣，大步往前邁進。

馬英九

中華民國99年12月22日

A Word from the President

October 25, 2010 marked the 65th anniversary of the Republic of China's (ROC) victory in the War of Resistance Against Japan and the Retrocession of Taiwan. To commemorate this important piece of history, the Taiwan Provincial Government and the Taipei City Government jointly held a photo exhibition, and later compiled the displayed images into this companion volume in both Chinese and English. It is hoped that, through this book, the world can come to understand the past, learn history's lessons and draw inspiration for future development.

These photos are hard evidence of the historical fact that the War of Resistance Against Japan was fought courageously in an effort led by the ROC government. As these images attest, the outgunned and outmatched ROC armed forces fought the Japanese invaders valiantly under nearly impossible conditions starting with the Marco Polo Bridge Incident of July 7, 1937. During the eight-year conflict, more than 3.22 million servicemen were killed, including over 200 generals. The civilian death toll was estimated to have exceeded 20 million.

The heroism of an earlier generation continues to move the soul even sixty-some years later. Under the leadership of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, the entire nation was united in the struggle against Japanese aggression. Chiang's strategy of "trading space for time" utterly crushed Japan's ambition of taking over the whole of China in the span of just three months, sinking the Japanese military deep into the mire of a protracted war that ultimately led to its defeat.

Without victory in the War of Resistance Against Japan, there would not have been the retrocession of Taiwan, and Taiwan would not have been

liberated from Japanese colonial rule and restored to the ROC. However, for years, the fallacy that Japan renounced sovereignty over Taiwan after its surrender in 1945 without stating to whom it should turn Taiwan over has been widely circulated. This line of thinking goes on to say that Taiwan's legal status is undetermined. Such a view simply does not accord with the facts.

On April 1, 1938 in the city of Wuchang in Hubei Province, the Kuomintang (KMT) convened its Fifth Extraordinary National Congress and passed the Guiding Principles for the War of Resistance Against Japan and National Development. Demonstrating his resolve to recover Taiwan, KMT leader Chiang Kai-shek called for the liberation of Korea and Taiwan from Japanese control and for the strengthening of China.

On December 9, 1941, just days after Japan's attack on the United States at Pearl Harbor and four years into the Republic of China's lone resistance against Japan, the ROC formally declared war on Japan and proclaimed that all treaties, agreements and contracts between China and Japan had become null and void. This included the 1895 Treaty of Shimonoseki by which China ceded Taiwan to Japan.

After the Cairo Conference of November 1943, the leaders of China, the United States and the United Kingdom jointly issued the Cairo Declaration, which firmly advocates that Japan be required to return all of the territory it had stolen from the ROC, including the four northeastern provinces, Taiwan and the Penghu Islands.

In July 1945, as the Allies were headed for victory following Nazi Germany's

surrender, the leaders of the U.S. and the U.K., meeting at Potsdam, near Berlin, Germany, invited the ROC to jointly issue the Potsdam Proclamation, demanding the unconditional surrender of the Japanese Empire. Article 8 of the proclamation states that the terms of the Cairo Declaration shall be carried out, and that Japanese sovereignty shall be limited to the islands of Honshu, Hokkaido, Kyushu, Shikoku and such minor islands as determined by the Allies.

On August 14 of that same year, after the United States had twice dropped atomic bombs on Japan, the Japanese government finally announced acceptance of the terms of the Potsdam Proclamation and Japan's unconditional surrender to the Allies. On September 2, Japan's Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu and General Yoshijiro Umezu, Chief of the Army General Staff, boarded the *USS Missouri* in Tokyo Bay to surrender on behalf of their nation to the Supreme Commander of the Allied Powers, General Douglas MacArthur.

The first paragraph of the Japanese Instrument of Surrender stated that the Emperor of Japan unconditionally accepted the provisions of the Potsdam Proclamation. Following the surrender, General MacArthur issued General Order No. 1, which instructed Japanese forces in mainland China, Taiwan and French Indochina north of 16 degrees north latitude to surrender to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, Allied commander-in-chief in the China Theater. On September 9, Commander-in-Chief of the Chinese Army Ho Ying-chin received the surrender of Japanese forces from Japan's Commander-in-Chief of the China Expeditionary Army Yasuji Okamura in Nanjing. In Articles 1 and 2 of the surrender document, the Japanese again pledged to abide by the terms of the Potsdam Proclamation.

These documents—the Cairo Declaration, the Potsdam Proclamation and the Japanese Instrument of Surrender—form the legal basis for the restoration of Taiwan to the jurisdiction of the Republic of China. The United States has continually seen these as binding international treaties or agreements, and not simply as wartime policy declarations. These documents signed by Allied and Japanese leaders in their capacity as their respective nations' heads of state are

concrete pledges and naturally have binding force on these countries in both international law and diplomatic practice.

The United States, for example, listed the Cairo Declaration, Potsdam Proclamation and Japanese Instrument of Surrender in *Treaties and Other International Agreements of the United States of America, 1776-1949* and *United States Statutes at Large*, while the Japanese Instrument of Surrender is listed in the *United Nations Treaty Series*.¹ These, thus, are legally binding for signatories and participants (the ROC, the US, the UK, the Soviet Union and Japan). Other nations cannot deny the legal status of these documents. The Republic of China also regards these as international treaties binding for both the ROC and Japan. Those who consider these documents as merely press communiqués are seriously mistaken.

In September 1951, the Allies held a peace conference in San Francisco and signed the Treaty of Peace with Japan in which Japan agreed to renounce all foreign territories it had occupied. As China was engaged in a civil war, the ROC government was not invited to the event. Article 26 of the Treaty stipulated that allied nations that did not participate in the peace conference must separately sign the treaty with Japan.

On April 28, 1952 (the effective date of the San Francisco Treaty), the ROC signed the Treaty of Peace Between the Republic of China and Japan (a.k.a. the Sino-Japanese Peace Treaty or Treaty of Taipei) in Taipei. The Treaty specified that both Japan and the ROC agreed to terminate the state of war (Article 1), and Japan renounced all right, title and claim to Taiwan, Penghu, the Spratly Islands and the Paracel Islands (Article 2). Echoing the wording of the ROC's proclamation of war against Japan, the Treaty abrogated retroactively all previous treaties, conventions and agreements signed between Japan and China

¹ Charles I. Bevans, *Treaties and Other International Agreements of the United States of America, 1776-1949*, Vol. 3 (Multilateral 1931-1945), Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1969, pp. 858, 1204-1205, 1251-1253; *United States Statutes at Large*, Vol. 59, Part II, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1946, pp. 1733-1739; *United Nations Treaty Series*, Vol. 139, New York: United Nations, 1952, pp. 387-393.

before December 9, 1941, including, naturally, the Treaty of Shimonoseki (Article 4) under which Taiwan and Penghu were ceded; and it confirmed the ROC citizenship of residents of the Taiwan and Penghu areas (Article 10), proving acceptance of Taiwan and Penghu as territories of the Republic of China in the form of an internationally binding treaty. Some of these historical documents are on display here at this exhibition, which puts to rest once and for all the fallacy that Taiwan is not a territory of the ROC.

Another focus of this exhibition is the historical fact of anti-Japanese resistance by the Taiwan public during the Japanese colonial era. Taiwan was ceded to Japan following China's defeat in the First Sino-Japanese War in 1895, but the idea of cession initially met with adamant opposition in both Beijing and Taiwan. A written petition was put forth in Beijing by the Taiwanese official Wang Chun-yuan 汪春源 and four others, while Kang You-wei 康有為 led a group that submitted a bold public petition to the Guangxu Emperor, demanding "execution of the traitorous viceroy and rejection of the peace terms." They even broached the warning that "abandoning the people of Taiwan would cause the whole nation to disintegrate."

During the early period of Japanese colonial rule, the inhabitants of Taiwan formed a partisan militia and mounted fierce opposition. In all, it took the Japanese five months and multiple injections of fresh troops before they managed to capture all of Taiwan by November 1895. The difficulty of subjugating Taiwan and the number of casualties incurred by the Japanese exceeded those of the Liaodong Peninsula conflict of the previous year. During this period, Prince Kitashirakawa Yoshihisa, the leader of the Japanese expeditionary force besieging Taiwan, and Major General Nobunari Yamane were severely wounded and eventually died (their deaths attributed to "illness"). From north to south, the Japanese army adopted the principle of indiscriminate killing (making no distinction between soldier and civilian, male and female, old and young), and a scorched-earth policy to "kill all, burn all, loot all." Cities and towns were burned to the ground; military and civilian casualties were estimated

to have exceeded 100,000.

After Japanese rule began on June 17, 1895, the people of Taiwan engaged in unremitting armed and unarmed resistance. In 1898, the *Bandit Punishment Law* was promulgated and implemented by the fourth Japanese Governor-General of Taiwan Gentarō Kodama and Civil Affairs Bureau chief Shinpei Gotō. At the same time a policy was enacted to encourage insurgents to surrender. In *An Aspect of Japanese Colonial Policy*, Gotō admitted to having lured 16,000 anti-Japanese activists to their slaughter. The exhibition photos recount riveting stories from this period, including the 1915 Hsilai Temple uprising, which occurred some 20 years after colonial rule began and for which 866 were sentenced to death.

Also pictured are scenes of nonviolent resistance. These included the 1920s petitions by the Taiwan Cultural Association and Taiwan People's Party for repeal of the discriminatory Law No. 63 (which gave the Governor-General near-dictatorial powers) and the establishment of a Taiwan Council. For this, many were jailed or put under close surveillance. Also on display are images concerning the Wushe Incident of 1930, in which Japanese colonialists used cruel methods (including airplanes, artillery and poisonous gas) to suppress the rebellion led by the aboriginal Seediq Chief Mona Rudao. Over 800 Taiwanese were killed or injured in this incident, shocking the international community into sending a League of Nations delegation to investigate. This event forced the resignation of Japanese Governor-General of Taiwan Eizo Ishizuka, the Taichung Prefectural Governor Kouichi Mizukoshi and other high-ranking officials.

The cession of Taiwan in 1895 triggered a series of anti-Japanese movements, led in the early stages by Wu Peng-nien 吳彭年, Wu Tang-hsing 吳湯興, Hsu Hsiang 徐驤, Chiang Shao-tsu 姜紹祖, Lin Chao-tung 林朝棟, Hsu Chao-ching 許肇清, Li Pin-san 李品三, Hsiao Kuang-ming 蕭光明, Chiu Feng-chia 丘逢甲, Liu Yung-fu 劉永福, Chien Ta-shih 簡大獅, Ke Tieh 柯鐵, Lin Shao-

mao 林少貓, Yu Ching-fang 余清芳, Luo Chun 羅俊, Chiang Ting 江定, Luo Fu-hsing 羅福星 and Lin Tsu-mi 林祖密. The mid stages of resistance were led by a new generation of activists who struggled for autonomy and democracy. These included Lin Hsien-tang 林獻堂, Chiang Wei-shui 蔣渭水, Liao Chin-ping 廖進平, Weng Chun-ming 翁俊明 and Tsai Pei-huo 蔡培火.

Anti-Japanese sentiment in the last stages manifested itself in different forms. While Tsai Chung-shu 蔡忠恕 and Li Chien-hsing 李建興 carried on underground movements in Taiwan, others played an active role in mainland China in the resistance against Japan. For example, Li Yu-bang 李友邦 and Sung Fei-ju 宋斐如 organized the Taiwan Revolutionary Alliance, Chiu Nien-tai 丘念台 led the Guangdong eastern regional service corps against Japan, and Li Wan-chu 李萬居 participated in the Institute of International Studies. Moreover, Hsieh Tung-min 謝東閔 was a contributor to the *Guangxi Daily News*, Lin Cheng-heng 林正亨 joined the Chinese Expeditionary Force to Burma and Huang Chao-chin 黃朝琴 assumed key positions in the ROC foreign service. They all made great contributions in the fight against Japanese aggression. The activists worked for the common cause of bringing Taiwan back into the fold of the ROC, performing epic deeds that continue to touch us generations later.

The surge of nationalist sentiments provoked by the Ching dynasty's decision to cede Taiwan following China's defeat in the First Sino-Japanese War eventually brought about the collapse of the Ching imperial court. Thereafter, the Republic of China was founded as the first republic in Asia. The wave of national revolutions and resistance to Japanese rule paid off when Taiwan emerged free from 50 years of colonial rule and returned to the ROC.

In 1895, when Taiwanese poet and educator Chiu Feng-chia failed in an uprising against Japanese troops, he fled to mainland China where he lamented that "the viceroy has the power to cede territory, but a lone official has not the strength to reverse that decision." On the anniversary of Taiwan's annexation, he wrote in another well-known poem that "four million people cry as one at Taiwan's cession on this day a year ago." Over a century later, these verses still

evoke deep anguish. Although a lone official did not have the strength to turn the tide, concerted efforts by the armed forces and civilians of the Republic of China were able, under the leadership of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, to bring about Japan's surrender and the retrocession of Taiwan. This chapter in history is to be cherished for the mutual assistance and close interactions between mainland Chinese and Taiwanese compatriots in reclaiming Taiwan.

Today, as we commemorate the victory of the ROC's resistance against Japanese aggression and the retrocession of Taiwan, we are marking the beginning of peace and the end of conflict. Our intent is not to harbor ill will toward nor stand in opposition to Japan, but to remember the sacrifices of our forebears, without which Taiwan would not be the free, democratic and prosperous society it has become today. We can forgive the Japanese invaders and colonists for their acts of aggression, but we will never forget the blood and tears that have been shed by our people, and we must never allow it to happen again.

This photographic retrospective is of significant educational value. It teaches us about the inseparable ties that have linked Taiwan and mainland China for over a century, as well as how Taiwan was liberated from Japanese invasion and colonialism and restored to the ROC. The images also bear witness to the truth of Japanese aggression and the horrors of war, but more importantly, remind us of how precious and valuable peace is. This is done in the hope that ROC citizens will draw inspiration from these lessons in history and come together to build a stronger and brighter future for Taiwan.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, consisting of stylized characters followed by the name '馬英九' (Ma Ying-jeou) in traditional Chinese characters.

December 22, 2010

見證歷史軌跡

八年對日抗戰是中華民族史上最艱辛光榮的歲月，如果沒有八年抗日戰爭的勝利與國軍的浴血戰鬥，日本就不可能歸還臺灣、澎湖群島；為紀念在抗戰期間國軍及臺籍抗日青年英勇事蹟，臺灣省政府特在臺灣光復65週年之際，與臺北市政府在民國34年10月25日，臺灣接受日本總督安藤利吉呈遞降書的地方（臺北公會堂，今中山堂）舉行「紀念抗日戰爭勝利暨臺灣光復65週年特展」。

本次特展共有六大主題（一）最後關頭已到（二）全民動員抗戰（三）躋身四強之列（四）臺灣抗日運動（五）堅持光復臺灣（六）光榮勝利時刻，分述我國軍八年抗戰之緣起、經過、國軍可歌可泣英勇表現、全國軍民同仇敵愾抗日之氛圍，以及獲得各國的欽佩與支持，躋身世界四強之重要史實，特展並展示日據時期臺灣先賢抗日、臺籍青年參與八年抗戰之重要人物事蹟、日本投降儀式、民眾歡欣鼓舞之情況、臺灣主權歸屬中華民國之重要文件；內容充實，為一完整之中華民國近代史，非常值得參觀，至祈國人參觀過後，能記取歷史教訓，珍惜得來不易的成果，繼續為國家前途，攜手合作、努力。

本次特展非常感謝國史館、行政院外交部、國防部、新聞局、及中國國民黨文化傳播委員會黨史館等單位同心協辦，並提供珍貴的文史資料相片，同時也感謝臺北市政府及所屬文化局及臺北市中山堂鼎力合作，以及財團法人蘆洲李宅古蹟維護文教基金會提供珍貴相片供展，讓本次特展在極短的一個月時間內完成策展工作，期間準備過程相當緊湊，另由於限於場地，能展出資料有限，難免有疏漏不足之處，尚祈各界多加指導。

行政院政務委員
臺灣省政府主席



謹識

民國99年10月25日

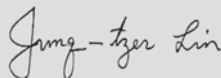
Witnessing the Course of History

The eight-year War of Resistance Against Japan was the most arduous yet glorious period in the history of the Chinese people. Were it not for the nation's armed forces and their long bloody struggle for victory, Taiwan and Penghu would never have been restored to the Republic of China. To honor the courage of the ROC armed forces and pay tribute to the young people of Taiwan who gave their lives to the resistance, the Taiwan Provincial Government and the Taipei City Government jointly present the "Exhibition Commemorating the 65th Anniversary of Victory in the War of Resistance Against Japan and the Retrocession of Taiwan." This exhibition is being showcased at Zhongshan Hall (formerly Taipei Public Auditorium), where 65 years ago on October 25, 1945, the ROC government received the Instrument of Surrender from Japanese Governor-General of Taiwan Rikichi Ando.

The exhibition features six major sections: (I)The Nation in Peril; (II)Civilian Mobilization; (III)Emerging as a Global Power; (IV)Taiwan's Anti-Japanese Movement; (V)Insistence on Recovering Taiwan; and (VI) the Glorious Moment of Victory. The photos in these sections recount the origins and events that transpired during the War of Resistance, displays of valiance by the military, the uniting of civilians and soldiers in a common cause, and how the ROC earned the admiration and support of the international community to emerge as one of the world's four major powers.

This exhibition also shows important figures in Taiwan's resistance against Japanese colonial rule, young men and women from Taiwan who joined the 8-year conflict, scenes from the Japanese surrender ceremony followed by the people's elation, and historical documents that restore Taiwan to ROC sovereignty. The rich contents of this exhibition articulate the modern history of the ROC and make it well worth seeing. More than just a lesson in history, I hope visitors will come away with a greater appreciation for our nation's hard-fought victory, and a sense of solidarity for building a brighter future for our country together.

We are grateful to Academia Historica, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of National Defense, the Government Information Office and the Kuomintang Party History Institute for their generous assistance and for providing valuable documents and photographs. We are also thankful to the Department of Cultural Affairs and Zhongshan Hall under the Taipei City Government for their cooperation, and to the Taipei Luchou Lee Family House Historic Preservation Foundation for providing precious photographs, enabling us to put this exhibition together in one short month. However, due to constraints in preparation time in one month and display space, we regret the limited scale of this exhibition and any oversights that may appear in the information therein. Thank you for visiting and we hope you enjoy the exhibition.



Minister without Portfolio of the Executive Yuan
Governor of Taiwan Province

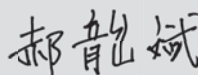
October 25, 2010

得之不易的果實

65年前中國經歷長達八年的苦戰，當時的艱辛與痛苦非現今身處安逸時代的我們所能體會與想像。而我們身處的這塊土地，也同樣遭遇被日軍侵略與長期被殖民的磨難。遙想當年先民為保護家鄉與家人，全國軍民團結奮鬥共同抵禦外侮，犧牲超過2千萬人生命以維護家園與爭取自由。透過他們，臺灣得以有機會發展經濟，民生生活富裕，並享有民主自由之果實。一路走來，歷盡艱辛，實屬珍貴。

如今在中山堂舉辦紀念抗戰勝利與光復臺灣65週年的活動，這個場所極具多元的象徵意義，早期是清朝政府機關用地，後來日人改建作為公辦的藝文活動空間，光復時成為國民政府接受日人投降文件之地，國民政府遷臺後成為政府重要活動會場，曾舉辦四任總統就職大典，它也是民眾爭取民主自由發聲之地，更是培育與展演臺灣藝文創作的重要場所。因此中山堂的歷史本身也述說了臺灣的歷史發展，在這場地回顧臺灣光復65年歷史更具有特別的意義。

中華民國即將屆滿百年，經歷許多戰爭與動盪不安世代，期望透過這次展覽內容，從八年抗戰到臺灣光復，除了讓不曾經歷戰爭的人深刻了解過去的歷史外，並能從中珍惜現有全民共享族群和平共存與民主自由發展之果實。

臺北市長  謹識

民國99年10月25日

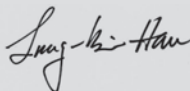
The Hard-earned Fruits of Democracy

The China of 65 years ago had just endured eight years of brutal war. We who live in comfort and safety today can only imagine the hardship and suffering of those who lived through this period. As to the land we live on, it suffered the trials of an invasion and a long period of colonization by the Japanese. At that time, the Chinese military and people were united in the struggle to repel a foreign assault. Over 20 million lost their lives defending their homes and families in a struggle for freedom. Without their sacrifice, Taiwan's people would not have had the opportunity to develop economically and live prosperously in a free democracy, all hard-won and precious fruits of a difficult history.

We are now holding activities at Zhongshan Hall to commemorate the 65th anniversary of victory in the War of Resistance Against Japan and the Retrocession of Taiwan. The venue itself carries symbolic meaning. Prior to the Japanese occupation, it housed Ching dynasty government agencies. The Japanese remodeled it into a place for publicly sponsored artistic and cultural events. At the Retrocession, it was the location where the Republic of China (ROC) accepted Japan's surrender document.

After the ROC government relocated to Taiwan, it again became an important site for official celebrations. For instance, presidential inaugurations were held there four times. It was also a place where people gathered to express their desire for democracy and freedom as well as a theater that hosted Taiwan's artistic and cultural creations. The history of Zhongshan Hall mirrors that of Taiwan's historical development; therefore holding a retrospective on the 65th anniversary of Taiwan's retrocession there is particularly meaningful.

The Republic of China, having experienced many periods of war and unrest, will soon be 100 years old. We hope that the exhibition, which covers the time from the eight-year war of resistance through Taiwan's retrocession, will help people who have never experienced war gain a deeper understanding of history and therefore better cherish the peace and coexistence of all ethnic and sub-ethnic groups, as well as the fruits of democracy and freedom we enjoy today.



Mayor of Taipei City

October 25, 2010

一、最後關頭已到

日本自1868年明治維新以來，崛起亞洲，步西方帝國主義後塵，窮兵黷武，肆行向外擴張。廣土眾民但貧弱落後的中國，遂成為日本侵略的目標。清光緒20年（西元1894年），日本乘朝鮮內亂，藉口保僑出兵，進而發動「甲午戰爭」。清政府戰敗，日本從次年簽訂的「馬關條約」中攘奪中國割地賠款的戰果以後，對中國土地及資源的覬覦，未曾一日中斷，且變本加厲。至民國20年（1931）9月18日，日軍故意破壞鐵路製造「瀋陽事變」，乘機侵佔東北，扶植成立「滿洲國」，史稱「九一八事變」。其罔顧公理正義、稱霸亞洲的行徑，昭然若揭。

日本侵略策略，先行蠶食，繼以鯨吞。中華民國因內憂迭乘，不得不忍辱負重，埋首建設，靜待奮力一搏的時機。「九一八事變」之後，政府備戰態勢日趨明朗積極。及民國25年（1936）12月「西安事變」和平落幕，拒敵禦侮時機近乎成熟。日本卻貪得無厭，步步進逼華北，亟謀予以特殊化，脫離政府管治。民國26年（1937）7月7日，日軍眼見我國建設有成、團結在望，蓄意在河北宛平盧溝橋挑釁，擴大戰端，進一步實現「欲征服世界，必先征服中國」的野心。

中華民族本是愛好和平，如今和平已告絕望，忍無可忍，乃奮起抗戰。民國26年（1937）7月17日，軍事委員會委員長蔣中正發表「廬山宣言」：「最後關頭一到，只有抗戰到底，犧牲到底，唯有犧牲到底的決心，才能獲得最後勝利」。蔣委員長慷慨激昂宣示最後關頭的消息，撼動全國人民。盧溝橋烽火一燃，抗敵禦侮號角響起，中華民國展開長達八年的浴血抗戰。

I. The Nation in Peril

With the advent of the Meiji Restoration in 1868, Japan began its ascendancy in Asia, taking to military expansion into nearby countries in its pursuit of Western-style imperialism. Ching-ruled China, poor and weak with vast lands and a large population, quickly became a target. In 1894, during a dispute between China and Japan over an uprising in Korea, Japan initiated conflict under the pretext of protecting its interests on the peninsula, igniting the First Sino-Japanese War. The war concluded with the defeat of the Ching-dynasty government and the 1895 signing of the Treaty of Shimonoseki, by which China ceded territories and paid war reparations to Japan.

Despite this, Japan's appetite for more of China's land and resources grew unabated, and on September 18, 1931, Imperial Japanese forces sabotaged a section of the Japanese-owned South Manchurian Railway—the so-called Mukden Incident—setting the stage for an invasion of northeast China and the establishment of the puppet state of Manchukuo. Japan's ambition for domination over all of Asia became increasingly clear.

The Japanese employed a strategy of picking off territories piecemeal before swallowing the whole country. The Republic of China, plagued by internal revolts, bore such humiliation but trudged forward with the work of self-strengthening, quietly planning and awaiting the opportunity to strike back. After the Mukden Incident, the government began building up its forces in preparation for battle, while the Xi'an Incident ended peacefully in December 1936, resulting in a united front against Japan between China's internal factions. The time for mounting a resistance was drawing near.

Eager to strike and annex additional territories, the Japanese continued their aggressive advances in northern China. On seeing China's growing cohesion and readiness for combat, Japanese troops launched an attack on July 7, 1937 on the Marco Polo Bridge in Wanping County in Hebei Province, escalating their offensive in fulfillment of their ambition, "To conquer the world, we must first conquer China."

Peace was no longer to be found for the peace-loving Chinese, who were left with no recourse but to fight for their homeland. On July 17, 1937, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek issued the Lushan Declaration: The nation is in peril; victory is only possible through fighting to the death and sacrificing everything. Chiang's impassioned plea roused the people, and "the Marco Polo Bridge Incident" became a call to arms. The Republic of China thus entered a bloody fight against Japanese aggression that would last eight years.



民國20年（1931）9月18日，日本關東軍故意破壞鐵路，製造「瀋陽事變」，史稱「九一八事變」，向「欲征服中國，必先征服滿蒙」的侵略目標前進。

Blaming Chinese terrorists for blasting a section of the Japanese-controlled South Manchurian Railway, Japanese troops occupied the city of Mukden (today's Shenyang City). The "Mukden Incident" of September 18, 1931 marked the beginning of Japan's full-scale invasion and occupation of northeastern China in line with Japan's rallying cry, "To conquer China, we must first conquer Manchuria and Mongolia."

日本軍司令官布告

為布告事照得昭和六年九月十八日午後十點三十分中華民國東北邊防軍之一隊在瀋陽西北側北大營附近爆破我南滿鐵路驅其餘威敢然襲擊日本軍守備隊是彼等始對敵行動自甘為禍首抑我南滿洲鐵道者往年日本帝國依據條約正當獲得歸屬我所有即帝國對此使他國一指尚不染然今遇民國東北軍不但敢犯之更竿頭進一步至於對帝國軍隊發槍開砲是彼東北軍自對我軍來求挑戰也明矣

觀之考察東北方面情勢對我權益頻繁起侵害行為境內到處發生侮日行動是決非一時的感情之誘因常以情用手段蔑視國際道義狎習侮日行為者只觀東北軍權之計劃的行為外明知何物不存在任其驕勢所趨於今非膺懲之或恐有共結果不可測知者熟思敢行斯暴舉者非華國民眾彼懷抱野心一部軍權之行為也

本職夙負保護鐵路之重責者因為擁護其既得之利權確保帝國軍之威信茲方執斷然處置無敢所躊躇

夫我軍欲膺德者彼東北軍權而已關於所有民生休戚本職最所注意若慮特對部下已經切實諭示擁護其福利愛撫其生命仰爾東北民眾各自重無所憂安業安居萬勿出疑懼逃逸之舉然倘有對我軍行動欲加妨害者本軍毫無所看過必出斷手處置茲鄭重聲明此佈

昭和六年九月十九日

大日本關東軍司令官 本庄 繁

「九一八」事變次日，日本關東軍司令官本庄繁即貼示布告，證明早有預謀。

The day after the railway bombing incident of September 18, 1931, a public notice by Shigeru Honjou, commander of the Japanese forces in Manchuria, appeared on walls in Mukden City, indicating that the Japanese had premeditated the attack.



日軍攻佔東北，得寸進尺；6年後，又在華北發動盧溝橋事變。

Six years after the seizure of Manchuria, Japanese forces instigated a military clash southwest of Beijing. Japan took this “Marco Polo Bridge Incident” as a pretext for launching an all-out invasion of China.



日本扶植滿清遜帝溥儀，於民國21年（1932）3月成立「滿洲國」，23年（1934）就任皇帝，年號稱為康德。圖為其會見外國賓客。

In March 1932, Japan set up the puppet state of Manchukuo and installed dethroned Ching Emperor Puyi as Emperor Kangde in 1934. Shown here is Puyi (front left) receiving foreign visitors.



駐守盧溝橋的國軍第29軍士兵，注視前方動態，防備日軍蠢動。

A soldier of the ROC's 29th Route Army remains on guard against a Japanese incursion in the vicinity of the Marco Polo Bridge.

民國26年（1937）7月7日，日軍藉口演習一名士兵失蹤，發動盧溝橋事變，全面侵華，中國軍隊被迫吹起抗戰號角。

The Marco Polo Bridge Incident of July 7, 1937 erupted when Japanese troops, in response to being denied permission to search for a missing soldier, attacked Chinese troops near the bridge. This intentional provocation marked the beginning of the War of Resistance Against Japan.



遭日軍砲擊受損的「盧溝曉月」古碑，見證侵略者罪行。

Damage to an ancient stone tablet erected next to the Marco Polo Bridge. Engraved with characters describing a pre-dawn moon over Marco Polo Bridge, the tablet bears witness to the mindless destructiveness of the Japanese invaders.





民國26年（1937）7月17日，軍事委員會委員長蔣中正在廬山發表「最後關頭」演說，宣示抗戰到底，犧牲到底，拚全民族的生命，求最後的勝利。

At Lushan, Jiangxi Province, National Military Council Chairman Chiang Kai-shek declares that China will fight against Japanese aggression through any peril to attain victory. (July 17, 1937)

防守宛平縣的第二十九軍軍長宋哲元。

29th Route Army Commander Sung Che-yuan, who defended Wanping County.



守備盧溝橋的第二十九軍三十七師二一九團團長吉星文，堅守陣地，重傷不退。

Chi Hsing-wen, commander of the 219th Regiment, 37th Division, 29th Route Army, was charged with defending the Marco Polo Bridge to the last.





宛平縣守軍出城，趕往盧溝橋應戰。

Chinese soldiers leave Wanping County, Hebei Province, on their way to the Marco Polo Bridge battle zone.



民國26年（1937）8月13日，日軍續進攻上海，閘北國軍固守陣地禦敵。淞滬會戰，歷時三月，打破日敵「三月亡華」之狂言。

Chinese soldiers defending Shanghai against Japanese attack take position in the city's district of Zhabei. The battle went on for three months, putting paid to Japan's boast that it would "wipe out China" within three months. (August 13, 1937)



蔣中正委員長自兼第三戰區司令長官，親臨前線督戰。

National Military Council Chairman Chiang Kai-shek personally takes stock of the battle at the front line.



國軍第八十八師二二六旅五二四團團附謝晉元、營長楊瑞符，奉命率一營兵力，扼守四行倉庫，掩護國軍後撤。

ROC soldiers of the 524th Regiment, 226th Brigade, 88th Division sacrifice themselves as they hold their ground against Japanese attack at the Sihang Warehouse in Shanghai under commanders Hsieh Chin-yuan and Yang Jui-fu, protecting the army's retreat.



一營孤軍，誓守四行倉庫，陷入重圍，但謝絕租界英軍相助好意，血戰日軍四晝夜，震動中外，世稱八百壯士。

One regiment singlehandedly defends the Sihang Warehouse for four straight nights, having refused offers of British aid from within the International Settlement. Their efforts moved their compatriots and nations abroad, earning them the moniker “the Eight Hundred Heroes.”



謝晉元團附率領八百壯士，固守四行倉庫；上海同胞為之送糧食，女童軍楊惠敏更冒死送國旗。一首「中國不會亡」的抗戰歌曲，就是讚揚壯士們的英勇。

Hsieh Chin-yuan (center), commander of the regiment, tenaciously defended the Sihang Warehouse. Shanghai residents kept the regiment supplied with food, and Yang Hui-min, a Girl Scout, braved death to bring the soldiers a flag. The unit is honored in the war ballad "China Shall Not Perish."

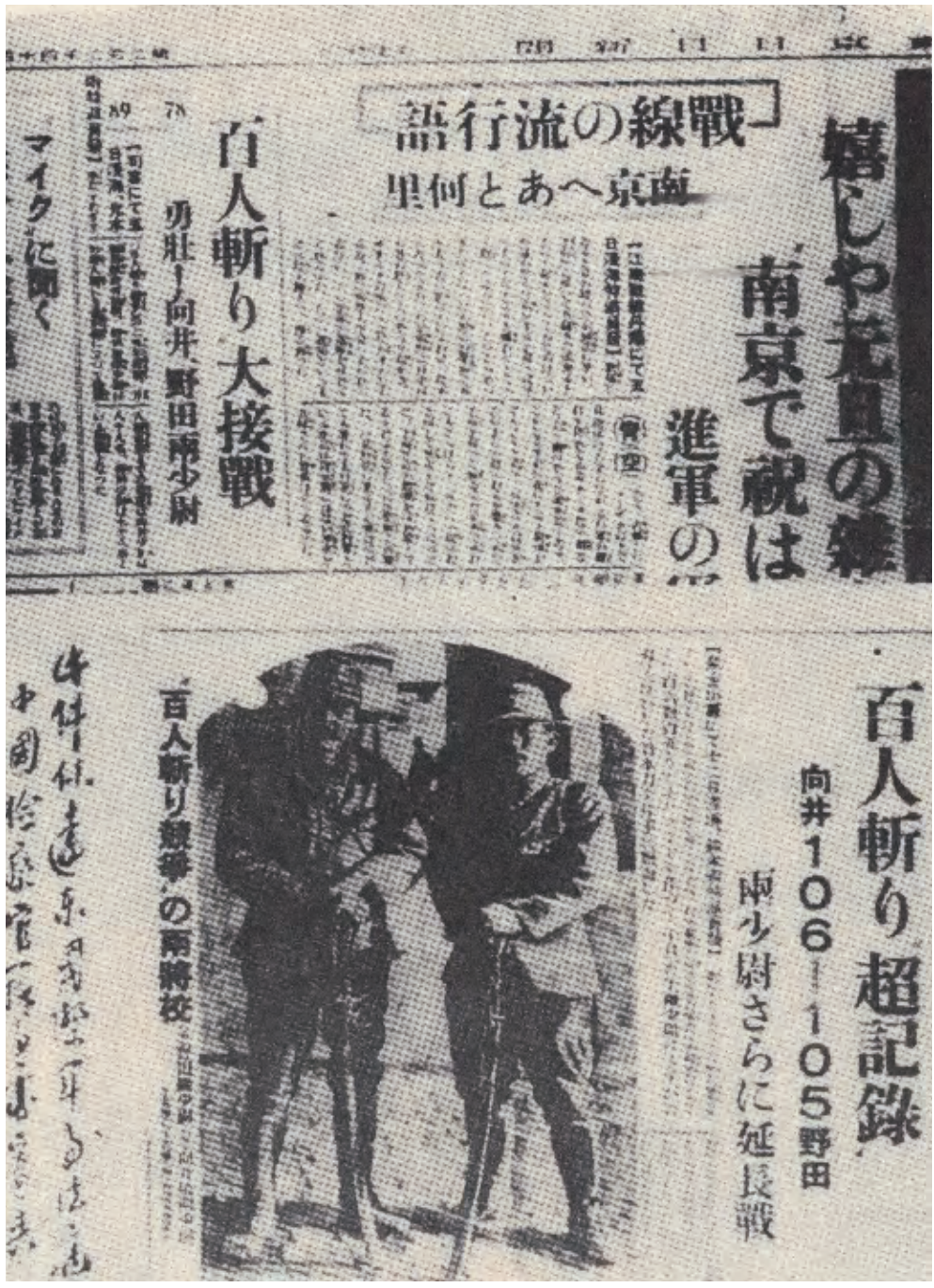
民國26年（1937）12月，
日軍進攻首都南京。國軍
砲兵在郊野陣地防禦。

As Japanese troops attack
the ROC capital of Nanjing,
a Chinese artillery brigade
defends a position on the city's
outskirts. (December 1937)



日軍攻佔南京，恣意暴行，市區被砲轟後一片瓦礫，
中國軍民傷亡空前慘重，天地同悲。

Nanjing was reduced to rubble after being savaged by the
Japanese, while unspeakable tragedies were meted out upon
Chinese soldiers and civilians by the invaders in the Nanjing
Massacre.



日本東京日日新聞報導，日軍第十六師團兩名軍官手持武士刀比賽砍殺手無寸鐵的中國百姓200餘人，殘忍至極。

An article in the *Tokyo Nichi-Nichi Shimbun* describes a sword competition between two Japanese officers of the 16th Army Division, in which they killed over 200 unarmed Chinese civilians in a vicious display of cruelty.

民國27年（1938）5月，日軍以徐州會戰被俘的中國士兵當活靶刺胸。

Japanese soldiers use live Chinese soldiers captured in the Xuzhou area for bayonet practice. (May 1938)



攻占南京的日軍列隊一旁觀看活埋中國百姓的情景。

Japanese soldiers occupying Nanjing gather round to witness the spectacle of Chinese people being buried alive.



日本佔領南京後，為打通南北戰場，續攻徐州。民國27年（1938）4月7日，國軍在山東省境的臺兒莊重創日軍後，乘勝追擊。

Chinese soldiers aggressively pursue withdrawing Japanese troops in the battle of Tai'erzhuang after the Japanese attempted to take Xuzhou following the fall of Nanjing. (April 7, 1938)



臺兒莊勝戰之後，日軍遺留的殘破裝甲車。

Wrecked armored vehicles left behind by retreating Japanese troops.



民國27年（1938）4月文藝界抗敵協會代表向司令長官李宗仁獻旗，祝賀臺兒莊戰役勝利。

In celebration of victory in the battle of Tai'erzhuang, representatives of anti-Japanese literary and art circles pay respects to Commander-in-Chief Li Tsung-ren. (April 1938)



據守平漢線的國軍進行防空砲擊。

Chinese troops posted along the Ping-Han (Beijing-Hankou) Railway use an anti-aircraft device.



平漢線國軍倚戰壕抗戰。

Chinese troops make a stand along the Ping-Han Railway.

平漢線周邊的磁縣難民，在車站撿拾地上米粒充饑。

Refugees in Ci County salvage grains of rice at a Ping-Han Railway Station.





民國27年（1938）8月21日，日軍進攻武漢，施放毒瓦斯，中毒的中國官兵接受治療。

Chinese surgeons treat soldiers injured by poison gas bombs used by the Japanese in the area of Wuhan City in contravention of international rules of war. (August 21, 1938)



國民政府於民國26年（1937）11月移駐重慶，建為陪都，長期抗戰。民國28年（1939）5月起，重慶屢遭日軍狂轟濫炸。

Chongqing is bombed frequently by Japanese forces as part of an attack that had begun in May 1939. The National Government had established Chongqing as its provisional capital in November 1937, from which it prepared to conduct long-term military operations.



民國29年（1940）8月，190架日機分四批空襲重慶，市區大火，造成「大隧道窒息慘案」，死傷數千人。

Thousands of people were wounded or killed after downtown Chongqing City was devastated by four air raids involving 190 Japanese warplanes (August 1940)



家園殘破，逃避戰火途中，兩個難童無助的神情。

Children sit helplessly by the roadside as their family flees an attack of Japanese forces.



民國33年（1944）6月28日，桂林民眾爭搭火車逃難。

Guilin residents scramble to get onto a train to flee the ravages of war.
(June 28, 1944)



民國28年（1939）12月，國軍痛殲廣西南部崑崙關的日軍，獲得勝利。

Chinese soldiers cheer after defeating Japanese forces at the Kungun Pass in Guangxi Province. (December 1939)



第33集團軍總司令張自忠將軍，攝於鄂西荊門前線。民國29年（1940）5月，湖北棗宜會戰，將軍血戰日軍，身中五彈，腹為之穿，猶高呼「殺敵報國」，16日從容殉國。

Refusing to surrender to Japanese forces at the front line in western Hubei Province, General Chang Tsu-chung, commander of the 33rd Army Group, laid down his life for his country on May 16, 1940 after being hit by five enemy bullets.

張自忠將軍殉難前負傷臥倒處的血石。

Stones stained by General Chang Tsu-chung's blood as he lay mortally wounded.



重慶北碚的張自忠將軍墓。蔣中正主席親題「英烈千秋」勒石紀念，追悼英烈。

General Chang Tsu-chung's tomb in Beipei District of Chongqing City is faced by a stone engraving of Chiang Kai-shek's calligraphic tribute, which reads "Heroes are Honored Eternally."



二、全民動員抗戰

日本發動盧溝橋事變，擴大為全面侵華戰爭。蔣中正委員長在廬山嚴正宣示：「我們既是一個弱國，如果臨到最後關頭，便只有拚全民族的生命，以求國家生存」、「戰端一開，那就是地無分南北，年無分老幼，無論何人，皆有守土抗戰之責，皆應抱定犧牲一切之決心」。全國軍民感奮，連袂而起，以落後軍備和血肉之軀抵抗日軍先進的飛機、大砲、戰車，甚至毒氣。民國27年（1938）4月1日，政府通過實施「抗戰建國綱領」，中華兒女不分性別、黨派、族群、階層、地區，出錢出力，參與抗戰救國行列。海外華僑愛國不落人後，也攜手共赴國難。

日軍每侵佔一寸土地，殘暴肆虐隨之。中國山河破碎，人民顛沛流離，家園滿目瘡痍，國家民族遭受空前浩劫。抗戰軍事雖節節敗退，中華民國政府卻不屈不撓，苦撐待變，撤退至西南大後方，進行「以空間換取時間」之持久戰。在物資惟艱的困境下，全民總動員抗戰憑藉的是意志與毅力。蔣中正委員長運籌帷幄，洞燭形勢，早已明察克敵之機，他說：「制倭之道，在我，以毅力與信心堅持到底，即堅忍不拔之志，取得最後勝利。」

歷史事實證明，抗戰勝利非靠強大武力，更重要的是團結與信念，上下一心，發揮以弱小制強暴精神，縱使付出慘重代價，終能讓幻想稱霸亞洲的日本帝國夢碎。艱苦建國，人人有責。婦女同胞展現無比愛心，紛紛投入慰勞將士、縫製征衣，及教養難童等工作，激勵士氣，為抗戰之後盾。

II. Civilian Mobilization

The Marco Polo Bridge Incident marked the beginning of Japan's full-scale encroachment on China. In his address at Lushan (in Jiangxi Province), Generalissimo Chiang solemnly declared that "being a weak country as we are, when the deciding moment comes, we will have no choice but to stake our lives fighting for the survival of our country." He added that, "The moment the war begins, ROC nationals of all ages and in every corner of the country should take on the responsibility of defending the country and be prepared to make the ultimate sacrifice."

His speech greatly inspired the nation as civilians joined forces with the military in fighting the invaders, using bare hands and antiquated weapons to take on Japan's advanced aircraft, artillery, tanks and poison gas. The government passed the Guiding Principles for the War of Resistance Against Japan and National Development on April 1, 1938, calling on all ROC nationals to contribute to the mission, regardless of gender, political leaning, ethnicity, social status or place of residence. ROC expatriates also played a significant role in the struggle.

As Japanese forces advanced and ravaged China, people lost their homes and saw their country torn into pieces. Despite fighting a series of losing battles in the worst calamity the nation had ever faced, the ROC did not surrender to its enemies but continued to persevere, awaiting the opportunity to strike back. Government forces withdrew into the nation's southwestern interior, using distance to buy time and steel themselves for a prolonged war.

During this period of extreme hardship, it was the people's mental resolve that sustained the resistance movement. Looking at the situation with steadiness of purpose and radiating an inspiring sense of confidence, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, chairman of the National Military Council, saw from the start how the enemy could be defeated. Victory over the Japanese invaders was within the Chinese people's grasp, he said. As long as they persevered and maintained unshakable faith, he assured, they surely would win the final victory.

History has proven that China's victory in the War of Resistance Against Japan depended not on powerful weapons but on people's solidarity and the beliefs they held. Though the ROC paid a hefty price, it finally saw Japan's dream of hegemony over Asia shattered as ordinary people came together and prevailed over the mighty Japanese Empire. Afterward, everyone had the responsibility of working hard to rebuild the country. Women showed unbounded compassion by giving solace to soldiers, sewing clothes torn in battles and educating refugee children. They played an important role in boosting troop morale and creating a strong home front in the war against Japan.



抗戰初期，蔣夫人宋美齡成立首都婦女慰勞抗戰將士會，動員婦女同胞。

Soong May-ling, wife of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, establishes a women's association to provide assistance and moral support to military personnel. This association mobilized women across the country to contribute their part to the war effort.



蔣夫人宋美齡與大姊靄齡、二姊慶齡在陪都重慶，攜手投入婦女及救難工作。

Soong May-ling and her sisters Ai-ling and Ching-ling. The Soongs actively pitched in during the war effort in Chongqing.



蔣夫人宋美齡為前線將士募集冬衣。

Madame Chiang Kai-shek organizes a drive to collect warm clothing for frontline soldiers.



婦女同胞為前線抗敵將士趕製10萬件棉背心。

Chinese women are busy sewing 100,000 cotton vests for soldiers on the frontline.



上海婦女同胞參加縫製征衣。

Women in Shanghai make clothes for troops.



保定婦女界組織看護隊，在後方協助傷兵醫療工作。

Members of a women's association tend to wounded soldiers behind the lines.



有錢出錢，有力出力，全民總動員；老百姓主動為傷兵裹傷。

A civilian treats a wounded soldier. People across China volunteered time, money or whatever skills they had.



老百姓免費為官兵理髮。

This barber gives free haircuts to soldiers.



豫西民眾組成紅槍會游擊隊，支援抗戰。

People from Henan Province organize guerrilla forces to support the resistance against Japan.



女青年請纓受訓，赴前線抗戰。

Equally patriotic, young women also enlist to train and fight in the war.



武漢學童高喊抗戰口號。

Students in Wuhan chant “Down with the Japanese.”



政府遷至大後方，民國29年（1940）9月6日正式宣布重慶為戰時陪都。

The city of Chongqing was declared provisional capital by the ROC government on September 6, 1940.



民眾齊聚慶祝重慶陪都建立大會，聲援政府，抗戰到底。

Residents of the newly established provisional capital of Chongqing show their support for the ROC government and resistance efforts.



康藏慰勞代表團抵達重慶工作。

People from Xikang and Tibet arrive in Chongqing to cheer on the troops.



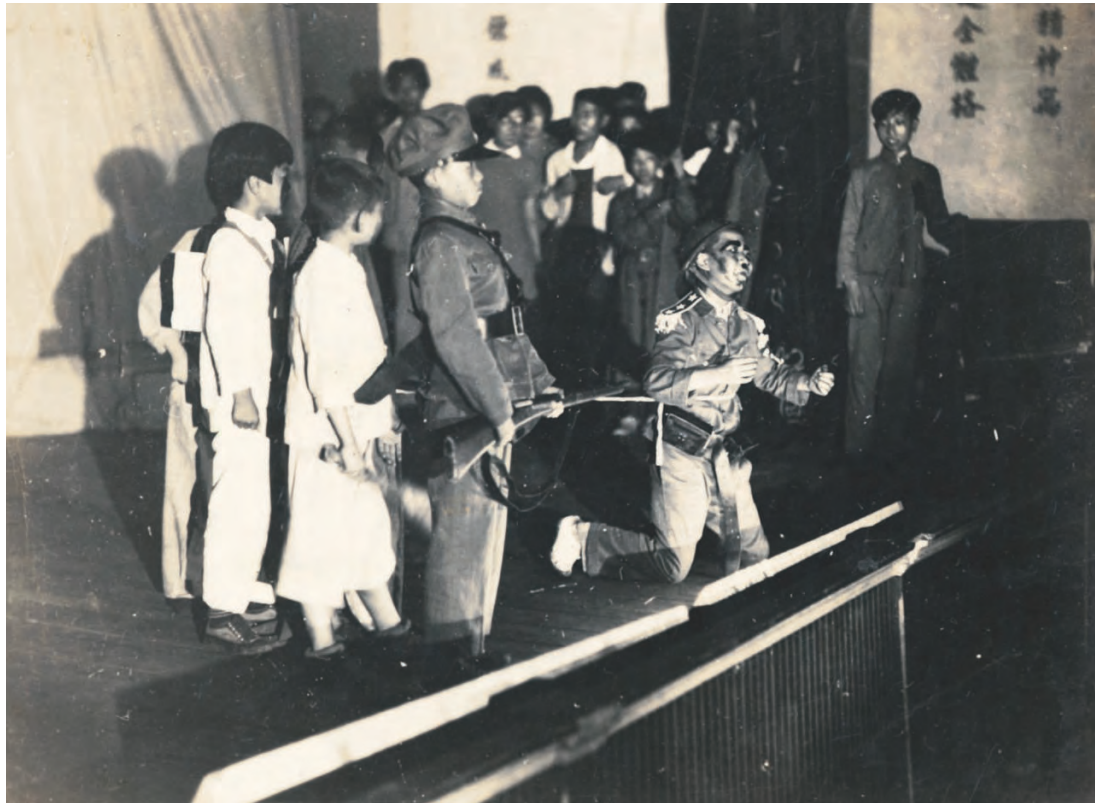
重慶少女為出征將士佩花致敬。

A young Chongqing woman pins a flower on a soldier as encouragement.



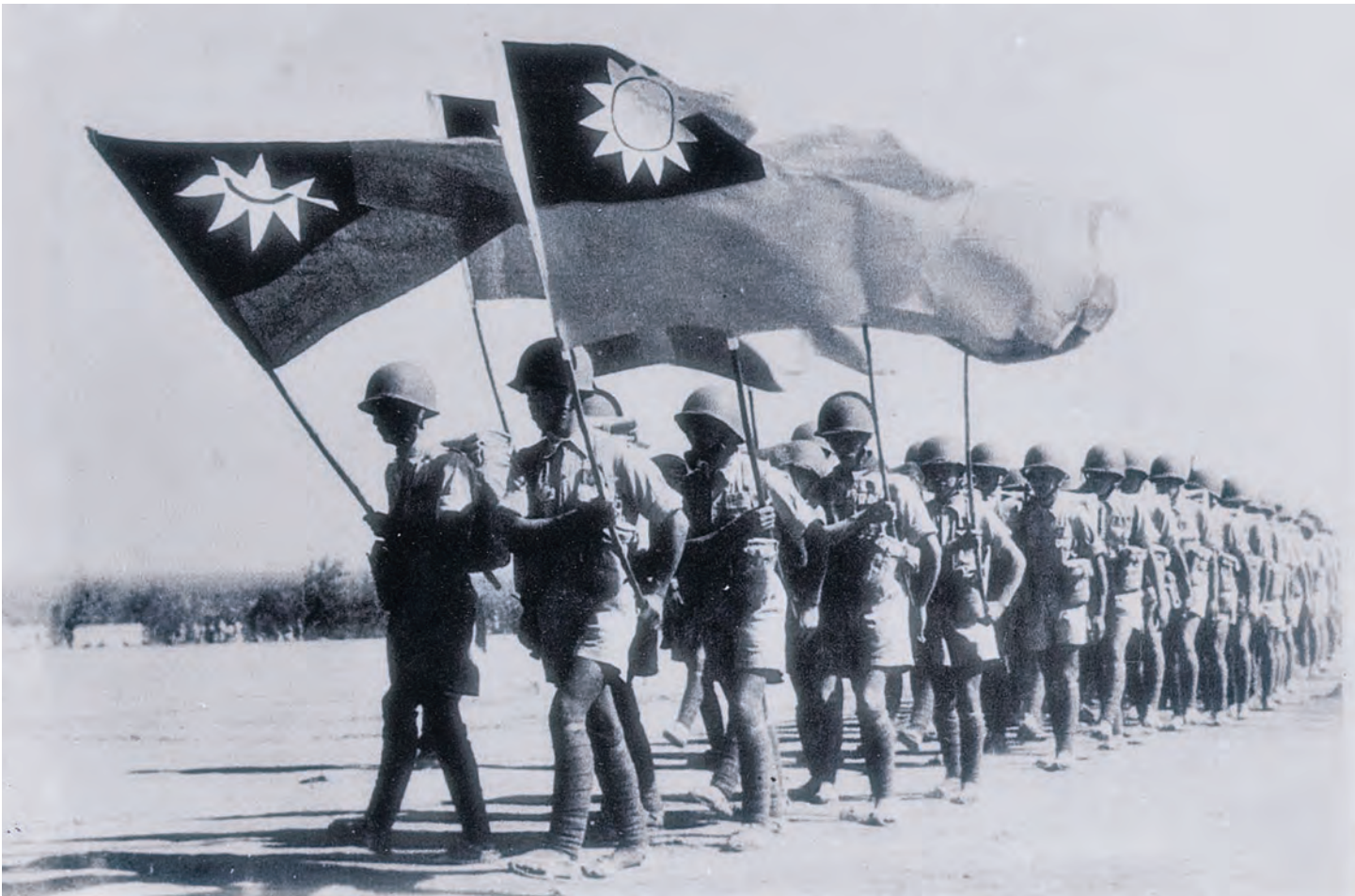
重慶婦女界為抗戰將士趕製征衣。

Chongqing women sew clothes for soldiers.



孩子劇團表演活捉倭寇劇，慰勞抗戰將士。

A children's theater group performs to boost the morale of the troops.



民國33年（1944）10月，政府發起「一寸山河一寸血，十萬青年十萬軍」，號召知識青年從軍報國。中華兒女發揚民族精神，熱烈響應，投筆從戎，加入抗戰行列。

Educated Chinese youth enthusiastically join the forces in response to the government's campaign of "One Hundred Thousand Youth, One Hundred Thousand Soldiers." (October 1944)

從軍知識青年接受新式武器訓練。

Educated youth, now soldiers, receive training on the use of new weapons.





國民政府主席林森率先響應獻金救國運動。

Lin Sen, chairman of the National Government, set an example to fellow countrymen by donating to a campaign to save the nation.



林森主席捐獻金鼎，支援抗戰。

A gold tripod vessel donated by National Government Chairman Lin Sen.



林森主席於民國32年（1943）8月1日逝世。蔣中正委員長受推舉繼任主席，10月10日就任。

Chiang Kai-shek poses with his wife, Soong May-ling. After Lin Sen passed away on August 1, 1943, Chiang succeeded him as chairman of the National Government on October 10.

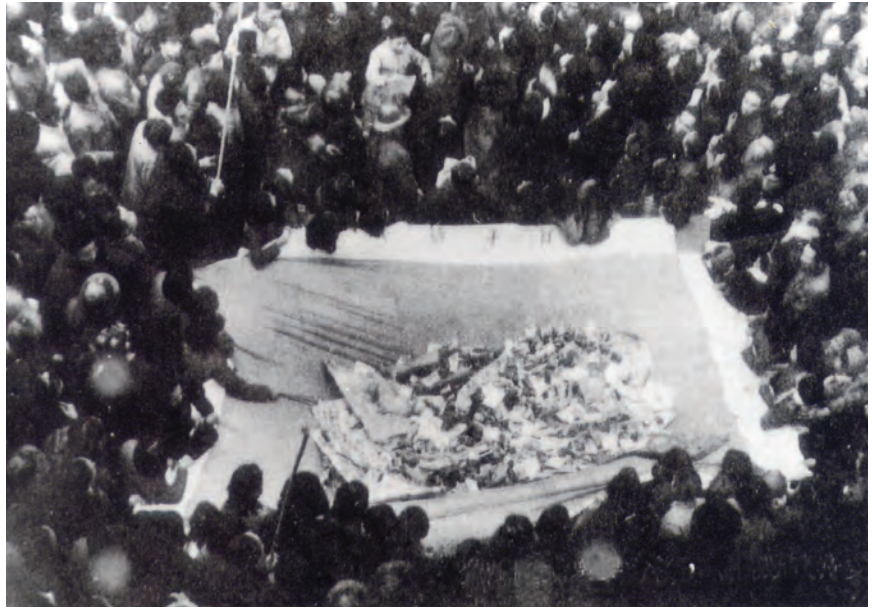


戰時兒童保育會貴州分會第三保育院收容難童教養的情形。

Children at a shelter operated by the Guizhou branch of the Wartime Child Care Association. Educating displaced children was an important task during wartime.

後方民眾踴躍獻金，
支持長期抗戰。

On the home front, a
crowd eagerly donates
money in support of
long-term struggle
against Japan.



紐約僑胞2千多人遊行市街，展開獻金建國運動。

Showing their patriotism, over 2,000 overseas Chinese participate in a parade in New York to raise funds for nation-building in China.

三、躋身四強之列

抗戰既起，中華民國寄望盟邦援助，爭取國際正義力量的支持。當時除了蘇俄基於政治意圖提供飛機、槍砲等有限軍事援助之外，其他各國則多持觀望態度。對於國際形勢演變，蔣中正委員長一開始就胸有成竹，充滿信心認為：「制倭之道，在外，則望英美聯合，激起國際干涉，使敵獨霸東亞與克服中國之野心喪失是也。」中華民國獨力奮戰四年之後，民國30年（1941）12月8日，日本又發動珍珠港事變，引爆太平洋戰爭，英、美正式對日宣戰，我國隨即對日本、德國、義大利宣戰，世界反侵略同盟於焉形成。中華民國成為抵抗侵略的先驅國，印證蔣委員長謀斷之明確。

德不孤，必有鄰。同盟國不僅道義支持，而且提供軍經援助，抗戰情勢漸入佳境。在國際舞臺上，蔣夫人宋美齡女士於民國32年（1943）應邀訪美，在國會發表演說，充滿自信，以流利英語向世界宣示，我國人民堅定抗戰的意志。隨後又訪問各大城市，宣慰華僑，造成一股旋風，爭取到友邦更多同情與援助。

抗戰與建國，是一體兩面。我國艱苦抗戰，牽制大量日軍，對減緩美、英兩國在太平洋戰場的壓力發揮很大作用。我國派遣遠征軍，赴緬甸協同盟軍作戰，英勇表現，舉世共欽。蔣委員長獲頒贈中國戰區最高統帥勳章，統領泰、越，反抗侵略。中華民國是反侵略戰爭的中流砥柱，國際地位大幅提升，得以參與同盟國重要會議。民國32年（1943）1月，英、美兩國率先與我國廢除不平等條約並簽訂平等新約，帝國主義強加在我國的百年枷鎖終告解除。後來更參與創立戰後的國際和平組織「聯合國」。中華民國從抗戰中站起來，並列為世界四強之一。

III. Emerging as a Global Power

At the beginning of the War of Resistance Against Japan, the Republic of China sought to garner the support of nations “on the side of righteousness and justice,” and to procure aid from foreign countries. While the Soviet Union provided limited military assistance with political motives in mind, sending such items as aircraft and firearms, most other countries at first stood on the sidelines.

In the face of a rapidly changing international situation, Generalissimo Chiang stated with full confidence that to bring the Japanese to heel, the ROC had to form an alliance with the United States and the United Kingdom. This, he thought, would rally the world against Japan in East Asia.

After the ROC had carried on the struggle alone for four years, Japan attacked Pearl Harbor on December 8, 1941, starting the Pacific War. The United Kingdom and the United States formally declared war on Japan following this act of aggression, joining in common cause with the ROC, which had long been the vanguard nation in the fight against Japanese aggression, and confirming Chiang’s prediction that they eventually would have no choice but to do so. In solidarity with its allies, the ROC declared war against Germany and Italy as well as Japan.

As Confucius put it, “Virtue is not left to stand alone. He who practices it will have neighbors.” The Allies provided China with moral support as well as military and economic aid. As a result, the tide of battle began to turn. Soong May-ling 宋美齡, wife of Chiang Kai-shek, traveled to the United States in 1943 and spoke before Congress. Brimming with confidence, she avowed the will of the Chinese people to continue the fight against Japanese aggression. Afterward, Madame Chiang traveled to major U.S. cities, boosting the morale of overseas Chinese, and creating a whirlwind of support among the Allies for bolstering the ROC war effort.

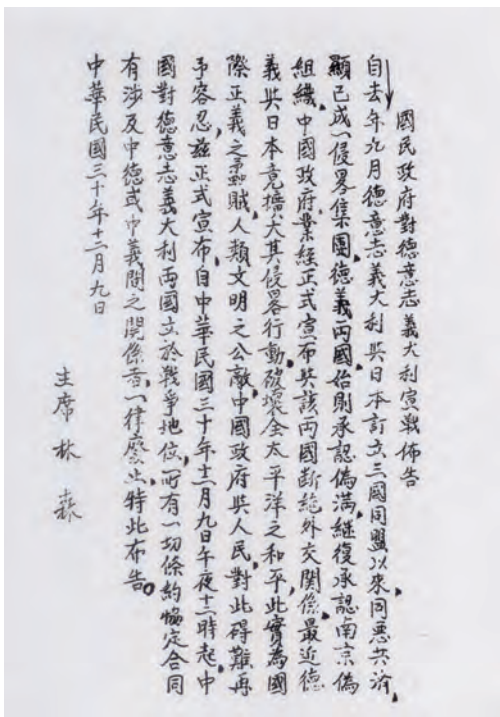
National development and the War of Resistance Against Japan are inseparable pieces of the nation’s history. Following a long and bitter struggle, China finally pushed back massive Japanese forces in a heroic effort that reduced the pressure on the militaries of the United States and the United Kingdom in the Pacific. The ROC even sent expeditionary forces to aid the Burmese in their fight against Japan. The heroism of the ROC armed forces was acclaimed the world over, and Generalissimo Chiang was named Supreme Allied Commander in the China Theater, which included Thailand and Vietnam. That the Republic of China played such a central role in the anti-aggression effort raised the nation’s global profile.

On the strength of its contributions, the nation sent delegations to key meetings of the Allies. And, in January 1943, the United Kingdom and the United States took the lead to sign treaties relinquishing extraterritoriality rights, making the Allies political equals. The fetters of imperialism that had bound China for over a century had finally been broken. At war’s end, the ROC became a founding member of the United Nations, an institution dedicated to the proposition of global peace. This terrible conflict solidified the ROC’s position as a leader among nations.



民國30年（1941）12月8日，日本偷襲珍珠港，引爆太平洋戰爭，美、英等國對日宣戰，世界反侵略陣線形成。

Japan attacks Pearl Harbor on December 8, 1941, instigating the Pacific War. The U.S., the U.K. and other countries declare war against Japan and form a worldwide anti-aggression front.



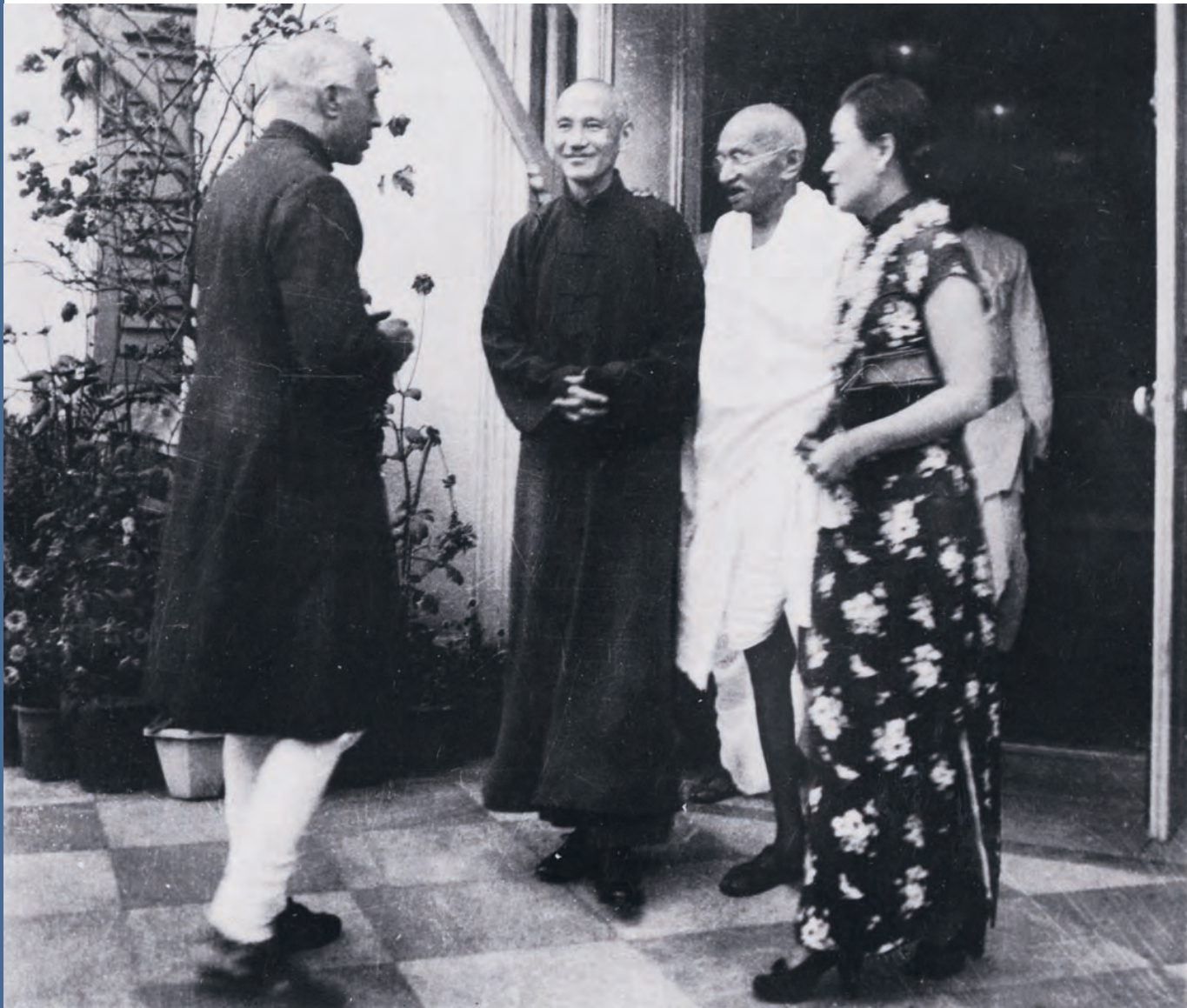
中華民國政府於民國30年（1941）12月9日發表對日、德、義三國宣戰佈告，此為對德、義宣戰佈告。

On December 9, 1941, the ROC declares war on Japan, Germany and Italy. Seen is the war declaration against Germany and Italy.



日本發動太平洋戰爭，進犯緬甸。民國31年（1942）初，中國派遣遠征軍協同盟軍抗日。

Japan ignites the Pacific War and attacks Burma. In early 1942, the ROC deployed an Expeditionary Force to help Allied Powers counter Japan.



民國31年（1942）2月18日，蔣中正委員長偕夫人訪問印度，會晤甘地。

Generalissimo and Madame Chiang meet with Mohandas Gandhi (second right) on a visit to India. (February 18, 1942)



民國31年（1942）2月，蔣中正委員長偕夫人與成立飛虎隊來華助戰的陳納德將軍在雲南昆明合影。

Generalissimo and Madame Chiang with Lt. General Claire Chennault (right) in Kunming, Yunnan Province. Chennault was leader of the Flying Tigers that aided China's resistance against Japan. (February 1942)



停駐雲南的美軍飛虎隊P40戰鬥機，主要擔任支援中國軍隊作戰的任務。

Flying Tigers P-40 fighter planes from the U.S. are stationed in Yunnan Province. This squadron was tasked with helping the ROC military at the war.



民國31年（1942）4月1日，中國戰區最高統帥蔣中正委員長視察在雲南昆明集訓的中國遠征軍，與參謀長史迪威將軍（美籍）合影。

Chiang Kai-shek, Supreme Allied Commander of the China Theater, in Kunming, Yunnan Province, to inspect the Chinese Expeditionary Force. On right is Joseph Stilwell, an American general sent to serve as Chiang's Chief of Staff. (April 1, 1942)



民國31年（1942）4月5日，蔣中正委員長在盟軍將領陪同下，視察美國空軍部隊。

Chiang inspects American air troops with top Allied officials. (April 5, 1942)



美國畢格門上尉傳授中國空軍飛行員辨識飛機。

An expert pilot from the U.S. teaches ROC air servicemen how to identify different aircraft.



民國31年（1942）10月，蔣委員長偕夫人在重慶官邸接見美國總統特使威爾基。

Generalissimo and Madame Chiang receive the U.S. president's special envoy Wendell Willkie at their official residence in Chongqing. (October 1942)



民國31年（1942）11月11日，蔣委員長接見抵重慶訪問的英國議會訪華團議員。

Generalissimo and Madame Chiang receive British parliamentarians for a visit in Chongqing. (November 11, 1942)



中國遠征軍駐印軍整訓完成後，民國32年（1943）12月反攻緬北，攻勢凌厲。圖為次年12月遠征軍攻克八莫。

After completing training in India, the Chinese Expeditionary Force launched a fierce counterattack in North Burma in December 1943. Here they capture the city of Bhamo the following December.



民國33年（1944）6月27日，中國遠征軍第二十集團軍克復雲南騰衝，與日軍進行巷戰。

The Chinese Expeditionary Force's 20th battalion engages in street warfare against the Japanese before recapturing Tengchong, Yunnan Province. (June 27, 1944)



民國33年（1944），光復雲南龍陵後，中美兩國升起國旗慶祝。

ROC and U.S. flags are raised after the recapture of Longling, Yunnan Province. (1944)

英美兩國率先於民國32年（1943）1月與中國廢除不平等條約並簽訂平等新約。魏道明代表政府在華盛頓簽字。

ROC Ambassador to the U.S. Wei Tao-ming signs a treaty in Washington, D.C. The U.S. and the U.K. took the lead in abrogating unequal pacts with China and signing new treaties that made the Allies political equals. (January 1943)





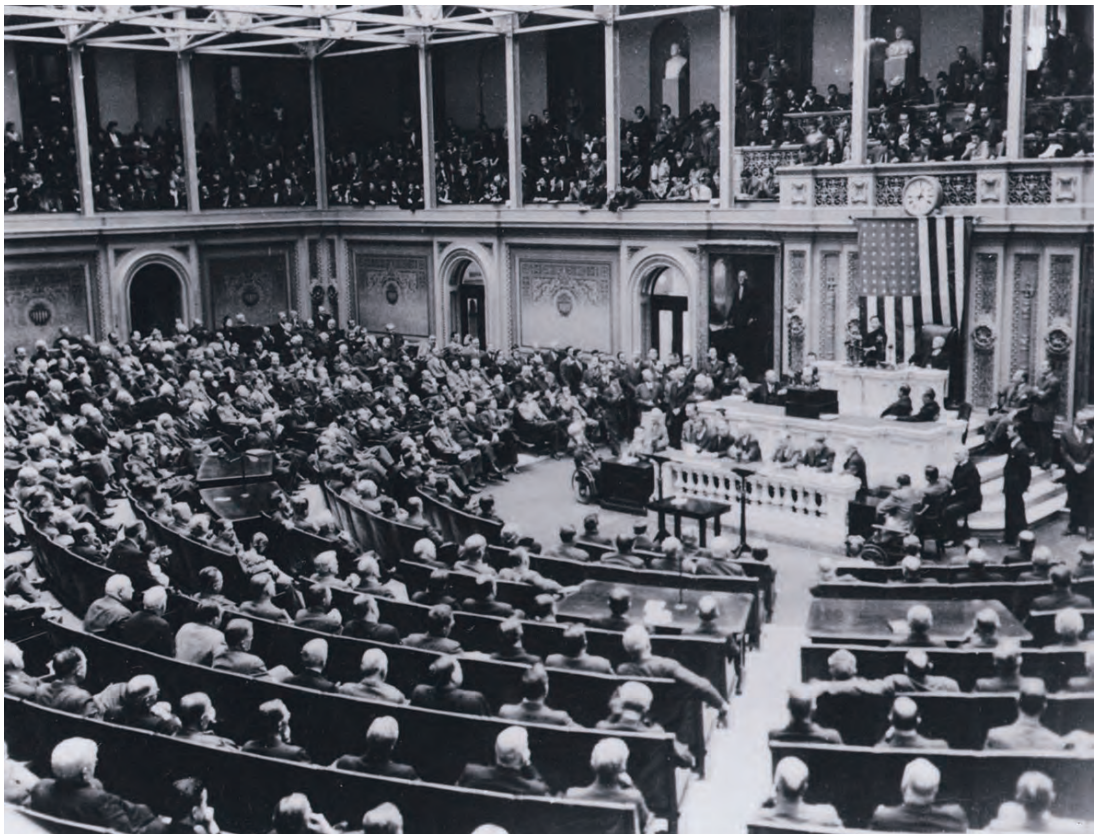
民國32年（1943）1月，宋子文代表政府與英國廢除不平等條約並簽訂中英平等新約。

ROC Foreign Minister T.V. Soong abrogates the unequal pact with the U.K. and inks a new and equal treaty. (January 1943)



民國32年（1943）2月4日，重慶各界舉行慶祝中美、中英平等新約大遊行。

Citizens across Chongqing take to the streets, celebrating the signing of equal treaties with the U.S. and the U.K. (February 4, 1943)



民國32年（1943）2月18日，蔣夫人宋美齡應邀訪問美國，在參議院演說的盛況。

Soong May-ling, wife of Chiang Kai-shek, is invited to address the U.S. Senate. (February 18, 1943)



蔣夫人宋美齡在美國國會演說，轟動一時。

Madame Chiang in a rousing speech before the U.S. Congress.



民國32年（1943），蔣夫人宋美齡訪美，與羅斯福總統夫人在白宮前廣場合影。

Madame Chiang poses for a photo with U.S. First Lady Eleanor Roosevelt at the White House. (1943)



民國32年（1943）7月7日，蔣中正委員長接受史迪威將軍代表美國羅斯福總統頒贈的中國戰區最高統帥勳章。

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek receives the Legion of Merit medal presented by General Joseph Stilwell on behalf of U.S. President Franklin Roosevelt. Chiang is officially designated Supreme Allied Commander of the China Theater. (July 7, 1943)



蔣中正委員長受贈勳章後留影。

Generalissimo Chiang stands decorated with the Legion of Merit medal.



民國32年（1943）10月18日，中國戰區最高統帥蔣中正與印緬戰區最高統帥蒙巴頓將軍（英籍）合影。

Chiang Kai-shek, Supreme Allied Commander of the China Theater, poses with Louis Mountbatten, a British general serving as Supreme Allied Commander of the India-Burma Theater. (October 18, 1943)



民國32年（1943）11月，蔣中正委員長訪問印度，檢閱整訓中的中國遠征軍。

Generalissimo Chiang inspects the combat readiness of the Chinese Expeditionary Force in India. (November 1943)



民國32年（1943）11月25日，蔣中正委員長與出席開羅會議的美國總統羅斯福、英國首相邱吉爾等人合影。

Generalissimo Chiang at the Cairo Conference with U.S. President Franklin Roosevelt and British Prime Minister Winston Churchill. (November 25, 1943)

民國34年（1945）1月28日，蔣中正主席主持中印公路通車典禮，宣布命名為史迪威公路，紀念中美合作。

Chiang Kai-shek presides at an opening ceremony for a road linking India to China, which is named Stilwell Road in honor of Sino-U.S. collaboration. (January 28, 1945)





民國34年（1945）6月26日，美國杜魯門總統在舊金山聯合國大會閉幕典禮上致詞。

U.S. President Harry Truman delivers remarks at the closing ceremony of the United Nations General Assembly in San Francisco. (June 26, 1945)

通過中印公路，轉運來華的軍用物資正橫越怒江。

Soldiers transport military supplies to China across Salween River, which cuts through Stilwell Road.



中華民國參與創立聯合國，民國34年（1945）8月21日外交部長宋子文代表政府在華盛頓簽署聯合國憲章。

ROC Foreign Minister T.V. Soong signs the United Nations Charter in Washington, D.C. Having emerged as a world power, the ROC became a founding member of the U.N. (August 21, 1945)

四、臺灣抗日運動

光緒20年7月(西元1894年8月)，中日甲午戰爭爆發。孫中山先生預見清廷敗戰之局，遂前往夏威夷檀香山，10月27日(1894年11月24日)成立「興中會」，展開革命救國運動。次年光緒21年1月27日(1895年2月21日)，再至香港建立總部。3月23日(1895年4月17日)，清政府與日本簽訂「馬關條約」，割讓遼東半島、臺灣、澎湖，中山先生亦已積極策劃起義。9月(1895年10月)，日本接管全臺，中山先生同時在廣州發動第一次起義。可見，甲午戰敗與乙未割臺，乃促使中山先生速組革命團體、採取革命行動的一個動力，亦自此以收復失土為職志。

興中會成立兩年多，中山先生派陳少白同志二度到臺灣，傳播革命火種，得到臺北茶商吳文秀、趙滿潮、容祺年等人支持，建立分會，將革命運動與臺灣連結起來。其後，臺灣有志之士受到中山先生感召，不滿日本殖民統治，紛起投效革命運動。西元1910年，福建中國同盟會會員王兆培到臺灣發展組織。他就讀臺北醫學校，秘密吸收翁俊明、蔣渭水、杜聰明等志士入會。翁俊明受任為交通委員，負責發展臺灣分會會務。次年，同盟會發動「三二九」廣州黃花崗起義。臺南的許贊元和苗栗的羅福星，也都參與起義。後來，連橫、賴和等菁英也加入，同盟會在臺灣會員達76人。

中山先生的反清革命進一步與臺灣反殖民抗日運動結合起來，為收復臺灣共同奮鬥。辛亥革命成功，中華民國建立。臺灣志士甚受鼓舞，掀起一股抗日浪潮。民國2年羅福星的苗栗抗日事件與4年余清芳等人的噍吧哖事件，即其明證。他們的抗日行動獲得臺中望

族林祖密暗中援助，林祖密後來也追隨中山先生，獻身護法運動。民國一〇年代，蔣渭水、林獻堂等先賢先後倡立「臺灣文化協會」、「臺灣民眾黨」，呼應中山先生復臺的號召。

中山先生在革命過程中來過臺灣3次。居留時間最長的一次，是西元1900年9月到臺灣策劃指揮惠州起義。最溫馨的一次，是民國2年8月，討伐袁世凱大總統的「二次革命」失敗後，偕胡漢民等同志於赴日本途中過境臺灣，下榻「梅屋敷」旅館，密見翁俊明、蔣渭水、羅福星等同志。廖進平將6萬日圓募款致贈，中山先生亦回贈威士忌酒作為紀念。翁俊明與杜聰明等同志不滿袁世凱橫作非為，潛往北京，圖以病菌投自來水源，進行報復。計謀未成，臺灣同胞與中山先生的民族革命情感，不言而喻。

中山先生深知臺灣同胞飽受殖民苦痛，病危之際，不忘叮囑戴季陶同志，在還沒能收復臺灣之前，對日本應有三項主張，其一就是要使臺灣和朝鮮獲得自治，予臺灣同胞自由。民國14年(1925)3月12日，中山先生病逝北京，北京大學臺灣留學生會敬書輓聯致悼：「三百萬臺灣剛醒同胞，微先生何人領導？四十年祖國未竟事業，舍我輩其誰分擔！」臺灣同胞接獲噩耗，不勝痛悼。3月24日晚，傾盆大雨，臺北民眾舉行追悼會，崇念一代偉人。在日本殖民當局管制下，臺灣民眾追悼中山先生的活動，仍連續達5年之久。

IV. Taiwan's Anti-Japanese Movement

The First Sino-Japanese War broke out in August of 1894. Foreseeing the Ching government's defeat, Sun Yat-sen went to Honolulu, Hawaii, where he established the Revive China Society on November 24. This marked the inception of the revolutionary national salvation movement. On February 21 of the following year, Sun traveled to Hong Kong and set up the society's headquarters. On April 17, 1895, as the Ching government was preparing to sign the Treaty of Shimonoseki by which the Liaodong Peninsula, Taiwan and the Penghu Islands were ceded to Japan, Sun Yat-sen was busy planning an uprising. He launched his first attempt in Guangzhou in October of that year, while Japan was consolidating control over Taiwan.

Clearly, China's defeat in the First Sino-Japanese War and cession of Taiwan to Japan in 1895 was a major impetus spurring Sun to quickly form a revolutionary organization, with the recovery of lost territory as a prime mission.

More than two years after establishing the Revive China Society, Sun Yat-sen twice dispatched Chen Shao-pai 陳少白 to Taiwan to spread the flames of revolution. He won the support of tea merchants Wu Wen-hsiu 吳文秀, Chao Man-chao 趙滿潮 and Jung Chi-nian 容祺年, and established a Taiwan chapter of the society, thus linking the revolutionary movement with Taiwan. Thereafter, those in Taiwan inspired by Sun and discontented with Japanese colonial rule joined the movement.

In 1910, Wang Chao-pei 王兆培, a member of the Fujian branch of the Revolutionary Alliance, the successor organization to the Revive China Society, went to Taiwan to engage in organizational work. While studying at the Taipei Medical School, he secretly recruited Weng Chun-ming 翁俊明, Chiang Wei-shui 蔣渭水, Tu Tsung-ming 杜聰明 and others as alliance members. Weng served as liaison director in charge of developing the society's chapter in Taiwan.

In the following year, the Revolutionary Alliance staged the 329 Guangzhou Uprising (the Huanghuagang Uprising). In Taiwan, Tainan's Hsu Tsan-yuan 許贊元 and Miaoli's Luo Fu-hsing 羅福星 also took part in the uprising. Later, members of Taiwan's elites, such as Lien Heng 連橫 and Lai He 賴和, joined the alliance, which saw its Taiwanese membership grow to 76.

Increasingly, Sun's anti-Ching revolutionary movement solidified links with Taiwan's anti-Japanese movement in the struggle to recover Taiwan. The success of the 1911 Xinhai Revolution and the consequent establishment of the Republic of China greatly

encouraged people in Taiwan, sparking a surge of anti-Japanese sentiment. This was attested, for example, by the 1913 Miaoli Incident involving Luo Fu-hsing and the 1915 Tapani Incident, a large-scale uprising led by Yu Ching-fang 余清芳. Such activities were covertly supported by Lin Tsu-mi 林祖密, a member of an influential family in Taichung, who subsequently became a Sun “disciple” and joined in the work of the Constitutional Protection Movement in mainland China.

Meanwhile, during the ROC’s second decade, Chiang Wei-shui and Lin Hsien-tang 林獻堂 joined with other Taiwanese to establish the Taiwanese Cultural Association and the Taiwan People’s Party, echoing Sun Yat-sen’s call for the recovery of Taiwan.

Sun Yat-sen visited Taiwan three times during the course of the revolutionary struggle. His longest stay, in September 1900, was for the purpose of planning and directing the Huizhou Uprising. He was most warmly welcomed in August 1913, when, after failing to counter power-hungry President Yuan Shi-kai in the so-called second revolution, he stopped over in Taiwan on his way to Japan accompanied by Hu Han-min 胡漢民. In Taiwan, he stayed at the Umeyashiki Inn and secretly met with Weng Chun-ming, Chiang Wei-shui, Luo Fu-hsing and others.

Liao Chin-ping 廖進平 presented him with a donation of 60,000 Japanese yen, and Sun reciprocated with whiskey. Dissatisfied with Yuan Shi-kai’s malfeasance, Weng Chun-ming, Tu Tsung-ming and other Alliance members slipped into Beijing intent upon exacting revenge by introducing deadly bacteria into Yuan’s water supply. Although the plot failed, it clearly evidenced the sympathy of Taiwan compatriots for the national revolution spearheaded by Sun.

Keenly aware of the suffering his Taiwan brethren had to endure as colonial subjects, on his deathbed Sun repeatedly reminded his comrade Tai Chi-tao 戴季陶 that until Taiwan had been restored to China, three demands should be made upon Japan, the most important of which was to grant Taiwan and Korea self-governance and free the people of Taiwan.

On March 12, 1925, Sun passed away in Beijing. The Taiwanese Students’ Association at Peking University produced a funeral scroll that read: “With three million Taiwanese compatriots just waking up—who, if not you, Sir, will lead them? With the 40-year-long nation-building enterprise yet to be accomplished—who will shoulder the burden, if not we?” When Taiwanese heard the shocking news, they were heartbroken. To honor this eminent, epoch-defining person, they conducted a memorial service on the evening of March 24 amid torrential rain. Despite the Japanese colonial authorities’ tight controls, people in Taiwan continued holding commemorative activities for modern China’s founding father for the next five years.



清光緒20年10月27日(1894年11月24日)，孫中山先生在夏威夷檀香山創立「興中會」，以恢復中華，建立民國為宗旨。

Sun Yat-sen establishes the Revive China Society revolutionary organization in Honolulu, Hawaii, November 24, 1894. The society's mission was to establish a republic.

清光緒21年2月(1895年3月)，清廷與日本在下關春帆樓談判馬關條約之際，中山先生已著手策劃第一次革命起義。

Negotiations on the Treaty of Shimonoseki between Ching-dynasty China and Japan at Shunpanro Hall in Japan, March 1895. While the negotiations were still underway, Sun was already planning the first revolutionary uprising.



清光緒21年3月21日(1895年4月17日)，中日簽訂馬關條約，割讓遼東半島、臺灣及澎湖予日本。

The Treaty of Shimonoseki signed April 17, 1895, by which China ceded the Liaodong Peninsula, Taiwan and the Penghu Islands to Japan.



陳少白，興中會員，清光緒23年11月（1897年12月）奉中山先生之命來臺灣發展革命，在臺北成立興中會分會。

In December 1897, Revive China Society member Chen Shao-pai was dispatched by Sun Yat-sen to spread the revolution movement to Taiwan and to set up a Revive China Society chapter in Taipei.



楊心如，興中會員，參與數次起義，在大稻埕良德洋行工作，介紹洋行少東吳文秀等人加入興中會。

Revive China Society member Yang Hsin-ju, who was involved in a number of uprisings, later worked for a foreign merchant in Taipei's Dadaocheng District. He recruited the merchant's son Wu Wen-hsiu and others into the Revive China Society.



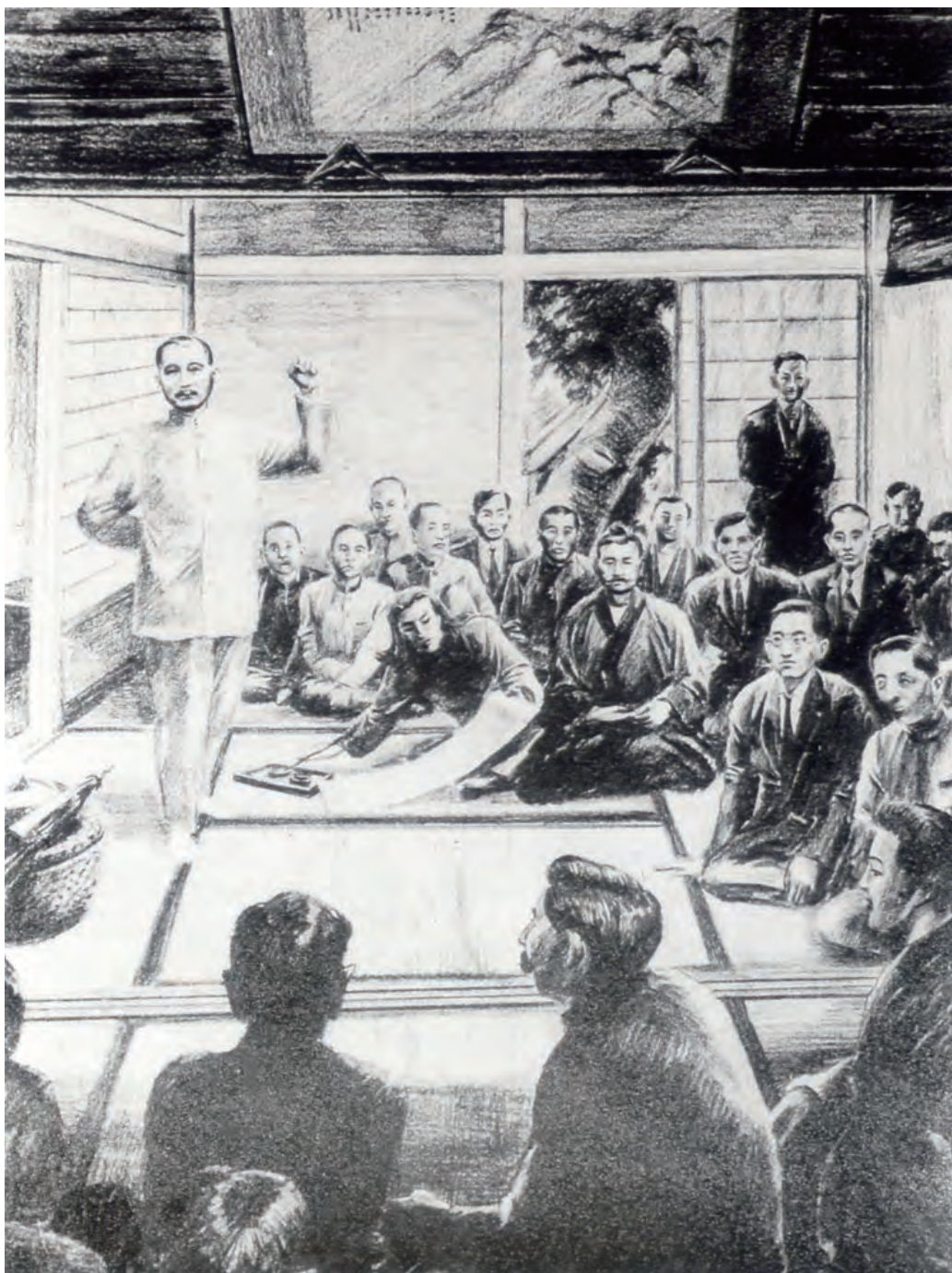
清光緒26年8月(1900年9月)，中山先生首次來臺，策劃指揮惠州起義，瞭望大陸示意圖。

Sun Yat-sen on his first visit to Taiwan in September 1900. He gazes at the Chinese mainland in anticipation of an uprising he is planning at the city of Huizhou.

清光緒26年8月(1900年9月)，中山先生在臺北新起町(今長沙街附近)設立指揮所，策動惠州起義。

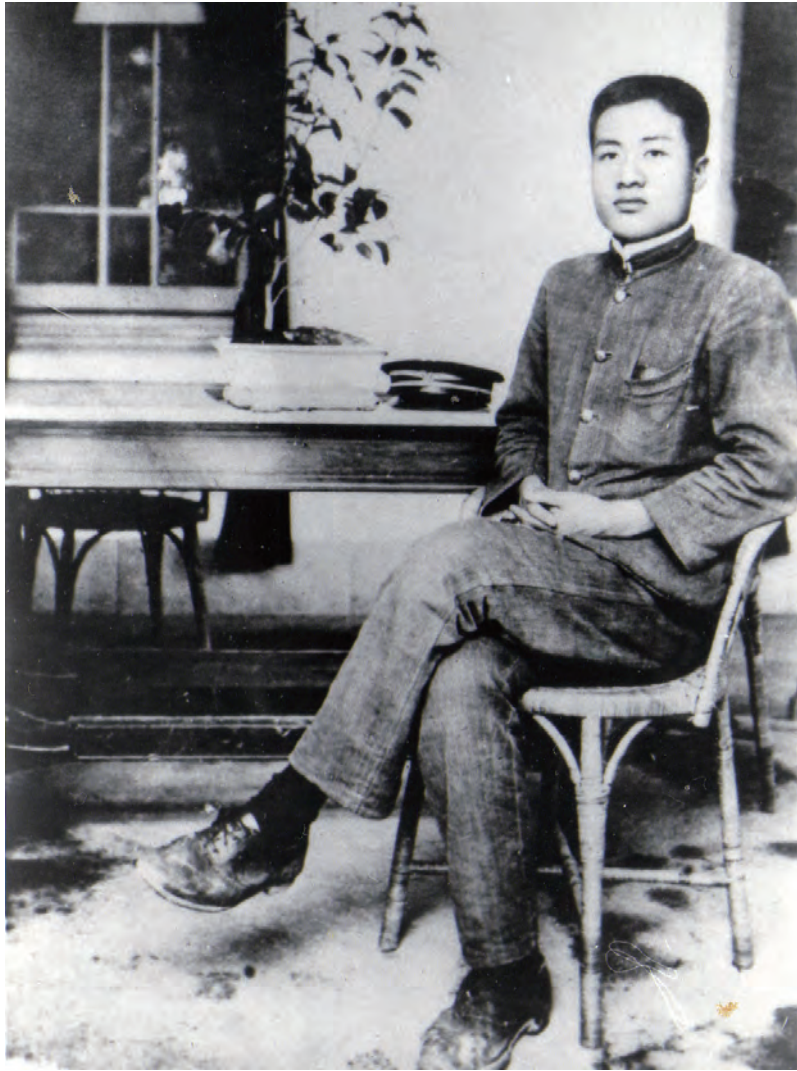
A command center at Hsinchiting (near present-day Changsha Street) in Taipei, set up by Sun Yat-sen in September 1900, from which he planned the uprising in Huizhou.





清光緒31年7月(1905年8月)，中國同盟會在日本東京成立，中山先生受推舉為總理，領導革命。

The Revolutionary Alliance is founded in Tokyo, Japan, in August 1905. Sun Yat-sen is elected as leader of the movement.



蔣渭水，宜蘭人，同盟會員，畢業於總督醫學校，在臺北大稻埕行醫，非武裝抗日運動健將，生平篤信三民主義，有「臺灣孫中山」之稱，參與創立「臺灣文化協會」、「臺灣民眾黨」，從事民族運動、民權運動與社會改革。

Revolutionary Alliance member Chiang Wei-shui, a native of Yilan who graduated from Taiwan Governor Medical School and practiced medicine at Taipei's Dadaocheng district. Chiang was a staunch believer of the Three Principles of the People and led Taiwan's non-military resistance movement against Japan. Known as "the Sun Yat-sen of Taiwan," he was a founding member of the Taiwanese Cultural Association and the Taiwan People's Party, promoting nationalist movements and social reforms.



羅福星，印尼華僑，曾居住苗栗大湖，同盟會員，參加「三二九」廣州黃花崗起義。民國元年（1912）10月，奉命來臺，密設支部於苗栗，集結志士，數達5萬人，策動抗日，聲勢驚動殖民當局。2年（1913）12月被捕，次年（1914）3月3日被處絞刑，從容就義。其在臺期間，還策動李阿齊、賴來、張火爐等起事，故株連甚眾。

Revolutionary Alliance member Luo Fu-hsing, a Chinese-Indonesian who once lived in Miaoli's Dahu Township, took part in the 329 Guangzhou Uprising at Huanghuagang. In October 1912, he was dispatched to Taiwan to set up a branch in Miaoli and conducted covert anti-Japanese operations, attracting some 50,000 volunteers. His campaign alarmed the colonial authorities and he was arrested in December 1913 and hanged March 3, 1914. During his stay in Taiwan, he engineered many uprisings including those involving Lee A-chi, Lai Lai and Chang Huo-lu.



連橫，臺南人，號雅堂，同盟會員。父親連得政曾協助唐景崧與劉永福籌措抗日軍費。民國成立後，連橫窮十餘年心血，獨力完成「臺灣通史」，並編撰「臺灣語典」，保存臺灣歷史文化。

Revolutionary Alliance member Lien Heng of Tainan, whose father Lien Te-cheng helped Tang Ching-sung and Liu Yung-fu raise funds for the anti-Japanese movement. After the ROC was established, Lien Heng dedicated over a decade of his life to writing the *General History of Taiwan* and compiling the *Lexicon of the Taiwanese Language* in an effort to preserve the island's history and culture.



清宣統3年（1911），辛亥革命成功，中華民國肇建，民國元年（1912）1月1日，中山先生就任臨時大總統，鼓舞臺灣志士的抗日行動。

After the success of the Xinhai Revolution in 1911, the Republic of China was established and Sun Yat-sen appointed its provisional president on January 1, 1912. These developments greatly encouraged the Taiwanese people in their anti-Japanese campaigns.

民國2年（1913）8月，中山先生討伐竊國之袁世凱大總統違法失敗，避禍日本，途經臺灣，下榻「梅屋敷」，密見楊心如、林獻堂、翁俊明、廖進平、蔣渭水等少數同志。

The Umeyashiki Inn in Taiwan. After failing to counter power-hungry President Yuan Shi-kai, Sun Yat-sen stopped over in Taiwan in August 1913 and stayed at this inn, where he secretly met with Yang Hsin-ju, Lin Hsien-tang, Weng Chun-ming, Liao Chin-ping, Chiang Wei-shui and others.



翁俊明、杜聰明（前排左起二、三人）深為中山先生受到迫害不滿，連袂赴北京，圖謀毒殺袁世凱，以為報復。行前與臺北醫學校同學合影。後排右起第一人為蔣渭水。

Weng Chun-ming, Tu Tsung-ming (front, second and third from left) and Chiang Wei-shui (back, right) with classmates from Taipei Medical School. Weng and Tu, outraged by Yuan Shi-kai's persecution of Sun, traveled to Beijing in a plot to exact revenge by poisoning Yuan.



廖進平，臺中人，「臺灣文化協會」、「臺灣民眾黨」重要幹部。中山先生二次革命失敗抵臺，廖進平協助募集6萬日圓資助，中山先生則以一瓶威士忌洋酒回贈。進平先生哲嗣廖德政先生為留日知名本土畫家，於民國95年（2006）將這瓶酒捐給臺北市政府永久保存。

Taichung native Liao Chin-ping, one of the leaders in the Taiwanese Cultural Association and the Taiwan People's Party. After Sun Yat-sen's second failed revolutionary attempt, Liao donated 60,000 Japanese yen to Sun's cause, and received a bottle of whiskey from Sun in return. His son Liao Te-cheng, a renowned local painter, donated the whisky to Taipei City Government for preservation in 2006.



林祖密，臺中霧峰望族，慷慨捐輸，支持抗日運動。民國2年（1913）因憤恨日本統治，申請脫離日本國籍，取得中華民國國籍；民國4年（1915）追隨國父，參與護法運動並加入中華革命黨；7年（1918）受任為「閩南軍司令」；14年（1925）8月，在福建漳州郊外被軍閥張毅殺害。

Lin Tsu-mi, a member of a respected family in Taichung's Wufeng area, donated generously to the anti-Japanese movement. In protest of Japanese rule, he renounced his Japanese citizenship in 1913 and acquired ROC nationality. Lin joined Sun Yat-sen in the Constitutional Protection Movement in 1915 and became a member of the Chinese Revolutionary Party. He was appointed commander of the Minnan armed forces in 1918. In August 1925, he was assassinated by Chinese warlord Zhang Yi on the outskirts of Zhangzhou City in Fujian Province.



臺南西來庵舊觀。

Former appearance of the Hsilai Temple in Tainan, where the Tapani Incident began.



恆春人余清芳與嘉義羅俊、臺南江定等志士，藉神道為號召，結合臺南西來庵的董事，以西來庵作根據地，密謀抗日，受到林祖密暗中協助。民國4年（1915）5月，準備發難時，事跡敗露，羅俊被捕，余清芳、江定仍發動起事。

(Left to right) Yu Ching-fang of Hengchun, Luo Chun of Chiayi and Chiang Ting of Tainan and joined forces with leaders of Tainan's Hsilai Temple under the pretext of practicing Shintoism. Using the temple as a base, they plotted an uprising against Japanese rule with covert support from Lin Tsu-mi. However, Luo was captured when the plot was exposed in May 1915 as they were preparing to launch their revolt. This did not deter Yu and Chiang from carrying out their plans, which culminated as the Tapani Incident.

抗日義軍使用的武器。

Weapons used by anti-Japanese
volunteer armies.

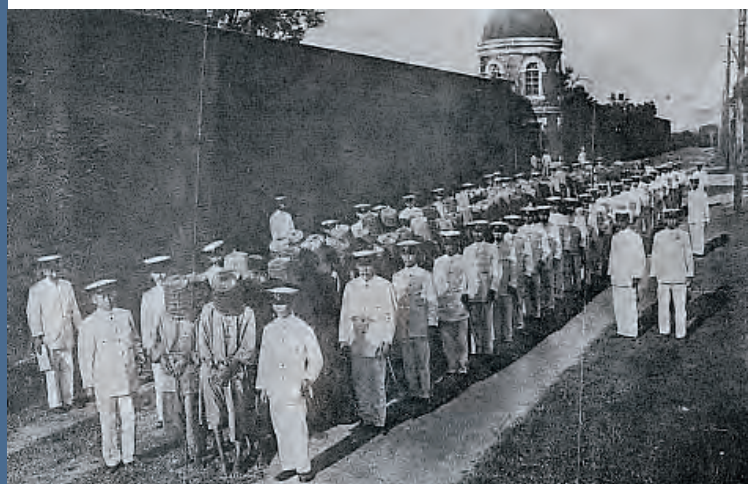


民國4年（1915）8月，抗日
義軍攻擊噶吧哖支廳南庄等
派出所，殺8名日警，進踞虎
頭山，包圍噶吧哖。

In August 1915, anti-Japanese
volunteer forces raided the
Nanzhuang and other police
stations in Tapani, killing eight
Japanese officers. They occupied
Hutou Mountain and laid siege to
Tapani.

余清芳等奮戰四十多天後被捕，押赴監獄。與江定、羅俊等人均被處死。

After fighting the Japanese for more than 40 days, Yu Ching-fang and others were arrested and put in jail. They were executed along with Chiang Ting and Luo Chun.



西來庵抗日事件，引致日軍血洗噍吧哖，義軍被捕，押赴臨時法院受審。一千七百多人遭檢舉逮捕，866人判死刑，453人判有期徒刑，震驚國際。

The Hsilai Temple uprising led to a bloodbath of Tapani by Japanese forces. Many members of the volunteer army were arrested and tried before a provisional court. In all, over 1,700 people were arrested, 866 sentenced to death and 453 incarcerated, which shocked the rest of the world.



民國14年（1925）3月12日，中山先生病逝北京，臨終前叮囑同志要幫助臺灣自治，同胞獲得自由。

Sun Yat-sen passed away in Beijing on March 12, 1925, but not before asking his comrades to help Taiwan achieve self-governance and its people attain freedom.

為語諸先烈英靈不昧更歎相革命成功
千古辛苦同諸葛

董鴻詞

一生知交數列寧

周策

(二)學校及社團

禮樂未遑要令國族爭存尙有遺書足揚士氣

風雲忽變不信黃農竟歿所期我輩毋負先生

北大教職員學生全體

開中華大同萬世之基首創共和再造共和時局總難堪憐夙願未酬丹心不死

破帝王專制無窮之毒體貼民意代表民意形骸胡化猶想雄懷勃發精氣如生

國立北京女子師範大學同人

功高華威頓識邁馬克斯行易知難並有名言傳後世

骨瘞紫金山靈棲碧雲寺地維天柱永留浩氣在人間

中法大學全體教職員學生

三百萬台灣剛醒同胞微先生何人領導

四十年祖國未竟事業舍我輩其誰分担

北大台灣學生會

淒風慘雨滿江山哀茲大人合來一世之夫三頻首

白日青天垂宇宙皇矣上帝如果九原可作百其身

北京師大美術學會

恢復舊河山不備洗明莊烈亡國之恥

組織新社會豈獨笑拿破倫稱帝以終

法專十一班全體學生

革命尙未成功天果何心不遺一老

蓋棺乃有定論人皆墮淚自足千秋

北京法政大學經本十一班學生

哀思錄 輓聯

三

北京大學臺灣留學生洪炎秋、蘇蕪雨以留學生會名義敬悼中山先生，輓曰：「三百萬臺灣剛醒同胞，微先生何人領導？四十年祖國未竟事業，舍我輩其誰分擔！」此一輓聯，氣勢磅礴，情義真切，傳頌一時。

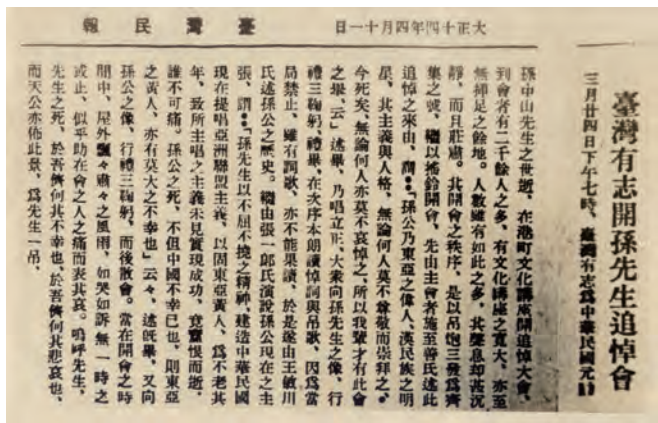
On Sun Yat-sen's passing, Hung Yen-chiu and Su Hsiang-yu sent a funeral scroll on behalf of the Taiwanese student association at Beijing University. The scroll read: "With three million Taiwanese compatriots just waking up—who, if not you, Sir, will lead them? With the 40-year-long nation-building enterprise yet to be accomplished—who will shoulder the burden, if not we?" These touching yet powerful words became a famous eulogy.



「臺灣民報」登載「臺灣人該不哭孫先生的死嗎？」，痛悼中山先生。蔣渭水也在4月1日發表「哭望天涯弔偉人」紀念文，告訴同胞：「孫先生雖死，而三民主義還活著，自由正義是永遠不死的！」

An article “Shouldn’t the Taiwanese people mourn Dr. Sun’s passing?” printed in *The Taiwan Minpao*. On April 1, 1925, Chiang Wei-shui also published a commemoration article “Grieving in Remote Corners of the World and Lamenting the Loss of a Great Man.” In the article, he tells his fellow countrymen, “Dr. Sun may have passed on, but the Three Principles of the People are very much alive. Freedom and justice will never die.”

中山先生逝世，「臺灣民報」報導有志之士3月24日在臺北文化講座舉行追悼會情形。開會時，屋外飄著風雨，如泣如訴。張我軍（筆名一郎）演說中山先生的主張。他本來要宣讀用白話新詩寫成的悼詞，表達臺灣同胞關心中國革命前途和崇敬中山先生的心聲，但被日警禁止。詩云：唉！大星一墜，東亞的天地忽然暗淡無光了！



The Taiwan Minpao published an article on a memorial service for Dr. Sun Yat-sen held by his comrades at the Taipei Cultural Lecture Hall on March 24, 1925. During the service, rain fell and wind blew, as if weeping yet telling a tragic tale. Chang Wo-chun (penname Ichiro) spoke on Sun’s ideals but was stopped by the Japanese police from reciting a modern vernacular poem expressing Taiwanese compatriots’ concern with the Chinese revolution and their admiration for Sun. The poem read: “Ah! The shining star has fallen and the sky over East Asia has dimmed.”



日據時期的霧社，原為一處寧靜的山野。民國19年（1930）10月，發生原住民同胞因長期不滿日警欺壓剝削而暴發震動世界視聽的抗日事件。

During the Japanese colonial period, Wushe was once a picture of quiet mountainous wilderness. But in October 1930, it became the setting for a riot staged by indigenous people long discontented with Japanese oppression and exploitation. The anti-Japanese movement, now known as the Wushe Incident, shocked the world.



民國19年（1930）10月27日，霧社馬赫坡社頭目莫那魯道（中立者），領導原住民同胞湧入聯合運動會會場，襲殺日人，附近的日警機構、郵局、商店、住家，同時遭到攻擊。

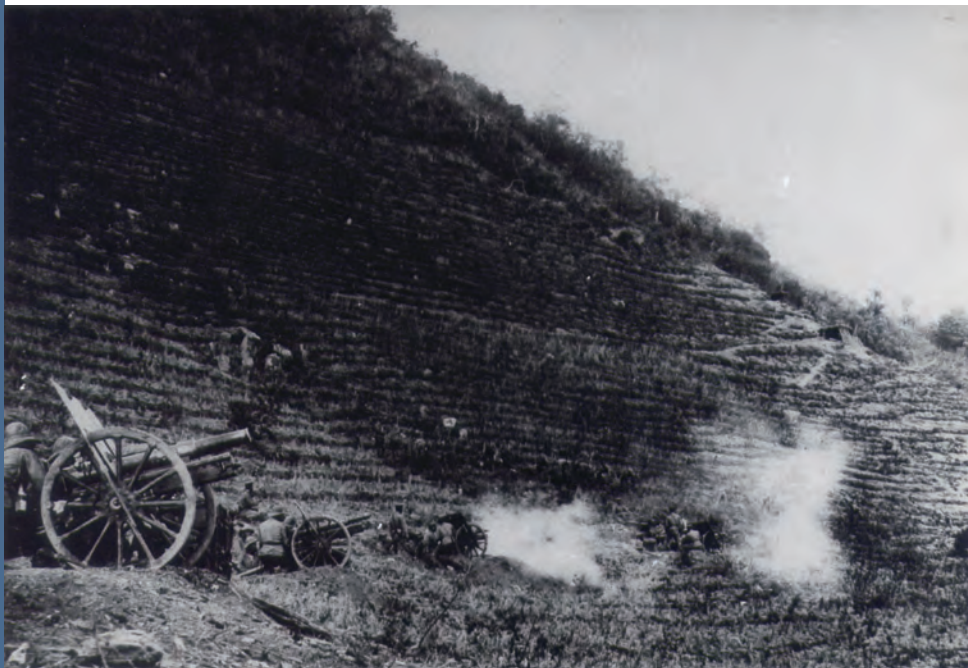
On October 27, 1930, Seediq Chief Mona Rudao (center) led aboriginal warriors in the disruption of a public school athletic competition. They slew the Japanese present and attacked nearby Japanese police stations, post offices, stores and homes.





霧社抗日是有計畫的行動，日人死傷三百多人。日本殖民政府震驚，調集大批軍警鎮壓，嚴加管束原住民同胞。

The Wushe Incident was an organized event that resulted in the deaths of over 300 Japanese. Shocked by the rebellion, the Japanese colonial government assembled a large force of troops and police to crush the aborigines.



由於原住民同胞堅強抵抗，迫使日本調動大批部隊，用大砲猛攻，更出動飛機炸射。

In response to the indigenous uprising, the Japanese responded with a large force of troops, shelling Wushe with heavy artillery and air raids.



原住民同胞頑抗不屈，相持五十多天。日本甚至施放國際法禁止使用的毒氣瓦斯，趕盡殺絕。蔣渭水先生因此向國際聯盟舉發，國聯並派員來臺調查，導致總督石塚英藏辭職。

The indigenous warriors held out for more than 50 days. In a breach of international law, the Japanese employed poison gas to swiftly subdue the rebels. The League of Nations later responded to a petition lodged by Chiang Wei-shui and sent investigators to Taiwan. As a result, Japanese Governor-General of Taiwan Eizo Ishizuka resigned from his post.



在彈盡糧絕情況下，原住民同胞束手被捕，起事首要之人寧死不屈，壯烈成仁。臺中師範學校畢業的花岡一郎亦舉家自盡。

Defeated indigenous fighters taken prisoner by the Japanese sit defiant before their captors. Ichiro Hanaoka of Taichung Teachers College led his entire family in committing suicide.



霧社原住民同胞抗日犧牲慘烈。臺灣光復後，政府在霧社建紀念碑坊，題頒「碧血英風」，以慰英魂。

The indigenous people of Wushe gave their lives to the anti-Japanese movement. After the retrocession of Taiwan, the government raised a monument in Wushe commemorating their sacrifice.

五、堅持光復臺灣

先總統蔣中正繼志承業，亦以收復臺灣為不渝之職志。他領導國民革命軍北伐，臺灣同胞常寄予關切。民國20年（1931），日本製造「九一八事變」，侵佔東北。臺灣未復，又失東北，蔣先生無比悲憤。22年（1933）2月19日，他在日記中自我惕勵：「倭寇之傳統政策，在併吞滿蒙，為東亞之霸主；吾黨之傳統政策，乃在恢復朝鮮、臺灣等失地，以行王道於世界也。」27年（1938）4月，國民黨在湖北武昌舉行第五屆臨時全國代表大會，蔣中正受推舉為總裁後，致詞說：總理在世的時候，早就看穿日本侵略野心和中華民國所處地位的危險。他為本黨定下一個革命對策，就是要「恢復高（麗）臺（灣），鞏固中華」，以垂示於全黨同志。因為朝鮮原來是我們的屬國，臺灣是我們中華民國的領土。33年（1944）元旦，蔣中正主席書告全國人民，重申：「我們這一次抗戰，要消滅日寇的野心，必須以解放朝鮮人民和恢復臺灣失土，為我們的職志。」

臺灣志士體認爭取抗戰勝利就是收復臺灣的保證，紛紛投身抗戰行列，翁俊明、李友邦、宋斐如、謝南光、謝東閔、連震東、黃朝琴等人都有不可磨滅的貢獻。民國30年（1941）2月，象徵臺灣人團結抗日團體「臺灣革命同盟會」在重慶成立，誓言集中一切革命力量，打倒日本帝國主義，光復臺灣，並協力建設三民主義的新中國。黃埔軍校出身的李友邦更召集3百多名臺灣青年組成「臺灣義勇隊」，接受軍事委員會指揮，在閩浙沿海游擊抗日。兩年後，翁俊明受命組織的國民黨直屬臺灣黨部，也在福建漳州成立，致力發展臺灣島內組織，期早日光復臺灣。翁俊明因此慘遭日本殖民當局毒殺喪命。

民國32年（1943）11月，蔣中正主席參加在埃及開羅舉行的美、英、中三國領袖高峰會，力主日本戰敗後，必須歸還竊佔自中華民國的所有領土，東北四省及臺灣、澎湖。這一堅持載入12月1日三國政府同時發表的「開羅宣言」

(Cairo Declaration) 。事實上，兩年前的12月9日，中華民國政府正式對日本宣戰布告中，已經昭告中外：所有一切條約協定合同，有涉及中日間關係者，一律廢止。日本統治臺灣的法律依據—馬關條約，也就此失效，臺灣自應回復簽訂馬關條約以前的地位。開羅宣言的條件，在34年 (1945) 7月，中、美、英發布的「波茨坦公告」 (Potsdam Proclamation) 第8條，重申必須貫徹實施。8月初，盟軍開始轟炸日本本土，日本政府知大勢已去，昭和天皇於8月15日投降廣播文告中，明白表示接受「波茨坦公告」；9月2日，日本在東京灣美國密蘇里艦簽署「降伏文書」 (Instrument of Surrender) 中，確認其「政府及繼承者將忠實實行波茨坦公告的各項條文」。環環相扣，足見開羅宣言之效力，是無可置疑的，美國政府亦將「開羅宣言」全文收錄在《美國條約與國際協定彙編》當中，認定其具有法律上拘束力。

民國34年 (1945) 8月，抗戰勝利。10月25日，中華民國政府在臺北公會堂 (今中山堂) 接受日本臺灣總督安藤利吉投降，已宣告事實上領有臺灣主權，次年1月12日並宣布臺灣居民恢復中華民國國籍，溯及自民國34年 (1945) 生效，但法理確認程序則等到41年 (1952) 4月28日，中日兩國在臺北賓館簽訂「中華民國與日本國間和平條約」 (簡稱「中日和約」) ，始告完成。先是戰勝各國於40年 (1951) 9月8日簽訂舊金山和約，日本聲明放棄對於朝鮮、臺、澎、千島列島、南極地區、南沙群島等之一切權利、名義與要求。但是中華民國沒有受邀參加和會，所以日本依第4條及第26條規定要與放棄各地之行政當局商訂特別處理辦法並「另訂內容相同或大致相同之雙邊條約」。次年，中日兩國代表積極進行談判，解決舊金山和會遺留的問題，而且趕在舊金山和約生效前7小時簽訂中日和約，日本再度宣告放棄對臺灣的主權，承認臺灣600萬居民之中華民國國籍，接受臺灣歸屬於中華民國。8月5日，和約生效，當年「開羅宣言」的內容乃在和約中完全落實。

V. Insistence on Recovering Taiwan

As successor to Sun Yat-sen's responsibilities, and "keeper of the flame" of the ROC's founding ideals, Chiang Kai-shek regarded the recovery of Taiwan as a sacred task. As he led the Northern Expedition, many Taiwanese followed developments with great concern. In 1931, Japan instigated the Mukden Incident of September 18 and consequently occupied China's northeastern provinces, known in the West as Manchuria.

Aggrieved at having lost the Northeast as well as Taiwan to Japan, and spurring himself forward, in his diary entry of February 19, 1933 Chiang wrote that while the Japanese aim was to annex Manchuria and Mongolia and become the hegemon of East Asia, China's was to restore the original status of Korea and Taiwan and institute virtuous governance in the world.

In April 1938, the KMT convened its Fifth Extraordinary National Congress in Hubei Province's Wuchang City. After being named leader of the party, Chiang Kai-shek stated in a speech that when Sun Yat-sen was alive, he early on had seen through Japan's designs of invasion and fully understood the danger the Republic of China was facing. In addition to strengthening the nation, Sun laid out as part of the KMT's revolutionary agenda the liberation of Korea and Taiwan from Japanese control. Korea had been a state in China's sphere of influence, while Taiwan had been an ROC territory.

In a written message to the nation published on January 1, 1944, National Government Chairman Chiang reiterated that in the War of Resistance Against Japan, if the aggressors' ambition was to be thwarted, the nation had to regard the liberation of Korea and recovery of Taiwan as a sacred duty.

Realizing that victory in the War of Resistance guaranteed the reversion of sovereignty over Taiwan to the ROC, Taiwanese idealists hastened to join the fight. Weng Chun-ming 翁俊明, Li Yu-bang 李友邦, Sung Fei-ju 宋斐如, Hsieh Nan-kuang 謝南光, Hsieh Tung-min 謝東閔, Lien Chen-tung 連震東, Huang Chao-chin 黃朝琴 and others all made fine contributions to the nation that will live on in history.

Symbolizing the unity of Taiwanese in the War of Resistance, the Taiwan Revolutionary Alliance was founded in Chongqing in February 1941. Its members vowed to fully mobilize the ROC's revolutionary spirit to overturn Japanese imperialism, restore Taiwan to Chinese sovereignty and join forces to build a new China founded on the Three Principles of the People. Whampoa Military Academy attendee Li Yu-bang gathered together more than 300 Taiwanese youth to form a brigade called the volunteer Taiwanese partisan fighters to carry out guerilla operations against the Japanese in the coastal provinces of Fujian and Zhejiang.

Two years later, Weng Chun-ming was directed to organize the Taiwan chapter of the Kuomintang, established in Fujian Province's Zhangzhou City. From that base, he strove to develop a network on the island in hopes of early recovery of Taiwan. Alas, he was poisoned to death by the Japanese colonial authorities.

In November 1943, National Government Chairman Chiang took part in the Cairo summit meeting of American, British and Chinese leaders, who firmly advocated that Japan be required to return all of the territory it had stolen from the Republic of China, including its four northeastern provinces, Taiwan and the Penghu Islands. This principle was incorporated into the "Cairo Declaration" released simultaneously by the three governments on December 1, 1943.

In fact, two years earlier on December 9, the Republic of China's formal written declaration of war against Japan had already proclaimed that all treaties, agreements and contracts that involved relations between China and Japan had become null and void. Thereby, the legal basis of Japan's rule over Taiwan—the Treaty of Shimonoseki—had ceased to have legal force, with Taiwan thereby reverting to its status prior to the signing of the treaty.

Article 8 of the Potsdam Proclamation drafted by China, the United States and the United Kingdom in July 1945 reiterated that the provisions of the Cairo Declaration would be thoroughly carried out. Once the Japanese government realized, in early August after atomic bombs had been dropped in Japan, that all hope had been lost, in Emperor Showa's August 15 radio message announcing Japan's surrender, he clearly stated that Japan accepted the terms of the Potsdam Proclamation. In the Instrument of Surrender signed onboard the battleship *USS Missouri* in Tokyo Bay on September 2, the Japanese representatives reaffirmed, "We hereby undertake for the Emperor, the Japanese Government, and their successors to carry out the provisions of the Potsdam Proclamation in good faith....."

With such interlinking statements and pledges, it is clear that the legal force of the Cairo Declaration is beyond doubt. Moreover, the U.S. government has filed the declaration in *United States Treaties and Other International Agreements* in acknowledgment of its legally binding nature.

Following victory in the War of Resistance Against Japan in August 1945, the ROC government received the surrender of the Japanese Governor-General of Taiwan Rikichi Ando at Taipei Public Auditorium (today called Zhongshan Hall) on October 25, proclaiming the ROC's restoration of sovereignty over Taiwan. On January 12 of the following year, the government formally declared the restoration of ROC citizenship to residents of Taiwan and the Penghu Islands, and applied it retroactively to 1945. The legal confirmation process for restoration of sovereignty was completed on April 28, 1952, when the ROC and Japan signed the Treaty of Peace Between the Republic of China and Japan (a.k.a. the Sino-Japanese Peace Treaty or Treaty of Taipei) at the Taipei Guest House. Previously, in signing the Treaty of Peace with Japan (a.k.a. the Treaty of San Francisco or San Francisco Peace Treaty) on September 8, 1951, Japan had declared that it renounced all right, title and claim to Korea, Taiwan and the Penghu Islands, Antarctic regions, the Kurile Islands, the Spratly islands and other territories.

As the Republic of China was not invited to be a signatory to the San Francisco Treaty, in accordance with Articles 4 and 26 of the treaty, Japan was required to engage in negotiations with the authorities of renounced territories to make "special arrangements" concerning affairs between them and conclude treaties identical or nearly identical to the San Francisco Treaty.

In 1952 representatives of the ROC and Japan entered into negotiations to address issues left unresolved by the San Francisco Treaty. The process was completed in a timely manner, such that the Taipei Treaty was signed seven hours in advance of the date upon which the San Francisco Treaty came into force. In the Taipei Treaty, Japan once again declared its renunciation of sovereignty over Taiwan; acknowledged the 6 million residents of Taiwan and the Penghu Islands as ROC citizens; and accepted Taiwan's retrocession to the Republic of China. When the treaty came into force on August 5, 1952, the provisions of the Cairo Declaration were fully implemented.



蔣中正先生繼志承業，亦以收復臺灣為不渝之職志。圖為民國13年（1924）6月與孫中山先生在廣州黃埔軍校合影。

A close ally of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, Chiang Kai-shek continued to push for the unification and modernization of the country after Sun's death, and resolved to recover Taiwan from Japanese rule. This photo of Chiang (standing) and Sun was taken at Whampoa Military Academy in Guangzhou in June 1924.



抗戰前，華南地區原有「臺灣民族革命總同盟」、「臺灣革命黨」、「臺灣獨立革命黨」、「臺灣青年革命黨」、「臺灣國民黨」、「臺灣光復團」等6個抗日團體，但各自為政，缺乏統一領導。政府為集中力量，經中央斡旋，民國30年（1941）2月10日，在重慶組成「臺灣革命同盟會」，團結臺灣人力量，支持抗戰，光復臺灣。

Before the War of Resistance, there were six anti-Japanese civil groups in southern China working independent of one another. With help from the central government, the Taiwan Revolutionary Alliance was established in Chongqing, China, on February 10, 1941, to unite forces to support the government's efforts to free Taiwan from Japanese colonial rule.



民國32年（1943）10月10日，蔣中正任國民政府主席。一個月後出席開羅會議，堅決主張戰後日本必須歸還竊佔自中國的所有領土。

A photo of Chiang Kai-shek at his inauguration as Chairman of the National Government. One month later Chiang attended the Cairo Conference, at which he insisted that Japan return all territories it had stolen from China. (October 10, 1943)

附三

臺灣革命同盟會會章

第一章

第一條

本會定名為臺灣革命同盟會

第二條

本會在中國國民黨領導之下以集中一切台灣革命力量打倒日本帝國主義光復台灣與祖國協力建設三民主義新中國為宗旨

第三條

本會以研與日本會宗旨願為實現本會綱領而犧牲奮鬥之革命同志組織之

第二章

第四條

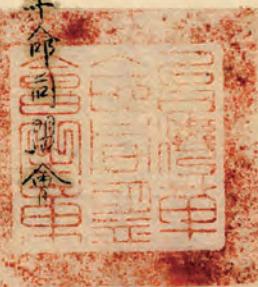
凡有志台灣革命事業贊同本會宗旨及綱領或在

本會所屬團體工作一年以上由本會會員二人介紹

經本會執行委員會核准者得為會員

第五條

會員入會時須奉行宣誓其誓詞由本會執行委員會



「臺灣革命同盟會」會章。

The Charter of the Taiwan Revolutionary Alliance.



宋斐如，臺南仁德人，民國30年（1941）2月與李友邦、謝南光等人在重慶組織「臺灣革命同盟會」並擔任常務委員，協助抗日；光復後擔任臺灣省行政長官公署教育處副處長。

Tainan native Sung Fei-ju. While in Chongqing in February 1941, Sung, along with Li Yu-bang, Hsieh Nan-kuang and others formed the Taiwan Revolutionary Alliance. Sung served as a standing committee member and aided in the anti-Japanese movement. After the retrocession of Taiwan, he was appointed deputy director of the education department under the Taiwan Provincial Administrative Executive Office.



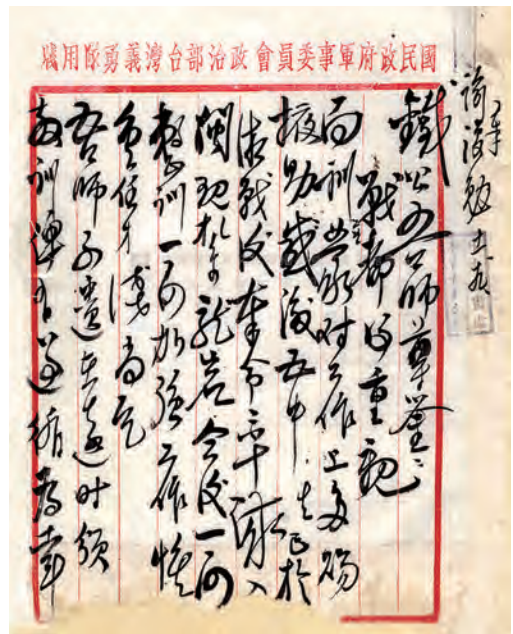
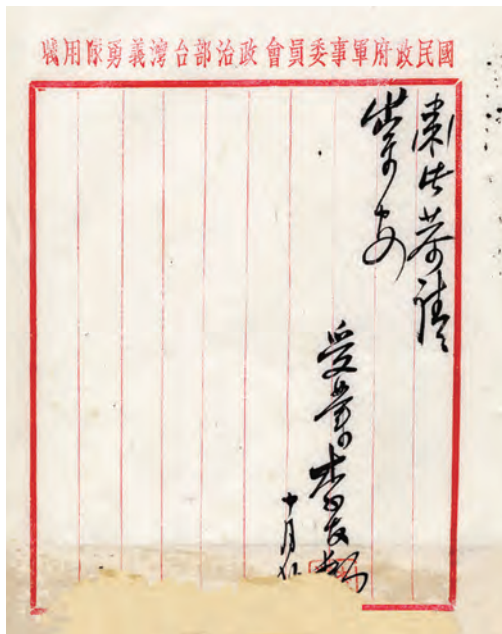
李友邦將軍，臺北蘆州人，14歲時加入林獻堂、蔣渭水等人創建的臺灣文化協會。後來不滿日本殖民統治，赴大陸投考黃埔軍校，第二期肄業，曾親聆中山先生訓誨，獻力革命運動。素持「保衛祖國、收復臺灣」信念。抗戰時，「臺灣革命同盟會」成立，任常務委員。另外，還把集中在福建崇安縣四百多位臺灣同胞組織「臺灣義勇隊」，在閩浙一帶游擊抗日，其兩位弟弟在抗戰中犧牲，同是大時代的愛國英雄。

General Li Yu-bang, a native of Taipei County, joined the Taiwanese Cultural Association (founded by Lin Hsien-tang and Chiang Wei-shui) at the age of 14. Unhappy with Japan's colonial rule, he attended the Whampoa Military Academy, dedicating himself to fomenting revolution and holding fast to the principles of "protecting the motherland and restoring Taiwan." During the War of Resistance, he became a standing member of the Taiwan Revolutionary Alliance. Also, he organized more than 400 Taiwanese compatriots in Chongan County, Fujian Province, to form the volunteer Taiwanese partisan fighters to fight against the Japanese in Fujian and Zhejiang provinces. Li's two younger brothers were killed during the War of Resistance in admirable displays of patriotism.



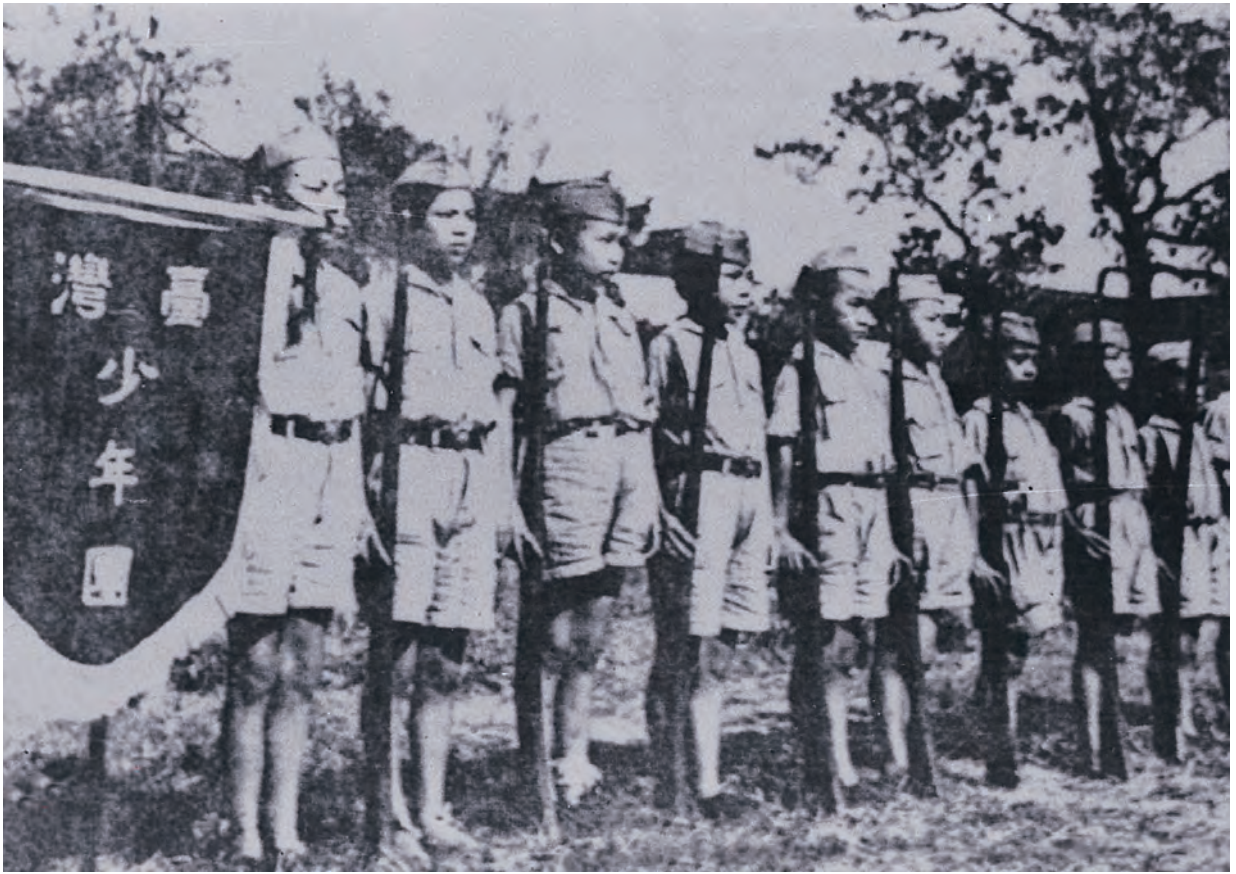
李友邦將軍全家福，夫人嚴秀峰女士亦為抗日志士。李將軍原抱臺灣不光復終身不娶主意，遇到獨生的杭州美女嚴秀峰後就改變心意，兩人結為連理，成為抗戰佳話。

A family photo of General Li Yu-bang. Li's wife Yen Hsiu-feng was also a valiant partisan in the struggle against Japanese aggression. Li had vowed to remain single until Taiwan was returned to China but changed his mind after meeting Yen, who hailed from Hangzhou.



李友邦致國民黨秘書長吳鐵城函，報告「臺灣義勇隊」駐紮龍岩情形。

Li Yu-bang's letter to Kuomintang Secretary-General Wu Tieh-cheng, reporting about volunteer Taiwanese partisan fighters stationed at Longyan.



「臺灣義勇隊」組織「臺灣少年團」，協助抗日工作，成員年齡8至16歲，計有117人，均來自臺灣家庭，分擔宣傳與聯絡工作。

The volunteer Taiwanese partisan fighters organized and trained a youth corps to assist in the War of Resistance Against Japan. There were a total of 117 members, aged between 8 and 16, in the volunteer forces. They handled publicity and liaison work.

「臺灣義勇隊」附設醫院，照護臺灣同胞和抗日志士。

A hospital affiliated with the volunteer Taiwanese partisan fighters was set up to provide services to Taiwan civilians and volunteer fighters against Japanese aggression.





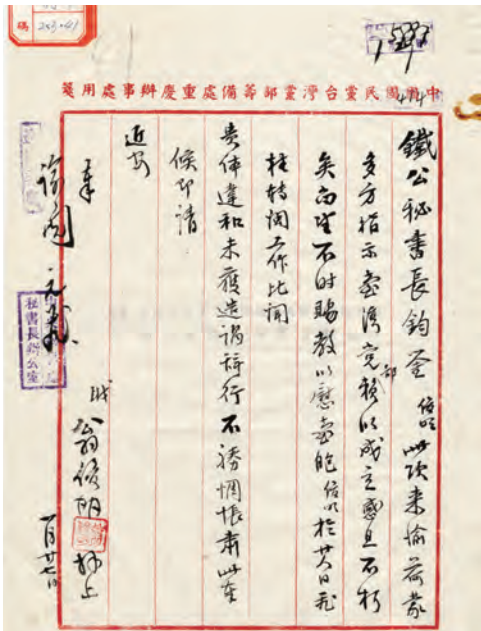
翁俊明，臺南人。同盟會員，懷抱強烈民族思想。民國2年（1913）8月，與同志赴北京圖謀毒殺袁世凱大總統未果。4年（1915）舉家遷廈門，組織「思宗會」，激發留廈臺胞的民族意識。29年（1940），奉命組織國民黨臺灣黨部，督導「臺灣革命同盟會」，致力發展臺灣島內工作。32年（1943）11月，在漳州被日人毒害。

Tainan native Wen Chun-ming was a member of the Revolutionary Alliance. After making a failed attempt to poison President Yuan Shi-kai in Beijing in August 1913, he relocated his family to Xiamen in 1915. In 1940, he was instructed to establish the KMT's Taiwan branch, after which he dedicated himself to party affairs in Taiwan and led operations of the Taiwan Revolutionary Alliance. He met his end poisoned by the Japanese in November 1943 in Zhangzhou.



民國32年（1943）3月8日，國民黨頒給翁俊明的直屬臺灣黨部主任委員證書。

On March 8, 1943, this certificate of appointment was conferred on Weng Chun-ming as director of the Taiwan party branch directly under the KMT central party organization.



翁俊明致國民黨秘書長吳鐵城函，感謝指導臺灣黨部工作。

Weng Chun-ming's letter to the KMT Secretary-General Wu Tieh-cheng, showing appreciation for guidance provided.



民國34年（1945）4月，中央訓練團舉辦「臺灣行政幹部訓練班」，儲備戰後收復臺灣幹部，連震東參加民政組的訓練。

The central training corps designated training courses for recruiting reserve Taiwan administrative personnel. Lien Chen-tung took part in civil affairs training courses. (April 1945)



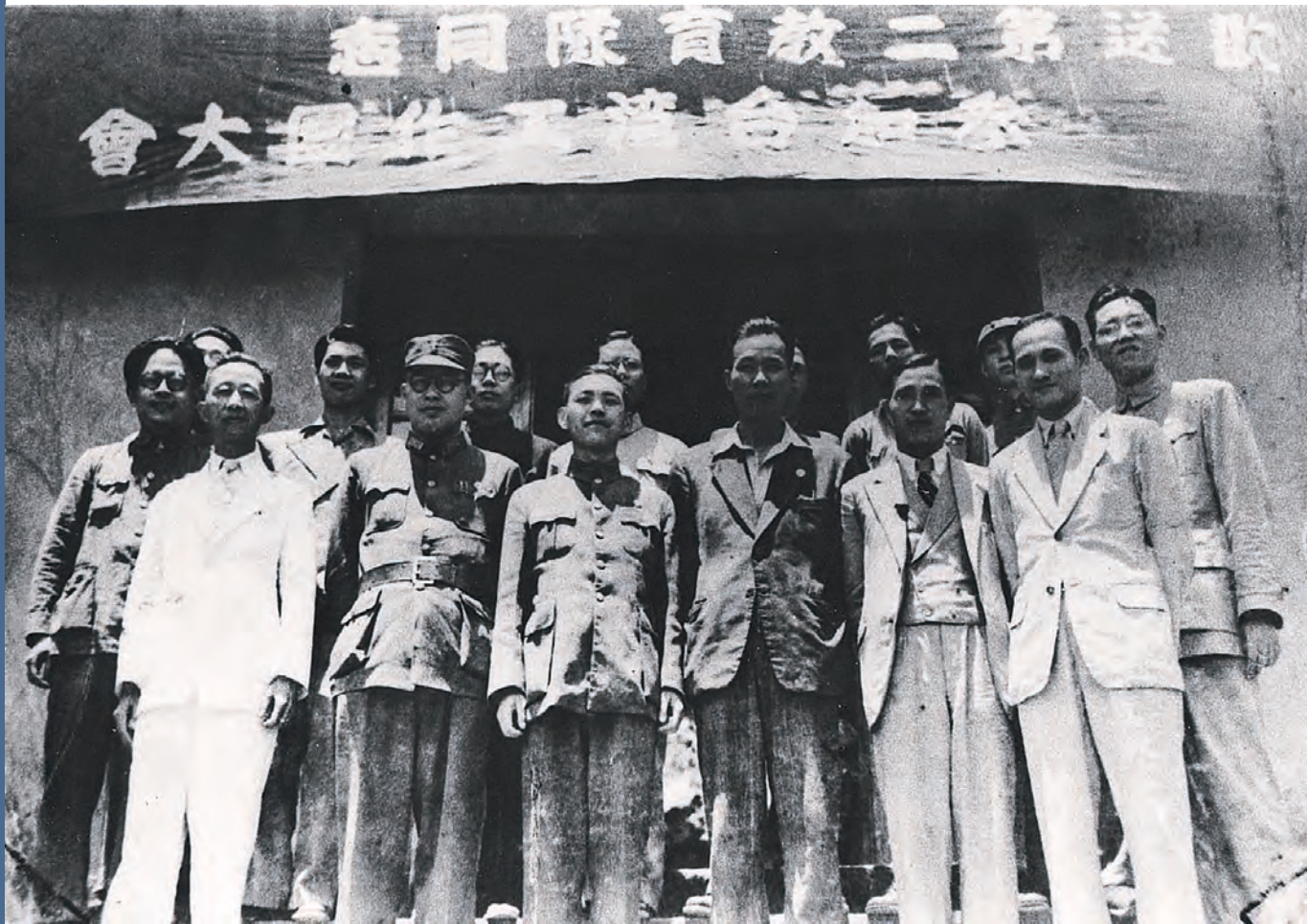
連震東，連橫之子，民國20年（1931）追隨張繼先生同禦外侮；光復後擔任臺北州接收管理委員會主任委員、首屆臺北縣長。圖為連震東在重慶的全家福，右一人為前副總統（現任國民黨榮譽主席）連戰。

Lien Chen-tung with family in Chongqing. In 1931, Lien (son of Lien Heng) followed Chang Chi on a crusade to defend China against foreign aggression. After the retrocession of Taiwan, he was appointed chairman of a commission to manage the handover of Taipei Prefecture and then became the first magistrate of Taipei County after the retrocession of Taiwan. His son, Lien Chan (front right), later became vice president of the ROC from 1996 to 2000 and is presently an honorary chairman of the KMT.



黃朝琴，臺南鹽水人，早年留學日本期間即參加抗日運動，為光復後首屆臺北市長。

Huang Chao-chin, a native of Tainan, joined the anti-Japanese movement while studying in Japan. He became the first mayor of Taipei City after the retrocession of Taiwan.



謝東閔（前排右起第三人）協助翁俊明在臺灣黨部工作。圖為與參加臺灣工作團大會同仁合影。民國34年（1945）5月，以臺灣代表身分到重慶參加國民黨第六次全國代表大會，為臺灣人發聲。蔣主席特別召見，請他轉達臺灣同胞：「臺灣光復的日子不遠了！」

Hsieh Tung-min (front, third right), poses with Taiwan task force colleagues. Hsieh worked under Weng Chun-ming at the KMT branch in Taiwan. In May 1945, he went to Chongqing as a representative from Taiwan to take part in the sixth KMT National Congress. He was summoned by Chairman Chiang Kai-shek to relate to Taiwan compatriots that “the day of Taiwan’s retrocession is near!”

林正亨，抗日先烈閩南軍司令林祖密之子，投筆從戎，獻身抗戰。民國29年（1940）赴廣西參加崑崙關戰役前攝於湖南。

Lin Cheng-heng, son of martyr Lin Tsu-mi, commander of the Minnan armed forces, renounced the pen to join the War of Resistance Against Japan. Shown is he pictured in Hunan Province before fighting in the Battle of Kunlun Fortress in Guangxi Province. (1940)



民國33年（1944），林正亨赴緬甸作戰前在昆明的戎裝照。後來在戰場上搏戰日軍，身負重傷，形同半殘。抗戰勝利後，寫信告慰臺灣的母親，說：臺灣光復，父親生平遺志達到了，要是有知，一定大笑於九泉。國家能獲得勝利強盛，故鄉同胞能獲得光明和自由，個人粉身碎骨也是值得。

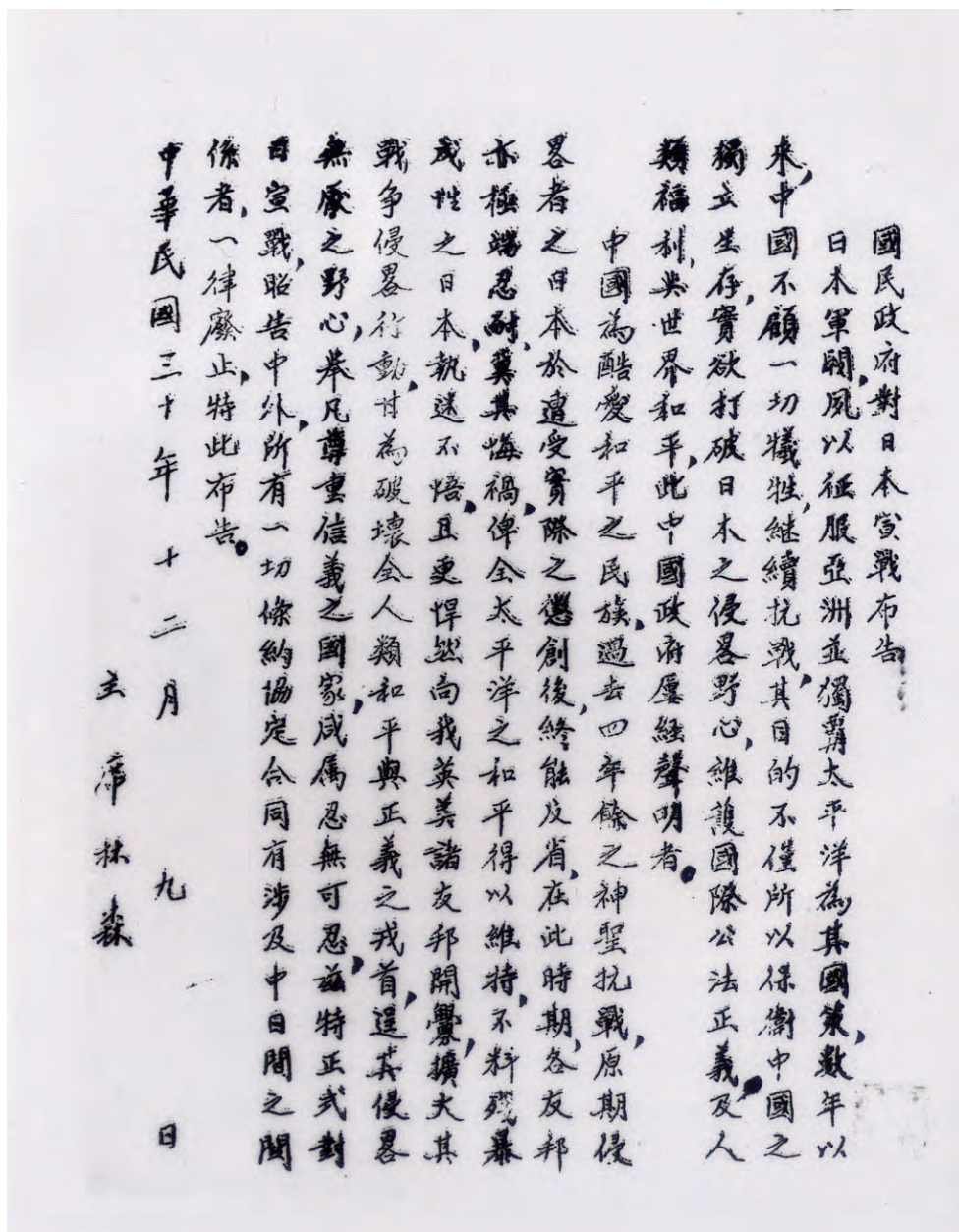
Lin Cheng-heng, in martial attire, is photographed in Kunming before heading for Burma, where he fought courageously and was seriously wounded and half paralyzed from battle. After victory in the War of Resistance Against Japan, he wrote to his mother in Taiwan, telling her that his deceased father could take comfort in Taiwan's return to the ROC. His sacrifice, Lin assured her, was made worthwhile with victory and the freeing of the people. (1944)

民國32年（1943）11月22日，中美英三國領袖舉行開羅會議，共商反攻日本的聯合作戰計畫，亦對政治問題充分交換意見。蔣中正主席在會中力爭戰後收回東北四省、臺灣與澎湖主權。

Leaders of China, the United States and the United Kingdom meet at the Cairo Conference on November 22, 1943, resolving to redouble their efforts to defeat Japan. National Government Chairman Chiang Kai-shek insisted at the meeting that China's four northeastern provinces, Taiwan and Penghu be returned to the Republic of China after the war.

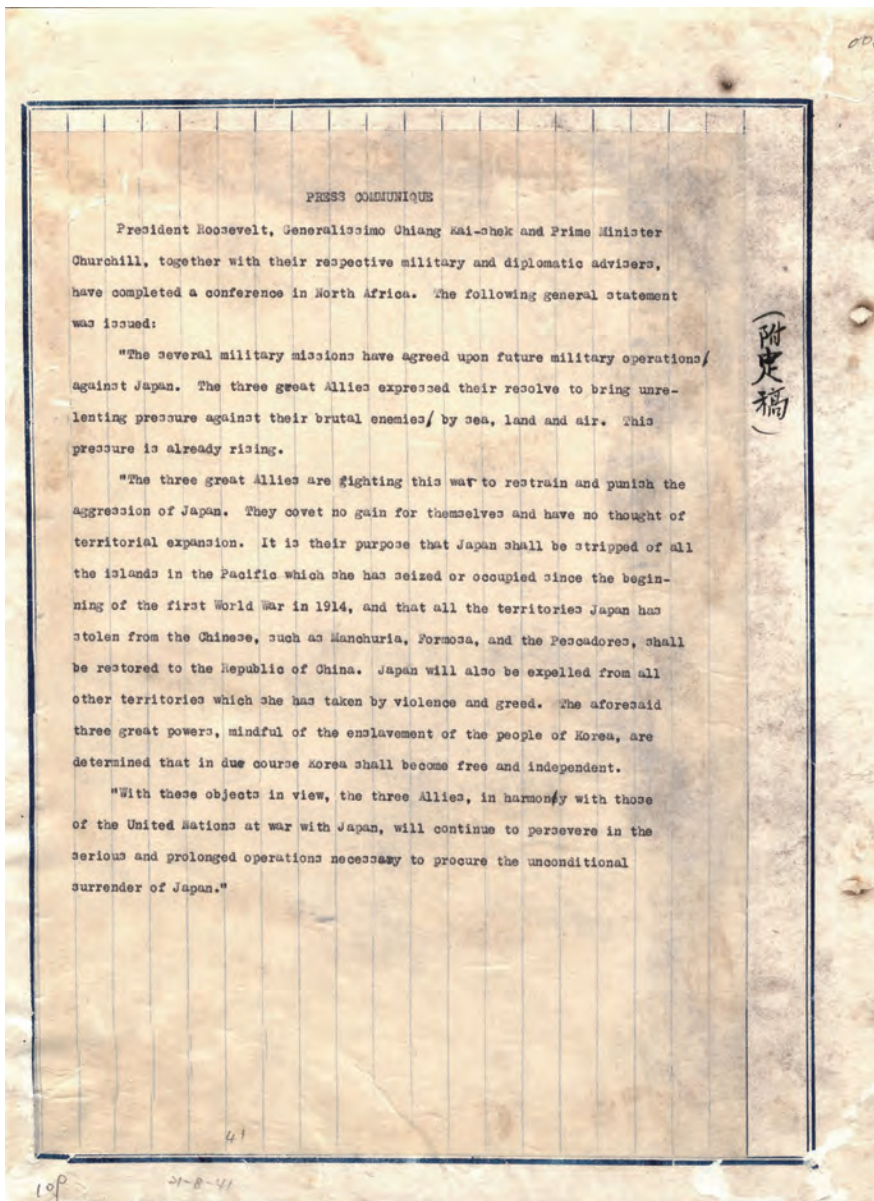






民國30年（1941）12月9日，中華民國政府發表對日宣戰布告。昭告中外：所有一切條約協定合同，有涉及中日間關係者，一律廢止。

The Government of the Republic of China declared war on Japan on December 9, 1941, proclaiming at home and abroad renouncement of all treaties, agreements and contracts between China and Japan.



民國32年（1943）12月1日，中美英三國發表「開羅宣言」，決定共同擊敗日本，日本須將竊自中國的領土，包括東北四省、臺灣及澎湖群島歸還中華民國。

The Allies issued the Cairo Declaration, deciding to defeat Japan in joint forces. Japan must return territories it stole from China—including the four provinces of northeastern China, Taiwan, and Penghu Islands to the ROC. (December 1, 1943)



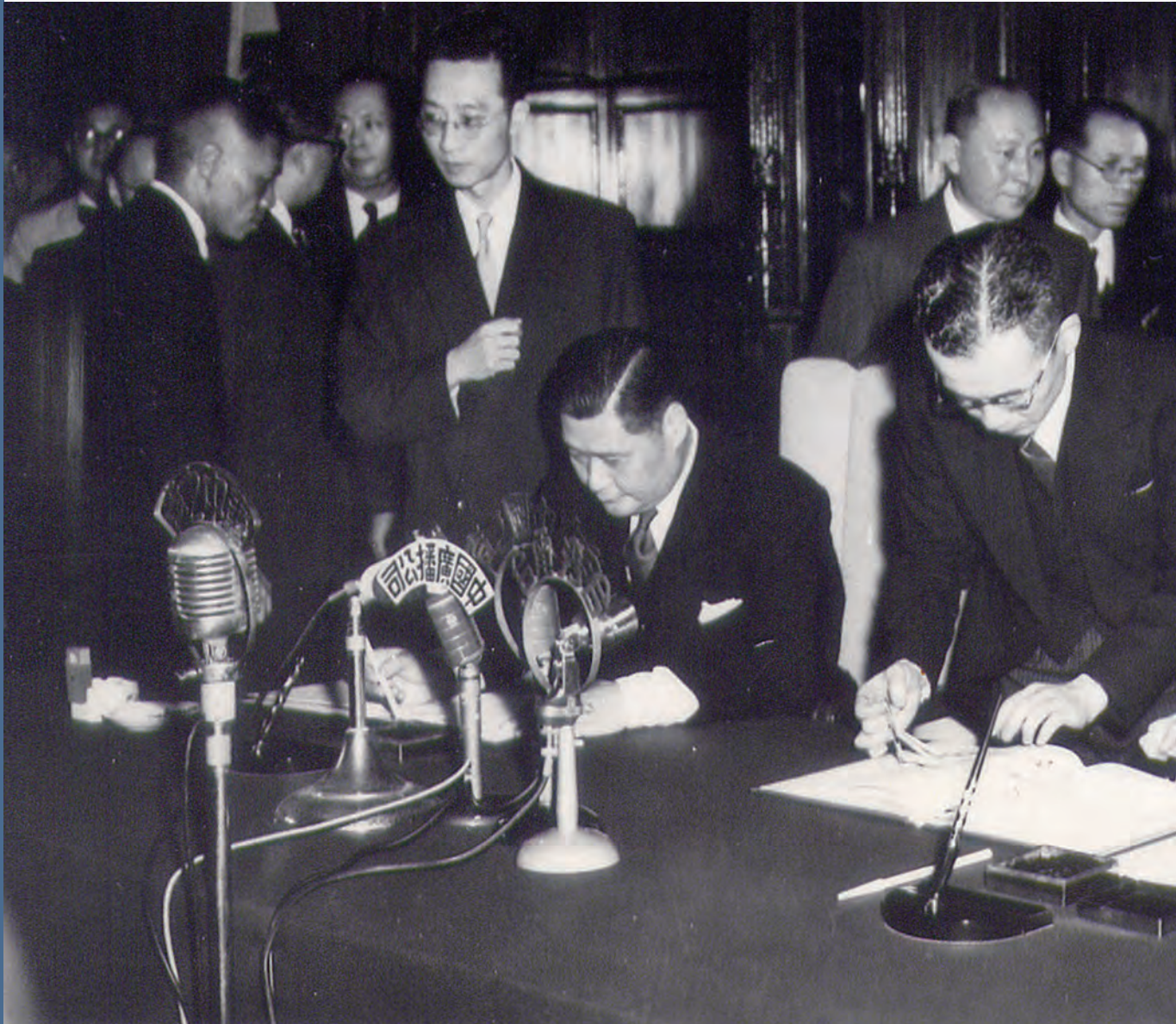
民國32年（1943）12月3日，「臺灣革命同盟會」獲悉開羅會議決定，甚為感奮，特電蔣中正主席致敬。

A telegram of congratulation sent by the Taiwan Revolutionary Alliance to National Government Chairman Chiang Kai-shek following the Cairo Conference resolutions (December 3, 1943)



民國34年（1945）7、8月間，杜魯門、艾德禮（原為邱吉爾）、史達林等美英蘇三巨頭在柏林近郊波茨坦舉行會議，主要討論戰後亞洲問題。會議前一日（7月16日），美國原子彈試爆成功，杜魯門乃與邱吉爾取得蔣中正主席同意，以美、中、英三國領袖名義，於7月26日發表對日本聯合宣言，勸告日本無條件投降。

Joseph Stalin, Harry Truman and Clement Attlee (replacing Winston Churchill) for the Potsdam Conference in July and August 1945. The day before the conference began (July 16, 1945), the U.S. conducted the first successful test of an atomic bomb. With the consent of National Government Chairman Chiang Kai-shek, Truman and Churchill then issued a joint declaration in the name of all three leaders, demanding Japan's unconditional surrender.



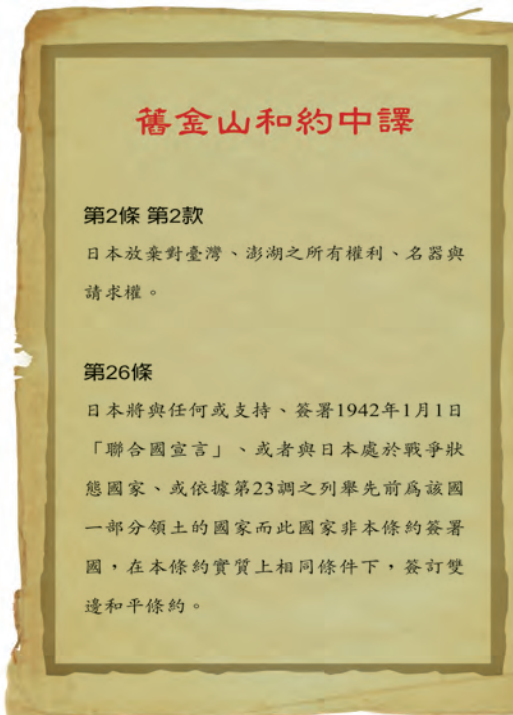
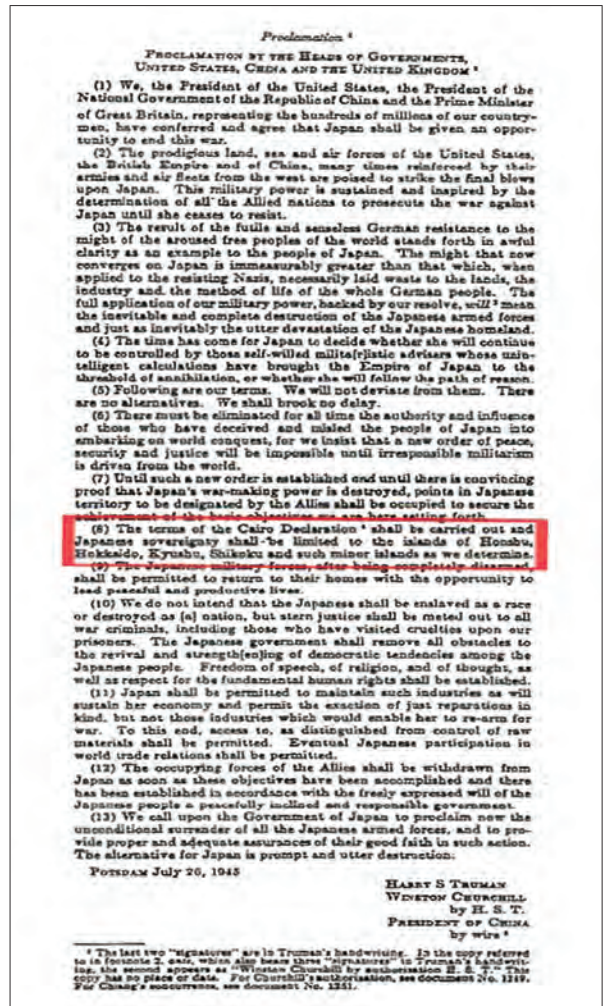


民國41年（1952）4月28日，中華民國外交部長葉公超與日本代表河田烈在臺北賓館簽訂中日和約，使開羅宣言、波茨坦公告及日本降書中，日本歸還臺、澎於中華民國之條件再度獲得確認。

The ROC Minister of Foreign Affairs and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of China George K.C. Yeh and his Japanese counterpart Isao Kawada sign the Treaty of Peace at the Taipei Guest House, reaffirming the provisions of the Cairo Declaration, Potsdam Proclamation and the Instrument of Surrender that Japan must return Taiwan and Penghu to the Republic of China. (April 28, 1952)

「波茨坦公告」第8條要求日本無條件投降，並重申履行「開羅宣言」中，日本歸還臺灣、澎湖等中國領土的相關條件。

Article 8 of the Potsdam Proclamation calls for the implementation of the Cairo Declaration, whose pertinent provisions call for Japan to return Taiwan, Penghu and other Chinese territories to China.



民國40年（1951），舊金山和約第26條規定：曾與日本交戰，但未成為舊金山和約締約國者，另外再訂雙邊條約。

In Article 26 of the San Francisco Peace Treaty, signed in 1951, Japan agrees to conclude separate bilateral agreements with non-signatories also at war with it.



民國41年（1952）4月28日，中華民國與日本在臺北賓館簽訂「中日和約」，再度確認臺灣歸屬中華民國的事實。

The ROC and Japan sign the Treaty of Peace at the Taipei Guest House. This reaffirms ROC sovereignty over Taiwan. (April 28, 1952)

六、光榮勝利時刻

日本憑恃強盛國力，大舉發動侵華戰爭，甚至飲鳩止渴，又向英、美挑戰，公然與世界為敵。中華民國固然廣土眾民，但工業、軍備遠不及日本。戰爭一爆發，外國軍事專家對中國前途都持悲觀看法，日軍更提出「三月亡華」的狂言。但事實證明，中華民族是不可輕侮的。八年之間，歷經22次會戰，小戰數以萬計，陣亡將領206位，二千多萬軍民犧牲慘烈，財產損失難以估量。舉國團結一致，抗戰到底，終獲得最後勝利，讓先進國軍事專家跌破眼鏡。

民國34年9月9日，中華民國政府在南京舉行接受日本投降典禮。當陸軍總司令何應欽接受日本代表中國派遣軍總司令官岡村寧次投降的一刻，中外媒體鎂光燈齊開，照亮會場，宣告中華民國抗戰光榮勝利了！這閃亮的時刻，全世界都看到，也象徵勝利和平新時代來臨！受降典禮只進行20分鐘，卻是中華民國長達八年浴血奮戰、慘重犧牲所換來，無比的珍貴。

林獻堂、林呈祿、陳炘等臺灣先進也到南京觀禮，見證了中華民國高度榮耀的時刻。一個多月後，同樣場景在臺北公會堂（現在的中山堂）再次呈現於世人眼前，正式宣告臺灣光復，掙脫日本長達半世紀的殖民統治。這是中華民國政府領導全國軍民，結合各黨派團體，艱苦奮鬥，共同締造的劃時代成就。沒有抗戰勝利，就沒有臺灣光復，史實昭昭，不容抹煞和遺忘。

VI. The Glorious Moment of Victory

Japan used its prodigious national might to launch an invasion of China, then rashly went on to take on even the United Kingdom and the United States, making enemies worldwide. Although China had vast lands and a huge population, it was far behind Japan in terms of industry and military armament. As soon as war broke out, foreign military experts were pessimistic about China's future. The Japanese military even bragged that it could "wipe out China" in three months.

However, the facts prove that the Chinese people could not be taken lightly. Over eight years and 22 battles, with small-scale skirmishes numbering in the tens of thousands, some 206 high-ranking officers and 20 million soldiers and civilians gave their lives, while property losses were inestimable. This brought the entire Chinese nation together to fight a war of resistance to the very end until ultimate victory was secured, much to the astonishment of military experts in advanced countries.

On September 9, 1945, the government of the Republic of China held a ceremony in Nanjing to accept Japan's surrender. As Commander-in-Chief of the Chinese Army Ho Ying-chin received the surrender of Japanese forces from Yasuji Okamura, commander-in-chief of Japan's China Expeditionary Army, the flashbulbs of Chinese and foreign media went off, lighting up the venue, and trumpeting the glorious victory of the ROC in the War of Resistance. The whole world could see that this brilliant moment signified the advent of a new era of victorious peace! Although the surrender ceremony only lasted about 20 minutes, it was achieved at the price of eight years of bloody fighting and heavy sacrifices.

Several of Taiwan's vanguard partisans, including Lin Hsien-tang 林獻堂, Lin Cheng-lu 林呈祿 and Chen Hsin 陳忻, went to observe the ceremony in Nanjing and bore witness to this moment of supreme glory for the Republic of China. Over a month later, a similar scene unfolded in the Taipei Public Auditorium (now Zhongshan Hall) as Taiwan's retrocession was proclaimed, putting an end to half a century of Japanese colonial rule. This was an epochal achievement accomplished through tough struggle jointly waged by soldiers and civilians of the entire nation under the ROC government's leadership with the collaboration of various political factions and groups. Had it not been for victory in the War of Resistance, there would have been no retrocession of Taiwan. This is an indelible and unforgettable fact.

民國34年（1945）6月13日，蔣中正主席在四川銅梁對青年軍二〇一師講話，重申抗戰到底，深信勝利即將到來。

While addressing the 201st Division of the Youth Army in Tongliang County, Sichuan Province, National Government Chairman Chiang Kai-shek reiterates the ROC's commitment to resist Japanese aggression and his confidence in victory. (June 13, 1945)

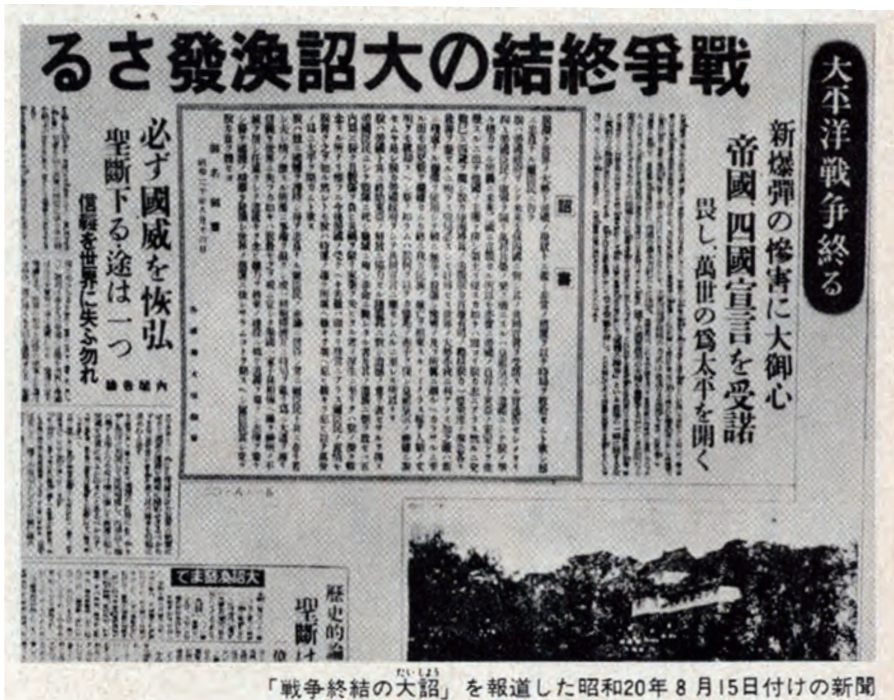






美國於民國34年（1945）8月6日、9日分別向日本廣島、長崎投下原子彈，逼迫日本無條件投降。

An atomic bombing that rocks Japan, after which the nation surrenders unconditionally to the Allies. The United States dropped atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki on August 6 and August 9, 1945, respectively, resulting in heavy civilian casualties.



民國34年(1945)8月14日,日本昭和天皇發布詔書,接受「波茨坦公告」,無條件投降。

Japan's Emperor Showa delivers an imperial rescript to his people following his government's surrender under the terms of the Potsdam Proclamation. (August 14, 1945)



民國34年(1945)8月15日,日本人民聽聞投降廣播後的反應。

Japanese people's reaction to news of their government's surrender. (August 15, 1945)



民國34年（1945）8月15日，蔣中正主席發表抗戰勝利廣播，勉勵國人念舊惡，與人為善。
Following Japan's surrender, National Government Chairman Chiang Kai-shek makes a nationwide broadcast calling on the people to forgive and forget the past. (August 15, 1945)



重慶民眾爭睹日本投降喜訊。

Chongqing residents flock to read a news release on Japan's surrender. (August 15, 1945)

重慶中央日報報導日本投降消息。

The *Central Daily News* in Chongqing reports the end of the war with the headline "Japan Surrenders!"



重慶各界舉行慶祝抗戰勝利大遊行。

A parade is held in Chongqing to celebrate the nation's victory in the War of Resistance Against Japan.



社會各界搭建慶祝勝利牌樓。
Resplendent archways celebrate war's end.



民國34年(1945)9月2日上午，同盟國在日本東京灣的美國密蘇里艦上舉行日本投降儀式，日本外相重光葵及參謀總長梅津美治郎代表日本政府簽署降書。
Japanese Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu and Chief of the Imperial Japanese Army General Staff Yoshijiro Umezu sign the Instrument of Surrender on behalf of the Japanese government onboard the *USS Missouri* in Tokyo Bay. (September 2, 1945)

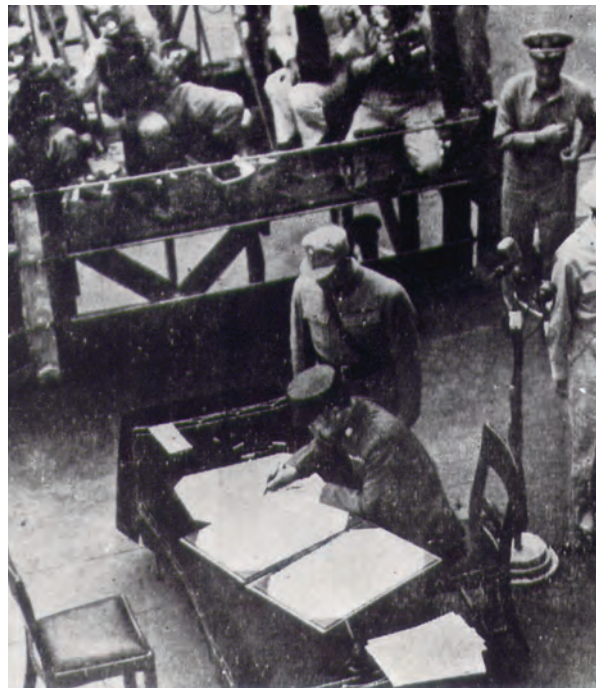


盟軍最高統帥麥克阿瑟在日本降書上簽署。

Supreme Commander of the Allied Powers General Douglas MacArthur signs the Japanese Instrument of Surrender on behalf of the Allies.

軍令部長徐永昌將軍代表中華民國政府參加密蘇里艦受降典禮，繼麥克阿瑟之後在日本降書上簽字。

Following General Douglas MacArthur, General Hsu Yung-chang signs the Japanese Instrument of Surrender on behalf of the Republic of China on the *USS Missouri*.





民國34年（1945）9月3日，重慶各界舉行勝利大遊行，民眾舞龍歡慶。

A dragon dance is performed during a victory parade in Chongqing. (September 3, 1945)

民國34年（1945）9月3日，國軍凱旋南京，民眾群集「勝利門」迎接。

People gather at the Gate of Triumph in Nanjing to greet ROC military units returning victorious from the front. (September 3, 1945)



上海市民慶祝抗戰勝利。
Shanghai residents celebrate victory.



民國34年（1945）9月3日，盟軍女兵參加重慶勝利大遊行。

Female Allied soldiers celebrate victory in Chongqing. (September 3, 1945)





蔣中正主席微笑向遊行民眾揮手致意。

A smiling National Government Chairman Chiang Kai-shek waves to parade goers.



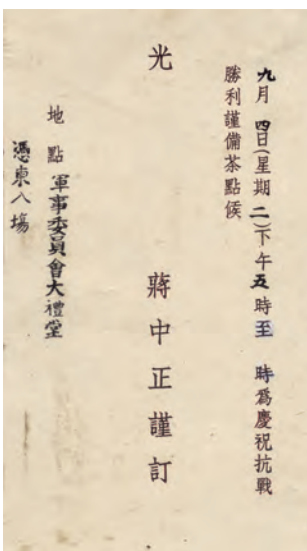
民國34年（1945）9月3日，倫敦舉行慶祝勝利大會，美國士兵將一名中國軍官高舉肩上歡呼。

U.S. soldiers hoist a Chinese officer on the shoulders at a victory celebration in London. (September 3, 1945)



民國34年（1945）9月4日，蔣中正主席在軍事委員會禮堂舉行慶祝勝利茶會，與駐華美軍總司令魏德邁舉杯互賀。

National Government Chairman Chiang Kai-shek and Albert Wedemeyer, commanding general of U.S. Forces in China, share a toast at a celebration of war's end in the auditorium of the National Military Council's headquarters. (September 4, 1945)



蔣中正主席舉行慶祝抗戰勝利茶會請帖。

An invitation to a victory celebration at the National Military Council's headquarters hosted by National Government Chairman Chiang Kai-shek.

民國34年（1945）8月21日，日軍副參謀長今井武夫飛抵湖南芷江洽降，接受中國軍事當局訓令。

Japan's Deputy Chief of Staff in China Takeo Imai led a delegation to Zhijiang, Hunan Province, to negotiate the Japanese surrender in China. Here, the Japanese are given instructions by Chinese military authorities. (August 21, 1945)



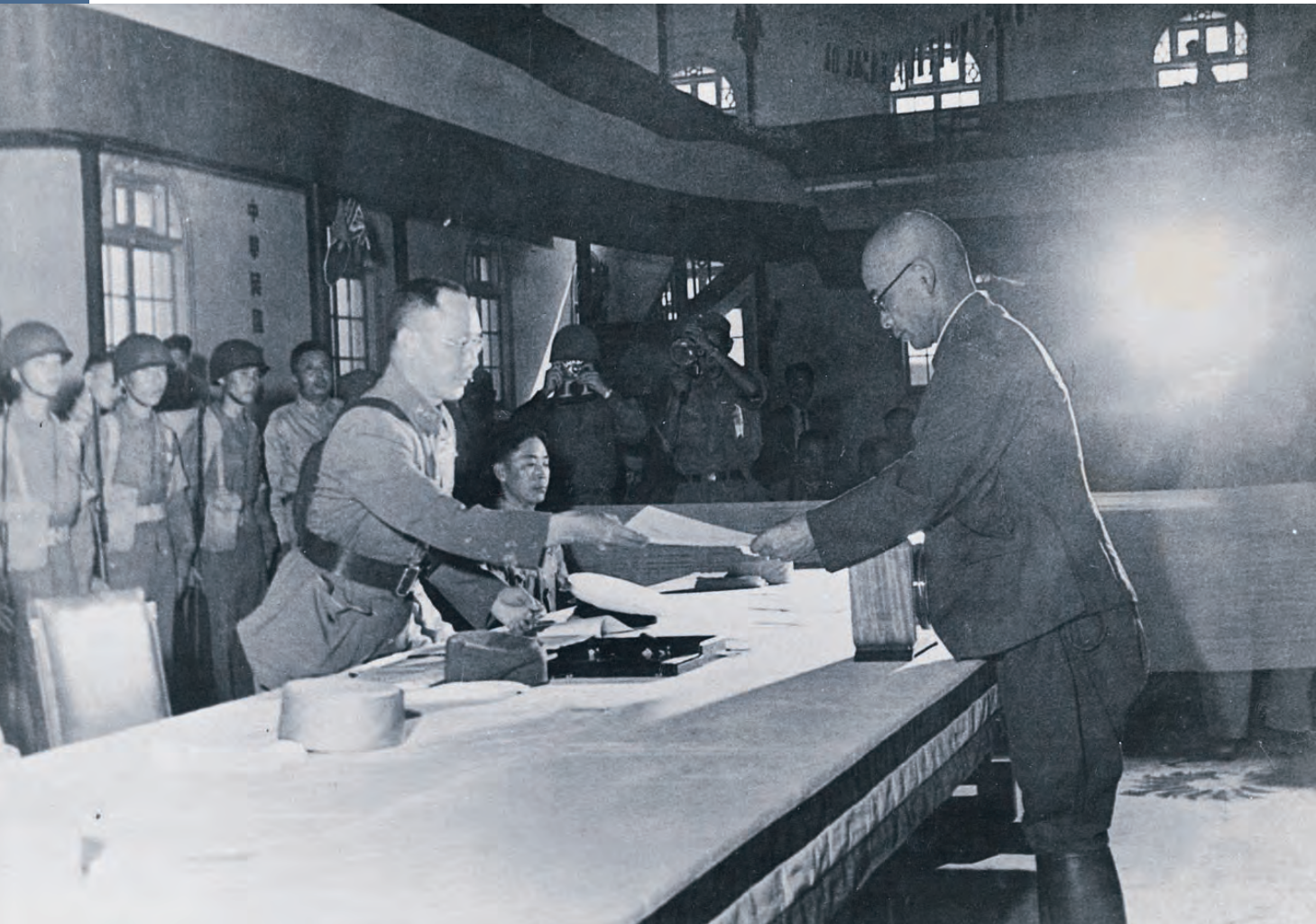
中國戰區日本投降典禮於民國34年（1945）9月9日上午9時在南京黃埔路中央軍校禮堂舉行。

The Whampoa Military Academy in Nanjing, where the surrender of Japanese forces in China took place at 9 a.m. on September 9, 1945.



民國34年（1945）9月9日，日本投降典禮，中國陸軍總司令何應欽代表受降，在降書上簽字（日本代表為中國派遣軍總司令官岡村寧次大將）。

Chinese Army Commander-in-Chief Ho Ying-chin signs the Japanese Instrument of Surrender at a ceremony in Nanjing, accepting the capitulation of Japanese forces in China on behalf of the ROC government on September 9, 1945. The representative of Japan is the Commander-in-Chief of the China Expeditionary Army Yasuji Okamura.



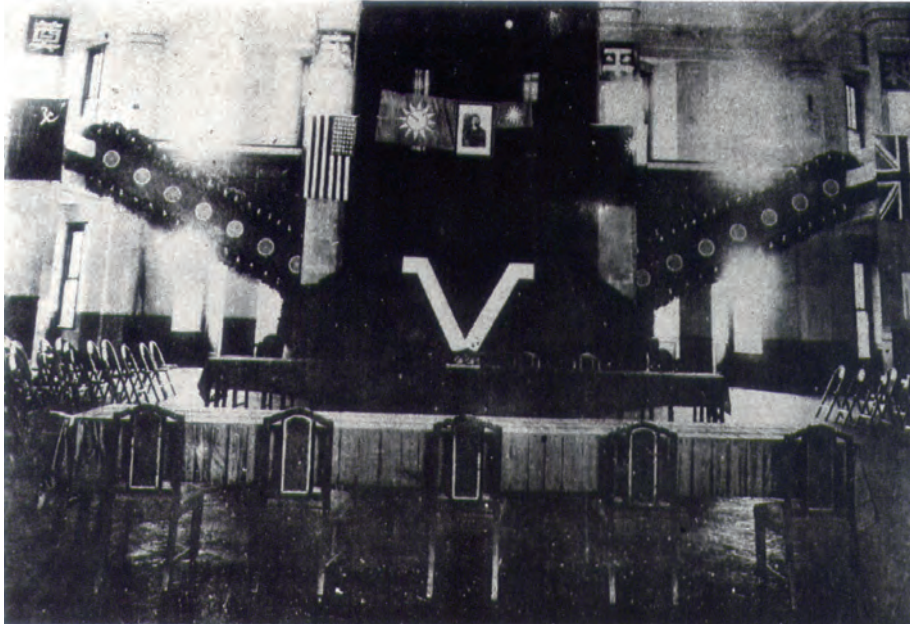
何應欽總司令接受日本中國派遣軍總參謀長小林淺三郎呈遞降書。

Chinese Army Commander-in-Chief Ho Ying-chin accepts the Instrument of Surrender from Japan's Chief of Staff of the China Expeditionary Army Asasaburo Kobayashi.



民國34年（1945）9月10日，冷欣將軍赴重慶，呈獻日本降書予蔣中正主席。

General Leng Hsin presents the Instrument of Surrender to National Government Chairman Chiang Kai-shek in Chongqing. (September 10, 1945)



民國34年(1945)10月25日，在臺北公會堂(今中山堂)舉行日本投降典禮。

The Taipei Public Auditorium, where the Japanese colonial authorities in Taiwan surrendered to Allied forces. The building today is called Zhongshan Hall. (October 25, 1945)



民國34年(1945)10月25日，在臺北公會堂(今中山堂)受降典禮實況。

ROC representatives receive the surrender of Japanese colonial authorities in Taiwan at the Taipei Public Auditorium (today's Zhongshan Hall). (October 25, 1945)

民國34年（1945）10月25日，慶祝臺灣光復，臺北市延平北路懸掛大幅標語。

A large banner hanging over Yanping North Road in Taipei celebrates Taiwan's Retrocession. (October 25, 1945)



日本總督安藤利吉簽署投降文件。

Rikichi Ando, Japanese governor-general of Taiwan, signs the surrender document.





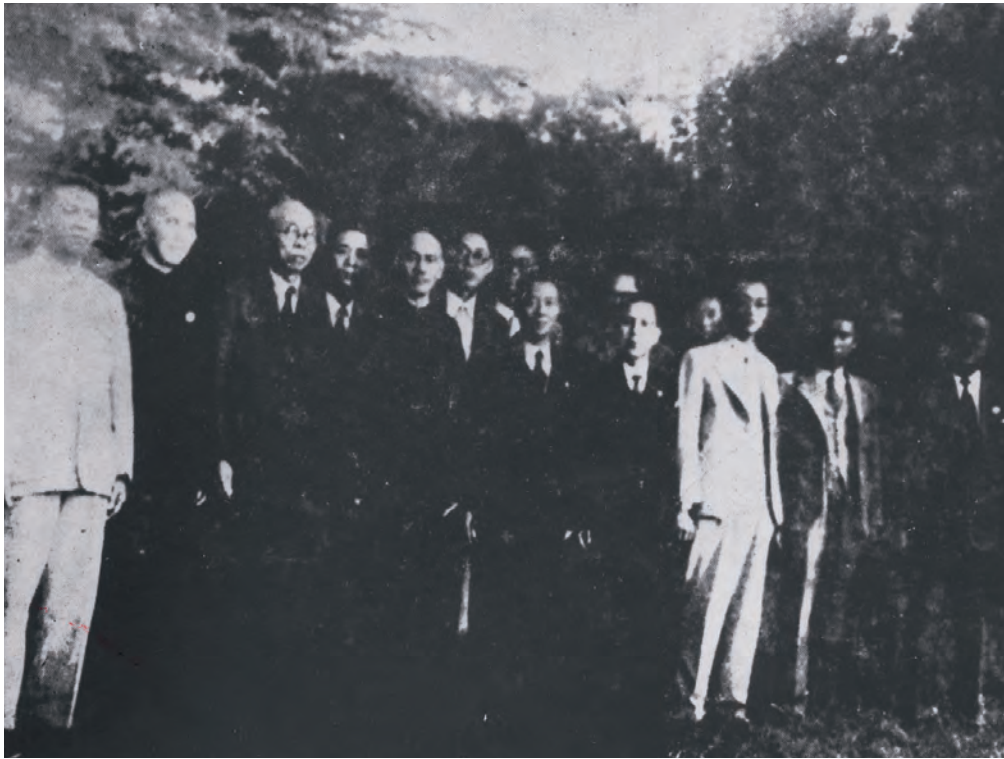
臺灣民眾群集公會堂前廣場，爭睹受降典禮。

People gather outside of the Taipei Public Auditorium as the Japanese surrender ceremony proceeds inside.

受降典禮會場外，民眾歡欣鼓舞。

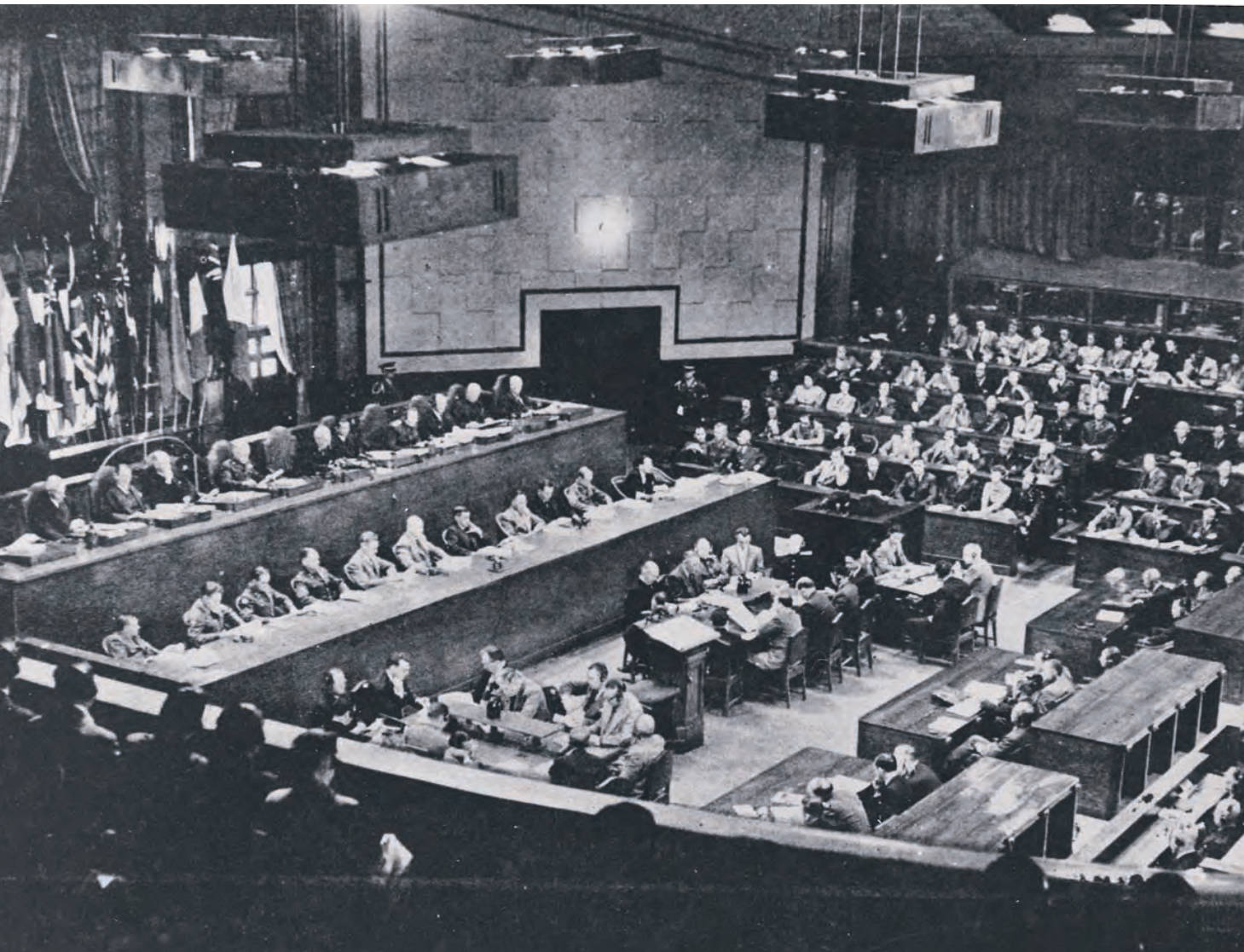
People outside the venue of the Japanese surrender ceremony are in a celebratory mood.





林獻堂、丘念台等先賢組成「臺灣光復致敬團」，蔣中正主席以茶會招待後合影。丘先生的父親丘逢甲，在乙未割臺（1895年）抗日失敗後離臺內渡，曾寫下「宰相有權能割地，孤臣無力可回天」的離臺詩，讀之泣血，傳頌一時。

The Taiwan Retrocession Commemoration Delegation, whose members include Lin Hsien-tang and Chiu Nien-tai, poses with National Government Chairman Chiang Kai-shek following a reception in Nanjing. Following the failure of the resistance against the Japanese Army in 1895, Chiu Feng-chia, father of Chiu Nien-tai, left Taiwan for mainland China at which time he penned a moving poem called "Leaving Taiwan."



戰後盟軍在東京舉行日本戰犯審判情景。

Following the end of World War II, alleged Japanese war criminals are put on trial in Tokyo by the Allies.





民國35年（1946）5月5日，國民政府還都南京，
蔣中正主席率文武官員恭謁中山陵。

National Government Chairman Chiang Kai-shek and his retinue exit Sun Yat-sen's Mausoleum after paying their respects to the nation's founding father. Nanjing was restored to its position as the nation's capital on May 5, 1946.



民國35年（1946）10月25日，蔣中正主席偕夫人來臺參加光復一週年紀念活動，在中山堂陽臺向熱烈歡迎的臺灣同胞揮手致意。

National Government Chairman Chiang Kai-shek and Madame Chiang wave to an enthusiastic crowd from atop the Taipei Public Auditorium. They were attending activities celebrating the first anniversary of Taiwan's Retrocession. (October 25, 1946)



慶祝臺灣光復一週年，臺北市學生參加遊行。

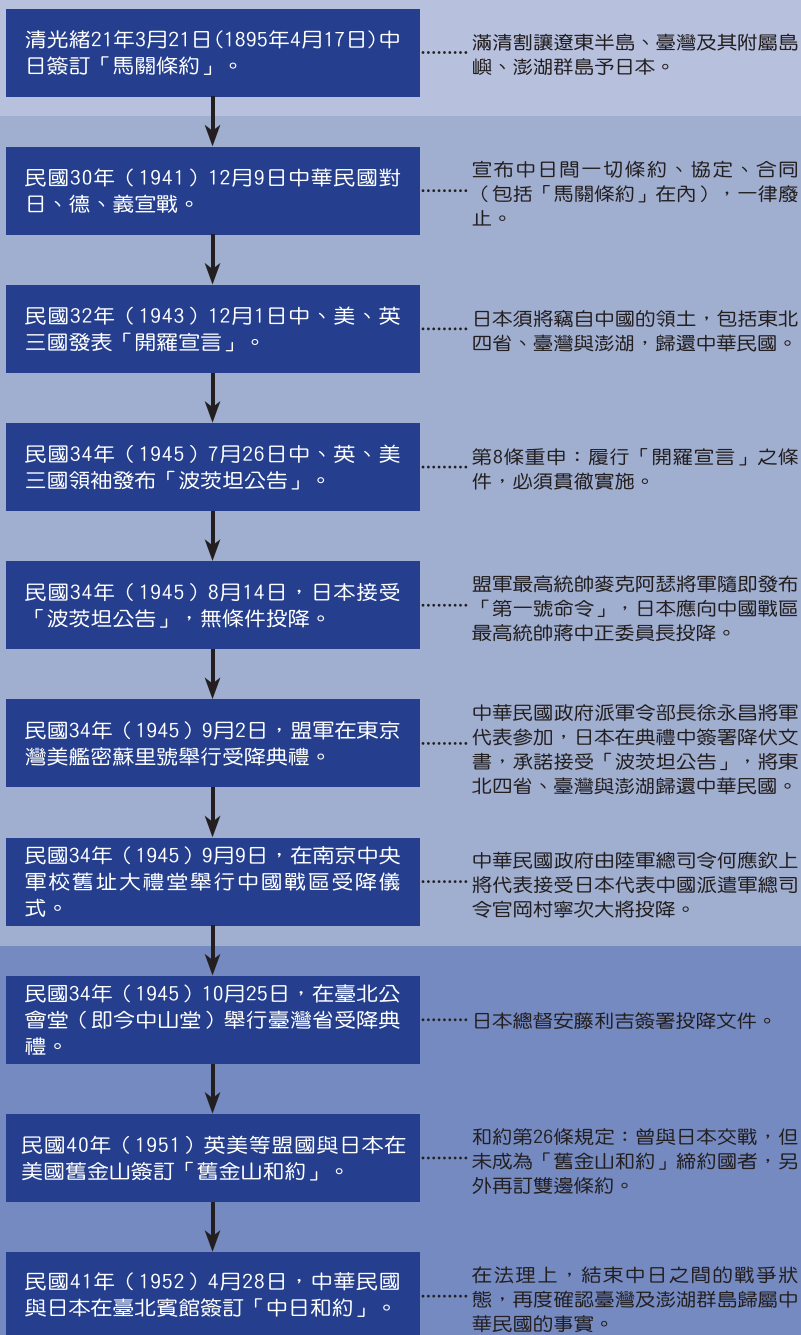
Students in Taipei join in a parade to celebrate the first anniversary of Taiwan's Retrocession.



參加慶祝臺灣光復二週年遊行的青年學生隊伍。

Students march in celebration of the second anniversary of Taiwan's Retrocession in 1947.

臺灣歸屬中華民國重要史實



Historical Evidence that Taiwan's Sovereignty Belongs to the Republic of China



國家圖書館出版品預行編目(CIP)資料

紀念抗日戰爭勝利暨臺灣光復65週年特展專輯 /
臺灣省政府資料室編著.--南投市：臺灣省政府，
2010, 12

面；公分
ISBN 978-986-02-6725-9(平裝)

1. 中日戰爭 2. 臺灣光復 3. 文物展示

628.5

99026490

本特展承蒙國史館、國防部國軍歷史文物館、中國國民黨文化傳播委員會黨史館、財團法人蘆洲李宅古蹟維護文教基金會、蔣渭水文化基金會，提供珍貴史料相片，以及外交部、行政院新聞局全力支援，特為致謝！

Special thanks are due to the following government agencies and private groups whose efforts made this exhibition possible: Academia Historica, the Armed Forces Museum, Chiang Wei-shui's Cultural Foundation, the Government Information Office, KMT Party History Institute, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Taipei Luchou Lee Family House Historic Preservation Foundation.

紀念抗日戰爭勝利暨臺灣光復65週年特展專輯

發行人：林政則

出版機關：臺灣省政府

策劃：鄭培富、鄭天財

撰文：邵銘煌

總編輯：廖登枝

執行編輯：陳秀靖、葉桂宜、白存成、簡進順

地址：南投縣南投市中興新村省府路一號

網址：<http://65th.tpg.gov.tw>

印刷：白紗科技印刷股份有限公司 (04)36083888

中華民國一〇〇年七月 三版

Exhibition Commemorating the 65th Anniversary of Victory in the War of Resistance Against Japan and the Retrocession of Taiwan

Publisher: Lin Junq-tzer

Published by: Taiwan Provincial Government

Planning: Jeng Peir-fuh, Jeng Tian-tsair

Written by: Shao Ming-huang

Editor in Chief: Liao Teng-chih

Editors: Chen Shiu-ching, Ye Gui-yi, Pai Tsun-cheng, Chien Chen-shun

Address: No. 1, Shengfu Rd., Nantou City, Nantou County 54002, Taiwan, ROC

Website: <http://65th.tpg.gov.tw>

Printed by: BAI SHA TECHNOLOGY CORP. (04)36083888

Publication date: July 2011, 3rd edition