

中華民族與中華文化

中華民國六十二年十月初版 / 中華民國七十年十月修訂版

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博愛

孫文
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孫中山（1866-1925）先生，中華民國的創造者。出生於廣東省香山縣的農家。幼讀四書五經。勤勞活潑、聰敏正直、富於思考。跟任何人的童年一樣，他喜歡追究事物根柢。所不同的是，他常常注意到民間疾苦、愚昧迷信、滿清政治腐敗、和中國屢屢遭受列強的侵略。

在少年時代，國民革命的志願，就已經在他思想裏萌芽了。

他學醫於廣州、香港，以各科滿分的最優成績畢業。即以行醫來掩護、號召同志、聯絡會黨，開始了傾覆滿清，創建民國的革命大業。他是一位既具仁心，又有仁術的好醫生，國際間所以特知孫逸仙博士之名。

一八九四年，中日戰爭，孫先生旅行美洲各地，創立興中會於檀香山。次年，首次革命，起義廣州，失敗，走日本。自此，歷遊東西各國，特別留心於文化、政治、經濟、社會各方面，來考察國家富強、人民安樂之道。

兩年後，倫敦蒙難，困陷清廷駐英使館。既脫險，暫留歐洲，大部份時間，都在大英博物館研讀。他為中華民國新社會的誕生，而探求知識，作深刻的思考。本於中國歷史道統，擷取歐美近代學術精華，在一八九八年，確立了三民主義的思想體系。

一九〇五年，中國同盟會成立，革命風潮，鼓盪全國，黨人擲頭顱、灑熱血、前仆後繼的犧牲奮鬥，大使清廷喪膽，也震驚了世界。西方社會都說：「中國睡獅，現在醒了。」孫先生領導的革命行動，經過十次勇壯的失敗，尤其是一九一一年三月二十九廣州起義，最為轟轟烈烈。由此，這年十月十日武昌起義，全國響應，一舉而推翻滿清，結束了四千餘年的君主專制，這個歷史古國，展開了新的里程。

我們中國人，都以國父孫中山先生為榮。他博大、精深、寬厚、平易、堅毅、勇敢、好學、力行、秉持中國儒家精神，也具西方紳士風度。凡接觸過他的人，沒有不為他這種弘偉氣象所感服。

Dr. Sun Yat-sen (1866-1925), founder of the Republic of China, was born in a farming family of Hsiangshan Hsien in Kwangtung Province. In his boyhood, he studied the Four Books and the Five classics. He was active, clever, upright and meditative. Like other people in their boyhood, he was fond of getting to the bottom of things. However, he was unusually observant of the people's sufferings, foolishness and superstition; the corruption of the Manchu government and the great powers' aggression.

When he was in his teens he entertained the thought of national revolution.

He studied medicine in Canton and Hong Kong and graduated with honor in all subjects. Under the cover of practicing medicine, he was able to appeal to comrades to form a party and begin the great revolutionary undertaking to overthrow the Manchu Dynasty and establish a republic. Being a benevolent doctor, he was known to the world as Dr. Sun Yat-sen. During the Sino-Japanese war in 1894 Dr. Sun travelled in America and established the Hsing Chung Hui (Society for Rejuvenation of China) in Honolulu. In the next year, following the failure of the first uprising in Canton, he went to Japan. Then he travelled to many countries to study ways to make the country wealthy and strong and the people happy with attention paid in particular to the cultural, political, economic and social aspects.

Two years later in London, he was kidnapped by Manchu officials and shut up in the Chinese Legation. After his release, he stayed in Europe with most of his time spent on reading at the Great Britain Museum. He studied and meditated on the establishment of a new society of the Republic of China. In 1898, combining Chinese traditions and the best of Western sciences, he formulated the thought of the Three Principles of the People.

In 1905, the Tung Meng Hui (United League) came into being to lend force to the revolutionary tide throughout the country. The sacrifices made by the revolutionaries frightened the Manchu court and shocked the world. Western societies said: "The sleeping lion of China is now awakened." The revolutionary undertaking led by Dr. Sun sustained ten failures. The Canton Uprising on the 29th of March, 1911 was the most sacrificial. The Wuch'ang Uprising on the 10th of October the same year received response throughout the country resulting in the overthrow of the Manchu government and termination of a 4,000 year old monarchy. This old country was now heading for a new mileage.

We Chinese are proud of Dr. Sun Yat-sen. His erudition, profundity, magnanimity, mildness, perseverance, bravery, being fond of learning and practice were representative of the Confucian spirit and Western gentlemanship. All who had come in contact with him were deeply impressed by his great personality.



先總統 蔣公，別號介石，一八八七年，生於浙江省奉化縣的溪口鎮。鎮西。即有名的雪竇山，東爲武嶺，剡溪流經其下，山水清麗，風光雄奇，正如這位偉人「武嶺樂亭記」所說的：「武嶺突起於剡溪九曲之口，獨立於四明群峯之表，作中流之砥柱，爲萬山所景仰，不偏不倚，望之巍然。」歷史家都認爲，這幾句話，也正是先總統 蔣公性格德行的寫照。

先總統是 國父孫中山先生的繼承者，孫先生致力國民革命四十年，惟一志願。是要促進這個古老國家的現代化，並駕歐美，達到世界大同的境界。

一九二四年，先總統創辦黃埔軍校。次年，率學生軍東征。又次年，任國民革命軍總司令，出師北伐，以少勝衆，勢如破竹的，直下湘鄂贛閩。一九二七年春，克復上海、杭州，國民政府定都南京，隨即克復北平，統一中國，消除了北洋軍閥四方割據的局面。

正當積極致力三民主義國家的建設，但是，俄國侵略，日本軍閥阻撓和嫉妬，還有中國共產黨的叛亂，交接而至。民國二十年，瀋陽事變，先總統高瞻遠矚，作全盤打算，不得不忍辱負重，執行「安內攘外」國策，埋頭於國家經濟建設，和強化國防的種種措施。

對日本的八年抗戰既起，先總統堅持抗戰到底的決心。縱當國家領土，大都淪陷，中央政府所在地的重慶，日夜遭敵機轟炸、燃燒，全國軍民犧牲，萬分慘烈，也不稍動搖。勝利到來，先總統出乎世人意外，對日本數十年來加於中國的侵略、掠奪和暴行，給予完全的寬恕，宣布「以德報怨」。

中國共產黨，坐大於八年抗戰之中。又乘着戰後社會殘破，全面叛亂。先總統早在一九二六年北伐軍事進展神速的時際，即已深刻認清了中共與國際共黨邪惡、鬭爭、陰謀、狠毒、赤化世界的本質。他是全世界反共的先知先覺者。反共的決策、行動，數十年一貫不變。所著「蘇俄在中國」，有許多史實昭然的論斷。這方面可貴的經驗，是今天世界少有的智慧。對於共產黨人「不爲敵人，便是同志」的號召，最見這位國家元首仁愛的胸懷。

中華民國政府，今退守臺灣，它的建設成績，以及其民主自由的政治，乃是大陸與海外億萬中國人心希望的惟一寄託。歷史的發展，我們可以見到，再次的勝利，即將到來，中華民國一定會以完整嶄新的形貌，屹立世界，爲謀求全人類的安樂幸福而努力。

先總統這大半世紀的長期奮鬥，足爲充分保證。

President Chiang Chung-cheng, also known as Chiang Kai-shek, was born at the township of Hsikou, Fenghua of Chekiang Province. The famous Hsuehtushan is situated on the west of Hsikou, Wuling, east of Hsikou with Yenhsi flowing around it. President Chiang wrote in "The Pavilion on Wuling": "Wuling projects near the nine curves of Yenhsi with Ssuming Mountains as its backdrop. It stands against the rapids and dwarfs surrounding hills. Imposing and independent, it commands awe from its viewers." Historians concede these words describe the President himself fittingly.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the founding father of the Republic of China, devoted forty years of his life to the national revolution with the modernization of this ancient nation to keep abreast of western countries and the ultimate achievement of cosmopolitanism as his sole dedicated cause. President Chiang is Dr. Sun's successor.

President Chiang established Whampoa Military Academy in 1924 and led the student corps to conquer the eastern part of Kwangtung the next year. He was appointed in 1926 Commander-in-Chief of the Revolutionary Armies to lead the Northern Expedition. The out-numbered revolutionary forces swept through Hunan, Hupeh, Chianghsi and Fukien and captured in the early part of 1927 Shanghai, Hangchow and Nanking

and later Peiping to unify the country from warlords' control.

The construction of China into a land of Three People's Principles was repeatedly interrupted by Russian aggression, Japanese intervention and Communist rebellion. When Japanese seized Manchuria in 1931, President Chiang, after carefully weighing the situation, borne the brunt of abuses and decided on the policy of intensifying economic development and strengthening national defense in order to prepare the country for the final confrontation with foreign aggressors.

Once the Sino-Japanese War broke out, President Chiang fortified the nation's will to fight for final victory. The determination was not swayed an iota by the deprivation of a large tract of our territory, the attritional bombing of our cities especially Chungking, the seat of the Central Government and the heavy loss of lives of combatants and non-combatants. With the victory won, President Chiang forgave completely, to the surprise of many, Japanese atrocities of a half century and announced the policy of "magnanimity for malevolence".

The Chinese Communist Party, secretly expanding its strength during the war of resistance, initiated full-scale rebellion at a time when the country needed respite and rehabilitation.

The Republic of China in Taiwan, having achieved phenomenal economical growth and established firmly democratic institution, has become the hope of millions of Chinese on Mainland China and abroad. From the lessons of history, we know perfectly that the final victory is ours. The Republic of China, after regaining its territorial integrity, will work strenuously for the well-being of the entire world to achieve the goal which President Chiang has been fighting for in the past five decades.

生命的意義在創造
宇宙繼起之生命
生活的目的在增進
人類全體之生活
蔣中正





蔣總統經國先生 President Chiang Ching-kuo

蔣經國先生是一位傑出的政治家，他信守原則、堅持立場；勤政愛民，崇尚法治；奮鬥創造，勇猛精進；充份表現了他偉大的愛國情操，成為全民愛戴的領袖。他不僅是一位坐而言，且是一位起而行的人。平生的信條是不怕苦，不怕難，不怕危險。他一生經歷過許多的危難，古寧頭戰役和八二三炮戰時，他曾親赴炮火猛烈的前線，深入碉堡。他也經常去各地訪問參觀，和廣大的民衆接觸，他的親切、和藹，受到廣大的民衆感動。他平時的生活，喜歡讀書、散步、說故事，在集會或是和新聞界人士晤面的時候，他經常講二、三個親身經歷的小事，幽默中帶哲理，發人深省，充分表露出民胞物與、悲天憫人的胸懷。

President Chiang Ching-kuo is an outstanding statesman. He adheres to principle and stands firm in his positions. He is dedicated to his duties, popular with the people and respectful of the law. He wages struggle for renovation, makes improvements with courage and exercises his great patriotism to the full. He has become the most popular leader of the Republic of China today.

President Chiang Ching-kuo is not only a planner but also a man of action. Among his guidelines for life is: "Never fear suffering, never fear hardship and never fear danger." During the Chinese Communist attempt to seize Kinmen in October 1949 and during the Battle of the Taiwan Straits that opened with the saturation shelling of Kinmen on August 23, 1958, he traveled to the offshore island despite the danger of heavy artillery fire. He visited pillboxes to convey the concern of the highest authorities to soldiers on the frontlines. He still seeks out the people and communicates with them frequently on farms and in factories, shops, schools, camps, government organizations and on the streets. Wherever he goes, the people stretch out their hands, vying for a handshake with Chiang Ching-kuo or a chance to chat with him. He invariably wears a wide smile.

The President likes to take walks and tell stories. At a gathering or meeting with the press, he customarily tells two or three anecdotes from his personal experience. These stories are usually humorous but replete with philosophical undertones expressing his concern, love and sympathy for the people.





