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序言

Preface

台湾自古以来是中国的神圣领土,台湾同胞自古以来是中华民族大家庭不可分割的组成部分。虽然两岸迄今尚未统一,但两岸同属一个中国的事实从未改变,两岸同胞血浓于水的骨肉亲情无法割断。解决台湾问题,实现祖国完全统一,是新世纪中国共产党和中国人民肩负的三大历史任务之一,也是包括海外华侨华人在内的全体中华儿女的共同心愿和热切期盼。

自台湾问题产生以来,中国共产党和中国政府为解决这一问题做出了不懈努力。20世纪50年代中叶,毛泽东、周恩来等第一代中共领导人,根据当时的形势和历史条件,表示中国人民愿意在可能的条件下,争取用和平的方式解决台湾问题,并提出了"和为贵"、"爱国一家"、"爱国不分先后"、"以诚相见"和"来去自由"等政策主张。改革开放后,以邓小平同志为核心的中共第二代中央领导集体,本着尊重历史、尊重现实的原则,确定了和平统一的基本方针,创造性地提出了"一国两制"的科学构想,打破了海峡两岸长期隔绝的状态。以江泽民同志为核心的中共第三代中央领导集体根据新的形势,提出了发展两岸关系、推进祖国和平统一进程的八项主张。中共十六大以来,以胡锦涛同志为总书记的中共中央继往开来、与时俱进,进一步提出发展两岸关系的四点意见,即坚持一个中国原则决不动摇;争取和平统一的努力决不放弃,贯彻寄希望于台湾人民的方针决不改变,反对"台独"分裂活动决不妥协。十届全国人大三次会议通过了《反分裂国家法》。2005年,中国共产党和中国国民党、亲民党、新党领导人就促进两岸关系改善和发展的重大问题,坦诚深入地交换了意见,达成广泛共识,取得重要成果。这对促进两岸关系和平稳定发展将产生重大的积极影响。

祖国完全统一是人心所向、大势所趋,是任何人、任何势力都阻挡不了的历史潮流。但是,"台独"分裂势力无视两岸同属一个中国的事实,无视两岸同胞的血脉亲情,逆历史潮流而动,大肆推行"台独"分裂活动,极力挑拨两岸人民的感



向统 一——华侨华人反"独"促统活动纪实

情,严重危害了台湾海峡和亚太地区的和平稳定,严重损害了中华民族的根本利益,激起了包括海外华侨华人在内的全体中华儿女的强烈愤慨和坚决反对。面对"台独"分裂势力的种种倒行逆施,广大海外华侨华人纷纷行动起来,积极开展反分裂、反"台独"的斗争。目前,全球五大洲已有80多个国家和地区成立了170多家中国和平统一促进会或组织。海外华侨华人先后在世界各地举办了多次反"独"促统大会和大型论坛,有力地捍卫了一个中国原则,遏制了"台独"分裂势力的嚣张气焰,压缩了"台独"势力活动的空间,形成了海内外中华儿女共同反分裂、反"台独"、促统一的局面。目前,两岸关系中出现了一些有利于遏制"台独"分裂势力及其活动的新的积极因素,但反对"台独"分裂势力及其活动的斗争仍然严峻复杂。包括海外华侨华人在内的全体中华儿女,只有坚持不懈地与"台独"分裂势力进行坚决斗争,才能维护台湾海峡和平与稳定。

和平、发展、合作是当今世界的主要潮流。在这大潮中,中国经济发展,社会进步,民族团结,国际地位显著提高,不仅使海外侨胞深受鼓舞,也为实现祖国完全统一奠定了坚实基础。新的世纪充满新的希望,在包括海外华侨华人在内的全体中华儿女的共同努力下,坚韧不拔、富于开拓的中华民族一定能早日完成祖国完全统一大业,一定能为建设一个持久和平、共同繁荣的和谐世界做出新的贡献。

中国和平统一促进会执行副会长 刘延东 二〇〇五年十二月

PREFACE

Preface

Since the ancient times, Taiwan has been a part of the sacred territory of China and Taiwan compatriots have been inseparable members of the big family of the Chinese nation. Though the two sides of the Taiwan Straits are yet to be reunited, the fact that Taiwan and the mainland both belong to one China has never changed. Blood is thicker than water. The blood ties between the compatriots of the two sides can never be cut off. To solve the Taiwan issue and reunify China is one of the three historical tasks of the Communist Party of China (CPC) and the Chinese people in the new century. It also represents the common aspiration of all the Chinese including those overseas.

The Communist Party of China and the Chinese Government have made unremitting efforts to solve the Taiwan issue since it came into being. In the mid-1950s, Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai and other first generation leaders of the CPC, considering the historical conditions at the time, made it clear that the Chinese people would seek to solve the Taiwan issue by peaceful means wherever possible. To this end, they put forward a number of policy proposals such as "Peace is the best option", "All patriots belong to one and same big family, whether they rally to the common cause early or late", "Treat each other with all sincerity", and "Taiwan compatriots may stay in or leave the mainland as they wish". Since China's opening-up and reform, the second generation collective leadership of the CPC headed by Deng Xiaoping, taking into consideration both history and reality, adopted the basic policy of "peaceful reunification" and put forward the scientific concept of "one country, two systems", which led to the ending of the prolonged absence of contact across the Taiwan Straits. The third generation collective leadership of the CPC headed by Jiang Zemin, responding to new developments, put forward an eight-point proposal on developing the cross-Straits relations and promoting China's peaceful reunification. Since the 16th National Congress of the CPC, the CPC Central Committee with Hu Jintao as the General Secretary has continued to pursue the Party's policy on Taiwan with an eye on



向统 一——华侨华人反"独" 促统活动纪实

the future. It has set forth the following four guidelines on developing relations accoss the Taiwan Straits: China will never waver on the one-China principle, never give up our efforts to achieve peaceful reunification, never change our principle of placing our hope on the people of Taiwan, and never compromise on our struggle against secessionist activities for "Taiwan independence". The Anti-Secession Law was adopted at the Third Session of the Tenth National People's Congress. In 2005, the leaders of the CPC respectively had candid and in-depth exchange of views with Chinese Kuomintang (KMT) Party, People First Party and the New Party and reached broad common understanding with them. Important progress was made in these exchanges, which has produced significant impact on furthering the stable and peaceful development of the cross-Straits relations. To realize China's reunification is the calling of the time and an irresistible trend of history. But the secessionist forces for "Taiwan independence", ignoring the fact that Taiwan and the mainland belong to one China and the tie of kingship between the compatriots of the two sides and moving against history, are bent on creating tension between the compa triots on the two sides of the Taiwan Straits and wantonly advocate "Taiwan independence". These actions have gravely endangered peace and stability across the Taiwan Straits and in the entire Asia Pacific region as well as the fundamental interests of the Chinese nation. They have naturally aroused strong indignation and opposition by all the Chinese, whether in China or overseas. Facing the perverse acts of the secessionist forces for "Taiwan independence", the overseas Chinese community around the world has joined in a common cause against "Taiwan independence". Up to now, more than 170 councils for the promotion of peaceful reunification of China and similar organizations have been set up by the overseas Chinese community in 80 countries or areas. The overseas Chinese community has also held many global conferences or forums on opposing "Taiwan independence" and promoting China's reunification across the world. These activities have safeguarded the one China principle, deflated the arrogance of the secessionist forces, and reduced room for their maneuver. All the Chinese both in China and overseas are working in a joint endeavor against secessionism, "Taiwan independence"

and for China's reunification. There are now new and positive developments in the across-Straits relations that help counter the secessionist forces for "Taiwan independence" and their activities. However, the struggle against "Taiwan independence" remains a severe and complex one. To safeguard peace and stability across the Taiwan Straits requires the unremitting efforts by all the Chinese including those overseas to combat the secessionist forces for "Taiwan independence".

Peace, development and cooperation are the global trend today. Embracing this general trend, China is able to maintain economic growth, social progress and ethnic unity and enjoy high international standing. Progress in China has greatly inspired the overseas Chinese community. What is more, it has paved the way to achieving China's reunification. The new century has brought us new hope. With the common efforts made by all Chinese people including those overseas, the indomitable and forward looking Chinese nation will surely achieve its goal of reunification of the motherland and contribute to the building of a harmonious world of durable peace and common prosperity.

Liu Yandong

Executive Vice President
China Council for the Promotion of Peaceful National Reunification



向 统 一——华侨华人反"独"促统活动纪实

目 录

台湾——中国的神圣领土/1

反"独"促统大会和论坛/9

柏林大会 /10

华盛顿大会 /19

巴拿马大会 /24

东京大会 / 28

约翰内斯堡大会/36

悉尼大会 /42

圣保罗大会 /47

莫斯科大会 /51

曼谷大会 /58

维也纳大会 /66

菲律宾论坛 /72

北加州论坛 / 78

香港论坛 /81

新西兰论坛/85

约翰内斯堡论坛/90

华侨华人心向统一/95

亚洲/96

非洲 /113

欧洲 /121

北美洲 /135

中南美洲 /152

大洋洲 /165

中国和平统一促进会第七届理事会领导名单 /171

全球"中国和平统一促进会"名单 /172

CONTENTS

Taiwan — Sacred Territory of China /1

Conferences and Forums on Opposing "Taiwan Independence" and Promoting Peaceful Reunification of China /9

The Berlin Conference /10

The Washington Conference /19

The Panama Conference /24

The Tokyo Conference /28

The Johannesburg Conference /36

The Sydney Conference /42

The Sao Paulo Conference /47

The Moscow Conference /51

The Bangkok Conference /58

The Vienna Conference /66

The Asian Forum in the Philippines /72

The North California Forum /78

The Hong Kong Forum /81

The New Zealand Forum /85

The Johannesburg Forum /90

Aspirations of the Overseas Chinese for Peaceful Reunification of China /95

Asia /96

Africa /113

Europe /121

North America /135

Central and South America /152

Oceania /165

Leading Member of the Seventh Board of Directors of CCPPR /171

List of Councils for Promoting Peaceful Reunification of China in the World $\,$ /172

台湾

一一中国的神圣领土

Taiwan

— Sacred Territory of China



向统 一——华侨华人反"独"促统活动纪实



台湾省地图。 Map of Taiwan Province.

祖国大陆人民移居台湾路线图。

This map shows where most mainlanders on Taiwan coming from.



公元 230 年,吴王孙权派将军卫温、诸葛直率一万官兵到达夷洲 (即今台湾), 此次远征历时一年之久, 也是中国军队第一次到达台湾。

Around 230AD when China was in the Three Kingdoms period, Sun Quan, the Duke of Wu, dispatched a 10,000-strong army under the command of General Wei Wen and Zhuge Zhi to sail across seas searching for new territories. During this one-year-long expedition they got to Yizhou that is called Taiwan now. This was the first time for Chinese troops to land on Taiwan.

台湾 一 中国的神圣领土





① 郑成功登陆鹿耳门纪念碑。

1624年.台湾被荷兰殖民主义者占领。1661年郑成功发兵收复台湾。这一年的4月.郑成功以南明王朝招讨大将军的名义、率2.5万将士及数百艘战舰.由金门进军台湾。郑成功在给荷兰殖民者的公开信中申明.台湾"一向属于中国",台湾和澎湖两个"岛屿上的居民都是中国人,他们自古以来占有并耕种这块土地",荷兰、"自应把它归还原主"。1662年2月.郑成功迫使荷兰总督签字投降。至此,荷兰人在台湾38年的殖民统治宣告结束.郑成功也因此成为中华民族的杰出英雄。

Monument to Zheng Chenggong for Landing on Lu'ermen.

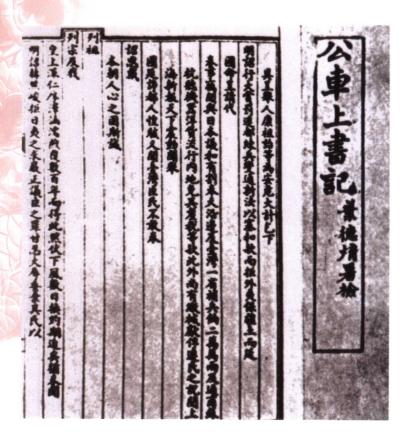
Taiwan was occupied by Dutch colonialists in 1624. Zheng Chenggong fought against colonialists to recover Taiwan in 1661. As a general of the Ming dynasty, he led several hundreds of warships with 25,000 soldiers sailing from Jinmen to Taiwan in April that year. He declared in his open letter to the Dutch colonialists that Taiwan "consistently belongs to China." "Residents on the two islands (Taiwan and Penghu)are all Chinese. They have owned and worked over the land since ancient times." The Dutch "should return the land to the original owners." In February 1662, he forced the Dutch Governor to sign the surrender. As a result, 38-year of Dutch rule over Taiwan came to an end. Zheng Chenggong became an outstanding national hero of China.

② 1874 年驻派台湾的钦差大臣沈葆桢,负责督办南洋海防事宜,他提出并实施了一系列治台措施。对促进台湾开发,加强对台治理,密切两岸人民关系,起到了积极的作用。

Portrait of Shen Baozhen(Shen Baocheng). He was dispatched to defend Taiwan in 1874 as the imperial envoy. He played a possitive role in developing Taiwan and strengthening relationships between the people across the Straits.



向统 一——华侨华人反"独"促统活动纪实



1895年4月17日,清政府签订了丧权辱国的《马关条约》,举国上下掀起了反割台爱国救亡运动。此图为康有为联络各省举人上千人在北京多次集会并亲撰的1.8万余字的呈文,即著名的《公车上书》。

The whole nation launched campaigns against cession of Taiwan when the Qing government signed the Treaty of Shimonoseki on April 17, 1895, which is a treaty of national betrayal and humiliational. Kang Youwei, a scholar in Beijing, called on some one thousand scholars from various provinces to participate in the campaigns that year. He wrote a joint letter of more than 18,000 Chinese characters to Emperor Guangxu expressing opposition to the Treaty of Shimonoseki and the cession of Taiwan. The picture shows the letter that was called political reforms to strengthen the nation.

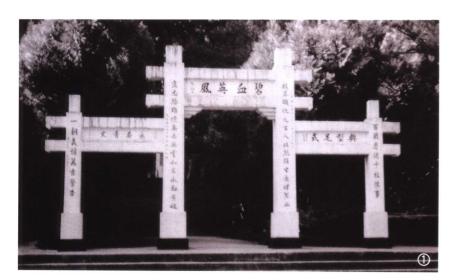
丘逢甲 (1864—1912) 台湾彰化人, 我国近代杰出的爱国诗人, 抗日护台的民族英雄。《马关条约》签订后, 为抗击日本对台湾的侵占, 他亲率义军, 与日抗争。1896年4月17日, 他几乎是用血和泪写下28字的诗: "春愁难遣强看山, 往事惊心泪欲潸。四百万人同一哭, 去年今日割台湾。"

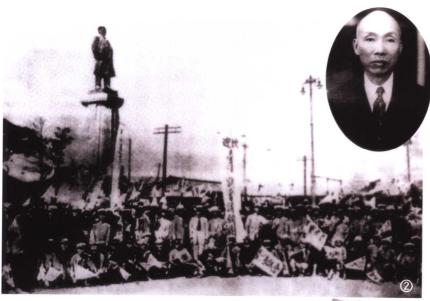
Qiu Fengjia (1864–1912), a Taiwan poet born in Zhanghua is a national hero. He raised uprising army to fight against Japanese aggressors after Taiwan was ceded to Japan in 1895. He wrote a poem with grieved feelings on April 17 the following year. "Look at the mountains with fixed eyes since difficult to get rid of sadness, Past event stirred my soul and made me almost shed tears. Four million people cried for Taiwan's cession which took place today last year."



Taiwan — Sacred Territory of China

台湾 — 中国的神圣领土







① 以农民为主体的抗日武装之一:"雾社起义"高山族同胞在领导者莫那道酋长的带领下,奋起反抗日本侵略者的残暴压迫,打死打伤300多名日军。图为台湾同胞为了纪念"雾社起义"而修建的纪念碑。

Mo-na-lu-tao, Chief of Taiya tribe in Wushe region, Nantou County in Taiwan led the Wushe Uprising against the Japanese invaders. Taiya is one of the nine ethnic groups of Gaoshan people. More than 300 Japanese soldiers were killed or wounded by Wushe Uprising. The picture is the Monument to the Wushe Uprising built by Taiwan compatriots.

② 1921年10月,由林献堂、蒋渭水发起,推戴林献堂为总理的"台湾文化协会"成立。该组织在坚持斗争的十余年间,通过举办文化演讲会和各种讲座,在台湾各地展开反对日本同化和弘扬中华民族文化的文化启蒙运动,影响深远。图为该组织总理林献堂。

Portrait of Lin Xiantang (Lin Hsientaang). In October 1921, he and Jiang Weishui (Chiang Weishui) initiated the Taiwan Culture Association and Lin became the first General Director. The Association launched cultural enlightenment and sponsored various lectures and symposia about Chinese culture throughout the island in order to resist "Japanization". Lasting over 10 years the cultural enlightenment had a far-reaching influence on the people in Taiwan.

③ 有"日据下台湾人惟一的言论机关"之称的《台湾民报》于1923年4月在东京创刊,1927年8月迁往台湾出版。该报曾刊登过许多对台湾民族解放运动和文化启蒙运动有重要作用的文章。图为《台湾民报》创刊者合影。

Taiwan Minbao (Taiwan people's Report) was the only newspaper to express opinions of Taiwan people in the vernacular Chinese under the Japanese rule in Taiwan. Taiwan Minbao which started publication in April 1923 in Tokyo and moved to Taiwan in August 1927 carried many articles on cultural enlightenment and national liberation. The picture is a group photo of the founders of Taiwan Minbao.



向 统 一——华侨华人反"独"促统活动纪实



1943 年 11 月,中、美、英三国首脑在开罗正式签署《开罗宣言》,明确 声明将日本窃取的中国领土东北、台湾、澎湖列岛等归还中国。

In November 1943, leaders of China, United States and United Kingdom signed the Cairo Declaration at the capital of Egypt, which stated clearly "all the territories Japan has seized from China, such as Manchuria, Taiwan and the Penghu Islands, shall be restored to China."



盟军制作的空投传单,向日本占领 区宣示《开罗宣言》的重要内容。

Leaflets on the outlines of the Cairo Declaration were dropped to the Japanese occupied areas by allied airplanes.



1945年7月26日,波茨坦会议以宣言的形式发表了《中美英三国促令日本投降之波茨坦公告》,重申"《开罗宣言》的条件必将实施",敦促日本投降。图为波茨坦会议的现场。

On July 26,1945, the Potsdam Proclamation issued by China, USA and UK stipulated "The terms of the Cairo Declaration shall be carried out," and warned Japan surrender unconditionally. Here is the scene of the Potsdam Conference.

Taiwan — Sacred Territory of China

台湾 — 中国的神圣领土





① 侵华日军中国派遣军总参谋长小林浅三郎(右)向中国战区陆军总司令何应钦(左)呈递降书。

Asasaburo Kobayashi(right), Chief of the General Staff of the Japanese Forces in China handed the Instrument of Surrender to He Yingqin (left), Commanderin-Chief of the Chinese Army.

② 1945年10月25日,中国战区台湾省受降仪式在台北公会堂(今中山堂)举行。图为受降仪式的会场。

On October 25,1945, the ceremony accepting Japan's surrender of the Chinese Theater's Taiwan province was held in the City Hall (now Chungshan Hall), Taipei. This is the group photo of the participants of the ceremony.