

纪念台湾光复 历史图片集

Album in Commemoration of Taiwan Retrocession

中华全国台湾同胞联谊会 合编
中国人民抗日战争纪念馆



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前言

鸦片战争以后，资本主义列强入侵中国。1895年，清政府在中日甲午战争中战败，被迫与日本签订《马关条约》，台湾和澎湖列岛被日本强占。中国人民经过长期的艰苦奋战，最终打败日本侵略者，取得了抗日战争的伟大胜利。1945年10月25日，中国战区台湾省受降仪式在台北举行，被日本侵占长达50年的台湾和澎湖列岛回到祖国怀抱，这一天被称为“台湾光复日”。

台湾同胞50年的抗日斗争是中国近代历史上波澜壮阔的反抗外来侵略斗争的一个重要组成部分，体现了中华民族不屈不挠、前仆后继、英勇奋斗的民族气节。为了铭记包括台湾同胞在内的全中国人民反抗日本帝国主义的侵略、反抗日本殖民统治的斗争史，纪念台湾回归祖国这一重大历史事件，我们在2001年举办了《纪念台湾光复56周年特展》。本图片集以该展览为基础，并从台湾和祖国大陆珍存的历史图片中精选了部分图片，予以充实，共收录图片190余张，以时间为经，以重要的历史人物和历史事件为纬，忠实地再现了两岸同胞特别是台湾同胞在艰苦卓绝的环境中，为反抗侵略、为维护祖国统一和领土完整、为传承中华民族的绵长文明而进行的殊死抗争，表现了两岸人民同仇敌忾、敢于同侵略者血战到底的英雄气概和不屈的民族精神。

尽管我们搜集了大量的图片和文字资料，但因眼界、水平及篇幅所限，本图片集难免存在不足，恳请各界朋友不吝赐教。

在本画册的编撰过程中，得到了台湾陈映真先生、徐宗懋先生的大力支持，特此致谢！

FOREWORD

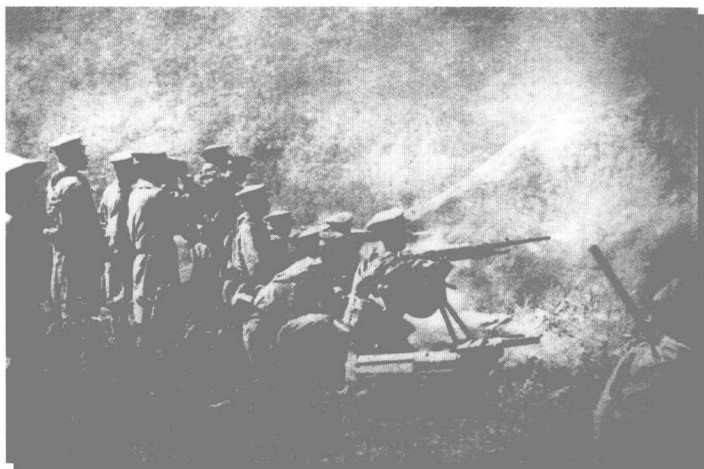
After the Opium War, multinational western capitalist and imperialist powers invaded China. In 1895, the Chinese government of the Qing Dynasty lost the Sino-Japanese War and was forced to sign the Treaty of Shimonoseki. Then Japan seized Taiwan and the Penghu Islands. After a long arduous struggle, the Chinese people finally won the Anti-Japanese War as World War II was ended. October 25, 1945 in Taiwan province of the Chinese Theater of World War II, a ceremony was held in Taipei to accept Japan's surrender. Ever since, this day became known as Taiwan's Retrocession Day to celebrate the reunion of Taiwan and the Penghu Islands with the Motherland after being occupied by Japanese for over 50 years.

The half-century fight against Japanese colonial rule in Taiwan is a very important chapter in modern Chinese history. For the 56th anniversary of Taiwan's Retrocession, in 2001 we held a special photo exhibition to commemorate the important historical event. The exhibition reminded visitors of the history of every Chinese compatriot including Taiwanese who struggled against Japanese imperialist invasion and colonial rule. This album is a collection of more than 190 pictures, besides some on the exhibition, some others that have been carefully chosen from historical photos collected in Taiwan and Mainland China. The pictures are arranged in chronological order with important historical figures and events associated with it. The album faithfully represents that the Chinese people, particularly people of Taiwan, experienced life-and-death struggles under difficult circumstances against Japanese aggression. It presents how the Chinese people safeguarded the Motherland's reunification and territorial integrity and how they forwarded the longstanding Chinese culture. It displays the unyielding heroic spirit of the fight against common aggressors and unbending national pride of the Chinese people on both sides of the Taiwan Straits.

Though we put much effort into amassing a large number of photos and writing material, there are still bound to be omissions in the album. We greatly appreciate any criticism and advice from friends and believe this will improve much for the second edition.

We owe special thanks to Mr. Chen, Yingzhen and Mr. Xu, Zongmao in Taiwan for great support.

纪念台湾光复历史图片集



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第一单元

日本强占台湾



Part I

Japan Forcibly Occupied Taiwan

After the Meiji Restoration, Japan gradually carried out its expansionism and actively expanded its territory. In 1894 Japan started the Sino-Japanese war. The next year, Japan forced the Chinese Qing Dynasty Government to sign the Treaty of Shimonoseki ceding Taiwan and the Penghu Islands to it. Then Taiwan compatriots started fighting bloody battles against Japanese invaders.



1868年，日本开始明治维新，逐步走上了近代化的道路。同时，日本政府把对外扩张定为国策。1874年，日本谬称台东为“无主土地”，侵略台湾，遭到台湾同胞的抗击。图为当时武装抗日的台湾少数民族同胞。

Japan began its step by step modernization since the Meiji Restoration in 1868. Meanwhile Japanese government began implementing expansionism as its national policy. In 1874 they absurdly named Taidong (Taitung) “ownerless land” and invaded there. But they encountered strong resistance from the people there. This picture shows the Taiwan’s armed minorities resisting Japanese invaders at that time.

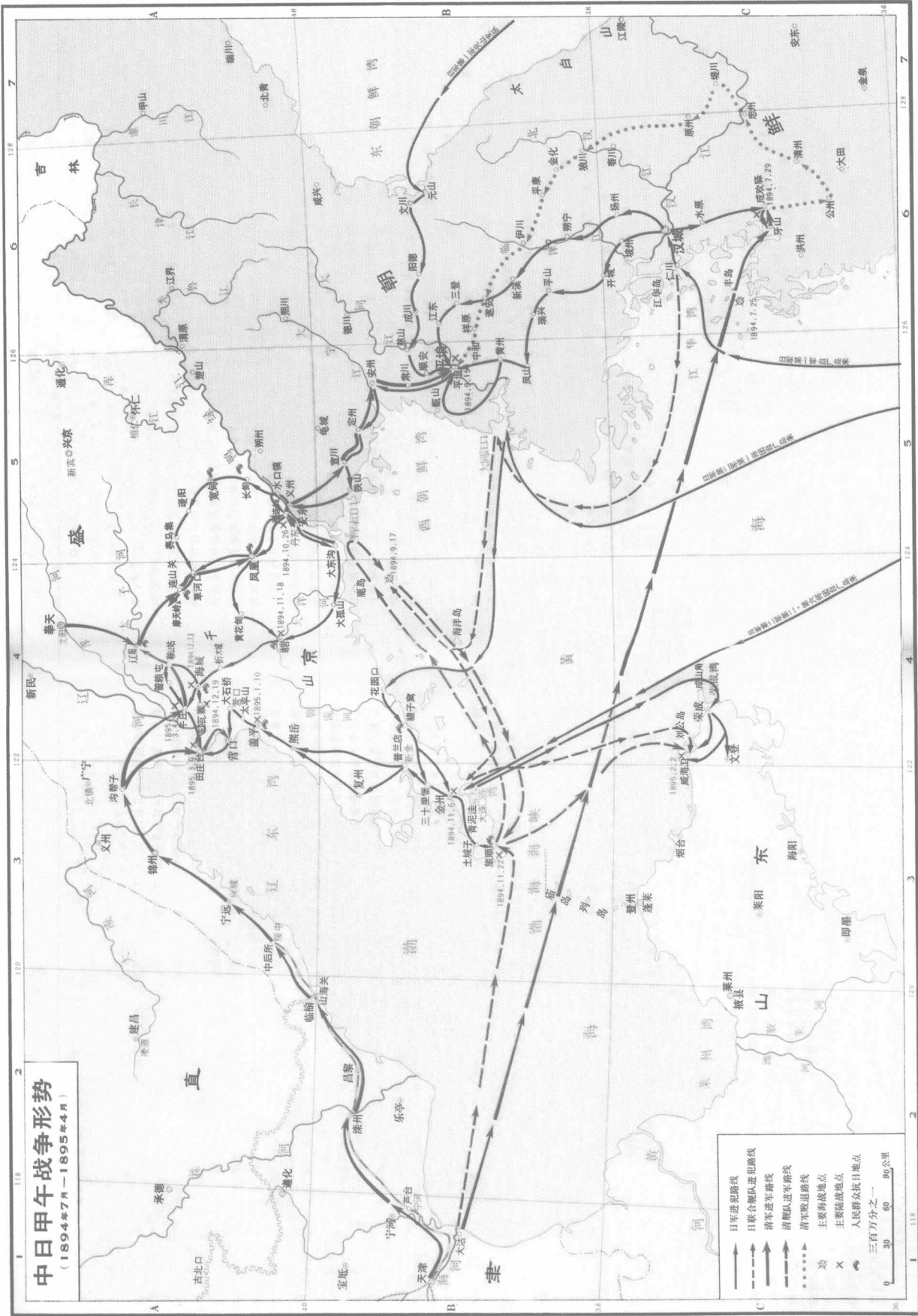


上諭 光緒二十年七月初一日

光緒二十年七月初一日內閣奉 上諭朝鮮爲我大清藩屬二百餘年歲修職貢爲中外所共知近十數年來該國時多內亂朝廷字小爲懷疊次派兵前往戡定並派員駐紮該國都城隨時保護本年四月間朝鮮又有土匪變亂該國王請兵援勸情詞迫切當即諭令李鴻章撥兵赴援甫抵牙山匪徒星散乃倭人無故派兵突入漢城嗣又增兵萬餘迫令朝鮮更改國政種種要挾難以理喻我朝撫綏藩服其國內政事向令自理日本與朝鮮立約係屬與國更無以重兵欺壓彈令革政之理各國公論皆以日本師出無名不合情理勸令撤兵和平商辦乃竟悍然不顧迄無成說反更陸續添兵朝鮮百姓及中國商民日加驚擾是以添兵前往保護詎行至中途突有倭船多隻乘我不備在牙山口外海面開砲轟擊傷我運船變詐情形殊非意料所及該國不遵條約不守公法任意鴟張專行詭計釁開自彼公論昭然用特布告天下俾曉然於朝廷辦理此事實已仁至義盡而倭人渝盟肇釁無理已極勢難再予姑容著李鴻章嚴飭派出各軍迅速進剿厚集雄師陸續進發以拯韓民於塗炭並著沿江沿海各將軍督撫及統兵大臣整飭戒行遇有倭人輪船駛入各口卽行迎頭痛擊悉數殲除毋得稍除有退縮致干罪戾將此通諭知之欽此

1894年，日本发动侵华的甲午战争，清政府被迫应战。图为1894年8月1日，清朝光绪皇帝发布的宣战谕旨。

In 1894, Japan initiated the Sino-Japanese War by invading China. The Chinese Government was forced to respond to the attack. Here is the imperial edict proclaiming war against Japan issued by Chinese Emperor Guangxu of the Qing Dynasty on August 1, 1894.

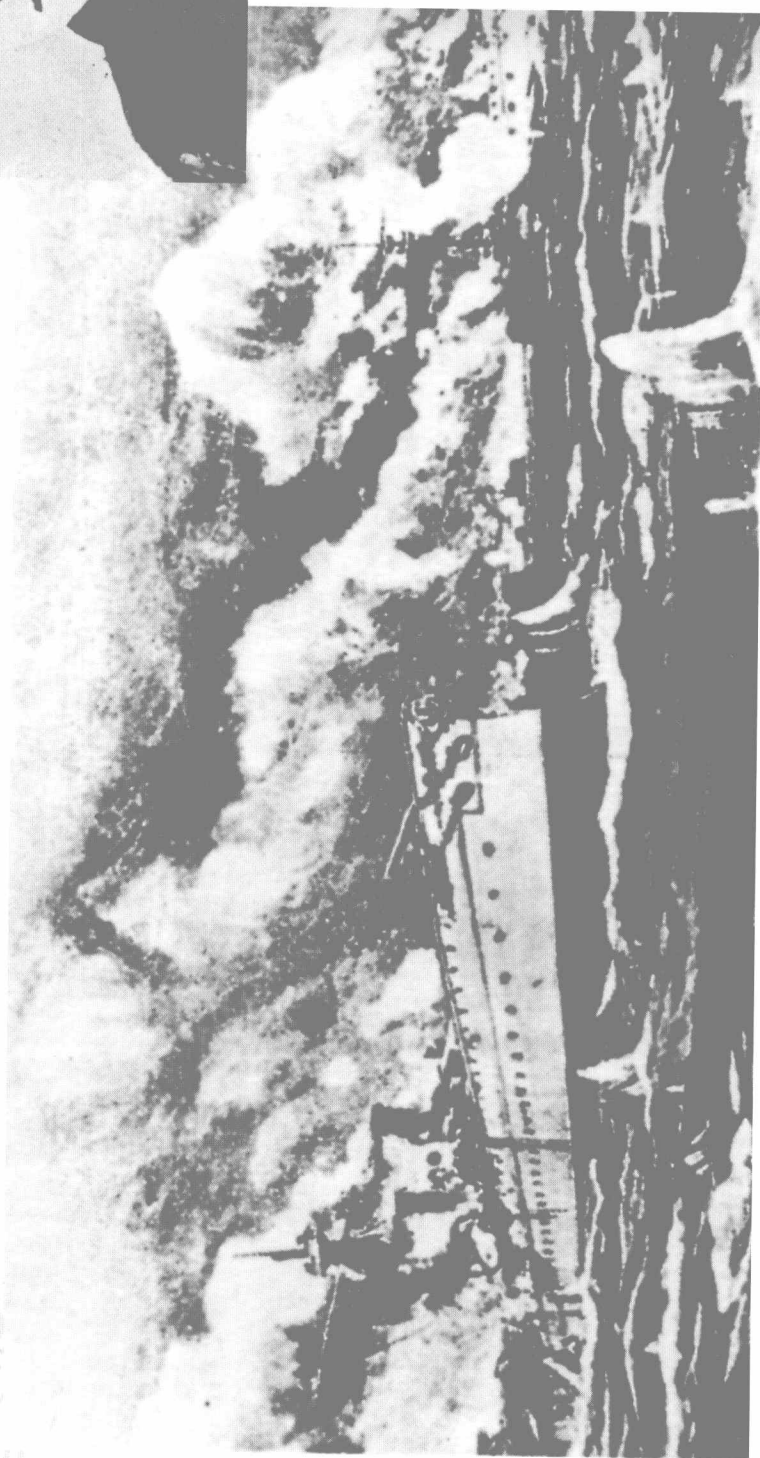
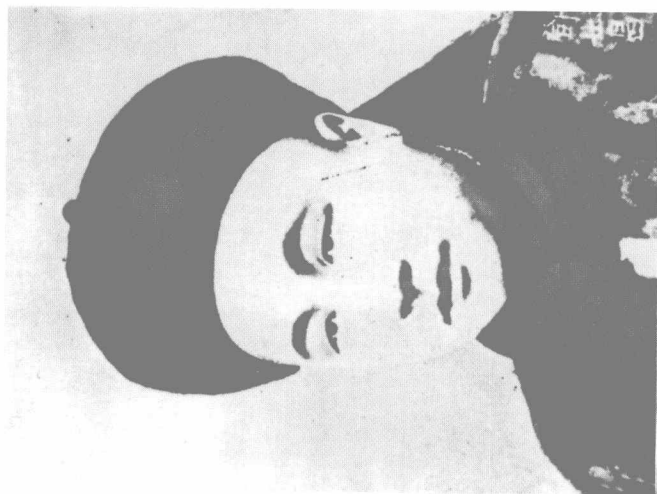


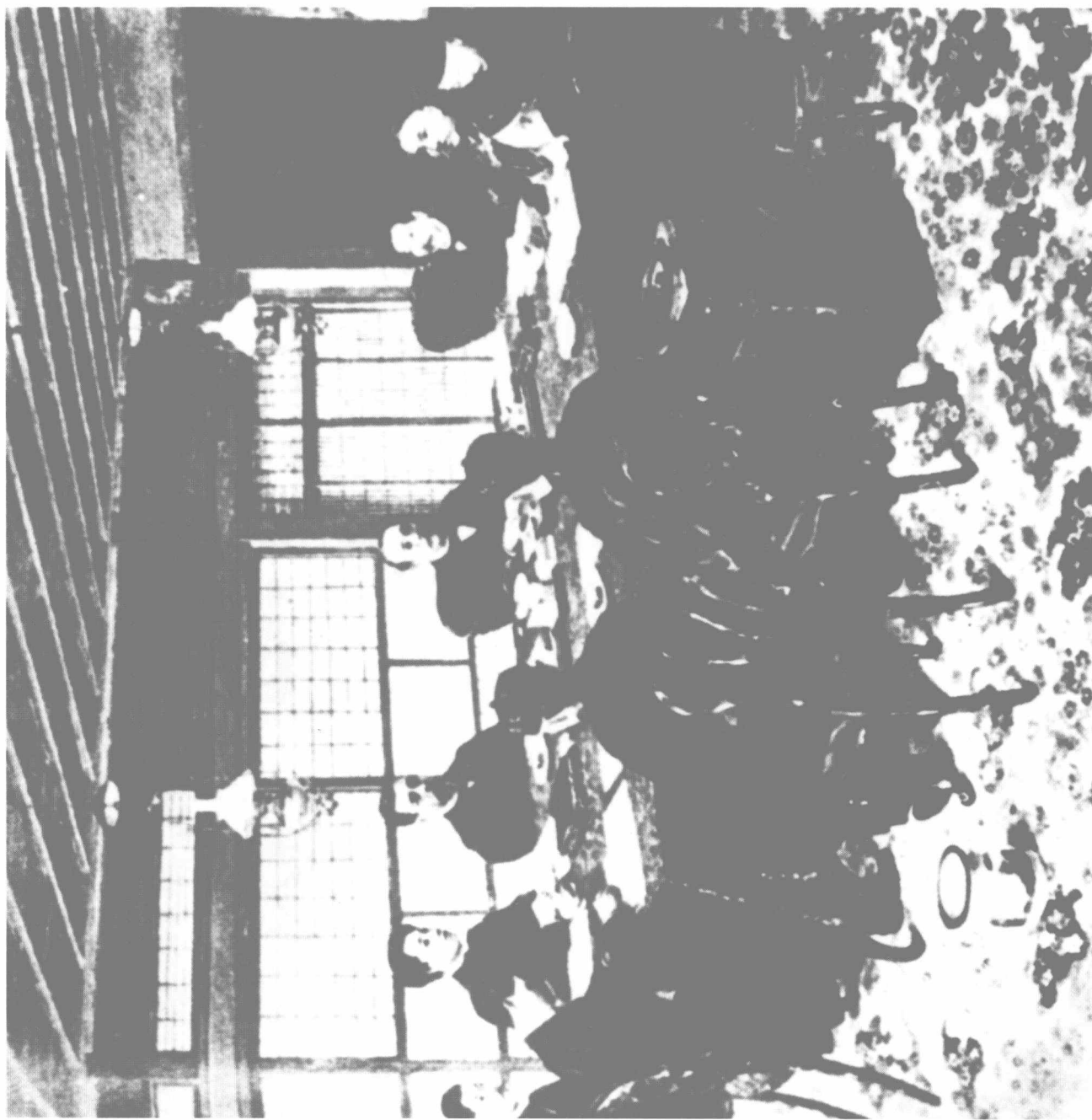
中日甲午战争形势图。

An illustration of the conflict of the Sino-Japanese War of 1894-1895.

中国北洋舰队的“致远”舰管带邓世昌在黄海海战中奋力抗敌，为国捐躯。图为邓世昌及与敌激战中的“致远”舰。

Deng Shichang, Captain of the Warship "Zhiyuan" of the Beiyang Sea fleet of the Qing Dynasty, commanded the warship in the furious fight against the Japanese warship and laid down his life for his country. Here is Captain Deng Shichang(right) with the Warship "Zhiyuan" (below) in a fierce fight against Japan.





1895年4月，日本威逼战败的清政府在日本马关春帆楼签订《马关条约》，割让台湾和澎湖列岛。图为谈判现场。

In April 1895, Japan coerced the Qing dynasty government, which lost the war, into signing the Treaty of Shimonoseki in the Spring Sail Building, Shimonoseki, Japan. This treaty ceded Taiwan and Penghu Islands to Japan. Here is the scene of a negotiation.



代表清政府签订《马关条约》的直隶总督兼北洋大臣李鸿章。

Li Hongzhang, Viceroy of Hebei province and Minister Superintendent of Trade for the Northern Ports of China, signed the Treaty of Shimonoseki on behalf of China's Qing Dynasty government.





代表日本政府签订《马关条约》的内阁总理大臣伊藤博文。

Ito Hirobumi, Minister President of State, signed the Treaty on behalf of the Japanese government.



1895年5月10日，代表清政府办理台湾交接的专使李经方偕于台湾人民反割台的巨大声势，不敢登岸，改在基隆外的日本军舰上办理交割台湾的手续。

May 10, 1895, Li Jingfang, special envoy on behalf of the Qing government, handled the hand-over of Taiwan to Japan. Afraid of by opposition to the ceding of Taiwan, he dared not go ashore at Jilong (Keelung) port during the procedures, but instead stayed on a Japanese warship.

