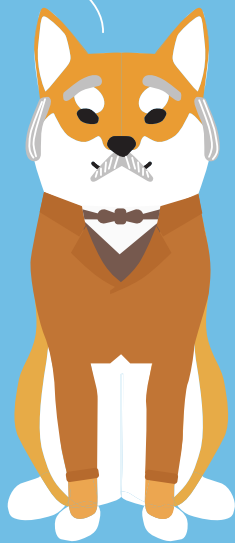


我出生於
1889年奧地利



希特拉
Adolf Hitler

我建立咗
「戰鬥法西斯」



墨索里尼
Benito Mussolini

我被譽為係
「改革開放總設計師」



鄧小平
Deng Xiaoping

我係中國革命的先驅，
被譽為「國父」



孫中山
Sun Yat-sen

1940年我成為
英國首相



邱吉爾
Winston Churchill

我係蘇聯共產黨
中央委員會總書記



史太林
Joseph Stalin

我係中國共產黨
的領袖



毛澤東
Mao Zedong

我綽號係
剃刀將軍



東條英機
Hideki Tojo



歷史由人所創造，
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網上補課登入步驟：

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Below the profile card is a navigation menu with buttons for '簡介', '章程', '課程', 'Online Lesson', and '下載筆記'. The main content area is a large blue rectangle with the King's Glory Education logo and name.

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威廉二世 Wilhelm II

27/1/1859 – 3/6/1941



威廉二世出生於 1859 年，於 1888 年繼位為德國皇帝，同時亦是德國最後一位皇帝。

Born in 1859, Wilhelm II succeeded to the throne in 1888 and was the last German Emperor.

威廉二世性格激進、好高騖遠，其於 1888 年登基後就希望擺脫德國的「鐵血宰相」俾斯麥的影響力，完全掌控德國的權力及決策。於 1890 年，威廉二世解除了俾斯麥的職務，同時亦標誌了德國結束了自 1871 年統一以來所實行的「大陸政策」(著重德國在歐洲大陸的利益，而非海外殖民地)，轉而實行「世界政策」(希望建立一個殖民地帝國，與其他列強一較高下)。

Wilhelm II was a political figure with an aggressive and over-ambitious character. After acceding to the throne in 1888, he wanted to get rid of the influence of Bismarck, the 'Iron Chancellor', and exercise full control over Germany. In 1890, Wilhelm II's dismissal of Bismarck marked a major shift in policy from the Kontinental Politik (focusing on German interests in Europe instead of those in overseas colonies) established since the unification of Germany in 1871 to Weltpolitik (building a colonial empire to compete with other global powers).

然而，威廉二世的「世界政策」對歐洲以致世界局勢均產生了重大的變動。於俾斯麥時期，德國維繫了與意大利的盟友關係，同時與英國保持和諧關係，成功孤立了法國和俄國。然而，世界政策的推行挑起了英國的猜疑及敵對心態。儘管威廉二世是英皇愛德華七世的外甥，兩國君之間有著親戚關係，但威廉二世積極擴張海外殖民地，試圖在「太陽下爭一席之地」，並且積極擴建海軍，結果使英國大為不滿，英、德關係愈趨交惡。再者，德皇認為意大利並非「歐洲五強」，無心與意大利維繫盟友關係，亦導致意大利產生叛離之心，日後於 1915 年轉投協約國陣營。

However, Wilhelm II's Weltpolitik significantly changed Europe as well as the world. In Bismarck era, Germany remained an ally with Italy and a stable relationship with Britain while keeping France and Russia in isolation; nevertheless, by introducing Weltpolitik, Germany invited great suspicion and hostility from Britain. It was true that Wilhelm II was a nephew of King Edward VII from Britain and the two kings were actually relatives, but the British were still upset by Wilhelm II's determination to acquire overseas colonies and expand the German navy in an effort to win a 'place in the sun' for his country. As a result, the Anglo-German relationship became increasingly strained. Moreover, the Kaiser thought Italy was not among the five Great Powers in Europe and he was not enthusiastic about maintaining the alliance between the two countries. His lack of interest contributed to Italy's estrangement from Germany and its defection to the Allied side in 1915.

威廉二世在 1914 年斐迪南公爵被塞爾維亞極端民族主義分子行刺的塞拉耶佛危機中，更加開出了「空白支票」，無限量支持奧匈，成為了奧塞戰爭爆發的催眠劑。正正基於威廉二世自視過高，四處樹敵，最終德國在第一次世界大戰中倒下，德皇亦於國內革命中被推翻。

After the Sarajevo Incident of 1914, during which Archduke Ferdinand was assassinated by a Serb extreme nationalist, Wilhelm II even offered Austria-Hungary the 'blank cheque' and triggered its war with Serbia. It was his conceit that got him enemies around Germany. As a result, Germany was defeated in the First World War and the Kaiser was overthrown during the German Revolution.

於退位後，威廉二世流亡荷蘭，至 1941 年因病逝世。

After his abdication, Wilhelm II fled to exile in the Netherlands until he died in 1941.

普林西普 **Gavrilo Princip**

25/7/1894 – 28/4/1918



©K.W.HO 《人》

7

你是你本身的傳奇 憑著你志氣會成大器
方皓玟 《你是你本身的傳奇》

普林西普生於 1894 年 7 月 25 日，卒於 1918 年 4 月 28 日。其出生於波斯尼亞，是塞爾維亞的極端民族主義者。

Born on 25 July 1894 and dying on 28 April 1918, Gavrilo Princip was a Bosnian-born Serb extreme nationalist.

於 20 世紀初，奧匈帝國與塞爾維亞為了爭奪波斯尼亞及黑塞哥維那兩地而導致關係交惡。至 1908 年，奧匈帝國吞併波、黑兩地後，塞國的不滿更大。

In the early 20th century, the rivalry between Austria-Hungary and Serbia over Bosnia-Herzegovina led to hostility between the two countries. In 1908, the Serbians were upset even more by the Austro-Hungarian annexation of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

至 1914 年，奧匈帝國在波、黑的首都塞拉耶佛舉行軍事演習，而當時普林西普就利用小型自動手槍刺殺了奧匈的王儲斐迪南大公及其妻子蘇菲，史稱「塞拉耶佛危機」，此次危機更成為了第一次世界大戰爆發的導火線。

In 1914, during the Austro-Hungarian military exercise in Sarajevo, the capital of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Princip assassinated Archduke Ferdinand and his wife Sophie with a pistol. Historically known as the Sarajevo Incident, this event triggered the First World War.

「塞拉耶佛危機」後，普林西普被捕，並被判處了 20 年的有期徒刑。至 1918 年 4 月，其因肺結核而死於獄中，終年 24 歲。

After the Sarajevo Incident, Princip was arrested and sentenced to 20 years in prison. In April 1918, he died of tuberculosis in prison at the age of 24.

克里孟梭 Goerges Clemenceau

28/9/1841 – 24/11/1929



克里孟梭出生於 1841 年，兩次出任法國總理一職(分別是 1906-09 年及 1917-20 年)，綽號是「老虎總理」及「勝利之父」。

Born in 1841, Georges Clemenceau served as Prime Minister of France for two times (1906-09; 1917-20) and was nicknamed 'The Tiger' or 'Father Victory'.

克里孟梭經歷了德國多次威脅法國，先於普法戰爭(1870-71 年)中，法國大敗於德國，更加被迫簽訂了喪權辱國的《法蘭克福條約》，及後又於第一次世界大戰期間，德軍攻至法國巴黎郊區，巴黎幾乎淪陷。因此，克里孟梭對於德國極度恐懼。

Clemenceau lived through several German threats to France. In the Franco-Prussian War (1870-71), France suffered a heavy defeat and was forced to sign the humiliating Treaty of Frankfurt. During the First World War, the German army marched into the suburbs of Paris and the capital city almost fell in German hands. This explained Clemenceau's deep fear of Germany.

至第一次世界大戰結束後，法國人口僅得 4000 萬人，但德國人口就多達 6000 萬人。對於克里孟梭而言，德國的潛在威脅仍然極大。在德國入侵的心理陰影下，作為巴黎和會「三巨頭」之一的克里孟梭堅持要求嚴懲德國，主張要德國「賠至最後一個馬克」，結果制定出嚴苛的《凡爾賽條約》。

In the wake of the First World War, France had a population of only 40 million while Germany reached a population of 60 million. From Clemenceau's point of view, Germany still posed a potential threat to France. Traumatized by the previous German invasions, Clemenceau as one of the Big Three insisted on punishing Germany severely and vowed that he would wrest 'every last mark' from the German government. As a result, the harsh Treaty of Versailles was concluded.

以下是英國經濟學家及財政部代表凱恩斯對於克里孟梭在巴黎和會中的評論：

Below is a comment made by John Maynard Keynes, British economist and financial representative for the Treasury, on Clemenceau at the Paris Peace Conference:

這是一老人的方針，他印象中最活現及最鮮明的只是過去，而不是未來。他只是從德國與法國的角度來看待和約，而不是從人類福祉和奮力為歐洲文明走向新秩序的角度出發。

This is the policy of an old man, whose most vivid impressions and most lively imagination are of the past and not of the future. He sees the issue in terms of France and Germany, not of humanity and of European civilization struggling forwards to a new order.

威爾遜 Woodrow Wilson

28/12/1856 - 3/2/1924



威爾遜出生於 1856 年，是美國的第 28 任總統。

Born in 1856, Woodrow Wilson served as the 28th president of the United States.

威爾遜於 1913 年出任美國總統後，在第一次世界大戰初期恪守著中立的原則，未有參戰。然而，由於德國在戰時實行無限制潛艇戰政策，威脅了美國公民的生命安全，加上德國試圖遊說墨西哥攻擊美國，最終威爾遜於 1917 年 4 月宣布了對同盟國宣戰。

After taking office in 1913, Wilson strived to uphold the neutrality of the United States at the beginning of the First World War. However, in response to Germany's unrestricted submarine warfare that threatened the lives of American citizens and its effort to incite Mexico to go to war with America, Wilson declared war on the Central Powers in April 1917.

於戰後的巴黎和會中，威爾遜主張以公平、合理的原則制定對戰敗國的條約，其提出了「和平十四點」，包括成立一個國際性的維和組織、禁止秘密外交、裁減軍備和民族能夠得到自治等，希望推動和平，避免大戰再生。最終，由於法國總統克里孟梭堅決要求嚴懲戰敗國，儘管「和平十四點」得到落實，但所制定出來的條約就極為嚴苛且不公，例如要求德國承擔全部戰爭罪責等。

At the post-war Paris Peace Conference, Wilson's stand was to make the treaties for the defeated nations fair and warranted. He proposed the Fourteen Points, which included the establishment of an international peace-keeping organization, abolition of secret diplomacy, disarmament and national self-determination, with a view to promoting peace and preventing another world war. At the insistence of French Prime Minister Clemenceau upon heavy punishment for the defeated nations, the Fourteen Points were implemented but the treaties concluded at the conference were extremely harsh and unfair; for example, Germany was demanded to accept sole responsibility for its 'war guilt'.

雖然威爾遜提倡成立國際聯盟，其亦因此而獲得諾貝爾和平獎，但威爾遜就未能夠爭取國內的支持，使美國國會在審批加入國聯的議案中未能夠獲得通過。結果，美國成為了提倡成立國聯，但卻未有加入國聯的國家。

Despite Wilson's advocacy of the League of Nations, for which he was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize, Wilson failed to win national support for the League and the Congress did not pass the bill to join the League of Nations. The United States ended up being the only country that advocated the League of Nations but never joined it.

希特拉 Adolf Hitler

20/4/1889 - 30/4/1945



希特拉出生於 1889 年奧地利，於 1914 年第一次世界大戰爆發後參與德國巴伐利亞預備步兵團第 16 團，並因作戰勇敢而獲得一枚「一級鐵十字勳章」和一枚「二級鐵十字勳章」。

Born in Austria in 1889, Adolf Hitler joined the Bavarian Reserve Infantry Regiment 16 during the First World War and received the Iron Cross First Class and Iron Cross Second Class for his bravery.

第一次世界大戰後，希特拉被德國陸軍派遣去監視德國工人黨的集會，但卻在機緣巧合之下，希特拉認識了工人黨的領袖安東·德萊克斯勒，更被邀請加入該黨。

After the First World War, Hitler was sent by the Reichswehr (the German Army) to monitor the meetings of the German Workers' Party (DAP), at which he met Anton Drexler, the founder of the DAP, by coincidence and was invited to join the Party.

希特拉入黨後不久，更正式出任了黨魁之職(1921 年)。於 1923 年發生魯爾事件(德國因未能償還《凡爾賽條約》的賠款而被法、比聯軍進佔魯爾區)後，希特拉對此極為不滿。同時，由於意大利法西斯黨墨索里尼於 1922 年成功透過「進軍羅馬」的方式取得政權，令到希特拉希望仿效，以軍事方式奪取政權。結果，於 1923 年 11 月 8 日，希特拉發動了「啤酒間叛變」，但最終事敗，希特拉更以叛國罪被捕而入獄。

Not long after Hitler joined the party, he became the leader of the DAP (1921). In 1923, the occupation of the Rhur (the Rhur was occupied by France and Belgium in response to Germany defaulting on reparation payments) greatly disturbed Hitler. Meanwhile, Mussolini from the Italian Fascist Party made a successful attempt to take control of his country through the March on Rome in 1922, which inspired Hitler to seize power in a similar way through military means. On 8 November 1923, Hitler staged the Beer Hall Putsch, which was a failed coup attempt that got Hitler arrested and sentenced to imprisonment for treason.

於希特拉在 1924 年 12 月 20 日出獄後，希特拉放棄以武力方式奪取政權，轉以透過爭取選民選票以進入國會。然而，隨著 1920 年代中葉的德國經濟有所改善，希特拉的發展大大受阻。至 1929 年全球經濟大蕭條的出現，德國經濟再次陷入困境，成為了納粹黨發展的重要轉捩點。於經濟大蕭條發生後，納粹黨在國會的議席由原本的 12 席躍升至 1930 年 9 月的 107 席，成為國會第二大黨。及後，更於 1933 年 1 月成為了德國總理。

Released on 20 December 1924, Hitler abandoned force as the way to seize power and changed his tactics to gaining popular support to win the parliamentary election. However, his rise to power was greatly inhibited by the improved economic circumstances in Germany during the 1920s. The Great Depression of 1929 served as

an important turning point in the development of the Nazi Party by plunging Germany into recession again. After the Great Depression, the number of seats controlled by the Nazi Party in the Reichstag leaped from 12 before the election to 107 as of September 1930, making the Nazi Party the second largest in the parliament. In January 1933, Hitler became Chancellor of Germany.

希特拉於成為德國總理後積極鞏固其權力。於 1933 年 2 月，德國國會大樓發生縱火案，事件中，希特拉歸咎是共產黨所為，更大肆搜捕共產黨黨員，使共產黨受到剷除。稍後，希特拉於德國總統興登堡逝世後，其內閣通過一項法案，即總統死後將權力授予總理，令希特拉兼任總統之職，成為德國元首，實行獨裁統治。After rising to power as Chancellor, Hitler made active efforts to consolidate his power. In February 1933, the Reichstag building was set on fire. Hitler blamed the Reichstag fire on the Communist Party and eradicated it through massive arrest of its party members. Shortly after the communists were eliminated, President Paul von Hindenburg died, and Hitler's cabinet enacted a law which stated the powers of president would be handed over to the chancellor upon Hindenburg's death. Hitler thus became both President and Chancellor of Germany, implementing dictatorial rule as the head of state.

完成獨裁統治後，希特拉逐漸將其野心擴至國外。其首先於 1935 年重新實行徵兵制，並重建海軍及空軍，又於 1936 年將萊茵河區軍事化，逐步恢復了軍事準備。及後，其進一步拉攏盟友，為侵略做好準備，包括於 1936 年分別與意大利及日本簽訂《柏林—羅馬軸心》《反共產國際協定》，並於 1937 年促成了《柏林—羅馬—東京軸心》的形成。至此，盟友關係已經確立，希特拉開始實行其侵略計劃，於 1938 年先取日耳曼人居住的地方，包括迫使奧地利合併(3 月)及要求取回蘇台德區(9 月)。於取回日耳曼人居住的地方，希特拉再進一步將其野心染指向非日耳曼人的地方，於 1939 年 3 月吞併捷克，再於 1939 年突襲波蘭，最終使大戰在希特拉一步一步的侵略底下變得無可避免。

After establishing his dictatorship internally, Hitler shifted his focus to external aggression. To gradually rearm Germany, he started with the reintroduction of conscription as well as the military and naval rearmament in 1935, which were followed by the remilitarization of the Rhineland in 1936. In order to gain allies in preparation for future invasions, Germany established the Berlin-Rome Axis and signed the Anti-Comintern Pact with Italy and Japan respectively, and facilitated the formation of the Berlin-Rome-Tokyo Axis in 1937. With his allies confirmed, Hitler started unfolding his plan of aggression by retrieving territories inhabited by ethnic Germans in 1938, as exemplified by the forcible annexation of Austria (March) and the return of the Sudetenland (September). After getting back the mostly German-

inhabited territories, Hitler changed his target to areas that were not inhabited by ethnic Germans, as illustrated by the annexation of the rest of Czechoslovakia in March 1939 and the sudden attack on Poland in the same year. Hitler's step-by-step aggression eventually made the Second World War inevitable.

希特拉於第二次大戰初期的閃電戰戰術迅速撕破了波蘭及法國等國家的防線，取得了壓倒性的勝利，然而，希特拉對英國久攻不下，又再於 1941 年實行「巴巴羅薩計劃」突襲蘇聯，加上同年美國因被日本突襲而參戰，德國在面對多邊戰線的情況下開始後繼不力，最終被同盟國反攻。

In the beginning of the Second World War, Hitler gained a swift victory with his 'Blitzkrieg' tactics and the Germany army overwhelmed the defences of countries such as Poland and France. In 1941, however, the tables were turned when Hitler carried out Operation Barbarossa to attack the Soviet Union despite his failure to take Britain quickly, and the United States joined the world war upon being attacked by Japan. Confronted with a two-front war, Germany failed to maintain its momentum and the situation changed in favour of the Allies.

至 1945 年，德國戰敗的大局已定，希特拉於 4 月 30 日吞槍自殺，結束其傳奇一生。

In 1945, it was almost certain that Germany would lose the war. On 30 April, Hitler killed himself by gunshot, putting an end to his infamous life.

墨索里尼 Benito Mussolini

29/7/1883 – 28/4/1945



墨索里尼出生於 1883 年，其母親是小學教師，本來墨索里尼亦想成為小學教師，但在瑞士讀書後，這個理想就改變了。墨索里尼在瑞士進行政治活動，後來被驅返意大利。

Born in 1883, Benito Mussolini used to aspire to be a primary school teacher under the influence of his mother who taught in primary school. However, his aspiration changed after his study in the Switzerland. Mussolini became active in political activities in the Switzerland and was later deported back to Italy.

至第一次世界大戰期間，墨索里尼因傷退役。回國後，墨索里尼建立了「戰鬥法西斯」，集合了許多不滿的士兵，主張要建立一個強大的政府，實行強硬外交。至 1921 年，墨索里尼將戰鬥法西斯改組為法西斯黨，並參與國會選舉。然而，法西斯黨在國會選舉中落敗，在 535 席中僅取得 105 席。墨索里尼於是放棄了以選票方式獲取國家權力，轉而利用武力方式，於 1922 年號召多達 3 萬名「黑衫隊」成員，進軍羅馬，最終成功迫使國皇伊曼紐三世任命墨索里尼出任總理一職。

During the First World War, Mussolini ended his military exploits due to injury. Upon returning to Italy, Mussolini founded the Italian Fasci of Combat by gathering discontented soldiers. He advocated a strong government with a hard-line diplomatic approach. In 1921, Mussolini transformed the Italian Fasci of Combat into the National Fascist Party and sent party members to stand for the general election. However, the Party lost the election with only 105 seats out of 535 in the Parliament won. As a result, Mussolini changed his tactics of seizing power from winning elections to resorting to force. In 1922, he mobilized more than 30,000 Blackshirts to start the March on Rome and compelled Victor Emmanuel III to appoint Mussolini as Prime Minister.

墨索里尼於 1922 年上台後隨即清除異己，打壓共產黨員，並且收緊權力，於 1925 年宣布法西斯黨為全國唯一合法政黨，使意大利正式成為一個一黨專政國家，國家大權亦牢牢掌控於其手中。墨索里尼上台後亦推行了侵略性的外交政策，包括於 1923 年炮轟希臘的科孚島、1924 年迫使南斯拉夫交出阜姆、1926 年迫使阿爾巴尼亞成為其保護國。

After rising to power in 1922, Mussolini immediately eliminated dissidents by purging the communists. He also tightened his grip on the country and by declaring the Fascist Party to be the only political party in Italy in 1925, officially turning his country into an authoritarian state with one-party dictatorship. After his rise to power, Mussolini also pursued an expansionist foreign policy, as exemplified by the Italian bombardment of the Greek Corfu Island in 1923, forcible acquisition of Fiume from Yugoslavia in 1924 and conversion of Albania into an Italian protectorate in 1926.

至 1925 年《羅加諾公約》及 1928 年《凱格白里安條約》簽訂後，和平氣氛瀰漫，墨索里尼對外侵略的野心也有收斂。然而，至 1929 年經濟大蕭條出現及 1933 年納粹希特拉上台後，墨索里尼再次按耐不住，在 1935 年入侵阿比西尼亞，同時向希特拉靠攏，於 1936 年與德國結成了《柏林—羅馬條約》，互相承認侵略。至 1939 年 3 月德國入侵捷克後，墨索里尼野心更盛，於 4 月揮軍入侵阿爾巴尼亞，並於 5 月與德國簽訂《鋼鐵條約》，建立起軍事同盟的關係。

The signing of the Locarno Pact and the Kellogg-Briand Pact in 1925 and 1928 respectively led to an atmosphere of peace that deterred Mussolini from continuing his aggression. However, after the Great Depression of 1929 and the rise to power of Hitler from the Nazi Party in 1933, Mussolini resumed his aggression and started the Italian invasion of Abyssinia in 1935. Meanwhile, he sided with Hitler and formed the Berlin-Rome Axis in 1936 to recognize invasions launched by each other. After the German invasion of Czechoslovakia in March 1939, Mussolini became even more ambitious. As a result, he ordered the invasion of Albania in April and signed the Pact of Steel in May to form a military alliance with the Germans.

於第二次世界大戰中期，意大利經歷了一連串的戰爭失敗後，墨索里尼最終於 1943 年被發動政變，罷免了其職位及遭受軟禁。儘管德國派出特工，營救了墨索里尼，並且扶植墨索里尼建立起意大利社會共和國，但墨索里尼已經大勢已去，至 1945 年被意大利共產黨游擊隊俘虜後被私下槍決。

In the midst of the Second World War after Italy suffered a series of defeats, Mussolini was voted out of power and put under house arrest in 1943. Despite Germany's effort to rescue Mussolini with secret agents and put him in charge of the Italian Social Republic, the tide had already turned against the Fascist leader. In 1945, he was captured by Italian communist partisans and summarily executed by firing squad.

張伯倫 Neville Chamberlain

18/3/1869 – 9/11/1940



張伯倫於 1869 年出世，其家族是政治世家，但張伯倫於大學期間卻是修讀冶金學，畢業後也是從事會計、工廠經理等職業。

Despite being born to a political family in 1869, Chamberlain studied metallurgy at university and used to work as accountant and manager of a factory.

至 1911 年，張伯倫才開始其政治生涯，被選為伯明罕市議會會員。至 1937 年，其更接替退休的前首相鮑德溫，成為英國首相。張伯倫最聞名的莫過於其綏靖政策，希望透過滿足侵略者的野心，從來換取和平。

It was until 1911 that Chamberlain started his political career and was elected Birmingham City Councilor. In 1937 when Stanley Baldwin retired, Chamberlain took his place and became Prime Minister of the United Kingdom. Chamberlain is best known for his policy of appeasement, which was to satisfy the appetite of aggressors in order to achieve peace.

張伯倫在 1939 年 3 月德國入侵捷克前，一直相信希特拉是誠實的人，只是對《凡爾賽條約》的不滿令希特拉致力要取回合理的權益。於 1938 年德國與奧地利合併，違反《凡爾賽條約》時，張伯倫認為德國只是想取回日耳曼人的居住地，對事件保持沉默。至同年 9 月，德國發出最後通牒予捷克，要求取回蘇台德區時，張伯倫聯同法國總理達拉第、意大利總理墨索里尼和希特拉在慕尼黑召開會議。張伯倫相信只要將蘇台德區交予德國，就可以免過戰爭，帶來和平。

Before the German invasion of Czechoslovakia in March 1939, Chamberlain had believed that Hitler was an honest man who was upset by the Treaty of Versailles and only wanted to get back what Germany deserved. Facing the Anschluss in breach of the Treaty of Versailles in 1938, Chamberlain remained silent since he thought Germany only desired to retrieve the mostly German-inhabited region. In September 1938, Germany sent an ultimatum to Czechoslovakia that demanded the return of the Sudetenland. In response, Chamberlain went to the Munich Conference together with French Prime Minister Daladier, Italian Prime Minister Mussolini and Hitler, believing that war could be prevented and peace assured when the Sudetenland was given to Germany as demanded.

然而，當 1939 年 3 月德國派軍入侵捷克，張伯倫幻想破滅，才斷然放棄綏靖政策。但德國此時此刻已經壯大起來，成為了英、法均無法阻止的一頭猛獸。縱然英國指德國若進軍波蘭，英國就會給予波蘭軍事援助，但亦無阻德國入侵波蘭的野心，於 1939 年 9 月 1 日突襲波蘭。最終，張伯倫政府與法國向德國發出最後通牒，並於 9 月 3 日對德國開戰。

However, Chamberlain's hope was dashed when Germany invaded Czechoslovakia in March 1939. It was only until then that Chamberlain had the determination to

abandon the policy of appeasement, but Germany at that time had already become a powerful beast that Britain and France could no longer stop it. Despite Britain's vow to provide Poland with military assistance should it be attacked, Germany still launched a sudden attack on Poland on 1 September 1939. In response, the Chamberlain administration issued with France an ultimatum to Germany and declared war on Germany on 3 September.

第二次世界大戰爆發後，張伯倫政府備受批評，最終張伯倫在 1940 年辭去首相一職，並於同年因病逝世。

Since the outbreak of the Second World War, the Chamberlain administration had come under fierce attack. In the end, Chamberlain resigned in 1940 and died in the same year.

邱吉爾 Winston Churchill

30/11/1874 – 24/1/1965



邱吉爾出身於英國貴族世家，其 20 歲於軍校畢業後便開展軍人生活，及後回國從政，在 1900 年便以 26 歲之齡獲選為下議院議員，至 1911 年更獲任命為第一海軍大臣。然而，其於第一次世界大戰初期的軍事決策失當，令到在備受非議的情況底下辭去第一海軍大臣之職，僅保留下議院議員的身份。

Born to an aristocratic family, Winston Churchill started his career in the military at the age of 20 after graduating from a military academy. Upon returning to Britain, he was elected a member of the House of Commons in 1900 at the age of 26 and was appointed First Lord of the Admiralty in 1911. However, due to his unwise decision made in the beginning of the First World War, Churchill resigned as First Lord of the Admiralty but remained as a member of the House of Commons.

至 1930 年代，當英國實行綏靖政策時，邱吉爾表示強烈反對，並主張英國需要加強軍事建設，以應對德國的威脅。但是，時任英國首相張伯倫堅決採取綏靖政策，至德國於 1939 年 3 月入侵捷克後，就宣布放棄。於第二次世界大戰爆發後不久，邱吉爾便重新被任命為第一海軍大臣。及後，由於張伯倫因綏靖政策而備受抨擊，張伯倫被迫請辭，由邱吉爾組成聯合內閣執政，於 1940 年首度成為英國首相。

In the 1930s, Churchill spoke firmly against the policy of appeasement and proposed that Britain should step up its military build-up in preparation for the German threat. However, then British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain insisted on the policy of appeasement until he abandoned it when Germany invaded Czechoslovakia in March 1939. Soon after the Second World War broke out, Churchill was again appointed First Lord of the Admiralty. Following Chamberlain's resignation due to criticisms against his policy of appeasement, Churchill formed a coalition government and became Prime Minister of the United Kingdom the first time in 1940.

於戰時，邱吉爾出席了多次戰時會議，包括開羅會議、雅爾達會議及波茨坦會議等，與美國總統羅斯福及蘇聯領袖史太林成為新的「三巨頭」。

During the Second World War, Churchill attended several wartime conferences, including the Cairo Conference, Yalta Conference and Potsdam Conference. At these conferences, US President Roosevelt, Soviet head of state Stalin and him made the new 'Big Three'.

於戰後，雖然邱吉爾帶領的保守黨在國會大選中落敗，使其未能繼任首相之職。但邱吉爾影響力，其於 1946 年到訪美國時所發表的「鐵幕演說」，批評蘇聯封鎖東、西歐間的接觸，便成為冷戰開始的象徵。至 1951 年，保守黨在國會大選中選出，邱吉爾二度出任首相之職。

After the Second World War, Churchill lost the general election and failed to be

returned to office. However, his influence persisted as the Iron Curtain speech, which he made during his visit to the United States in 1946 to criticize the Soviet Union for blocking contact between Eastern and Western Europe, marked the beginning of the Cold War. In 1951, the Conservative Party won the general election and Churchill took office as Prime Minister the second time.

以下節錄自 1946 年邱吉爾訪問美國時所發表的「鐵幕演說」。

The following extract is adapted from the Iron Curtain speech delivered by Churchill during his visit to the United States in 1946.

從波羅的海的什切青到亞得里亞海邊的的里雅斯特，一幅橫貫歐洲大陸的鐵幕已經降下來。在這條線後面座落著中歐和東歐古國的都城。華沙、柏林、布拉格、維也納、布達佩斯、貝爾格勒、布加勒斯特和索菲亞——所有這些名城及其居民無一不處於蘇聯的勢力範圍之內，不僅以這種或那種形式屈服於蘇聯的勢力影響，而且還受到莫斯科日益增強的高壓控制。

From Stettin in the Baltic to Trieste in the Adriatic an *iron curtain* has descended across the Continent. Behind that line lie all the capitals of the ancient states of Central and Eastern Europe. Warsaw, Berlin, Prague, Vienna, Budapest, Belgrade, Bucharest and Sofia, all these famous cities and the populations around them lie in what I must call the Soviet sphere, and all are subject in one form or another, not only to Soviet influence but to a very high and, in some cases, increasing measure of control from Moscow.

我們這一代人已經兩次見到美國違背國內意願與傳統，不顧爭議與誰也不敢輕忽的力量，受無法抵擋的力量牽引著兩次步入戰爭，為正義一方爭取勝利，但兩次都等到恐怖的屠殺與毀滅發生時才動身。

Twice in our own lifetime we have seen the United States, against their wished and their traditions, against arguments, the force of which it is impossible not to comprehend, twice we have seen them drawn by irresistible forces, into these wars in time to secure the victory of the good cause, but only after frightful slaughter and devastation have occurred.

羅斯福 Franklin Roosevelt

30/1/1882 – 12/4/1945



羅斯福 1882 年出生於美國政治世家，於 1933 年成為第 32 任美國總統，連任 4 屆美國總統，是美國歷史上唯一連任超過 2 屆且在任時間最長的總統，任期為 1933-1945 年。

Born in the United States to a family of great political influence, Franklin Roosevelt was elected the 32nd President of the United States in 1933 and served for four terms. He was the longest-serving president in American history and the only one who served for more than two terms. His term of office lasted from 1933 to 1945.

羅斯福於 1933 年上台後，其推出經濟新政，有助美國走出經濟大蕭條的陰霾。同時，其為免美國再次捲入戰爭，於 1935 年宣布了《中立法》，不介入外國間的戰爭，不會向交戰國提供任何武器或軍用物資。《中立法》的頒布顯示了美國實行孤立政策的決心，但也助長了德、意等侵略國的野心。

After Roosevelt's rise to presidency in 1933, he introduced the New Deal that helped the US revive after the Great Depression. In the meantime, in order to prevent the US from getting involved in another war, Roosevelt introduced the Neutrality Acts in 1935 to ensure that the US would not become entangled in foreign conflicts or provide any arms and war materials for all parties in a war. The Acts showed the country's determination to pursue the isolationist policy, but they also encouraged Germany, Italy and other aggressors to go for territorial expansion.

至第二次世界大戰爆發後，美國國會於 1939 年 11 月修訂了《中立法》，允許美國售賣武器和軍用物資予交戰國，換言之，即允許美國在軍事上支持英、法等同盟國以對抗軸心國。

After the outbreak of the Second World War, the US Congress amended the Neutrality Acts, which allowed the country's arms trade with belligerent nations. In other words, the US was finally allowed to provide military support for the Allies, including Britain and France, in their war against the Axis Powers.

至 1941 年 12 月，日本偷襲美國珍珠港後，羅斯福宣布美國對日本開戰，且派兵介入歐洲戰線，協助英、法對抗納粹德國。於戰時會議，羅斯福與英國首相邱吉爾和蘇聯領導人史太林並列為新「三巨頭」，在雅爾達會議、開羅會議及聯合國的建立等事務上均有重大的影響力。

In December 1941, the Japanese made a surprise attack on the American Pearl Harbour, after which Roosevelt declared war on Japan on behalf of the United States. The American troops joined the European theater and assisted Britain and France in the fight against Nazi Germany. At wartime conferences, Roosevelt was one of the new 'Big Three' together with British Prime Minister Churchill and Soviet head of state Stalin. He played an important role in facilitating the Yalta Conference and Cairo

Conference as well as establishing the United Nations.

至 1945 年 4 月，羅斯福於其第 4 屆任期內因病逝世。

In April 1945, Churchill died during his fourth term in office.

以下是美國總統羅斯福於 1941 年 1 月在美國國會發表的演說。

The following speech was delivered by US President Roosevelt in the Congress in January 1941.

民主的生活方式目前正在世界各地遭到直接的進攻——或者是武力的進攻，或者是秘密散佈的惡毒宣傳的進攻。散佈這種宣傳的是那些企圖在仍然維持著和平的國家中破壞團結挑起不和的人。十六個月來，這種進攻已在數目驚人的一批大小獨立國家中毀掉了整個民主生活的方式。進攻者仍在步步進逼，威脅著大大小小的其它國家。

The democratic way of life is at this moment being directly assailed in every part of the world - assailed either by arms or by secret spreading of poisonous propaganda by those who seek to destroy unity and promote discord in nations that are still at peace. During 16 long months this assault has blotted out the whole pattern of democratic life in an appalling number of independent nations, great and small. And the assailants are still on the march, threatening other nations, great and small.

當務之急是，我們的行動和我們的政策都應首先針對(幾乎是專門針對)如何對付這種來自國外的危險，因為我們所有的國內問題現在都已成為這一逼近眉睫的問題的一個部分。

The need of the moment is that our actions and our policy should be devoted primarily—almost exclusively—to meeting this foreign peril. For all our domestic problems are now a part of the great emergency.

我們最有效和最直接的任務，是充當他們[那些現已與侵略國實際作戰的國家]和我們自己的兵工廠。他們不需人力，他們所需的是價值以十億美元計的防衛武器。

Our most useful and immediate role is to act as an arsenal for them as well as for ourselves. They do not need manpower, but they do need billions of dollars' worth of the weapons of defense.

杜魯門 Harry Truman

8/5/1884 – 26/12/1972



杜魯門是美國第 32 任總統羅斯福於第 4 屆任期內的副總統，在羅斯福於任期內逝世後接替了美國總統一職，成為了第 33 任美國總統，任期為 1945-1953 年。 Harry Truman was the Vice President of the United States for the fourth term of Franklin Roosevelt, the 32nd President of the United States, and assumed the presidency as the 33rd President of the United States upon the death of Roosevelt, holding office from 1945 to 1953.

杜魯門上台後不久就需要面對與共產主義勢力之間矛盾複雜的戰後問題，包括應否趕在蘇聯參與對日戰爭前，對日本動用原子彈，以避免蘇聯參與對日戰爭。 Upon gaining office, Truman faced complex post-war issues against the communists. For example, he needed to decide whether the US should use atomic bombs on Japan before the Soviets declared war on Japan in order to prevent Soviet intervention in the war against Japan.

杜魯門在任期內對美國外交政策帶來了重大的意義，奠定了美國在往後數十年間的外交政策。其於 1947 年發表了「杜魯門主義」，提供 4 億美元予希臘及土耳其對抗當地的共產主義派別，同時確立了美國作為世界警察的角色，圍堵共產主義在世界各地的擴張。此外，其又於 1948 年推出了「馬歇爾計劃」，提供 130 億美元援助歐洲，以避免惡劣的經濟環境助長共產主義擴張。

During his term in office, Truman played a vital role in pinning down America's foreign policy for the following decades. In 1947, he announced the Truman Doctrine, which included the provision of US\$400 million in aids for parties against the communists in Greece and Turkey, and the confirmation of America's role as global policeman, in order to keep the spread of communism in check. In 1948, he also proposed the Marshall Plan, which was to provide US\$13 billion in aids for European countries with a view to preventing communism from spreading rapidly under difficult economic circumstances.

在軍事方面，杜魯門與西歐國家建立了緊密的軍事合作關係，於 1949 年建立了以美國為領導角色的北大西洋公約組織。而且，在 1950 年韓戰爆發後，杜魯門亦主張美國透過聯合國派兵到朝鮮半島作戰。

Militarily speaking, the Truman administration established close military ties with Western European countries. In 1949, it established the North Atlantic Treaty Organization with the US as the leader. After the outbreak of the Korean War in 1950, Truman also advocated American involvement in the Korean Peninsula through the United Nations.

以下內容節錄自美國總統杜魯門在 1947 年 3 月 12 日發表的演說。

The following extract is adapted from a speech delivered by US President Harry Truman on 12 March 1947.

美國已接到希臘政府有關財政和經濟援助的緊急要求。今天希臘這個國家的生存，受到共產黨領導的數千武裝人員恐怖活動的威脅，他們在很多地點，特別是沿著希臘北部邊境，對抗政府的管轄。

The United States has received from the Greek Government an urgent appeal for financial and economic assistance. The very existence of the Greek state is today threatened by the terrorist activities of several thousand armed men, led by Communists, who defy the government's authority at a number of points, particularly along the northern boundaries.

如果這些在非常不利的情勢下奮鬥已久的國家，居然失去他們為之付出重大感性的勝利成果，那真是難以言喻的悲劇。自由制度的崩潰和獨立的喪失，不僅對於他們，而且對於全世界，都是一場災難。那些正在竭力維護自由和獨立的毗鄰民族，很快就會為之氣餒，還可能陷於失敗。

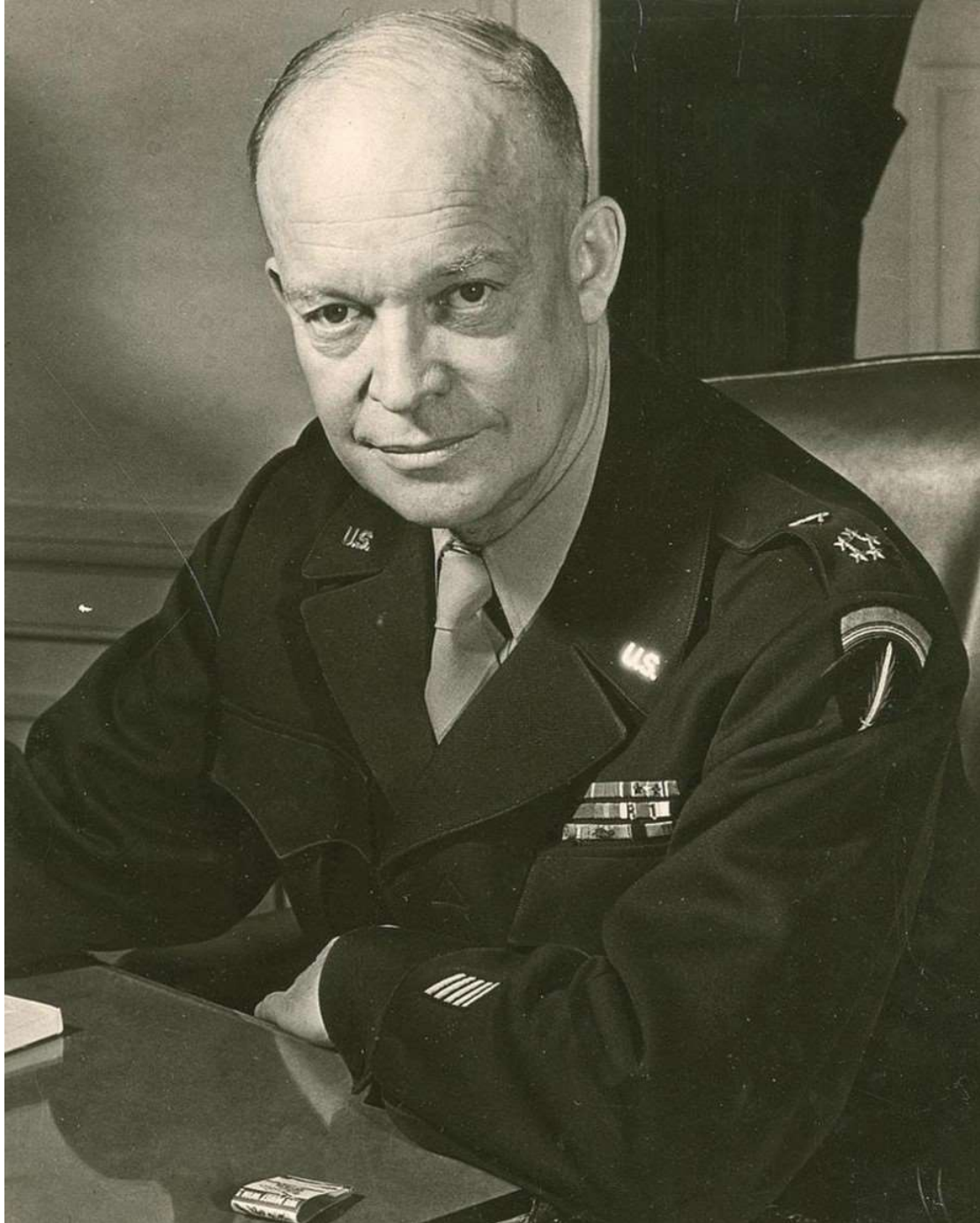
It would be an unspeakable tragedy if these countries, which have struggled so long against overwhelming odds, should lose that victory for which they sacrificed so much. Collapse of free institutions and loss of independence would be disastrous not only for them but for the world. Discouragement and possibly failure would quickly be the lot of neighboring peoples striving to maintain their freedom and independence.

我們必須採取迅速且果斷的行動。因此，我要求國會在 1948 年 6 月 30 日前提供 4 億美元的官方援助予希臘及土耳其。

We must take immediate and resolute action. I therefore ask the Congress to provide authority for assistance to Greece and Turkey in the amount of \$400,000,000 for the period ending June 30, 1948.

艾森豪 Dwight Eisenhower

14/10/1890 – 28/3/1969



艾森豪是第 34 任美國總統(任期為 1953-61 年),軍人出身的他是美國歷史上九位五星上將之一,曾經是第二次世界大戰期間盟軍在歐洲戰區的最高指揮官。

Dwight Eisenhower was the 34th President of the United States from 1953 to 1961. Having served in the military, he was one of the only nine five-star generals in the United States and served as Supreme Commander of the Allied Expeditionary Forces in the European theater.

艾森豪於 1953 年上台後一改杜魯門的外交政策,轉而與共產主義陣營實行較緩和的外交政策,例如在他上任後半年就推動了南韓與北韓簽訂了《朝鮮停戰協定》,使戰爭暫停。此外,他亦都出席了 1955 年的日內瓦會議,與英國、法國、蘇聯三國的領導人會面,達成了「和平共存」的原則。此外,艾森豪於 1959 年也派遣了時任副總統的尼克遜訪問蘇聯,並且於同年接待了來訪的蘇聯領導人赫魯曉夫,使冷戰局面一度改善。

After Eisenhower's rise to presidency, he abandoned Truman's foreign policy and adopted a milder approach to the communist bloc. For instance, Eisenhower facilitating the signing of the Korean Armistice Agreement between North and South Korea only half year into his presidency. Also, he attended the Geneva Summit of 1955 and established the principle of 'peaceful co-existence' with the heads of state of Britain, France and the Soviet Union. In 1959, Eisenhower sent Vice President Nixon to visit the Soviet Union and met Soviet head of state Khrushchev during his visit to the United States, defusing the tense situation of the Cold War.

然而,在改善與蘇聯關係的同時,艾森豪仍然對蘇聯保持敵意及競爭心態。例如其於 1957 年發表了「艾森豪主義」,表明美國會介入中東事務,以彌補英、法衰落所帶來的勢力真空,對抗共產主義在中東的擴張。「艾森豪主義」亦成為了美國介入中東事務的轉捩點。此外,艾森豪在 1959 年更於意大利及土耳其佈署導彈,埋下了日後蘇聯在古巴進行反佈署,導致「古巴導彈危機」出現的伏線。再者,其維持了派偵察機到蘇聯領空偵測的行動,此舉違反了國際法,當 1960 年美國 U-2 型偵察機在蘇聯領空被擊落時,更釀成了「U-2 擊墜事件」,使原定於 1960 年舉行了第二次和談高峰會夭折。

While improving its relationship with the Soviet Union, the US under Eisenhower's rule remained a hostile rival of the USSR. For example, Eisenhower enunciated the Eisenhower Doctrine in 1958 and vowed that the US would fill the power vacuum in the Middle East caused by the decline of France and Britain in order to keep the spread of communism there in check. The Doctrine was a turning point at which the US started getting involved in Middle Eastern affairs. In addition, Eisenhower's deployment of missiles in Italy and Turkey in 1959 contributed to the consequent Soviet ballistic missile deployment in Cuba that triggered the Cuban Missile Crisis.

Moreover, he continued the policy of sending spy planes to Soviet airspace in breach of international law. When an American U-2 spy plane was shot down in Soviet airspace in 1960, the crisis known as the U-2 Incident led to the collapse of a peace summit conference scheduled for that year.

於 1961 年，任期屆滿的艾森豪離任總統之職，及後於 1969 年因病逝世。
Eisenhower finished his term in office as President in 1961 and died in 1969.

以下內容節錄自美國總統艾森豪在 1957 年 1 月 5 日發表的演說。

The following extract is adapted from a speech delivered by US President Dwight Eisenhower on 5 January 1957.

萬一這個地區(意指中東)的國家失去獨立，甚至被與民主對立的外來勢力統治，這將不單是一個地區的悲劇，更是其他眾多自由世界國家的悲劇，使它們的經濟受到近乎致命的打擊。西歐將會面臨危機，情況就好像馬歇爾計劃不曾存在，北大西洋公約組織也不曾存在。亞洲和非洲的自由世界國家亦將同樣受到嚴峻威脅，而中東國家則會失去它們經濟一直賴以維繼的市場。

If the nations of that area [Middle East] should lose their independence, if they were dominated by alien forces hostile to freedom, that would be both a tragedy for the area and for many other free nations whose economic life would be subject to near strangulation. Western Europe would be endangered just as though there had been no Marshall Plan, no North Atlantic Treaty Organization. The free nations of Asia and Africa, too, would be placed in serious jeopardy. And the countries of the Middle East would lose the markets upon which their economies depend.

像其他地方一樣，中東裡面也一般認同美國無意從政治或經濟方面支配其他民族。我們渴望的是一個自由而非充滿奴役的國際環境。另一邊廂，多數甚至全部中東國家都察覺到國際共產主義運動帶來的威脅，並樂於與美國加強合作，來把聯合國提倡的目標在自己國家裡實現，這包括獨立自主、經濟健康和精神發展。

There is general recognition in the Middle East, as elsewhere, that the United States does not seek either political or economic domination over any other people. Our desire is a world environment of freedom, not servitude. On the other hand many, if not all, of the nations of the Middle East are aware of the danger that stems from International Communism and welcome closer cooperation with the United States to realize for themselves the United Nations goals of independence, economic well-being and spiritual growth.

甘迺迪 John Kennedy

29/5/1917 – 22/11/1963



甘迺迪出身於美國政治世家甘迺迪家族，在 1961-63 年間擔任美國第 35 任總統一職。

Born to the Kennedy family prominent in American politics, John Kennedy served as the 35th President of the United States from 1961 to 1963.

甘迺迪任內最大的外交風波就是古巴導彈危機。早於 1961 年 4 月，在甘迺迪的准許下，美國中央情報局協助逃亡到美國的古巴人向卡斯特羅領導的古巴革命政府發動入侵，稱為「豬灣事件」。雖然事件失敗告終，但就大大警剔起卡斯特羅的戒心。往後，卡斯特羅與蘇聯進行合作，允許蘇聯於古巴建立導彈基地。

During his term of office, the Cuban Missile Crisis was the most serious diplomatic crisis. As early as April 1961, the Central Intelligence Agency sponsored Cuban exiles in the United States with Kennedy's permission to invade Cuba under the rule of Fidel Castro. The incident historically known as the Bay of Pigs Invasion ended up failing, but Castro became extremely wary of the United States. As a result, he started cooperating with the Soviet Union and permitted the construction of Soviet missile bases on Cuban soil.

於 1962 年 10 月，美國 U-2 型偵察機偵查到蘇聯在古巴建立導彈基地，甘迺迪面對嚴峻的兩難局面，若放任蘇聯在古巴建立導彈基地，日後將會對美國本土構成重大的威脅；若美國攻擊這些核彈基地以消除威脅，則有機會會導致與蘇聯之間的核子戰爭爆發。最終，甘迺迪與蘇聯領導人赫魯曉夫透過談判方式成功化解危機，赫魯曉夫同意撤回在古巴的導彈，而甘迺迪亦承諾撤回在意大利及土耳其佈署的朱庇特導彈。雙方亦同意建立「熱線」(1963 年)，給予兩國領導人直接的溝通渠道。往後，甘迺迪亦與蘇聯簽訂《禁止核試條約》(1963 年)，緩和了與蘇聯間的核武競賽局面。但與此同時，甘迺迪下命派地面部隊參與越戰，亦導致了美國泥足深陷。

In October 1962, an American U-2 spy plane photographed Soviet missile facilities in Cuba. At that moment, Kennedy faced a dilemma – Soviet missile bases in Cuba would pose a huge threat to the United States if he did nothing in response, but a nuclear war was very likely to break out if the US attacked these missile facilities. In the end, Kennedy managed to resolve the crisis through negotiations with Soviet head of state Khrushchev. Khrushchev agreed to dismantle Soviet offensive weapons in Cuba in exchange for the American dismantlement of all Jupiter ballistic missiles deployed in Italy and Turkey. They also agreed to set up a hotline (1963) as a direct channel of communication between the two leaders. After that, Kennedy signed the Nuclear Test Ban Treaty (1963) and reduced the tension of the nuclear arms race between the two superpowers. Meanwhile, Kennedy deployed US military forces to fight in the Vietnam War that kept the US trapped.



至 1963 年 11 月 22 日，甘迺迪在美國德州訪問時遭到槍手行刺，終年 46 歲。
On 22 November 1963, Kennedy was shot to death while on a political trip to Texas,
the US, dying at the age of 46.

尼克遜 Richard Nixon

9/1/1913 – 22/4/1994



尼克遜在 1953-61 年間擔任第 36 任美國副總統，至 1969-74 年間則成為第 37 任美國總統。

Richard Nixon served as Vice President of the United States from 1953 to 1961 and the 37th President of the United States from 1969 to 1974.

尼克遜多次訪問外國，改善了與不少國家間的關係。1959 年，在其擔任副總統時就到訪了蘇聯，及後成為總統後亦在 1972 年再訪蘇聯，並於同年與蘇聯達成了《第一階段限制戰略武器條約》，緩和雙方的軍備競賽。除了訪問蘇聯，尼克遜也訪問了中國，打破了中美關係的僵局。此外，尼克遜亦決定了美國將在 1973 年前完全撤回在越南的軍隊，擺脫越戰。尼克遜積極且友善的外交政策對於營造 1970 年代冷戰的低盪局面起了重大的意義。

Nixon made many international trips and improved the relationship of the US with other countries. In 1959, he visited the Soviet Union as Vice President. In 1972, he made a trip there again, but this time as President, and concluded the SALT I Treaty with the Soviets in an attempt to neutralize the arms race between the two superpowers. Apart from trips to the Soviet Union, Nixon also visited China and broke the deadlock between China and the US. In addition, it was Nixon who decided that the US would completely withdraw its troops from Vietnam and stop its intervention in the Vietnam War before 1973. His proactive and friendly attitude shown in his foreign policy played an important role in shaping the détente in the 1970s.

然而，受著政治醜聞影響，尼克遜於 1974 年宣佈辭任美國總統一職，成為了美國歷史上首位也是唯一一位辭職的總統。

Nevertheless, Nixon resigned from office in 1974 amid political scandals and became the first and only President of the United States to resign.

卡特 Jimmy Carter

1/10/1924 - 至今



卡特於 1977 就任為第 39 任美國總統，任期至 1981 年。

Carter was elected the 39th President of the United States in 1977 and his term of office lasted until 1981.

卡特時期，原本卡特政府已經與蘇聯就第二階段限制戰略武器談判達成共識，然而，隨著蘇聯於 1979 年入侵阿富汗，美國國會否決了《第二階段限制戰略武器條約》，同時，卡特政府亦採取杯葛及抵制的措施以示不滿，例如於 1980 年聯同北約成員國集體杯葛由蘇聯舉行的莫斯科奧運會，並對蘇聯採取糧食禁運。此外，在 1980 年，卡特也發表了「卡特主義」，表明會利用軍事行動以擊退任何有意控制波斯灣地區的外來勢力，使「新冷戰」時期來臨。

During his presidency, the Carter administration reached a consensus with the Soviet Union on SALT II but the US Senate refused to ratify the SALT II Treaty in response to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in 1979. The Carter administration also expressed its dissatisfaction through boycotts. For example, in 1980, the US boycotted the 1980 Summer Olympics in Moscow with other NATO member states and imposed a grain embargo against the Soviets. In the same year, Carter also enunciated the Carter Doctrine, claiming that the United States would use military force, if necessary, to defend the Persian Gulf against any outside force attempting to control the region. His speech marked the beginning of the New Cold War.

儘管卡特時期，由於蘇聯入侵阿富汗，使美國與蘇聯關係愈走愈遠，但卡特政府就成功於 1978 年與中國建交，中美貿易日愈頻繁。

Despite the increasing estrangement between the US and the USSR during Carter's term of office due to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, the Carter administration established diplomatic relations with China in 1978 and the two countries had strengthened their trade ties since then.

列根 Ronald Reagan

6/2/1911 – 5/6/2004



列根於 1980 年美國總統選舉中擊敗了尋求連任的卡特，成為了第 40 任美國總統，任期是 1981-89 年。

Winning the 1980 Presidential Election over Carter seeking reelection, Ronald Reagan served as the 40th President of the United States from 1981 to 1989.

列根放棄了前幾任美國總統的和平外交政策，轉而採取強硬外交政策，其政府以「唯有實力才能贏得和平」的政策為名，大規模擴軍。於 1983 年 3 月，美國總統列根於電視節目發表有關於「戰略防禦計劃」的演說，打算利用太空的人造衛星及地面的地對空導彈進行多層次的攔截，以保衛美國及其盟國。因此，美國邀請了許多盟國作出不同程度的參與，如英國、意大利、以色列及日本等。「星戰計劃」的提出令蘇聯大為緊張，掀起了新一輪的軍備競賽，更將競賽場地由地球移至太空，短期內惡化了大國的關係。

Reagan abandoned the foreign policy of peace pursued by his immediate predecessors and adopted a hard-line approach to foreign affairs. Under the slogan 'Peace through strength', the Reagan administration massively expanded the US military. In March 1983, Reagan announced the Strategic Defense Plan in a nationally televised speech, claiming that the US would deploy satellites in Space and surface-to-air missiles on the ground to protect the US and its allies from attack by missiles. For the program, the US invited input from many of its allies, including Britain, Italy, Israel and Japan. The Strategic Defense Plan made the Soviets anxious and marked the beginning of a new phase of the arms race that escalated to the space level, rapidly aggravating the relationship between the US and the USSR.

儘管在 1985 年蘇聯領導人戈爾巴喬夫上台後，美、蘇關係有所改善。列根與戈爾巴喬夫在 1985-87 年間多次會晤，後來亦簽訂了《中程導彈裁撤條約》(1987 年)，以限制雙方的導彈數量。然而，列根一直保持其強硬外交政策，例如 1986 年發表了「列根主義」，主張美國與蘇聯爭奪第三世界國家的勢力，援助第三世界的親美右翼政府以對抗共產蘇聯的勢力。

It was true that US-USSR relations showed signs of improvement after Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's rise to power in 1985. Reagan and Gorbachev met for multiple times in the period 1985-87 and signed the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty in 1987 to put a cap on the number of missiles possessed by the two superpowers. Nevertheless, Reagan maintained his hard-line stance on foreign affairs and enunciated the Reagan Doctrine in 1986, which suggested that the US would strive to solicit support from Third World countries and provide aid for pro-US right-wing governments there to diminish Soviet influence in those regions.

史太林 Joseph Stalin

18/12/1878 – 5/3/1953



史太林生於 1878 年，年青時畢業於神學院，後成加入俄國社會民主工黨，跟隨列寧為首的布爾什維克派別。至 1917 年十月革命成功後，史太林成為了 7 名蘇聯共產黨中央政治局委員之一，及至 1922 年蘇聯成立，史太林成為了總書記。

Born in 1878, Joseph Stalin in childhood graduated from a spiritual training institution and joined the Russian Social-Democratic Labour Party, aligning himself with Vladimir Lenin's Bolsheviks. After the successful October Revolution of 1917, Stalin became one of the seven members of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. Upon establishment of the USSR in 1922, Stalin was appointed the party's new General Secretary.

於兩次大戰期間，史太林一方面從政治上剷除異己，實行了大規模的清黨，使托洛斯基、季諾維也夫等開國功臣被開除出黨。另一方面，其於經濟方面進行了多個五年計劃，成為將蘇聯打造成為工業強國，為大戰作好了準備。與此時期，史太林一度打破了蘇聯外交孤立的狀況，於 1934 年加入了由資本主義國家掌控的國際聯盟，但後來卻因在 1939 年與德國簽訂《互不侵犯條約》及入侵芬蘭而被除去會籍。

During the inter-war period, from a political perspective, Stalin eliminated dissidents by kicking potent party members such as Leon Trotsky and Grigory Zinoviev out of the party. From an economic perspective, Stalin implemented several Five-Year Plans to transform the Soviet Union into an industrial power ready for another world war. Meanwhile, the Soviet Union under Stalin's rule once broke the diplomatic isolation it faced and joined the capitalist-dominated League of Nations in 1934. However, in 1939, the Soviet Union was stripped of its membership of the League for signing the Nazi-Soviet Non-aggression Pact and invading Finland.

於第二次世界大戰初期，史太林與納粹德國保持了和平的關係，但至 1941 年德國實行巴巴羅薩作戰計劃，偷襲蘇聯後，史太林下命奮勇抗戰，並憑藉著多個五年計劃奠下的經濟基礎，成功抵抗了德國的入侵，後來更成功反攻德國，同時赤化了東歐多個國家，使蘇聯成為了東歐霸主。

At the beginning of the Second World War, Stalin maintained a peaceful relationship with Nazi Germany. However, after Germany carried out Operation Barbarossa and launched a sudden attack on the Soviet Union in 1941, Stalin mounted stiff resistance against the Nazis and the country managed to counter the German invasion. In the end, the Soviet Union launched a successful counteroffensive against Germany and turned a number of Eastern European countries communist, emerging as the leader of Eastern Europe.

於第二次世界大戰後，史太林多次批評資本主義國家，認為資本主義是導致大戰的根源，亦正正因為史太林與資本主義國家針鋒相對的態度，以及積極支援世界共產主義革命的傳播，結果難以避免地形成了冷戰。

After the Second World War, Stalin repeatedly criticized capitalist countries and personally considered capitalism the root cause of world wars. His unyielding attitude towards capitalist countries and active support for communist revolution inevitably contributed to the Cold War.

以下是 1946 年 2 月史太林在莫斯科選民大會上所發表的演說。

The following extract is adapted from a speech delivered in February 1946 by Stalin at an election meeting in Moscow.

如果以為第二次世界大戰是偶然發生的，或者是由於某些國家領導人犯了錯誤而發生的，那就不正確了，雖然錯誤確實是有過的。其實，這次戰爭是世界各種經濟和政治勢力在現代壟斷資本主義基礎上發展的必然產物。馬克思主義者不止一次地說過，資本主義的世界經濟體系包含著危機和軍事衝突的因素，因此現代世界資本主義並不是平穩地均衡地向前發展，而是經歷著危機和戰禍的。問題在於，各資本主義國家發展的不平衡，通常經過相當時期就要劇烈破壞世界資本主義體系內部的均勢，那些認為自己沒有足夠的原料產地和銷售市場的資本主義國家，通常就要用武力來改變這種狀況，重新劃分「勢力範圍」，以求有利於自己。因而，資本主義世界就分裂為兩個敵對的營壘而進行戰爭。

It would be wrong to think that the Second World War broke out accidentally, or as a result of blunders committed by certain statesmen, although blunders were certainly committed. As a matter of fact, the war broke out as the inevitable result of the development of world economic and political forces on the basis of present-day monopolistic capitalism. Marxists have more than once stated that the capitalist system of world economy contains the elements of a general crisis and military conflicts, that, in view of that, the development of world capitalism in our times does not proceed smoothly and evenly, but through crises and catastrophic wars. The point is that the uneven development of capitalist countries usually leads, in the course of time, to a sharp disturbance of the equilibrium within the world system of capitalism, and that group of capitalist countries regards itself as being less securely provides with raw materials and markets usually attempts to change the situation and to redistribute "spheres of influence" in its own favour -- by employing armed force. As a result of this, the capitalist world is split into two hostile camps, and war breaks out between them.

赫魯曉夫 Nikita Khrushchev

17/4/1894 – 11/9/1971



赫魯曉夫生於 1894 年，在 1953 年史太林逝世後繼任蘇共中央委員會第一書記，任期至 1964 年。

Born in 1894, Nikita Khrushchev succeeded Stalin after his death and served as First Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union from 1953 to 1964.

其於上台後，積極進行去史太林化的政策，在 1956 年嚴厲批評史太林在統治時期濫用職權、殘暴不仁、決策失誤，更將史太林遺體從陵墓中挖出來拉到火葬場焚燒。赫魯曉夫的舉動不但引起了國內史太林支持者的不滿，同時也促使與毛澤東關係開始決裂，於 1960 年代末，蘇聯撤回了過千名援華的專家及取消多份合同。

After his rise to power, Khrushchev pushed for de-Stalinization. In 1956, Khrushchev publicly criticized Stalin for his abuse of power, brutality and misguided decisions during his rule. Soon thereafter, the body of Stalin was removed from his mausoleum and burned in a crematorium. Khrushchev's actions not only upset Stalin supporters in the nation, but also led to the Sino-Soviet split and the estrangement between Mao Zedong and him. In the late 1960s, the Soviet Union withdrew over 1,000 experts from China and terminated a number of contracts.

然而，在與西方國家的關係方面，赫魯曉夫亦有其貢獻。赫魯曉夫放棄了史太林時期的強硬外交政策，轉而主張與西方國家和平共存，例如於 1955 年日內瓦會議中提出了「和平共處」、「和平競賽」和「和平過渡」的「三和路線」，營造出「日內瓦精神」，使蘇聯與西方國家關係一度改善。而且，赫魯曉夫亦於 1959 年訪問美國，成為到訪美國的首位蘇聯領導人。

However, Khrushchev contributed considerably to the reconciliation between the Soviet Union and the West. He abandoned Stalin's hard-line diplomatic approach and proposed peaceful co-existence with the West. For instance, at the Geneva Summit of 1955, he put forward the 'three peacefuls', namely 'peaceful co-existence', 'peaceful competition' and 'peaceful transition', that shaped the 'Geneva spirit' and improved the relationship between the Soviet Union and the West. In addition, Khrushchev became the first Soviet head of state to visit the United States in 1959.

至 1960 年代初，為回應美國在土耳其及意大利的導彈佈署，赫魯曉夫亦於古巴佈置導彈，但此舉就導致了美國的強烈不滿，引致了「古巴導彈危機」(1962 年)出現，美、蘇幾乎開戰。危機最終得到平息，美國與蘇聯之間在 1963 年建立起「熱線」以改善雙方關係。

In the early 1960s, Khrushchev deployed ballistic missiles in Cuba in response to the American deployment of missiles in Turkey and Italy. His decision greatly upset the United States and led to the Cuban Missile Crisis (1962) that brought the two countries

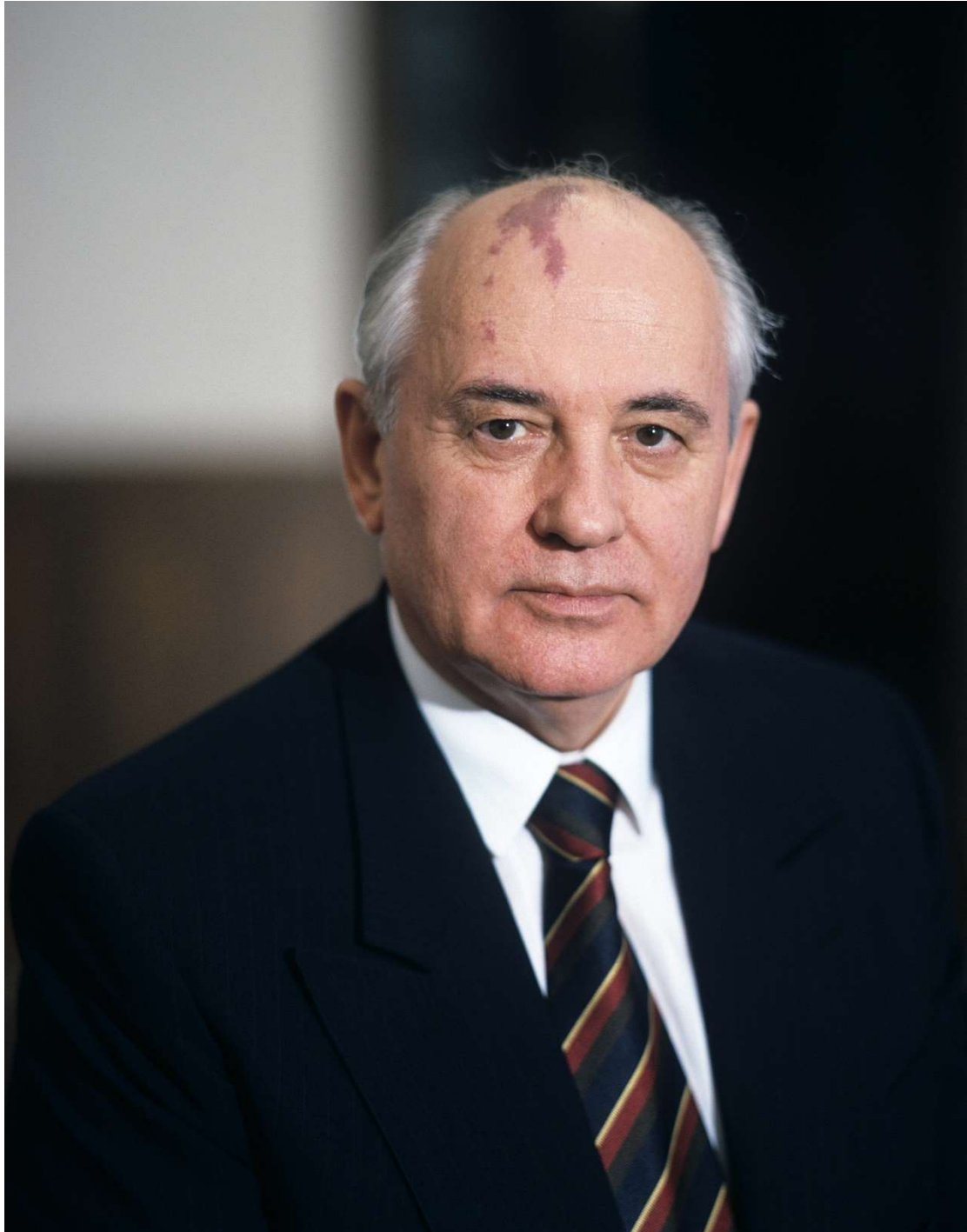
to the brink of war. In the end, the crisis was resolved and a hotline was set up between the two countries to improve their relationship.

1964 年，布里茲涅夫發動政變，將正在黑海度假的赫魯曉夫解除職務，使赫魯曉夫被迫下台，軟禁於鄉間至其 77 歲逝世。

In 1964, Leonid Brezhnev started a coup to remove Khrushchev, who was on vacation in the Black Sea, from power. Following his ousting, Khrushchev was put under house arrest in rural area until his death at the age of 77.

戈爾巴喬夫 Mikhail Gorbachev

2/3/1931 - 至今



戈爾巴喬夫於 1985 年成為蘇聯共產黨中央委員會總書記，僅以 54 歲之齡成為了蘇聯最年輕的領導人。

Mikhail Gorbachev became General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in 1985. Assuming leadership at the age of 54, he was the youngest leader of the Soviet Union.

戈爾巴喬夫上台後隨即帶來了大規模的變革，其成就在外交方面尤其顯著。戈爾巴喬夫於 1985 年上台後隨即與美國總統列根及英國首相戴卓爾夫人會面，於 1989 年的馬爾他會議中，更與美國總統布殊宣布「將冷戰丟入地中海」，宣告冷戰的結束。正正基於其致力推動和平，改善國際關係，戈爾巴喬夫於 1990 年獲諾貝爾和平獎。

After rising to power, Gorbachev launched sweeping reforms that demonstrated significant achievements in diplomatic aspect. Upon taking over leadership in 1985, Gorbachev arranged meetings with US President Ronald Reagan and British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. At the Malta Summit of 1989, Gorbachev declared that 'the Cold War would be dumped down to the bottom of the Mediterranean Sea' and announced the end of the Cold War with US President George Bush. For his effort to bring about peace and improve international relations, Gorbachev was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1990.

此外，在軍事方面，戈爾巴喬夫於 1988 年撤回在阿富汗的軍隊，同時在其努力下，與美國在 1987 年簽訂《中程導彈裁撤條約》，並且重新推動苦無成果的歐洲常規裁軍談判，最終於 1990 年促使了華沙公約成員國與北約成員國簽訂《歐洲常規裁軍條約》，對於實現放棄軍事對峙貢獻良多。

In military aspect, Gorbachev withdrew Soviet troops from Afghanistan in 1988 and contributed to the signing of the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty with the United States in 1987. He also restarted the difficult disarmament talks on conventional armed forces and facilitated the signing of the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe by Warsaw Pact and NATO member states. It was clear that he contributed significantly to the end of military confrontation between the two blocs.

然而，戈爾巴喬夫的國內政治改革導致了蘇聯的解體。戈爾巴喬夫推動「開放」的政治改革，修改了蘇聯憲法，引入民主，結束了一黨專政，同時默許了東歐的自由化運動，促使東歐變天。然而，戈爾巴喬夫的改革導致了傳統派的不滿，更發動政變解除戈爾巴喬夫的職務。儘管政變以失敗告終，但蘇聯內部的分離勢力已經勢不可擋，各加盟共和國已經蠢蠢欲動。戈爾巴喬夫為了避免內戰爆發，於 1991 年 12 月宣布辭去蘇聯總統之職，蘇聯亦告瓦解。

However, Gorbachev's political reform contributed to the dissolution of the Soviet

Union. Under the theme of 'glasnost', he not only amended the constitution and replaced one-party dictatorship with democracy, but also tolerated the liberalization of Eastern Europe and led to political upheavals there. His radical reform greatly upset conservatives in the party, who made a coup attempt to remove him from power. Although the August Coup ended in failure, the separatist forces had already built up irresistible momentum and the Union Republics were eager to gain independence. In order to prevent a civil war, Gorbachev announced his resignation in December 1991 that was followed by the dissolution of the Soviet Union.

除此以外，戈爾巴喬夫於經濟方面也推行「重建」的經濟政策，著重重工業發展，但卻導致輕工業產品短缺，國內出現了「麵包荒」、「肥皂荒」等，通貨膨脹問題嚴重。經濟改革的失敗也是戈爾巴喬夫管治的一大污點。

In addition to Glasnost, Gorbachev introduced the economic policy of 'Perestroika' and put great emphasis on heavy industries, which led to the shortage of light industry products such as bread and soap and caused rampant inflation. The failure of Gorbachev's economic reform was also a blot on his administration.

葉利欽 Boris Yeltsin

1/2/1931 – 23/4/2007



葉利欽於是第一任俄羅斯聯邦總統，任期為(1991-1999 年)。

Boris Yeltsin was the first President of the Russian Federation from 1991 to 1999.

於 1990 年 5 月的俄羅斯聯邦舉行第一次人民代表大會中，葉利欽已經當選為俄羅斯聯邦的最高蘇維埃主席。但由於在蘇共第二十八屆大會上，葉爾欽提出的社會改革方案未能獲得大會接納，葉利欽退出了蘇聯共產黨。至 1991 年 6 月，葉利欽在俄羅斯聯邦總統選舉中，贏得選舉，獲任為第一任俄羅斯聯邦總統。

As early as May 1990, Yeltsin was elected chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic in the first session of the Congress of People's Deputies. However, his social reform proposal was not passed at the 28th Congress of the Community Party of the Soviet Union, and he left the party in response. In June 1991, Yeltsin won the Russian presidential election and was elected the President of the Russian Federation.

至 8 月 19 日，蘇聯的保守派發動政變，解除戈爾巴喬夫職務，並軟禁戈爾巴喬夫時，葉利欽帶領軍、民反對叛變，並最終在葉利欽的帶領下化解了危機，救出了戈爾巴喬夫。「八一九事變」後，戈爾巴喬夫的大權旁落，葉利欽權力已經凌駕戈爾巴喬夫。於 8 月 24 日，葉利欽下命蘇聯共產黨停止運作。

On 19 August, when Soviet conservatives staged a coup in an attempt to remove Gorbachev from power and put him under house arrest, Yeltsin put up civil and military assistance against the coup attempt and the crisis was resolved under Yeltsin's leadership. After the August Coup, Yeltsin usurped Gorbachev as the de facto leader. On 24 August, Yeltsin suspended all activities of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

同年 12 月 8 日，俄羅斯總統葉利欽聯同白俄羅斯及烏克蘭兩個加盟共和國的領導人已經簽訂《別洛韋日協議》，脫離蘇聯獨立，並成立獨立國家聯合體以取代之，蘇聯已經名存實亡。及後，在葉利欽的強權上，其要求戈爾巴喬夫宣布職去蘇聯總統職位，並將國家權力交予俄羅斯總統，葉利欽正式取得國家最大權力。

On 8 December 1991, Yeltsin as President of Russia signed the Belavezha Accords with the leaders of Belarus and Ukraine, announcing the independence of their countries from the Soviet Union and the establishment of the Commonwealth of Independent States as replacement. At this point, the Soviet Union served no real purpose anymore. Soon thereafter, Yeltsin forced Gorbachev to resign and transfer his power to the President of Russia, officially becoming the top leader of the country.

戴高樂 Charles de Gaulle

22/11/1890 – 9/11/1970



戴高樂是第 18 任法國總統，任期為 1959-69 年。

Charles de Gaulle served as the 18th President of France from 1959 to 1969.

戴高樂以軍人身份出身，於 1945 年 9 月法國第四共和國成立時，被選為臨時政府總理，但後來因以法國共產黨為首的左派反對其制定加強總統權力的憲法，被迫辭去職位。

De Gaulle used to serve in the military and was elected Provisional Prime Minister when the French Fourth Republic was established in September 1945. However, he was forced to resign when left-wing parties led by the French Communist Party campaigned against his constitutional amendment to strengthen the power of the president.

至 1958 年，法國通過新憲法，建立第五共和國時，戴高樂於選舉中獲得絕對的優勢而當選為首任共和國總統。於戴高樂當選後，其繼續加強與西德、意大利等內六國國家的合作。但對於英國申請加入合作，則一直抱抗拒的態度，於 1963 年及 1967 年兩度拒絕英國的申請，至 1969 年戴高樂下台後，英國才能於 1973 年加入歐洲共同體。

In 1958, when the Fifth Republic was established and the new constitution was passed, de Gaulle won an absolute majority in the election and became the first President of the Republic. After being elected to office, de Gaulle continued to strengthen France's ties with the Inner Six countries such as West Germany and Italy, but he remained unwilling to accept British participation in the cooperation and vetoed British application for membership twice in 1963 and 1967. After de Gaulle stepped down in 1969, Britain could finally join the European Community in 1973.

戴高樂在外交上亦拒絕追隨美國，堅持走獨立外交政策，例如於 1964 年與中華人民共和國建交，成為了首個與中華人民共和國建交的西方大國。此外，戴高樂亦宣佈法國亦退出北約的軍事組織，僅保留政治組織資格。

In diplomatic aspect, de Gaulle also refused to follow the United States and maintained independence in his foreign policy. For example, in 1964, France under his leadership established diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China, being the first Western power to do so. During his term of office, France also withdrew from the NATO Military Command Structure, but remained within the organization.

戴卓爾夫人 Margaret Thatcher

13/10/1925 – 8/4/2013



戴卓爾夫人是 1979-1990 年期的英國首相，綽號「鐵娘子」，是英國第一位女首相，也是 20 世紀期間連任時間最長的首相。

Dubbed the Iron Lady, Margaret Thatcher served as Prime Minister of the United Kingdom from 1979 to 1990. She was the first female British prime minister and the longest-serving British prime minister of the 20th century.

戴卓爾夫人上台後，隨即面對中國收回香港主權的問題。戴卓爾害怕回歸問題而導致大批香港人湧入英國，故明確聲明香港市民沒有英國居留權。於 1982 年，戴卓爾夫人就香港前途問題而到訪中國，儘管戴卓爾夫人宣稱英國擁有香港及九龍半島的主權，但鄧小平就明確表示香港主權是屬於中國，沒有談判餘地。至 1983 年，戴卓爾夫人就提出「主權換治權」的方案，英國承認中國擁有香港的主權，以換取中國承認英國對香港的管治權。最終，在中國的強硬堅持下，中國於 1997 年恢復對香港的管治，但就確明了「一國兩制」、「高度自治」、「港人治港」等原則。

Upon coming into office, Thatcher was confronted with the question of Hong Kong. Worried that the handover would lead to the influx of Hong Kong people into Britain, she first expressly stated that Hong Kong citizens were not entitled to the right of abode in Britain. In 1982, Thatcher visited China to discuss the question of Hong Kong. Throughout their meeting, Thatcher proclaimed British sovereignty over Hong Kong Island and Kowloon, but Deng Xiaoping expressed clearly that the sovereignty of Hong Kong belonged to China and that was non-negotiable. In 1983, Thatcher proposed an exchange of sovereignty for administration, that is to say, Britain would recognize China's sovereignty on Hong Kong in exchange for China's recognition of a British administration post-handover. At the insistence of China, it was agreed that China would resume the exercise of sovereignty over Hong Kong in 1997 with the principles of 'One Country, Two Systems', 'a high degree of autonomy' and 'Hong Kong ruling Hong Kong'.

在英國在歐洲共同體的參與一事上，戴卓爾夫人是歐洲共同體內的反對派，對於許多歐洲共同體的政策及合作均持保守的態度，例如 1985 年法、西德等國簽訂《申根公約》，廢除邊境關卡管制時，英國也未有簽訂。而且，戴卓爾亦多次批評歐洲共同體的合作會損害國家主權及民族身份。

With respect to British involvement in the European Community, Thatcher was a Eurosceptic and had reservations about a number of policies and cooperation within the European Community. For example, in 1985, the Schengen Agreement was signed to abolish border checks by France, West Germany and some other countries, but not Britain. In addition, Thatcher repeatedly criticized the European Community for jeopardizing sovereignty and national identity.

雅克·德洛爾 Jacques Delors

20/7/1925 – 現今



雅克·德洛爾是法國政治家、經濟學家，於 1985-94 年間擔任歐洲委員會主席。
Jacques Delors is a French politician and economist who served as President of the European Commission from 1985 to 1994.

德洛爾對於推動 20 世紀歐洲經濟一體化起了重大的作用。其受歐洲共同體首腦會議的委託，制定了德洛爾計劃，分三個階段創建歐洲的單一貨幣，希望以歐羅取代各國貨幣，最終於 1999 年歐羅正式推出，落實德洛爾計劃。

Delors played an important role in facilitating European economic integration in the 20th century. He was commissioned at the EC summit to formulate the Delors Plan, which was a three-stage program to create a European single currency to replace all existing European currencies. In 1999, the euro came into existence and symbolized the successful implementation of the Delors Plan.

德洛爾為了促進歐洲經濟一體化的發展，也主張提高對經濟較落後的成員國的資金援助。然而，德洛爾的政策與英國對歐洲共同體的保守態度背道而馳，時任英國首相的戴卓爾夫人與德洛爾經常有辯論。

In order to accelerate European economic integration, Delors also proposed to increase subsidies for less prosperous member states. However, his policy was contrary to the conservative attitude of Britain towards the European Community. Margaret Thatcher, then British Prime Minister, often had fierce debates with Delors on this issue.

溥儀 Puyi

7/2/1906 – 17/10/1967



愛新覺羅·溥儀是普遍被承認的中國最後一位皇帝。

Aisin Gioro Puyi has been widely recognized as the last Emperor of China.

溥儀原是醇親王載灃之子，於 1908 年以 3 歲之齡登位，並由他的父親攝政。4 年後，國內各省均宣佈脫離清廷獨立，加上袁世凱不斷脅迫及勸諭清廷讓溥儀退位，所以他的母親隆裕太后便代溥儀頒佈退位詔書，正式結束滿清在中國的統治。

Puyi was a son of Zaifeng, Prince Chun. In 1908, he reigned at the age of 3 with his father as the regent. Four years later, numerous provinces declared their independence from the Qing Court. At the same time, Yuan Shikai threatened and advised the Qing to let Puyi abdicate. As a result, Empress Dowager Longyu, Puyi's mother, endorsed the Imperial Edict of the Abdication of the Qing Emperor on behalf of Puyi, officially ending Qing rule in China.

退位後，溥儀曾在 1917 年短暫復辟為帝，但復辟因國內出現大量反對聲音而迅速失敗，溥儀在短短 12 日後便再次遜位。

After the abdication, Puyi was restored to the throne for a brief period of time in 1917. However, the restoration failed due to extensive opposition across the country and Puyi abdicated again only twelve days later.

在 1931 年的「九一八事變」後，溥儀受日本邀請成為滿洲國皇帝。雖然溥儀表面被尊為皇帝，實踐上他只是日本的「橡皮圖章」，他必須先得到日本關東軍的批准才能作出所有重大決定。

After the September 18th Incident of 1931, Puyi became Emperor of Manchouguo at the invitation of the Japanese. Despite being given an imperial title, Puyi was nothing more than a 'rubber stamp' controlled by the Japanese. He must seek approval from the Japanese Kwantung Army before making any important decision.

日本在 1945 年戰敗投降後，一心打算出逃日本的溥儀在瀋陽被蘇聯紅軍逮捕。在拘禁數年後，蘇聯正式將溥儀轉交中國政府，並對他進行約長達 10 年的勞動改造和思想教育，至 1959 年 12 月才獲得釋放。

After the surrender of Japan in 1945, Puyi planned to escape from Japan but was captured by the Soviet Red Army in Shenyang. After a few years of imprisonment, Puyi was repatriated to China, where he was subjected to 10 years of 'remodeling' and ideological education. He was freed only until December 1959.

至 1967 年，溥儀因腎癌離世，享年 61 歲，他曲折離奇的一生亦劃上句號。

In 1967, Puyi died of kidney cancer at the age of 61. His death marked the end of his intriguing life.

孫中山 Sun Yat-sen

12/11/1866 – 12/3/1925



孫中山是中國革命的先驅，被譽為是「國父」。

Dubbed 'the nation's founding father, Sun Yat-sen was a pioneering revolutionary in China.

孫中山於中國廣東省出生，曾於 1878 年前往美國夏威夷留學，後來於 1883 年入讀香港拔萃書室，再於 1887 年入讀香港西醫書院。

Born in Guangdong, China, Sun studied abroad in Hawaii, the United States in 1878, entered the Diocesan Boys' School in 1883 and was admitted to the Hong Kong College of Medicine for Chinese in 1887.

孫中山於畢業後，曾於澳門、廣州行醫。至 1894 年 6 月，孫中山曾上書李鴻章，提出變革的意見，並要求會面，但卻遭到拒絕。至 11 月，孫中山在美國檀香山創立興中會，提出「驅除韃虜，恢復中華，創立民國，平均地權」的口號，及後在 1895 年將興中會總部設於香港，開始了其革命生涯。至 1905 年，孫中山聯合了多個中國革命組織，包括華興會、光復會等，合組成為中國同盟會，確立以「民生、民族、民權」的三民主義為宗旨。

Upon graduation, Sun worked as a doctor in Macau and Guangzhou. In June 1894, Sun wrote to Li Hongzhang with his suggestions for reforming China and requested to present to him personally, but he was not granted access to Li. In November 1894, Sun founded the Revive China Society in Honolulu with the slogan 'Expel Tatar barbarians, revive Zhonghua, establish a Republic and distribute land equally among the people'. In 1895, he moved the headquarter of the Revive China Society to Hong Kong and started his revolutionary career. In 1905, Sun merged several revolutionary groups such as the Huaxinghui and Guangfuhui into the Revive China Society and founded the Tongmenghui with the Three Principles of the People, namely nationalism, democracy and people's livelihood.

於革命成功前，孫中山遊走於各國之間，一方面爭取列強支持中國的革命活動，同時招募會員及籌集資金。至 1911 年辛亥革命成功後，孫中山於同年 12 月獲選為臨時大總統。然而，為了換取當時掌握軍權的袁世凱支持革命，避免內戰爆發，孫中山犧牲臨時大總統一職予袁世凱，並向袁世凱表示退出政界。

Before any successful revolution attempt took place, Sun travelled to different countries to gain their support for revolutions in China as well as to get new members and donations. After the successful 1911 Revolution, Sun was elected Provisional President in December 1911. However, in order to gain support from Yuan Shikai who controlled the military and prevent a civil war, Sun offered him the position of Provisional President and promised him to withdraw from politics.

隨後，由於 1913 年時任中華民國候任國務總理的宋教仁被殺，孫中山認為事件中袁世凱的嫌疑最大，故力主興師討伐袁世凱，發起了「二次革命」。然而，「二次革命」在力量不足的情況底下迅速被擊破。

In 1913, Prime Minister-designate Song Jiaoren was assassinated and Sun considered Yuan to be the most likely culprit. Therefore, Sun decided to use military action against Yuan and started the Second Revolution, which was crushed quickly due to its inadequacy.

至 1915 年，袁世凱復辟帝制，孫中山聯同多省的軍閥組成「護國軍」，發起討袁戰爭，最終迫使袁世凱取消帝制。袁世凱逝世後，中國陷入軍閥割據及混戰的局面，孫中山曾銳意北伐，但皆無成果。

In 1915, when Yuan attempted to restore monarchy, Sun organized the National Protection Army with some warlords from different provinces and successfully forced Yuan to abdicate. After Yuan's death, China entered the chaotic Warlord Era. Sun was determined to start a northern expedition but his effort only ended up failing.

至 1923 年，孫中山希望爭取蘇聯的資金及軍事援助，而且要求蘇聯放棄在中國的不平等待遇，故推行「聯俄容共」的政策，在 1923 年發表了《孫文越飛聯合宣言》，開展了第一次國共合作。

In 1923, Sun began a policy of having cooperation with the Communist Party of China and building alliance with the USSR in a bid to get Soviet financial and military aids as well as relinquish Russian privileges acquired in China. In 1923, Sun-Joffe Manifesto was signed and it marked the beginning of the First United Front.

至 1925 年孫中山病重，逝世前仍然惦掛革命，遺囑上叮囑「現在革命尚未成功，凡我同志，繼續努力，以求貫徹」。於 3 月 12 日，孫中山逝世，終年 58 歲。

In 1925, Sun fell seriously ill but he still had revolution in his mind. In his political will, he reminded, 'The work of the Revolution is not yet done. Let all our comrades follow my plans and strive on for their consummation.' On 12 March, Sun died at the age of 58.

袁世凱 Yuan Shikai

16/9/1859 – 6/6/1916



袁世凱是民國初期的總統，後來於 1915 年復辟帝制，及後於 1916 年逝世。
Yuan Shikai was the President of the Republic of China in the initial years. He attempted to restore monarchy in 1915 and died in 1916.

袁世凱出身於官宦家族，於 1882 年隨軍出征朝鮮，平定朝鮮叛亂，後來以「通商大臣」身份駐朝鮮。至 1895 年中國於甲午戰爭戰敗後，袁世凱被調回天津，後來在李鴻章的推薦下，負責訓練新軍。

Yuan was born to a bureaucrat's family. In 1882, he was dispatched to Korea to put down riots and later stationed there as trade minister. After China's defeat in the First Sino-Japanese War in 1895, Yuan was recalled to Tianjin and appointed the officer responsible for training the New Army upon the recommendation of Li Hongzhang.

於維新時期(1898 年)，袁世凱出賣康有為、梁啟超等維新派，向慈禧太后通風報信，結果導致多位維新人士被捕殺害，而光緒帝則被軟禁，由慈禧太后重新掌政。
During the Hundred Days' Reform (1898), Yuan betrayed Kang Youwei, Liang Qichao and other reformists by leaking their plan to the Empress Dowager Cixi. As a result, many reformists were arrested and executed, while the Guangxu Emperor was put under house arrest. Cixi then took over the government as regent.

至清末新政(1901-11 年)時期，袁世凱提出多項變革，包括建議廢除科舉、督辦新軍、發展鐵路等，於改革中扮演了重要的角色，亦被為是「北洋新軍之父」。正正由於袁世凱負責訓練新軍，令袁世凱手握軍權，日後能以新軍兵力以迫清帝退位。

During the Late Qing Reform (1901-1911), Yuan played an important role by proposing several reforms, including the abolition of the imperial civil service exam, restructuring of the New Armies and construction of railways. Dubbed the 'father of the Beiyang Army', Yuan was responsible for training new armies and had a tight grip on the command of the army, which allowed him to force the Qing Emperor into abdication later.

於 1911 年辛亥革命後，手握新軍兵力的袁世凱成為了革命黨需要爭取支持的對象。1912 年初，孫中山以臨時大總統一職換取袁世凱支持革命，令袁世凱成為了中華民國的臨時大總統。袁世凱於上台後，逐步收緊權力，加強專政，例如 1913 年解散國民黨、1914 年解散國會及修改《臨時約法》，使總統權力不受約法所約束。至 1915 年，袁世凱更復辟帝制，但此舉遭受全國的強烈反對，最終袁世凱於復辟不足 100 日便需要取消帝制。

After the 1911 Revolution, the revolutionaries were eager to solicit support from Yuan considering his command of the New Armies. In early 1912, Sun relinquished his

provisional presidency in favour of Yuan in exchange for his support for the revolution, making Yuan the new Provisional President of the Republic of China. After assuming presidency, Yuan gradually tightened his grip on the government and established his dictatorship, as exemplified by the disbandment of the Kuomintang in 1913, as well as the dissolution of the National Assembly and the amendment of the Provisional Constitution in pursuit of unfettered power in 1914. In 1915, Yuan attempted to restore monarchy but people across the country expressed their disapproval of his monarchical attempt. Facing widespread opposition, he abandoned the restoration of the monarchy in less than 100 days.

在外交方面，袁世凱於 1915 年受到日本施壓，日本要求袁世凱簽訂《廿一條款》，條款包括日本接收德國在山東的舊有權利、日本在內蒙古的通商權利等。
。鑑於日本軍力的強大，袁世凱的政府未敢與之抗衡，加上袁世凱希望爭取日本支持其復辟之舉，故袁世凱未有完全拒絕「廿一條」。在袁世凱與日本的談判之下，北洋政府於 5 月 9 日與日本簽訂了《中日民四條約》，接受了「二十一條」的部分內容。

In diplomatic aspect, in 1915, the Japanese requested Yuan to sign the Twenty-One Demands, which included accepting Japan's claim to the former German concessions in Shandong and allowing Japanese investments in Inner Mongolia. Due to Japan's enormous military capability and Yuan's desire for Japanese support for his monarchical attempt, he did not show defiance to the Japanese or reject the demands. Instead, Yuan negotiated with the Japanese, and the Beiyang government then signed the 1915 Treaty to meet most of the Japanese Twenty-One Demands on 9 May.

蔣介石 Chiang Kai-shek

31/10/1887 – 5/4/1975



蔣介石是國民黨領袖，是 1927-37 年南京政府掌舵人，至國民黨退守到台灣後，出任中華民國第 1-5 任總統之職。

Chiang Kai-shek was the leader of the Kuomintang (KMT) who headed the Nationalist government in Nanjing from 1927 to 1937. After the nationalists fled to Taiwan, Chiang served five terms as President of the Republic of China.

蔣介石以軍人身份出身，至 1924 年已經成為國民黨黃埔軍校的校長。至 1925 年孫中山逝世後，蔣介石在黨內角色愈見重要，帶領國民黨成功北伐，平定局面。至 1927 年，其主張清黨，取消國民黨內的共產黨人的黨籍，大肆搜捕共產黨人，導致了第一次國共內戰(1927-37 年)的爆發。及後，在日本的步步進逼及國民黨黨員的強硬要求下，蔣介石放棄了「先安內，後攘外」的政策，與共產黨聯合抗日，開展了第二次的國共合作(1937-45 年)。

Beginning his career in the military, Chiang soon became the Commandant of the KMT's Whampoa Military Academy in 1924. After Sun Yat-sen's death in 1925, Chiang became an increasingly influential member of the KMT and the commander of the Northern Expedition, which concluded successfully to unify China. In 1927, his purging of communists, which included expulsion from the party and mass arrests, led to the first phase of the Chinese Civil War (1927-37). However, in the face of Japanese encroachment and the nationalists' firm request, Chiang abandoned his policy of 'internal pacification before external resistance' and started the Second United Front (1937-45) with the communists in resistance to Japanese invasion.

二次大戰後，蔣介石與共產黨就政制等問題未能達成共識，於 1946 年再次爆發內戰。蔣介石領導的國民黨在第二次國共內戰中逐漸失勢，後來兵敗如山倒，最終於 1949 年被迫退守台灣。

After the Second World War, Chiang and the communists failed to reach consensus on issues such as political system, and the two sides resumed their civil war in 1946. Gradually losing their momentum, the nationalists suffered a crushing defeat in the second phase of the Chinese Civil War and retreated to Taiwan in 1949.

在 1927-37 年間的南京政府時期，南京政府在蔣介石帶領下推行了全面的改革，其中草擬了憲法，但由於日本侵華，憲法被迫押後至 1946 年才通過。在經濟方面，儘管蔣介石成功使中國沿海城市發展起來，促進了工商業發展，但也正正由於蔣介石用人唯親，中飽私囊，結果導致了四大家族(蔣、陳、宋、孔)的崛起，壟斷了經濟的發展。在外交方面，蔣介石致力與列強談判，最終在 1943 年開羅會議中成功要求廢止了列強在中國的不平等待遇。

During the Nanjing decade between 1927 to 1938, the Nanjing government implemented sweeping reforms under Chiang's leadership. A constitution was drafted

but was not passed until 1946 due to the Japanese invasion of China. In economic aspect, Chiang succeeded in developing coastal cities as well as commerce and industry, but his nepotism led to the rise of the Four Big Families (Song, Chen, Jiang and Kong) that monopolized the country's economy. In diplomatic aspect, Chiang negotiated with the powers and convinced them to exempt China from unequal treaties at the Cairo Conference of 1943.

毛澤東 Mao Zedong

26/12/1893 – 9/9/1976



毛澤東是中國共產黨的領袖，亦是中華人民共和國於 1949-76 年間的國家領導人。
Mao Zedong was the leader of the Chinese Communist Party and the state leader of the People's Republic of China from 1949 to 1976.

毛澤東是中國共產黨創始人之一，在 1930 年代帶領中國共產黨捱過了國民黨的多次圍剿。至中日戰爭期間，成功逐步扭轉共產黨的劣勢，於二次大戰後能夠與國民黨一爭長短。

Being one of the founding members of the Chinese Communist Party (CCP), Mao led the party to survive multiple encirclement campaigns launched by the Nationalists. During the Second Sino-Japanese War, the tables were turned and the communists were able to compete with the Nationalists after the Second World War.

於 1949 年建國前，毛澤東主張建立一個由不同人士組成的聯合政府，包括在 1946 年召開了全國人民政治協商會議，並且提倡民主、自由等口號。然而，至 1949 年共產黨擊敗國民黨，成立中華人民共和國後，毛澤東則逐步收緊權力及人民自由，大肆發起群眾運動，剷除不同的勢力。例如 1950-52 年發起了土地改革，要求人民批鬥地主；1950-51 年發起了鎮壓反革命運動，打擊國民黨殘餘勢力。至 1954 年全國人民代表大會成立後，人大正式取代了全國人民政治協商會議的權力，中國步向一黨專政，中央集權，中共的行徑與其在建國前的主張背道而馳。

Before the establishment of the PRC in 1949, Mao supported a coalition government with people from different backgrounds. For example, he founded the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC) and used slogans such as 'democracy' and 'freedom'. However, after the defeat of the Kuomintang by the CCP, Mao consolidated his power and limited people's freedom through mass movements, including the Land Reform in 1950-52 that involved purging landlords, and the Campaign to Suppress Counterrevolutionaries in 1950-51 to eradicate the remaining Nationalist elements. Upon the formation of the National People's Congress (NPC), the legislative function of the CPPCC was transferred to the newly-established Congress. This marked the beginning of one-party dictatorship and centralization of power in China, which ran counter to the communists' pledges before the establishment of the PRC.

為了推動社會主義革命，毛澤東銳意提高中國集體化及公有化程度。於第一個五年計劃中，毛澤東號召農民、手工業者成立合作社，逐漸組織合作，並且將大型企業及鐵路收歸國有，落實公有化措施。至 1956 年，毛澤東宣佈中國成為了一個社會主義國家。

In order to accelerate the socialist revolution, Mao was determined to raise the levels of collectivism and public ownership. In the First Five-Year Plan, Mao called upon

peasants and handicraftsmen to form cooperatives, and nationalized large corporations as well as railways in order to put public ownership into practice. In 1956, Mao announced that China had become a socialist country.

然而，在過往改革有顯著成效的情況下，毛澤東愈趨激進及好高騖遠，於 1958 年發動了大躍進，試圖在短期內加強中國的經濟生產。然而，毛澤東領導的大躍進運動慘敗收場，更導致了 1500-3000 萬人死於飢荒，毛澤東亦因此而被迫退居二線。

However, the significance effectiveness of the previous reforms made Mao more radical and ambitious. In 1958, in an attempt to rapidly increase China's national production capacity, Mao launched the Great Leap Forward movement that ended in complete failure and led to 15-30 million deaths by starvation. He was therefore forced to 'retreat to the second line'.

後來，毛澤東不滿劉少奇的調整政策，又煽動國民發起文化大革命，打倒「走資派」，結果使中國步入文化大革命的十年浩劫，政黨機構癱瘓、人民忽視經濟生產，經濟損失達到 5000 億元。至 1976 年毛澤東逝世後，四人幫被捕，文化大革命才宣告落幕。

Frustrated by Liu Shaoqi's subsequent Readjustment policy, Mao incited the people to join the Cultural Revolution and purge 'capitalist roaders', leading to the ten years of turbulence in China that paralyzed the government, prevented people from performing production and caused economic losses amounting to 500 billion yuan. It was until 1976 when Mao died and the Gang of Four was arrested that the Cultural Revolution came to an end.

劉少奇 Liu Shaoyi

24/11/1898 – 12/11/1969



劉少奇於 1959-68 年間擔任中華人民共和國國家主席，於文化大革命期間被批鬥，於拘禁中病逝。

Liu Shaoqi served as Chairman of the People's Republic of China from 1959 to 1968. He was purged during the Cultural Revolution and died in prison.

劉少奇於 1959 年前已經被毛澤東視為是自己的接班人，身居要職，包括全國人民代表大會常務委員會委員長及中國共產黨中央委員會副主席等。至毛澤東領袖的大躍進運動徹底失敗後，由於毛澤東需要為大躍進失敗負上責任，被迫退居二線。於 1959 年 4 月，劉少奇當選為第二屆中華人民共和國主席，成為了名義上的中國國家元首，但真正國家權力仍然掌控於毛澤東手中，因毛澤東仍然擔任中國共產黨中央委員會主席及中國共產黨中央軍事委員會主席。

Before 1959, Liu was deemed by Mao Zedong to be his successor and offered important positions such as Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress (NPC) and Vice Chairman of the Communist Party of China (CCP). After the unsuccessful Great Leap Forward movement, Mao took responsibility for the failure as the leader of the movement and was obliged to 'retreat to the second line'. In April 1959, Liu was elected the second Chairman of the PRC and became the country's de jure head of state. However, Mao still held a firm grip on the government as Chairman of the CCP and the Central Military Commission.

劉少奇於上任後，於 1962 年 1 月的七千人大會上，劉少奇引用了湖南農民的意見，指大躍進失敗是「三分天災，七分人禍」，已經引起了毛澤東的不滿。加上，劉少奇「調整政策」中的「三自一包」，允許農民有自留地耕作，而且有自由市場，並且由農民自負盈虧，包產到戶，結果令到毛澤東認為劉少奇是走資本主義道路，因此被批評為是「走資派」。

After his rise to power, Liu provoked Mao at the '7,000 Cadres Conference' in January 1962 by referring to the opinion of some Hunan peasants and alleging that the cause of the failure of the Great Leap Forward movement was 'three parts natural and seven parts man-made'. In addition, Liu implemented the policy of 'three freedoms and one fixed quota' in the Readjustment, allowing peasants to have their own land, sell their products in a free market, remain self-financing and only fulfill fixed output quotas on the basis of individual households. Mao considered Liu's policy to be adopting the path of capitalism and criticized him as a 'capitalist roader'.

於 1966 年文化大革命爆發，國家主席劉少奇和國務院副總理鄧小平被定性為「資產階級反動路線」的代表，其中劉少奇被視為是「中國的赫魯曉夫」，成為了眾矢之的，備受批鬥。於 1967 年起，劉少奇開始被軟禁在北京家中，至 1969 年 11 月因病逝世，終年 71 歲。

When the Cultural Revolution began in 1966, Liu and Deng Xiaoping, Vice Premier of the PRC, were deemed the leading figures in the 'capitalist reactionary route'. Considered 'China's Khrushchev', Liu became the target of purging and was fiercely criticized. Since 1967, Liu had been put under house arrest in Beijing until he died in November 1969 at the age of 71.

鄧小平 Deng Xiaoping

22/8/1904 – 19/2/1997



鄧小平是 20 世紀末中國的領導人，被譽為是「改革開放總設計師」。

Deng Xiaoping was the head of state of China in the late 20th century who has been dubbed the 'chief architect of the Reform and Opening up'.

鄧小平的人生大起大落，充滿傳奇色彩。其於加入中國共產黨後曾經三落三起。先於 1930 年代初在因堅持毛澤東的路線而被當時掌握中央權力的極左派別批判，被貶為區委巡視員，經歷了第一次的「落」。及後，文化大革命期間，紅衛兵將推行調整政策的劉少奇和鄧小平視為是「走資派」，並且加以批鬥，鄧小平被撤去國務院副總理職位，此為鄧小平第二次下台。後來，在國務院總理周恩來的力薦下，鄧小平於 1973 年恢復了副總理之職位，但隨即受到「四人幫」的針對，於周恩來逝世後再被撤銷黨內外一切職務，經歷第三次下台。

Deng's legendary life was full of ups and downs. After joining the Chinese Communist Party, he experienced 'three ups and three downs'. In the early 1930s, Deng was criticized by the far-left fraction in charge of the central authority for supporting the route of Mao Zedong and demoted to an inspector of district committee. Such demotion marked the first 'down' in his career. During the Cultural Revolution, the Red Guards regarded Deng and Liu Shaoqi as 'capitalist roaders' who implemented the Readjustment program. Purged heavily, Deng was removed from the office as Vice Premier of the PRC. This removal marked the second 'down' in his career. On the recommendation of Premier Zhou Enlai, Deng resumed his position as Vice Premier in 1973 but was soon targeted by the Gang of Four. After Zhou's death, Deng was dismissed from all posts in the party and experienced his third 'down'.

最終，鄧小平於 1977 年 7 月 22 日成功復出，並於 1978 年獲得黨內大多數重要黨員的支持，成為中共建國後第二代領導集團的核心人物。於復出後，鄧小平提出了中國要實踐「有中國特色的社會主義」，推行改革開放，被稱為是「改革開放總設計師」。

In the end, Deng resumed power on 22 July 1977 and became a core member of the second generation of Chinese leadership in 1978 under the support of most influential members in the party. After coming back to power, Deng proposed that China should pursue 'socialism with Chinese characteristics' and implemented the Reform and Opening Up, thus given the name of 'chief architect of the Reform and Opening up'.

儘管鄧小平在經濟上的改革使中國經濟起飛，但其於政治方面仍然趨向保守，其中 1989 年血腥鎮壓學生示威運動的「六四事件」就與作為當時中共最高領導人的他脫不了關係。

Despite the fact that Deng's reform led to China's economic miracle, he was still relatively conservative in terms of politics. As the highest leader of the CCP at the time, he was closely related to the June Fourth Incident of 1989, which was a bloody crackdown on student-led demonstrations.

明治天皇 Emperor Meiji

3/11/1852 – 30/7/1912



明治天皇，名睦仁，生於 1852 年 11 月 3 日，卒於 1912 年 7 月 30 日，是日本第 122 代天皇(1867-1912 年在位)。

Emperor Meiji, whose personal name was Mutsuhito, was born on 3 November 1852 and died on 30 July 1912. He was the 122nd Emperor of Japan (1867-1912).

明治天皇出生於幕末時代，當時日本政權的真正掌舵人仍是德川幕府的政權。於 1860 年代中，隨著倒幕運動的開始，德川幕府開始失去對政權的控制。

Emperor Meiji was born in the Bakamatsu period when the country was dominated by the Tokugawa Shogunate. In the mid 1860s, the anti-bakufu movement started and the Tokugawa Shogunate began to lose its control over the government.

至 1867 年，孝明天皇駕崩，由當時年僅 14 歲的明治天皇繼位。在薩摩、長州等強大藩鎮的擁護下，明治天皇的政權於 1868-69 年間的戊辰戰爭中擊敗了幕府，迫使幕府交還政權予天皇。

In 1867, Emperor Kōmei died and was succeeded by the 14-year-old Emperor Meiji. With the support of some powerful feudal domains such as Satsuma Domain and Choshu Domain, the Meiji administration defeated the Tokunaga Shogunate in the Boshin War of 1868-69, achieving the return of political power to the Imperial Court.

明治天皇於重掌權力後，隨即開啟了大規模現代化改革的「明治維新」時期。日本於明治期間得到了重大的蛻變，迅速崛起成為亞洲以至世界強國，分別於 1894-85 年甲午戰爭及 1904-05 年日俄戰爭中擊敗中國及俄國。

After regaining power, Emperor Meiji soon started the Meiji Restoration, a large-scale modernization effort that dramatically transformed Japan into an Asian and even global power. The emerging power defeated China and Russia in the First Sino-Japanese War of 1894-85 and Russo-Japanese War of 1904-05 respectively.

至 1912 年，明治天皇因糖尿病而逝世，享年 59 歲。其後，其子嘉仁繼任為大正天皇。

In 1912, Emperor Meiji died of diabetes at the age of 59 and was succeeded by his son Yoshihito, who is more well known as Emperor Taisho.

山縣有朋 Yamagata Aritomo

14/6/1838 – 1/2/1922



山縣有朋是武士出身，在推翻幕府一事上具有重要性，是明治天皇取回權力的重要功臣之一，被視為是「元老」。

Yamagata Aritomo used to be a samurai who played an important role in helping Emperor Meiji topple the Tokugawa Shogunate, thus becoming one of the Genro.

山縣有朋於 1889-91 年間及 1898-1900 年間兩度出任日本首相一職，是日本擁有憲法後的第一位首相。其主張加強天皇及軍人權力，建立專制管治模式。於首次就任首相時，山縣有朋內閣就擬定了《教育敕語》，灌輸忠君愛國思想。及至第二次出任首相時，其內閣又通過了「軍部大臣現役武官制」，規定內閣的海、陸軍大臣職位必須要有現役軍官出任，否則內閣便不能成立，藉此箝制內閣，令內閣受制於軍部。

Yamagata was twice Prime Minister of Japan, from 1889 to 1891 and from 1898 to 1900. He was also the first prime minister of Japan after the Constitution of the Empire of Japan took effect. He supported strengthening the power of the Emperor and the military in order to exercise autocratic administration. During Yamagata's first term of office, his Cabinet issued the Imperial Rescript on Education to indoctrinate students with ideas such as loyalty and patriotism. When it came to his second term of office, his Cabinet passed the Military Ministers to be Active-Duty Officers Law, which required that the posts of Army Minister and Navy Minister in a cabinet be filled by active-duty officers, to curb the Cabinet and bring it under the military's control.

至 20 世紀初，當明治維新的其他開國元老逐漸逝世後，山縣有朋的權力攀至高峰，可以說是繼明治天皇后日本最大權力的人士。其黨羽眾多，勢力龐大，對於首相一職更有重要的影響，被稱為是「首相製造者」，其中日本的第一位平民首相原敬也是取得山縣有朋的推薦而上台。

In the early 20th century, because of the deaths of other elder statesmen who contributed to the Meiji Restoration, Yamagata reached the top of his career and became the second most powerful person in Japan after Emperor Meiji. His great number of followers and significant influence allowed him to dictate the selection of Prime Ministers, earning him the name of 'Prime Minister Maker'. For example, it was his recommendation that enabled Hara Kei to become the first commoner prime minister.

在軍事及外交方面，山縣有朋被譽為是日本陸軍之父，同時其主張擴張性外交政策，於甲午戰爭(1894-95)爆發時擔任第一軍司令，帶兵入侵朝鮮。至 1900 年擔任首相時亦派兵參加八國聯軍。

From military and diplomatic perspectives, Yamagata has been considered the Father of the Japanese Army. Pursuing expansionist foreign policy, he sent troops to invade



Korea as the commanding officer of the Japanese First Army during the First Sino-Japanese War (1894-95), and joined the Eight-Nation Alliance as Prime Minister in 1900.

原敬 Hara Kei

15/3/1856 - 4/11/1921



原敬被譽為日本歷史上首位「平民首相」，開啟了日本政黨政治時期。

Hara Kei is considered the first 'commoner prime minister' in Japanese history that marked the beginning of party politics in Japan.

原敬在 1856 年出生於岩手郡本宮村(現岩手縣盛岡市)，他在 1879 年完成法律學習後成為了一名記者，並在不久後成為了一名外交官，開始了他的政治生涯。在 1897 年，他成為了日本第一個政黨組織——「立憲政友會」的創黨成員，更在政友會執政期間任遞信大臣及內務大臣。

Born in 1856 in the village of Motomiya in Iwate District (present-day Morioka, Iwate), Hara worked as a reporter after finishing his law study in 1879. A few years later, he started his political career by becoming a diplomat. In 1897, he became one of the founding members of Rikken Seiyukai, the first political party of Japan, and served as Minister of Communications and Home Minister when the party was ruling the country.

原敬其後在 1918 年接替因米騷動爆發而引咎下台的寺內正毅成為首相，並成功組織日本史上第一個政黨內閣。由於他一直拒絕受封任何爵位，因此他亦獲得了「平民首相」之美譽。

In 1918, Hara succeeded Terauchi Masatake, who fell from office due to the Rice Riots, as Prime Minister and established the first party administration in Japan. Turning down offers to raise his rank, he was dubbed the 'commoner prime minister'.

然而，隨著任期內，日本政黨政治家爆出多宗貪污賄賂的醜聞，民眾對政黨政治的貪腐風氣已經感到極為不滿。於 1921 年，原敬於東京車站被右翼青年中岡良一刺殺身亡，成為日本第一位在任期內被刺殺的首相。中岡良一接受審判時，指其刺殺原敬是基於原敬只著重政黨利益，卻忘記了國家利益，違背人民的意願。However, during Hara's term of office, Japanese party politicians were rocked by a number of corruption scandals and the Japanese people were extremely disaffected with the corrupt party politics. In 1921, Hara was stabbed to death by a right-wing youth, Nakaoka Konichi, at Tokyo Station, being the first Prime Minister of Japan killed during his term in office. At the trial, Nakaoka claimed the reason behind his assassination was that Hara ran counter to the wish of the people by putting his party's interests over national interests.

犬養毅 Inukai Tsuyoshi

4/6/1855 – 15/5/1932



犬養毅曾於 1912 年護憲運動中擔當領導角色，主張打倒藩閥政治，擁護憲政。及後，其於 1929 年出任立憲政友會第 6 任總裁，再於 1931 年出任日本首相一職。

Inukai Tsuyoshi was a leader of the First Constitution Protection Movement in 1912 that protested against the Meiji oligarchy and in favour of constitutional rule. He became the 6th President of the Rikken Seiyukai in 1929 and Prime Minister of Japan in 1931.

犬養毅在 1931 年上台，此時的日本局勢尖銳複雜。作為政黨政治家的犬養毅一方面需要面對國內對政黨貪腐形象的極大不滿，同時在 1929 年經濟大蕭條後，日本經濟百業蕭條，失業人數眾多。在國外方面，關東軍在中國頻頻生事，與世界潮流之和平外交背道而馳，給予日本政府巨大的壓力。

After rising to power in 1931, Inukai faced a difficult and complicated situation in Japan. As a party politician, he was confronted with the public dissatisfaction of corrupt party politicians as well as economic recession and serious unemployment caused by the Great Depression of 1929. Externally speaking, the Kwantung Army added huge pressure on the Japanese government by causing troubles in China and running counter to the global trend of peaceful diplomacy.

於犬養毅上台後，為了解決經濟蕭條的問題，主張削減軍費的政策使其和軍方結下樑子。更嚴重的是，由於犬養毅反對日本關東軍在中國的擴張，尤以在成立「偽滿洲國」一事上抱反對的態度，結果引起了國內激進派軍人及極端民族分子的極度不滿。於 1932 年 5 月 15 日，血盟團與少壯派軍人發動政變，襲擊首相官邸、政友會總部及三菱銀行等地方。事件中，首相犬養毅被殺。雖然行兇者自首，但卻有 35 萬民眾以鮮血署名要求法院對行兇軍人從輕發落，結果獲得輕判，只判監 15 年。

After becoming President, Inukai proposed a reduction in military expenditures in order to deal with economic recession and aroused resentment from the military. Worse still, the radical faction within the Imperial Army and extreme nationalists were greatly upset by his stance against the Japanese Kwantung Army's territorial expansion in China, especially for the establishment of Manzhouguo. On 15 May 1932, the Brotherhood of Blood League, together with reactionary elements of the Imperial Japanese navy, staged a coup against the President and attacked places such as Prime Minister's Official Residence, the Rikken Seiyukai Party headquarters and branches of the Mitsubishi Bank. Inukai was killed during the incident. After the assassins turned themselves in, 350,000 signatures in blood had been collected from people around the country to plead for a lenient sentence for the killers. In the end, they were let go lightly, only sentenced to 15 years in prison.



犬養毅逝世後，政黨政治家噤若寒蟬，首相之職由海軍大臣齋藤實出任，象徵了政黨政治的結束，日本正式進入「黑暗的幽谷」。直至 1945 年，首相一職均由軍人或軍國主義者出任。

After the death of Inukai, party politicians were reduced to silence. Saito Makoto, originally an admiral in the Imperial Japanese Navy, was appointed Prime Minister of Japan. This appointment marked the end of party politics and the beginning of the period when Japan was in the 'Dark Valley'. Until 1945, the post of prime minister was held by only military officials and militarists.

東條英機 Hideki Tojo

30/12/1884 – 23/12/1948



東條英機於 1941-44 年出任日本首相，世人將東條英機與德國希特拉、意大利墨索里尼並稱為「法西斯三巨頭」。

Hideki Tojo served as Prime Minister of Japan from 1941 to 1944. He has been considered one of the triumvirs together with Hitler from Germany and Mussolini from Italy.

東條英機性格兇狠殘暴，專橫獨斷，綽號是「剃刀將軍」。對內，其作為統制派人員，參與了鎮壓 1936 年的二二六事件，逮捕了涉事的皇道派成員，打壓了敵對勢力。對外，其策劃了對多國的侵略，例如 1941 年 12 月的突襲珍珠港，並且授權了大量戰爭罪行，包括研發生化武器、虐待戰俘等。

Hideki was nicknamed 'Razor' for his brutality and decisiveness. Internally speaking, he participated in the February 26th Incident of 1936 as a member of the Toseiha faction against the Kodoha faction. Externally speaking, he plotted several invasions, including the surprise attack on the Pearl Harbour in December 1941, and approved many war crimes such as developing biological weapons and torturing prisoners of war.

1944 年，東條英機因日本海軍在菲律賓海海戰中敗陣而下台。於 1945 年日本戰敗後，東條英機利用手槍自殺，但自殺不遂，後來被捕入獄。1948 年 11 月，東條英機被同盟國的遠東軍事法庭判為甲級戰犯，處以死刑。

In 1944, Hideki resigned after the Japanese navy suffered a crushing defeat in the Battle of the Philippine Sea. After Japan's defeat in 1945, Hideki attempted to shoot himself but missed, and was soon arrested. In November 1948, he was judged a Class-A war criminal and sentenced to death by the International Military Tribunal for the Far East.

東條英機死後，遺體被送到火葬場火化。美軍原意將包括東條英機在內的 7 名甲級戰犯遺體火化，並將骨化灑在大海。但美軍在清理骨灰池的骨灰時未清理乾淨，還餘下了少量骨灰。當時有日人將骨灰收集起來，並偷偷藏起來。至 1952 年，盟總政府撤出了日本後，東條英機等 7 名甲級戰犯的骨灰和牌位就被送進了靖國神社，引起了日後日本首相參拜靖國神社的外交風波。

After Hideki's death, his body was burned in a crematorium. The original plan of the US Army was to burn the bodies of Hideki and 6 other Class-A war criminals and scatter the cremated ashes in the sea. However, the ashes were not cleaned thoroughly and some Japanese people stealthily collect these ashes. After the end of the SCAP occupation in 1952, the ashes and spirit tablets of these 7 Class-A war criminals, including Hideki's, were sent to the Yasukuni Shrine, which would lead to diplomatic disputes whenever the Prime Minister of Japan visited.

麥克亞瑟 Douglas MacArthur

26/1/1880 – 5/4/1964



麥克亞瑟是美國著名的軍事將領，於第二次世界大戰大戰是同盟國的重要指揮官，於 1944 年獲授予美國五星上將之軍階。

Douglas MacArthur was a famous American general who played an important role for the Allied Powers in the Second World War. In 1944, he was promoted to the five-star General of the Army rank.

麥克阿瑟於 1903 年以第一名的成績於美國西點軍校畢業，成績是創校一百年來最佳，至今亦無人能打破。於 1918 年，麥克亞瑟以 38 歲晉升為準將，成為美國史上最年輕的准將。至 1919 年，麥克亞瑟以 39 歲之齡成為西點軍校最年輕的校長。於 1930 年，僅以 50 歲之齡就成為了美國史上最年輕的陸軍參謀長。

MacArthur graduated from the United States Military Academy at West Point in 1903. Being the first in his class, he had the best academic record in the 100-year history of West Point that has not been surpassed until now. In 1918, MacArthur advanced in rank to brigadier general at the age of 38, being the youngest brigadier general in American history. In 1919, he became Superintendent of West Point at the age of 39 and was the youngest superintendent ever in the academy. In 1950, MacArthur became Chief of Staff of the United States Army when he was 50, again being the youngest Chief of Staff in American history.

麥克亞瑟於第二次世界大戰擔任遠東軍總司令，負責太平洋戰線。日本於 1945 年投降後至 1951 年間，麥克亞瑟拾當了駐日盟軍總司令，負責制定對日本的戰後政策。

During the Second World War, MacArthur served as Commander of United States Army Forces in the Far East and played a significant role in the Pacific theater. Since the surrender of Japan in 1945, MacArthur had served as Supreme Commander of the Allied Powers until 1951, formulating post-war policies for Japan.

於 1950 年韓戰爆發後，美國透過聯合國派兵介入韓戰，並委任麥克亞瑟為總司令。麥克亞瑟建議動用核武及直接進攻中國，但時任美國總統的杜魯門拒絕。至 1951 年 4 月，杜魯門將麥克亞瑟撤職，麥克亞瑟返國後於 5 月退役。

After the outbreak of the Korean War in 1950, the United States got involved in the war through the United Nations and appointed MacArthur to lead the United Nations Command. He proposed nuclear attacks on China but was declined by President Truman. In April 1951, MacArthur was removed from command by President Truman. Upon returning to the United States, MacArthur announced the end of his military service in May 1951.

周壽臣 Shousen Chow

13/3/1861 – 23/1/1959



周壽臣於香港出生，1872 年入讀皇仁書院的前身中央書院，後來於洋務運動時期獲挑選到美國留學。

Shousen Chow was a Hong Kong-born political figure. He entered the Government Central School (later renamed as Queen's College) in 1872 and was sent to study abroad in the United States during the Self-Strengthening Movement.

回中國後，周壽臣曾於天津海關工作，後來被輾轉到朝鮮，並任職袁世凱的下屬。經過 15 年的朝鮮生活後，周壽臣回到中國於天津輪船招商局任職副幫辦，後來獲提拔出任關內外鐵路總辦，再於 1909 年調任海關監督。

Upon returning to China, Chow first worked at the Tianjin Customs Office and ended up in Korea working under Yuan Shikai. After spending 15 years in Korea, Chow returned to China and became the president of the China Merchant Steam Navigation Company of Tientsin. He was then promoted to managing director of the Peking-Mukden Railway. In 1909, he was appointed as Customs and Trade Superintendent.

於 1911 年辛亥革命後，周壽臣辭官返港。於 1919 年，他成為了潔淨局官員，後來又於 1921 年獲委任為立法局的非官守議員。至省港大罷工出現，有著重大社會影響力的周壽臣穿梭中、港兩地斡旋，最終因調停有功而獲委任為第一位行政局的華人議員，同年獲封為香港第四位華人爵士。

After the 1911 Revolution, Chow left government service and returned to Hong Kong. He joined the Sanitary Board in 1919 and was appointed an unofficial member in the Legislative Council in 1921. During the Canton-Hong Kong strike, Chow mediated between China and Hong Kong with his significant social status. After the strike, he was appointed the first Chinese member of the Executive Council for his mediation efforts and became the fourth Chinese in Hong Kong to be knighted.

周壽臣除了是香港重要的政治人物外，其亦熱心公益，先後擔任保良局及東華三院顧問一職，又於 1929 年創立香港保護兒童會。於 1950 年代，他又公開反對食狗肉，並且贊成廢除蓄婢制度，對於推動社會進步有所貢獻。

Apart from his political career, Chow was also enthusiastic in promoting charity. He served as Permanent Adviser to the Tung Wah group of hospitals and the Po Leung Kuk, and established the Hong Kong Society for the Protection of Children in 1929. In the 1950s, he spoke publicly against dog meat consumption and in favour of the abolition of the Mui-tsai system, contributing substantially to social advancement.

徐家祥 Paul Tsui Ka-cheung

5/11/1916 – 11/19/1994



徐家祥於香港出生，就讀於香港華仁書院，後來入讀香港大學。在日本進攻香港時，徐家祥加入英軍援華團，擔任了華人英軍軍官。至戰後，徐家祥被晉升為上尉。及後，徐家祥再被委任為新界助理理民官，至 1948 年獲港英政府破格聘請為首為華人政務官。

Hong Kong-born Tsui Ka-cheung was a student in Wah Yan College Hong Kong and the University of Hong Kong. Tsui served in the British Army Aid Group as Officer during the Japanese invasion of Hong Kong and was promoted to Captain after the war. He was then appointed as Assistance District Officer in the New Territories. In 1948, the British Hong Kong government made a rare decision to recruit Tsui as the first ethnic Chinese Administrative Officer.

至六七暴動時，港英政府為了緩和人民不滿，更一度將徐家祥升任為華民政務司。及後，再於 1971 年委任為勞工處處長，同時身兼行政立法兩局官守議員之職，成為了極少數能夠晉身政府高級官位的華人。

During the 1967 riots, Tsui was promoted to Secretary for Chinese Affairs by the British Hong Kong government in order to relieve public discontent. In 1971, Tsui was appointed as Commissioner for Labour when he had already been an official member of the Legislative and Executive Councils. He was an extremely rare case of an ethnic Chinese official holding a senior position in the government.

麥理浩 Murray MacLehose

16/10/1971 – 27/5/2000



麥理浩於英國出生，於二次大戰後任職英國的外交官，曾駐多國，包括中國、奧地利、越南等。至 1971 年，獲委任為第 25 任總督，任期長達 10 年半，是香港歷史上在任時間最長的總督。

Murray MacLehose was born in Britain. After the Second World War, he became a British diplomat and was sent to several countries, including China, Austria and Vietnam. In 1971, he was appointed the 25th Governor of Hong Kong. Holding this position for 10 years and 6 months, he ended up as Hong Kong's longest-serving governor.

於六七暴動後，英國希望緩和香港市民的不滿，准許了麥理浩政府進行大規模的社會民生改革。在貪污方面，麥理浩於 1974 年成立了廉政公署，廉政公署直接向港督負責，打擊貪污罪行，使香港廉潔程度大大得到提高，至 20 世紀末已經成為全球首 20 個最廉潔的地區。

After the 1967 riots, in order to relieve public discontent, the British government allowed the MacLehose administration to implement sweeping social reforms. In terms of corruption, MacLehose established the Independent Commission Against Corruption (ICAC) in 1974 that was directly accountable to the Governor and dedicated to combating corruption. With this anti-corruption effort, Hong Kong achieved a high standard of integrity and was ranked among the 20 least corrupt place in the world.

在房屋方面，麥理浩積極發展新市鎮，例如荃灣、沙田等，同時提出多個住屋計劃，包括 1972 年的「十年建屋計劃」，計劃為 180 萬香港市民提供設備齊全的公共房屋。

In terms of housing, MacLehose made great efforts in developing new towns such as Tsuen Wan and Sha Tin and introduced several housing plans, including the Ten-Year Housing Program in 1972 that aimed at providing decent public housing flats with a full range of facilities for 1.8 million Hong Kong citizens.

在教育方面，承接前一任港督戴麟趾的 6 年義務教育政策，麥理浩於 1978 年義務教育擴展至 9 年，進一步提高了香港學童的教育水平。

In terms of education, MacLehose followed the 6-year compulsory education policy of Governor David Trench and extended the duration to 9 years in 1978, furthering enhancing the education standards in Hong Kong.

在文娛康樂方面，麥理浩於全港各地增建運動場、體育館、泳池及公園等，並分別於 1973 年及 1977 年動工興建紅磡體育館及伊利沙伯體育館，亦於 1979 年開闢了麥理浩徑。

In terms of recreation, the MacLehose administration constructed a myriad of recreational and sports facilities across the territory, including sports grounds, sports centers, swimming pools and parks. The construction of the Hong Kong Coliseum and Queen Elizabeth Stadium was also started in 1973 and 1977 respectively. In 1979, the MacLehose Trail was opened.

麥理浩在位期間，香港的社會面貌得到大大改善，不但改善了香港人的生活水平，同時也大大增加了市民對港英政府的歸屬感，被港人形容為「麥理浩時代」。

During MacLehose's term of office, the social landscape of Hong Kong was greatly improved. He did not only improve the living standards of Hong Kong citizens, but also enhanced their sense of belonging to the British Hong Kong government. The period of his rule has therefore been called 'the MacLehose era'.

彭定康 Chris Patten

12/5/1944 – 現今



彭定康出生於英國，於 1979 年當選為英國下議院議員，及後於 1989 年出任環境大臣，至 1992 年獲派成為香港第 28 任總督，任期至 1997 年 6 月 30 日。

Born in Britain, Chris Patten was elected Member of Parliament in 1979 and became Environment Secretary in 1989. In 1992, he was appointed the 28th Governor of Hong Kong until 30 June 1997.

彭定康作風大膽，於 1992 年任內的第一份施政報告中就提出政改方案，革新立法局，推動香港民主化進程，使得 1995 年的立法局議席當中，全部 60 席均改由選舉產生。

With much political courage, Patten introduced a political reform proposal in his first Policy Address in 1992, which included the reform of the Legislative Council to foster the democratic development of Hong Kong. According to his proposal, all 60 seats in the Legislative Council would be elected in 1995.

然而，彭定康的政改方案引起了中方的強烈不滿，魯平(時任的港澳辦主任)更斥責其為「千古罪人」。於 1995 年的立法局選舉後，中方非但不承認選舉結果，更另籌「臨時立法會」(1996 年)，及後於 1997 年回歸後取締了 1995 年所選出的立法局議員。

However, Patten's political reform proposal greatly upset the Mainland government. Lu Ping, the then Head of the Hong Kong and Macau Affairs Office, denounced Patten as the "Sinner of a Thousand Years". After the 1995 Legislative Council election, the Beijing government not only refused to recognize the election result, but also established the Provisional Legislative Council in 1996, which was to replace the legislature of lawmakers elected in 1995 after the handover of 1997.

至 1997 年 7 月 1 日凌晨，彭定康代表英方將香港主權交接至中國，並卸任港督一職，正式為其港督生涯畫上句號。

At midnight on 1 July 1997, Patten represented Britain to transfer the sovereignty of Hong Kong to China and officially finished his term in office, ending his career as Governor of Hong Kong.

