



黃白進

中央研究院
近代史研究所研究員

得獎專書：《蔣介石與日本：一部近代中日關係史的縮影》，臺北：
中央研究院近代史研究所，2012。

得獎簡評：

本書以蔣介石（中正）為中心，檢討二十世紀中國與日本的關係，過去以這樣主題作深入討論的十分罕見。此書有幾個特點。一，掌握豐富的資料，充分利用中、日、英文資料與檔案，特別包含了日本對蔣介石觀察的一手史料，目前尚無同類著作可比肩。二，見解獨到，對史事有新的發掘，在此基礎上常發人之所未發或少發。三，對日本史有深入瞭解和精當的判斷。四，將中日關係與中國的抗日戰爭置於廣闊的國際背景中考察，對那一段時期複雜的國際關係投注了大量精力。五，敘述簡明，善於利用數字和圖表，全書毫無沉重之感。本書對於中日戰爭時期的討論雖予人簡略之感，以後還可補足。整體而言，本書資料豐富，觀點獨到，具有超越前人著作的成就。

得獎感言：

專研蔣介石這樣具有爭議性的政治人物，原本就是高風險的挑戰。非常感謝中央研究院一貫秉持百無禁忌的自由學風，讓我勇於追求嘗試。亦感謝近史所的眾多良師益友，不時地對我的耳提面命，更讓我的研究愈趨成熟進步。本書的垂青獲獎，不僅可鼓舞我日後更投入史學探索，也讓我更有信心繼續推動跨國界的「綜合研究」工作。



*Chiang Kai-Shek and Japan:
An Epitome of Modern Sino-Japanese History*

by **Tzu-Chin Huang**

About the author:

Tzu-Chin Huang received a Ph.D. in Political Science from Keio University, Japan. His thesis was on the history of modern political thought in Japan. His earlier research focused on character studies, while in recent years he has been concentrating on interdisciplinary, cross-border comprehensive studies.

During his early research, he studied Yoshino Sakuzo, Kita Ikki, and Chiang Kai-Shek, three of the most important modern historic figures in Sino-Japanese relations, and subsequently published his work with the Institute of Modern History, Academic Sinica. He then directed his research towards Japan's postwar politics and diplomacy, and thereafter published his work on *Reconstruction of Japan under the Peacetime Constitution, 1946-1960*. Currently, he is in the final stages of publishing his work on *Japanese Foreign Policy and Strategic Thought under the Era of High Economic Growth, 1960-1972*.

In the recent five years, he has started foundations in effort to collaborate with other scholars on the topic of Modern Sino-Japanese Relations. In 2009, with the support of the Chiang Ching-Kuo Foundation for International Scholarly Exchange, he started a three-year research project on: Friend or Foe? Chiang Kai-Shek's Networks of Power and their Operation under the policies of against Japan and anti CCP. The international collaboration between 35 scholars from Taiwan, China, Japan, and South Korea resulted in the publication: *Chiang Kai-Shek and The Formation of Modern China*, which was published with the Institute of Modern History, Academic Sinica. This type of collaborative research project was the first of its kind and encouraged scholars from different countries to build off of each other's ideas. This allowed the study of Chiang Kai-Shek to become more internationally known.

Since the success of the previous project, in 2013, he became the chair for the three-year Thematic Research Program directed by the Academic Sinica on: The Multiple Faces of Modern Sino-Japanese Relations, 1850-1949. The focus was to



collaborate on a larger international scale. Chinese scholars from 27 countries including Taiwan, China, Japan and U.S.A were invited to take part in a discussion on the re-examination of modern Sino-Japanese relations from the past centuries through different perspectives, including political, diplomatic, literary, economic, cultural, academic, media, art and religion. The insights generated during the collaboration provided a brand new understanding on the complex topic of the Sino-Japanese relations. This new type of approach to research is not only the current direction of the project but also his personal focus. He believes strongly in interdisciplinary collaboration and the new life it brings to historic topics.

About the book:

This book examines the relationship between Sino-Japanese through Chiang Kai-shek's lifetime experiences, focusing on the interactions between Chiang Kai-shek, Japan and the Chinese Communist Party (CCP). The emphasis was placed on Chiang Kai-shek's blueprint on rebuilding the nation and strategy in combating the CCP and Japan after becoming the leader of Kuomintang (KMT).

During the early years of studying abroad in Japan, Chiang Kai-shek was fully immersed in the Japanese culture and developed a pragmatic approach towards life. Chiang Kai-shek is well known for his establishment of nation-wide polices against the CCP and Japan after the Northern Expedition. From then on, to avoid going to war with both of them at the same time, Chiang Kai-shek relied on "The enemy of my enemy is my friend" tactic and carefully maneuvered between the CCP and Japan.

His first collaboration with Japan began during the April 12 Incident of 1927. However, the collaboration then came to a halt after the Tsinan Incident and Mukden Incident and resisting Japanese aggression became the main concern. Therefore after the Marco Polo Bridge Incident, Chiang Kai-shek began his collaboration with the CCP to defend against the Japanese. Yet, after the war ended, in order to continue the anti-communist strategy against the Soviet Union, Chiang Kai-shek decided to overlook Japanese' aggression with the "Returning good for Japanese evil" policy, thus collaborating with them once more.