



# 紐約中華公所 國父 孫中山先生 逝世一百週年紀念大會



Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association  
Commemoration for the 100th Anniversary  
of the Passing of Dr. Sun Yat-sen

March 2025



孫中山先生（1866年11月12日－1925年3月12日），名文，字逸仙，號中山，廣東香山（今中山）人，是中國近代著名的革命家、政治家和思想家，被尊稱為「國父」。孫中山是推翻清朝統治、結束中國兩千多年君主專制的重要人物，主導了辛亥革命，創建了中華民國。他倡導三民主義（民族、民權、民生），致力於實現中國的民主和現代化。

孫中山曾組織興中會、光復會、同盟會等革命團體，號召國人反清。1911年，辛亥革命成功，孫中山被推選為臨時大總統，並宣布中華民國成立。雖然在他的一生中，國家統一和改革的理想未能完全實現，但他的革命精神和理念對後世影響深遠，被視為近代中國民族復興的重要推動者。

Dr. Sun Yat-sen (November 12, 1866 – March 12, 1925), was born in Hsiang-shan (Zhongshan) in Canton Province in China. He was a famous revolutionary, politician, and thinker in modern Chinese history, often called the "Father of the Nation." Dr. Sun Yat-sen was a key leader in overthrowing the Ching (Qing) dynasty, ending over 2,000 years of imperial rule in China. He led the Hsinhai Revolution and helped establish the Republic of China. He promoted the Three Principles of the People: Nationalism, Democracy, and the People's Livelihood, aiming to modernize China and build a better future.

Sun Yat-sen founded groups like the Hsing Chung Hui (Revive China Society), the Kwang Fu Hui (Restoration Society) and the Tung Meng Hui (Federal Association of China) to encourage people to stand against the Ching government. In 1911, the Hsinhai Revolution succeeded, and he became the Provisional President, announcing the birth of the Republic of China. Although he didn't achieve all his goals for national unity and reform during his life, his ideas and efforts greatly inspired future generations and earned him a lasting place in Chinese history.

# 國父與紐約中華公所 Dr. Sun Yat-sen & CCBA New York



在辛亥革命成功的半年之前，1911年4月27日（農曆三月二十九日），孫中山先生在中華公所（勿街16號）演講，稱「滿人入主中國，專制二百餘年，剝削我漢人脂膏，虐政橫行，於今為甚。必要掃除積弊。使漢族重光，亦使我中國建造共和，人人得享自由幸福。」中華公所接納了孫中山先生作此革命性演說，宣佈全僑參與革命陣營，展現了華僑社團對民族復興的承擔與責任。

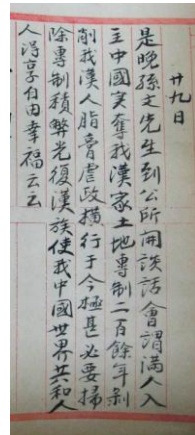
自此，紐約中華公所及僑社一直支持三民主義及中華民國，與中華民國並肩前行，堅定地捍衛自由、民主與法治精神。

為慶祝中華民國建國100週年，中華公所在2011年於哥倫布公園豎立國父孫中山銅像。經多年努力，終於在2019年獲得紐約市政府批准，將銅像永久擺放，並將所在廣場命名為「中山廣場」，以紀念孫中山先生的革命貢獻。

Six months before the success of the Hsinhai Revolution, on April 27, 1911, Dr. Sun Yat-sen delivered a speech at CCBA (at 16 Mott Street) in New York. In his speech, he stated: "The Manchus have ruled China with despotism for over 200 years, exploiting the wealth of the Han people and committing rampant abuses, which have become even more severe today. We must eliminate these deep-rooted problems, restore the glory of the Han people, and establish a republic in China where everyone can enjoy freedom and happiness." The association embraced this revolutionary speech and declared the full support of the overseas Chinese community for the revolutionary cause, demonstrating their commitment and responsibility toward national rejuvenation.

Since then, CCBA and the Chinese-American community in New York have steadfastly supported the Three Principles of the People and the Republic of China. They have stood in solidarity with the Republic, firmly upholding the spirit of freedom, democracy, and the rule of law.

In 2011, to celebrate the centennial of the Republic of China, the association erected a bronze statue of Dr. Sun Yat-sen in Columbus Park. After years of effort, in 2019, the New York City government approved the statue's permanent placement and renamed the plaza where it stands as "Sun Yat-sen Plaza," commemorating Dr. Sun's revolutionary contributions.



Dr. Sun Yat-sen passed away in Peking (Beijing) in 1925, leaving a final wish to be buried at the foot of Purple Mountain in Nanking (Nanjing). Construction of the Sun Yat-sen Mausoleum began in 1926, and the main structure was completed in 1929. On June 1 of that year, a grand burial ceremony was held to honor his legacy.

國父於一九二五年在北京逝世，遺言身後  
安葬於紫金山麓。中山陵自一九二六年動  
工興建，一九二九年主體工程完竣，當年  
六月一日舉行奉安大典。

