

小國也有強項：晶圓時代的來臨

Even a Small Country Can be a Powerhouse: The Coming of the Semiconductor Foundry Age



1980年12月15日蔣經國總統主持新竹科學工業園區開幕典禮並巡視園區
典藏號：005-030207-00001-017

On December 15, 1980, President Chiang Ching-Kuo presided over the opening ceremony of the Hsinchu Science-based Industrial Park and inspected the campus.

1965年美援停止，臺灣自食其力，以勞動力充足、工資低等誘因吸引外資。1980年代新竹科學工業園區設立，發展積體電路、電腦等高科技產業，取代原先的勞力密集工業，逐漸從加工出口區轉型成為電子產業、高科技產業的國家。

至今，僅次於美國，臺灣已是全球第二大半導體供應國，臺灣電子產業對世界經濟舉足輕重，在國際科技產業地位實力驚人，臺灣的和平與安全，也因此牽連了世界經濟的脈動。

U.S. assistance ended in 1965, and Taiwan began focusing on self-sufficiency by using its plentiful and cheap labor to attract foreign investment. The Hsinchu Science-based Industrial Park was established in the 1980s to develop integrated circuits, computers and other high-tech industries to replace labor-intensive industries. Gradually, Taiwan transitioned from processing and exports to a nation with electronic and high-tech industries.

Today, Taiwan is now the second largest semiconductor supplier in the world, behind only the U.S. The Taiwanese electronic industry also plays a pivotal role in the global economy and is a key player in the international technology industry. The peace and security of Taiwan is now interconnected with the global economy as well.

退出聯合國與「中」美斷交

Loss Seat at U.N. and Termination of R.O.C.-U.S. Relations

1970年美國總統尼克森於1971年9月16日公開宣布支持中華人民共和國加入聯合國，取得安理會席位。1971年10月25日第26屆聯合國大會最終以簡單多數通過「中國代表權」案，由中華人民共和國代表中國取代我國在聯合國席次，我國隨之退出聯合國。

1969年尼克森就任美國總統後，有意拉攏北京政府，其外交思維改變了美國對中華民國的政策。1972年2月21至28日尼克森總統訪中期間，與中華人民共和國國務院總理周恩來簽署《中華人民共和國和美利堅合眾國聯合公報》。我國繼退出聯合國之後，國際地位又受挫。

1978年12月16日，美國總統卡特在未徵詢國會同意的情況下，宣布與中華民國斷交轉而承認中華人民共和國。

On September 16, 1971, U.S. President Richard M. Nixon publicly announced U.S. support for PRC's entry into the U.N. and seat on the U.N. Security Council. On October 25, 1971, the 26th General Assembly U.N. passed by a simple majority the "China representation" resolution with the PRC replacing R.O.C. as the representative of China to the U.N. Subsequently, R.O.C. withdrew from the U.N.

Once Nixon was sworn in as the President of the United States in 1969, he wanted to promote better relations with the Beijing regime. Nixon's approach to diplomacy changed the longstanding U.S. policy towards R.O.C. During Nixon's visit to the PRC between February 21 and February 28, 1972, he signed the "Joint Communiqué of the United States of America and the People's Republic of China" with PRC Premier Zhou Enlai. This represented another major blow to the international status of R.O.C. following our withdrawal from the U.N.

On December 16, 1978, President Jimmy E. Carter announced, without consulting with Congress, that the U.S. was breaking off diplomatic relations with R.O.C. and recognizing the PRC instead.



1978年12月28日美國副國務卿克里斯多福率領談判代表在圓山飯店就中華民國與美國斷交之後安排進行談判
典藏號：150-031800-0026-028

On December 28, 1978, talks were held with the U.S. delegation led by Deputy Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher at the Grand Hotel on future arrangements after the termination of diplomatic relations between the R.O.C. and U.S.

臺美關係再平衡

Re-balancing of Taiwan-U.S. Relations

1995年6月7日李登輝總統以私人名義訪美康乃爾大學之行，並發表「民之所欲長在我心」演說，為第一位訪美的中華民國總統。此行美國政府受美國國會壓力下同意核發簽證，造成柯林頓政府不滿，認為過度刺激中國。

1996年3月臺灣實行首次總統直選期間，北京政府以飛彈、大規模軍演恫嚇臺灣，是為「第三次臺海危機」。美國柯林頓政府隨即部署獨立號航空母艦與尼米茲號航空母艦於臺海區域，展現對於西太平洋區域安全的承諾，並在此時期大量軍售臺灣。

President Lee Teng-Hui made a private visit to Cornell University on June 7, 1995, where he made a speech titled "Always with the people in my heart." Lee became the first President of R.O.C. to visit the United States. The U.S. Government issued the visa for the trip under Congressional pressure. The move was unhappy with the move as it was seen as excessive provocation to PRC.

In March 1996, during Taiwan held its first direct presidential election, the Beijing regime threatened Taiwan through missile launches and large-scale military crises in what became known as the "Third Taiwan Strait Crisis." The U.S. Clinton Administration then deployed its aircraft carriers Independence and Nimitz to Taiwanese waters in a demonstration of its commitment to security in the Western Pacific. The U.S. also made many arms sales to Taiwan during this time as well.



1995年6月9日李登輝總統於美國康乃爾大學歐林講座發表「民之所欲長在我心」演說
典藏號：007-030207-00062-018

On June 9, 1995, President Lee Teng-Hui gave the speech "Always with the people in my heart" for the Olin Lecture at Cornell University in the U.S.

Exhibition on A Retrospective of Post-War Taiwan-U.S. Relations

戰後臺美關係回顧



國史館
Academia Historica

展示地點：國史館（臺北市中正區長沙街一段2號）
開放時間：週一週五及特別開館日 9:30至16:30

總說

Overview

從物資匱乏的年代走向美中科技戰，臺灣半導體居於當今全球領先地位，臺灣穿越了國際與外交的風雨險境，美國在當中扮演的角色舉足輕重。

1949年中華民國政府遷臺，美國對於中華民國原持消極態度，直至1950年韓戰爆發，派遣艦隊巡弋臺灣海峽，支持中華民國政府代表中國出任聯合國安理會。1955年雙方簽訂《共同防禦條約》給與援助。

1971年我國退出聯合國。1979年美國與我國斷交亦廢除《共同防禦條約》。基於支持我國自由民主價值，1979年美國國會通過《臺灣關係法》，為美臺間非官方互動建立法律架構，也為對臺安全承諾提供必要政策基礎。

從社會民生建設到軍事國防外交，臺美之間互為因果，息息相關，我們以館藏史料文物來回顧臺美關係。

From the years of shortages to the current U.S.-China tech war and Taiwanese leadership in the global semiconductor industry, the U.S. has played a pivotal role even as Taiwan weathered international and diplomatic crises one after another.

The U.S. was initially reluctant to support the R.O.C. when the government evacuated to Taiwan in 1949. It was not until 1950, the Korean War broke out, the U.S. then dispatched a fleet to patrol the Taiwan Strait and supported the R.O.C. as the China's representative to the United Nations Security Council. In 1955, aid began flowing under the “Mutual Defense Treaty between the United States of America and the Republic of China” that was signed between the two parties.

In 1971, R.O.C. withdrew from the United Nations. In 1979, followed by the breaking off of diplomatic relations with R.O.C., the U.S. terminated the “Mutual Defense Treaty.” The U.S. Congress nevertheless passed the “Taiwan Relations Act” in 1979 to support democracy and liberty in Taiwan. The Act provided a legal framework for unofficial cooperation between the U.S. and Taiwan, as well as the necessary basis for U.S. commitment to the security of Taiwan.

From social and domestic development to military, defense, and diplomacy, the relationship between Taiwan and the U.S. has been a tangled web of cause and effect. Through Academia Historica's historical material collection and presidential and vice-presidential gifts collection, the exhibition provides a retrospective of Taiwan-U.S. relations.

第七艦隊協防與共同防禦條約

The 7th Fleet Assisting in the Defense and Mutual Defense Treaty

1950年韓戰爆發，美國杜魯門政府憂共產勢力趁勢擴大，令第七艦隊協防臺灣，並執行海峽中立化，風雨飄搖的中華民國政府暫轉危為安。

1954年美國與我國共同商談《共同防禦條約》，中華人民共和國發布「解放臺灣宣言」，並砲擊金門、馬祖，此舉加速臺美雙方對於共同防禦條約的實現。1955年2月9日美國正式通過《共同防禦條約》，3月正式生效，使我國獲得堅實安全與外交保障。

When the Korean War broke out in 1950, U.S. President Truman feared that an expansion of Communist influence. The 7th Fleet was directed to assist in the defense of Taiwan and enforce the neutrality of the Taiwan Strait. The assistance temporarily pulled the R.O.C. government back from the edge of total collapse.

In 1954, the United States began talks with R.O.C. over the “Mutual Defense Treaty.” The People's Republic of China (PRC) responded by issuing the “Joint Declaration for Liberating Taiwan” and launching artillery bombardments of Kinmen and Mazu. PRC actions accelerated the implementation of the Mutual Defense Treaty by the U.S. and Taiwan. The “Mutual Defense Treaty between the United States of America and the Republic of China” was formally passed by the U.S. on February 9, 1955. Once the Treaty took effect in March, it provided Taiwan with strong security and diplomatic guarantees.

《共同防禦條約》以反共為前提，提供臺灣必要軍事援助，範圍只限臺灣、澎湖，不包括金門、馬祖及其他國軍控制島嶼。中華人民共和國為測試《共同防禦條約》虛實效力，遂在1954年至1955年，與1958年發動二次臺海危機

典藏號：002-080106-00048-011



Under the “Mutual Defense Treaty”, Taiwan was to be provided with military assistance necessary for fighting Communism. The Treaty covered only Taiwan and Penghu, but not Kinmen, Mazu, or other islands controlled by R.O.C. forces. Two Taiwan Strait Crises took place between 1954 and 1955 and in 1958 when the PRC sought to test the veracity of the “Mutual Defense Treaty.”

美援與經濟發展

US Aid and Economic Development

1951年美國國會通過《共同安全法案》，正式對臺提供大量多項援助，對當時我國財政赤字如同雪中送炭。除實體物資外，每年約取得一億美元貸款援助，以及多項基礎建設。直至1962年後，漸以無息貸款取代，並於1965年終止美援。

The U.S. Congress passed the “Mutual Security Act” in 1951 authorizing the official provision of aid to Taiwan in many forms. This assistance was a godsend to Taiwan's massive deficits at the time. In addition to physical goods, approximately US\$100 million in USD loans were provided every year along with several infrastructure projects. The aid was gradually replaced by interest-free loans after 1962 and terminated in 1965.



1963年12月10日美援物資貸款第二批1,500萬美元合約，由經合會副主委嚴家淦及美國駐華大使賴特代表中美雙方簽字。

典藏號：150-030200-0013-023

On December 10, 1963, the contract for the second tranche of U.S. aid worth US\$15 million was signed by Yen Chia-Kan, Deputy Chair of the Economic Cooperation Council, and Jerauld Wright, U.S. Ambassador to R.O.C., on behalf of the R.O.C. and the U.S.

1963年2月12日由美援貸款建造的遠洋鮪釣漁船國泰一號、永和一號於高雄竣工下水。典藏號：156-030101-0002-002

On February 12, 1963, the deep sea tuna fishing trawlers Kuotai No.1 and Yonghe No.1 built with U.S. aid were launched in Kaohsiung.



臺灣關係法與六項保證

Taiwan Relations Act and The Six Assurances

美國雖與我國斷交，但未同意對岸禁止出售我國防禦武器的要求。基於保障臺灣安全，美國國會通過《臺灣關係法》，1979年4月10日經總統簽署生效，對於斷交後的臺灣安全、法律問題及國會監督做了規範與保障，明示「臺灣之未來將以和平方式決定的期待，任何以非和平方式來決定臺灣的前途，包括使用經濟抵制及禁運手段在內，將會被美國視為西太平洋地區和平和安全的威脅」。是臺美關係的核心架構，確立出非官方關係，卻又有準官方關係的微妙模式。

為緩減臺灣當局焦慮，1982年雷根政府另提出「六項保證」表示對臺支持。2016年美國眾議院通過第88號共同決議案，重申《臺灣關係法》與雷根總統的「六項保證」是臺美關係的重要基石。

While the U.S. no longer recognized R.O.C., it did not agree to the PRC's demand to cease sales of defensive weaponry to our country. To guarantee the security of Taiwan, the “Taiwan Relations Act” was passed by the U.S. Congress and signed into law by the President on April 10, 1979. The new law provided a framework and guarantees for the security of Taiwan, legal issues, and Congressional oversight after the breaking of diplomatic relations. The act is the core framework of Taiwan-U.S. relations. It defined the non-official yet quasi-official nature of bilateral relations.

To assuage the concerns of the Taiwanese authorities, the Reagan Administration proposed the “Six Assurances” as a show of support for Taiwan. In 2016, the U.S. House of Representatives passed H.C.R. 88, reaffirming the Taiwan Relations Act and the Six Assurances as the cornerstone of U.S.-Taiwan relations.



1979年4月13日外交部長蔣彥士呈蔣經國總統《臺灣關係法》業經美國國會通過，並經美國總統卡特簽署生效。典藏號：005-010205-00185-020

On April 13, 1979, Minister of Foreign Affairs Chiang Yen-Shih reported to President Chiang Ching-Kuo that the “Taiwan Relations Act” had been passed by the U.S. Congress and signed into law by U.S. President Carter.