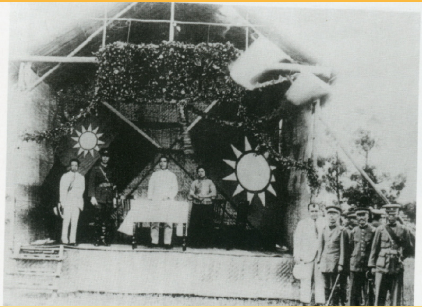


2.7图片：双枪马坤（Two-Gun Cohen）与姚观顺的合影



1923年2月，马坤(Morris A. Cohen)侍同孙中山南下广州重建大本营。图为马坤(Morris A. Cohen)与大元帅府卫士队长姚观顺在大元帅府的合影。  
MA (Morris A. Cohen) followed SUN to Canton to re-establish the Supreme Headquarters in February 1923. Here is a photo of MA and YAO Guanshun, head of the Generalissimo’s Mansion Escort. They took this photo at the Mansion.

2.8图片：陪同孙中山出席黄埔军校开学典礼



1924年6月16日，孙中山率国民党党政军要员出席黄埔军校开学典礼。图为开学典礼上的摄影，马坤(Morris A. Cohen)台下左一）随侍台下。  
SUN attended the opening ceremony of the Whampoa Military Academy with a series of high-ranking officers and officials from Kuomintang on June 6, 1924. This photo was taken at the opening ceremony, and MA (right next to the stage) was on duty.

2.9图片：马坤(Morris A. Cohen)受到国家副主席宋庆龄的亲切接见



1949后，马坤(Morris A. Cohen)曾九次踏上中华人民共和国的国土，并在国际社会宣传中国。图为1955年12月马坤访问中国期间接受国家副主席宋庆龄的亲切接见。  
Ma Kun (Morris A. Cohen) had visited the People's Republic of China nine times since 1949. He had also devoted himself to the promotion of China in the international community. This image shows the moment when SOONG Ching-ling, then Vice President of P.R.China, met with MA during his visit to China in December 1955.

THANKS TO  
all the sponsors in Edmonton,  
Calgary and Vancouver

鸣谢

三个城市各界的赞助支持，  
因篇幅有限，此处不具芳名

孙中山基金会简介  
Brief Introduction of Sun Yat-sen Foundation

孙中山基金会（Sun Yat-sen Foundation）是中国大陆唯一以孙中山命名的基金会，于1990年3月正式成立，以“推动孙中山思想的研究、宣传和学术交流；弘扬孙中山先生‘振兴中华’、‘天下为公’的伟大精神，促进中国繁荣统一，增进国际和平友好；践行孙中山的‘博爱’理念，开展公益活动，促进社会和谐与文明进步”为宗旨。

Sun Yat-sen Foundation, established in March 1990, is the only foundation named after Sun Yat-sen in China mainland. Based on Sun’s ideas such as The Nation Belongs to Every Citizen and Universal Fraternity, it is our goal to promote the study and academic exchange of Sun Yat-sen’s ideas and spirit, carry out public welfare campaigns in order to achieve both development of society and civilization. We committed ourselves to conducting many activities to achieve the goal above since we founded.

孙中山大元帅府纪念馆简介  
Brief Introduction of  
The Memorial Museum of Generalissimo  
Sun Yat-Sen’s Mansion

孙中山大元帅府纪念馆是依托广州孙中山大元帅府旧址筹建的人物纪念馆，为国家二级博物馆。该旧址的前身为兴建于清光绪32年(1906年)的广东士敏土(水泥)厂，因孙中山1917年和1923年两次在这里建立革命政权而得名。1998年10月，在广州孙中山大元帅府旧址筹建“孙中山大元帅府纪念馆”，并于2000年对公众开放。

The Memorial Museum of Generalissimo Sun Yat-Sen’s Mansion is a memorial museum of Dr. Sun Yat-Sen based on the former site of Generalissimo Sun Yat-Sen’s Mansion in Guangzhou. The old site was originally Kwangtung Cement Factory established in 1906. Dr. Sun Yat-Sen established the revolutionary regimes here as generalissimo in 1917 and 1923. The Memorial Museum of Generalissimo Sun Yat-Sen’s Mansion was built based on the old site in 1998 and opened to the public in 2000.

SUN YAT SEN PICTURE EXHIBITION  
孙中山与加拿大图片展览

presented by Sun Yat-sen Foundation  
and the Memorial Museum of Generalissimo  
Sun Yat-sen’s Mansion

主办：孙中山基金会, 孙中山大元帅府纪念馆  
以及埃德蒙顿, 卡尔加里, 温哥华市华人社区



**EDMONTON 埃德蒙顿：**  
Edmonton City Hall 市政府大会堂（*Exhibition Venue Sponsor*）  
1 Sir Winston Churchill Square, Edmonton, Alberta  
September 14—21, 2014 二零一四年九月十四至二十一  
Mon—Fri 9am—5pm 星期一至五, 上午十时至下午五时  
Sat., Sun 11am—5pm 星期六及日, 上午十一时至下午五时  
Opening Ceremony: Sept. 14, 1pm 开幕礼: 九月十四, 下午一时

**CALGARY 卡尔加里：**  
Calgary Chinese Cultural Centre 卡城中華文化中心  
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September 16—24, 2014 二零一四年九月十六至二十四  
Opening Ceremony: September 16, 11:30am  
开幕礼: 九月十六, 上午十一时半

**VANCOUVER 温哥华：**  
On Tak Cheung Exhibition Hall, Chinese Cultural Centre of Greater Vancouver  
大溫哥華中華文化中心張安德展覽廳  
（*Exhibition Venue Sponsor*）  
555 Columbia Street, Vancouver, British Columbia  
September 19—28, 2014 二零一四年九月十九至二十八  
Tues—Sun 11am—5pm 星期二至日, 上午十一时至下午五时  
Opening Ceremony: Sept. 19, 11am 开幕礼: 九月十九, 上午十一时



孙中山先生是中国近代民主革命的先行者。为了祖国的革命事业，他奔走海内外，在全球许多地方留下了足迹。加拿大是其中重要的国度之一。

孙中山先生曾三次亲赴加拿大宣传革命思想，发展革命组织，募集革命款项。他在那里结识了一批重要的革命同志。其中，有漂泊海外却心念中华的爱国华侨，也有热心中国事业的加拿大人，他们对中国的民主革命事业作出了重要贡献。

本次展览，围绕“孙中山与加拿大”这一主题，通过其间较为重要的人物和历史片段，介绍中山先生鲜为人知的重要历史活动，展示加拿大华侨以及加国友人对于中国革命事业曾经做出的重要贡献，更藉此反映中加两国人民之间源远流长的友谊。

Dr. Sun Yat-sen, forerunner of the modern Chinese democratic revolution, had been busy traveling between China and countries overseas for the Chinese revolution. Canada is one of the most important countries he had ever visited.

Sun paid three visits to Canada where he advertised his revolutionary thoughts, developed revolutionary organizations, raised funds for revolution and made friends with a number of important revolutionary comrades, including patriotic overseas Chinese who stayed abroad but were concerned about China's situation and native Canadians interested in Chinese matters. They contributed tremendously to the Chinese democratic revolution.

Focusing on the theme of "Sun Yat-sen and Canada", this exhibition introduces the little-known but significant facts of Sun through some important figures and historical moments. It is our goal to acknowledge the great contribution from the Chinese in Canada and Canadian friends. This reflects the everlasting friendship between the Chinese and the Canadians.

相关图片介绍 PICTURE INTRODUCTION

2.1图片：孙中山与冯自由（左一）等人的合影



1911年2月，孙中山温哥华首设“洪门筹饷局”。图为孙中山（中立者）在加拿大筹饷期间与提议设立“洪门筹饷局”的冯自由（左一）等人的合影。SUN Yat-sen established the Chinese Freemasons Fund Raising Bureau in Vancouver in February 1911. During his fund raising in Canada, SUN (middle) took this photo with FENG Ziyou (first from left), who proposed the idea of setting up the Bureau.

2.2图片：1911年4月，孙中山在Calgary与洪门致公堂执事合影



加拿大华侨积极支持革命，争相捐款，其筹款的工作多由洪门致公堂来进行。1911年4月，孙中山在卡尔加里与洪门致公堂部分执事合影。The Canadian Chinese made generous donations to support the revolution, and the fundraising was mostly organized by the Chinese Freemasons (Chee Kung Tong). This photo shows SUN and some members of Chee Kung Tong, and it was taken in Calgary in April 1911.

2.3图片：孙中山与同盟会同志及洪门致公堂部分成员合影



1911年2月，孙中山在温哥华史丹利公园与同盟会同志及洪门与致公堂部分成员合影。SUN took this photo with comrades of the Chinese Alliance Society (Tong Meng Hui) and some members of Chee Kung Tong in Vancouver's Stanley Park in February 1911

2.4图片：1916年9月28日孙中山在上海徐园慰问并宴请美国、加拿大华侨讨袁敢死队时合影



1916年9月28日孙中山在上海徐园慰问并宴请美国、加拿大华侨讨袁敢死队时合影。SUN held a feast for the Death Squad against YUAN Shikai in Xuyuan Garden in Shanghai on September 28, 1916. The Squad was made up of American and Canadian Chinese.

2.5图片：1918年3月孙中山、宋庆龄与海陆军大元帅府职员合影



1917年7月，孙中山率领部分海军南下广州，9月正式就任中华民国军政府海陆军大元帅，开展武装护法运动。图为1918年3月孙中山、宋庆龄与海陆军大元帅府职员合影。后排右四马湘，右八黄惠龙，两人均来自加拿大埃德蒙顿。

In July 1917, SUN travelled to Guangzhou with the Navy, and in September, he was inaugurated as the Generalissimo of the Republic of China. The Constitution Protection Movement was started at that point. On display is a group photo of SUN, SOONG Ching-ling and the staff at the Generalissimo's Mansion, with Ma Xiang and Huang Huilong (fourth and eighth from right) in the back row, both were from Edmonton, Canada. The photo was taken in March 1918.

2.6图片：埃德蒙顿军事社合照



1915年4月，中华革命党在加拿大埃德蒙顿市成立军事社，报名参加的有五百多人，马坤(Morris A. Cohen)任军事教官。马湘、黄惠龙也在此接受训练。上图为加拿大埃德蒙顿军事社同人之合影。前排右十为马坤(Morris A. Cohen)。

The Chinese Revolutionary Party had its Military Association founded in Edmonton Canada in April 1915, and more than 500 people applied for membership. Ma Kun (Morris A. Cohen) was appointed to be the military instructor. Ma Xiang and Huang Huilong were trained there. On display is a group photo of members from Edmonton Military Association. Tenth from right in the first row is Ma Kun (Morris A. Cohen).