

光之華中

紀念孫中山先生誕辰 125 週年

THE GLORY OF CHINA

In Commemoration of the 125th Anniversary
of Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Birthday

武中奇題

中華之光

紀念孫中山先生誕辰 125 週年

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前言

孫中山先生(公元一八六六——一九二五年)是中華民族偉大的民族英雄,偉大的愛國主義者,中國民主革命的偉大先驅。他發動和領導辛亥革命,推翻了中國最後一個封建王朝,建立了共和國。他不畏艱險,同帝國主義壓力和國內的軍閥勢力進行了堅決的鬥爭,表現出為振興中華而戰鬥不息的堅強意志。他一生追求真理,服從真理,堅持不斷地從失敗中總結經驗教訓,及時修改和補充自己的理論與綱領,用實踐表現出一個革命者的坦蕩胸懷。他為了爭取我國的民族獨立、民權自由和民生幸福,殫精竭慮,鞠躬盡瘁,貢獻了畢生的精力。

值此辛亥革命八十週年和孫中山先生誕辰一百二十五週年之際,中國人民高興地看到,中華民族受屈辱的時代已經一去不復返了。偉大的中國人民已經站起來了。中山先生生前的理想,有的業已實現,有的正在實現。放眼中華大地,我們的祖國氣象萬千;展望神州未來,中華民族前程似錦。當然,我們也要看到,要使中國成為發達的世界強國,任重道遠,還要做出艱巨的努力。

今天,我們緬懷中山先生的豐功偉績,就是要繼承和發揚他那種胸懷革命大志的大無畏精神,不屈不撓,迎着困難前進;就是要以他為榜樣,始終高舉愛國主義的旗幟,團結海內外一切愛國人士,為促進祖國統一和振興中華而進行不懈的努力。

正是基於這個出發點,在南京從事孫中山研究的部份歷史研究人員編輯了《中華之光》這本大型畫冊,系統地介紹了孫中山先生從“翠亨明燈”到“巨星殞落”的光輝歷程。其目的就是要讓中山先生的愛國主義精神發揚光大,永遠激勵每一個中國人,使人人在不同的崗位上勤奮工作,報效祖國,為使我國早日躋身世界強國之林而貢獻自己的力量。

編 者
一九九一年六月

FOREWORD

DR. Sun Yat-sen(1866—1925 A.D.) was a great Chinese national hero, a great patriot and a great pioneer of the Chinese democratic revolution. He initiated and led the Revolution of 1911, overthrew the last feudal dynasty in China and founded the Republic of China. Defying hardships and dangers and with an iron will, he waged resolute struggles against pressures from the imperialists and forces of the domestic warlords for an independent and strong China. All his life he sought for the truth and submitted to it, constantly summing up experiences and lessons from failures, revising and perfecting his theory and political program. By his own activities he proved himself to be a revolutionary with a broad vision. He gave his all in striving for the independence of the Chinese nation, the democratic rights of the people and their welfare.

As we commemorate the eightieth anniversary of the Revolution of 1911 and the one hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary of Dr. Sun Yat-sen's birth, the Chinese people are happy to see that gone forever are the days when the Chinese nation was humiliated, and that now the Chinese people stand proud. Dr. Sun Yat-sen's ideals and aspirations have become or are becoming a reality. The land of China is thriving majestic in all its variety and the Chinese nation is bound to have bright and excellent prospects. Naturally we must also understand that there is still a long way to go before we build our motherland into a developed country, and that we must exert ourselves all the more.

Today, while we recall Dr. Sun Yat-sen's brilliant contributions, we must develop the dauntless spirit he displayed of having the revolution at heart and of advancing in the face of adversities with an indomitable will, always holding aloft as he did the banner of patriotism and uniting all patriotic personages at home and overseas in making unremitting efforts for the reunification and prosperity of China.

Sun Yat-sen scholars in Nanjing edited *The Glory of China* to systematically introduce the glorious life journey of Dr. Sun Yat-sen from "A beacon at Cuiheng" to "Fall of a lucid star" with the aim of inspiring every Chinese with the patriotic spirit of Dr. Sun Yat-sen to assiduous efforts at their respective posts and to devoted service to their motherland to make her stand at an early date among the powerful nations in the world.

Editors
June 1991

翠亨明燈

A BEACON AT CUIHENG



翠亨夜景

A night view of Cuiheng

孫中山，名文，字德明，號逸仙，一八六六年十一月十二日誕生於廣東省香山縣翠亨村一個貧寒的農民家庭。十歲入馮氏宗祠私塾讀書。十二歲隨母赴檀香山，入意奧蘭尼學校攻讀英語。十七歲回翠亨村，因破除迷信，毀壞廟堂神像，被迫離鄉，先後在廣州、香港學醫，畢業後在澳門、廣州行醫。一八九四年寫《上李鴻章書》，遭到拒絕後，遂棄醫奔走革命。一八九四年十一月二十四日在檀香山創建興中會。次年領導第一次廣州起義，失敗後被清政府通緝，囚禁於倫敦駐英使館，經營救釋放，便博覽群書、週遊世界，考察各國的社會和政治制度。一九〇五年八月二十日在日本東京組織中國同盟會，先後領導十次武裝起義。一九一一年十月十日，武昌起義勝利，全國有十七省相繼宣布獨立。十二月二日南京光復後，建中華民國臨時政府於南京。

SUN Yat-sen, or Sun Zhongshan, or Sun Wen, (also known by courtesy as Deming) was born on November 12, 1866 into the family of a poor peasant at Cuiheng Village, Xiangshan County, Guangdong Province. At the age of 10 he began to study at the old-style private school in the Feng Clan ancestral shrine. Two years later he left with his mother for Honolulu, where he learned English at Iolani School. At the age of 17 he returned to Cuiheng but soon was compelled to leave home for spreading new ideas and toppling old idols in the village. He studied medicine in Guangzhou (Canton) and Hong Kong and practiced in Macao and Guangzhou after graduation. In 1894 he wrote his letter submitted to Li Hongzhang, which was rejected. Thereafter he gave up medicine and went around campaigning for revolution. On November 24 of the same year, he founded in Honolulu the Revive China Society (Xing Zhong Hui). Sun was listed as wanted after his first abortive uprising in Guangzhou in 1895 against the Qing government. In 1896, he was kidnapped in London and detained in the Chinese Legation. After he was rescued and released, he began to read extensively and travel far and wide, studying western society and its political system. After he founded the Chinese United League (Tong Meng Hui) on August 20, 1905, in Tokyo, Japan, he led ten armed uprisings successsively. He was victorious on October 10, 1911 in the Wuchang Uprising. Subsequently seventeen provinces proclaimed independence. On December 2 of the same year Nanjing was recovered and made provisional capital of the Republic of China.

求學立志

Pursuing His Studies
and Establishing Lofty Ideas



翠亨全貌 Panorama of Cuiheng



孫中山父親孫達成先生像
Mr. Sun Da-cheng,
Sun Yat-sen's father



孫中山母親楊太夫人像
Madam Yang,
Sun Yat-sen's mother



孫中山誕生地(現為故居前的水井)
Sun Yat-sen's birthplace (now a well in front
of his former residence)





十歲時在馮氏宗祠私塾讀書(一八七五年)
Old-style private school in the Feng Clan ancestral shrine where Sun Yat-sen studied at the age of 10 (1875)

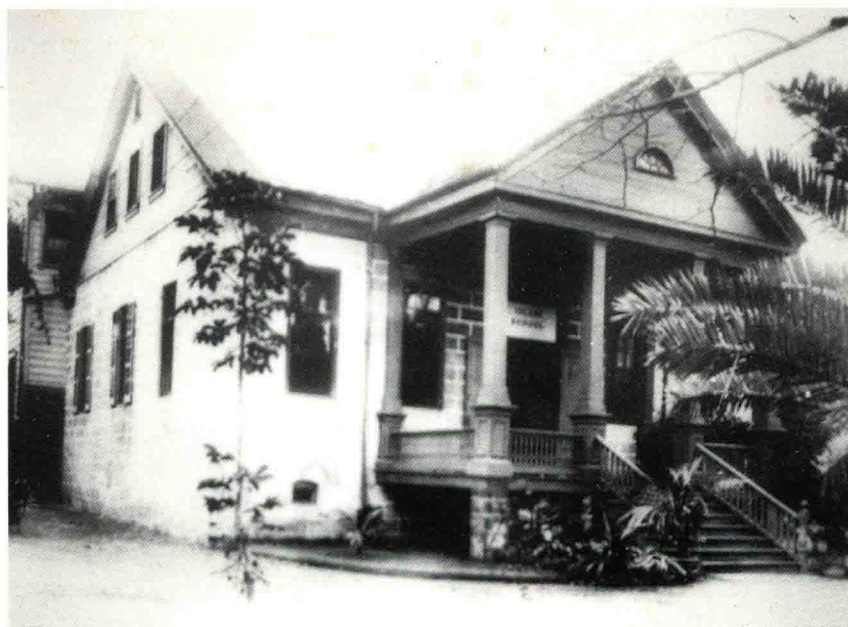
私塾課堂

Classroom of the old-style private school



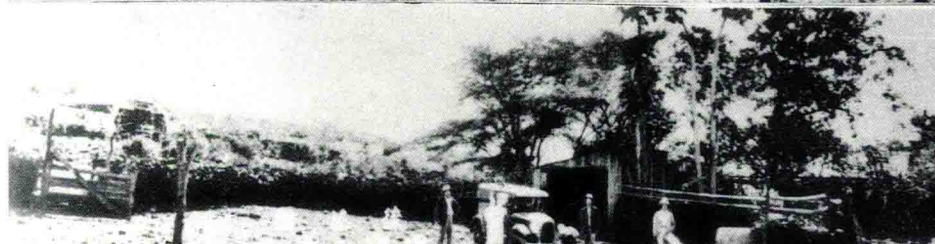
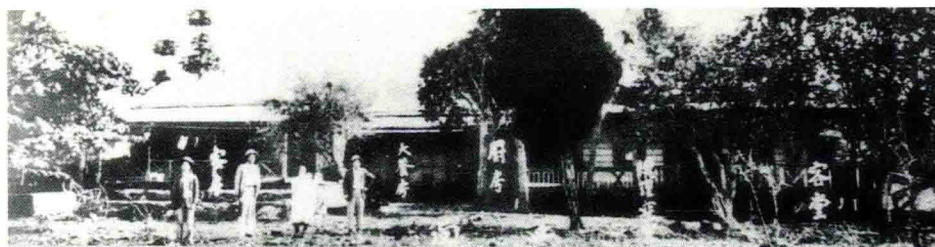


十二歲以前經常在此蘭溪內游泳和捕捉魚蝦
Lanxi, a rivulet, where Sun Yat-sen often went swimming
and fishing until he was 12 years of age



在檀香山就讀的意奧蘭尼學校(一八七九年九月)
Iolani School in Honolulu where Sun Yat-sen studied (September 1879)

童年常在榕樹下聽講太平天國故事
Banyan tree under which he listened in his childhood
to stories about the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom



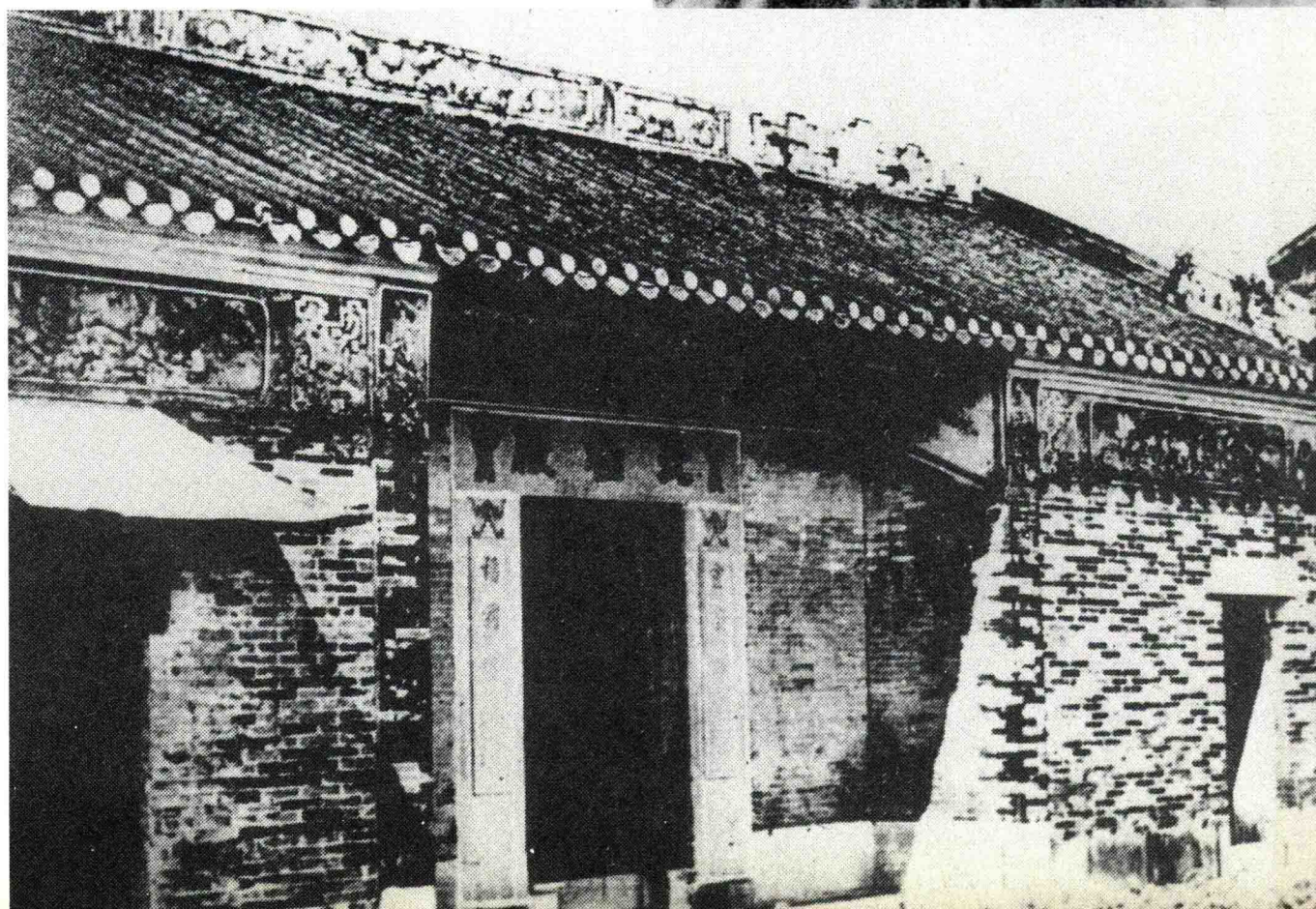
在檀香山時的住所(一八七八年)

Sun Yat-sen's residence in Honolulu (1878)



十七歲像(一八八二年)

Sun Yat-sen at the age of 17 (1882)



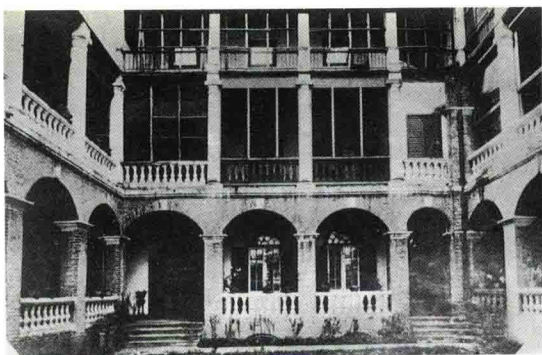


在家鄉組織夜警團時巡路防盜所用的帽子和刀
His cap and sword when he was on night patrol as
one of the guards he organized in his home village

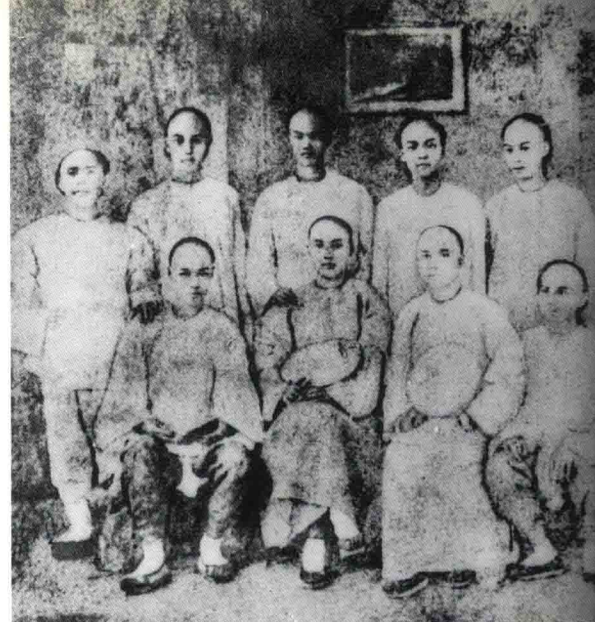
親手栽種的酸子樹（一八八三年）
Sourwood tree Sun Yat-sen planted (1883)



北極殿遺址——孫中山與好友陸皓東搗毀了殿中偶像。
Ruins of the Beiji Temple in Cuiheng — Sun Yat-sen and
his friend Lu Haodong toppled the idols in the temple.



在廣州學醫時的博濟醫院醫校校舍(一八八六年)
The Bo Ji (Charity and Relief) Hospital in Guangzhou,
where Sun Yat-sen studied (1886)

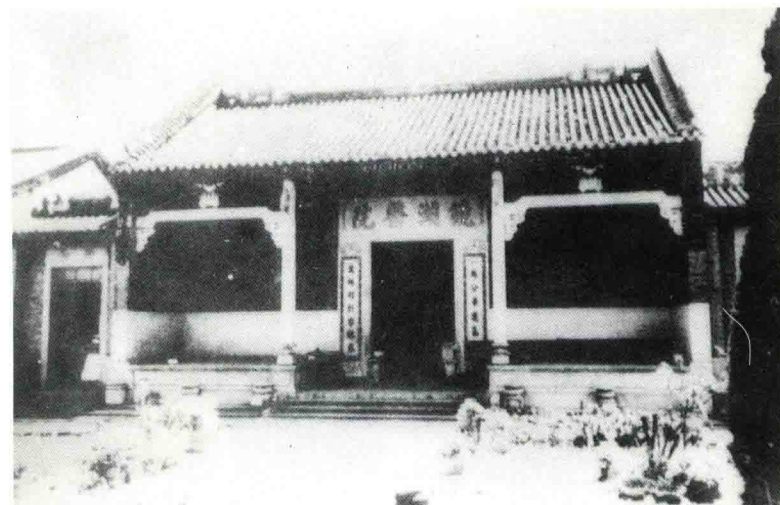


在西醫書院與同學合影(一八八七年)
Sun Yat-sen and his fellow students at the
Hong Kong College of Medicine (1887)

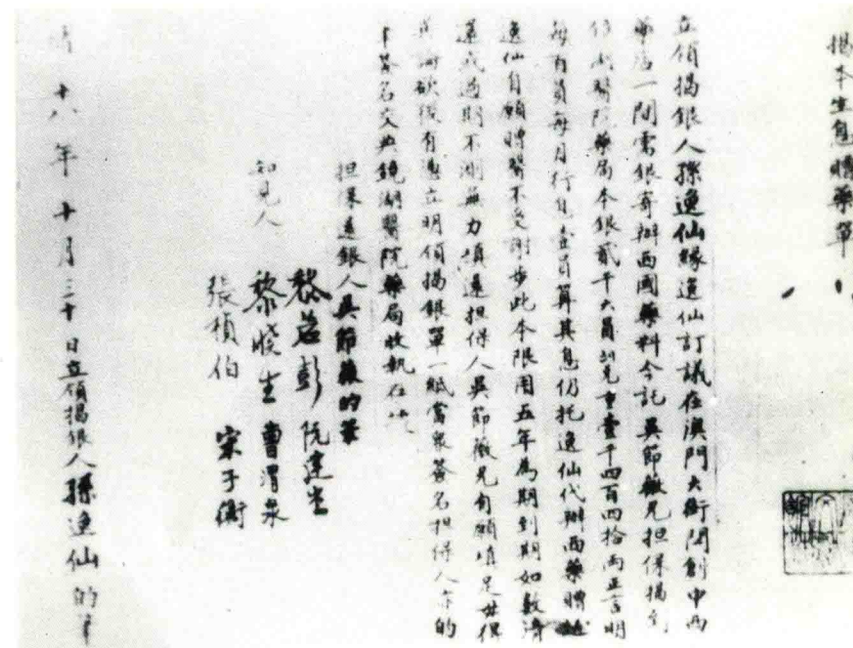


攝于香港(一八九二年)
Photo taken in Hong Kong (1892)

著名的“四大寇”——孫中山(前排左二)在香港時常與楊鶴齡、陳少白、尤列(前排自左至右)在一起議論時政,反對清政府,人稱之為“四大寇”。(一八九〇年前後)
“The Famous Four Bandits” — while in Hong Kong, Sun Yat-sen (second from left in front row) often discussed the situation and lashed out at the Qing government with Yang Heling, Chen Shaobai and You Lie (from left to right in front row), thus earning the nickname. (about 1890)



曾任西醫師的澳門鏡湖醫院舊址——(一八九二年)
Site of the Jing Hu (Mirror Lake) Hospital in Macao where Sun Yat-sen was engaged as a doctor of western medicine (1892)



在澳門創辦中西藥局時的借款揭單
Document for a loan for the setting up of his pharmacy
of Chinese and western medicines in Macao