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G U I Y A N G I N T H E T W E N T I E T H C E N T U R Y

# 贵阳百年图鉴

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贵阳市志编纂委员会办公室 编著

贵州人民出版社

1901~2000

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# 序

王曉東

今年是《辛丑条约》签订一百周年、辛亥革命九十周年、中国共产党成立八十周年、“九一八”事变七十周年、中国人民抗日战争胜利五十六周年、中华人民共和国成立五十二周年、中国的改革开放二十三周年……贵阳20世纪的百年，正同上述影响中国和世界的重大历史事件息息相关。

当我们站在21世纪来审视20世纪，犹如登上峰巅反观来路，会看得格外真切。《贵阳百年图鉴》把20世纪贵阳的风雨沧桑直观、形象、提纲挈领地展现在读者面前，唤起读者对往昔的回忆，从中汲取历史的经验教训，获得启迪。这是一件宣传江泽民总书记“三个代表”重要思想，宣传贵阳，给贵阳各族人民提供一份高品位的精神食粮的好事。作为《贵阳百年图鉴》样稿的读者之一，我十分高兴。面对有些我十分陌生或不十分理解、有些我又十分熟悉并能唤起我万千思绪的历史瞬间，我非常激动，对编者们匠心独运的感激之情不禁油然而生。

江泽民总书记《在庆祝中国共产党成立八十周年大会上的讲话》中，对中国近现代两个百年有这样的论述：“从十九世纪中叶到二十世纪中叶的一百年间，中国人民的一切奋斗，都是为了实现祖国的独立和民族的解放，彻底结束民族屈辱的历

史。这个历史伟业，我们已经完成了。从二十世纪中叶到二十一世纪中叶的一百年间，中国人民的一切奋斗，则是为了实现祖国的富强、人民的富裕和民族的伟大复兴。这个历史伟业，我们党领导全国人民已经奋斗了五十年，取得了巨大的进展，再经过五十年的奋斗，也必将胜利完成”。《贵阳百年图鉴》所反映的贵阳百年，正好是第一个百年的后五十年、第二个百年的前五十年。它的内容虽然是20世纪中国百年的很小的一部分，但它的历史内蕴却与20世纪中国的百年相一致。

就贵阳市而言，一百年的内容十分复杂丰富，人们可以从不同的角度去观察。《贵阳百年图鉴》选择经济社会发展变迁的视角，将贵阳放在20世纪的世界、20世纪的中国和20世纪的贵州这样广阔的背景之下，从历史变迁的经济社会原因和历史创造的根本目的，去反映贵阳各族人民反帝反封建的新旧民主主义革命时期的浴血苦斗，反映他们进行社会主义革命和建设的探索奋斗，以及在建设有中国特色社会主义事业中的开拓创新。这是马克思主义观察历史的基本视角，也是《贵阳百年图鉴》思想脉络的依据。

《贵阳百年图鉴》并不试图全面、系统地解

读贵阳百年历史的方方面面，而是从所搜求到的数千幅历史照片中，经过比较筛选，进行时经事纬的编排组合，提供历史的点、线、面，力图从宏观社会的变迁和微观的事像的展示中，突出贵阳百年发展变化的轨迹，让读者循着既定的视角和思路去触摸和感受历史。

历史是不能复制的，而真实是历史的生命力之所在。《贵阳百年图鉴》中的每一幅照片虽然只是历史的瞬间，但它一旦进入我们的思想网络，与贵阳百年巨变的轨迹联系在一起，便有了永恒的价值。它一旦与读者产生了心灵的沟通或共鸣，历史真实的震撼力与冲击力，便大大超过通常文字叙述的效果。

透过《贵阳百年图鉴》的解读，人们还会感悟到，由于种种历史原因，20世纪的贵阳虽然曾经闪耀出不少亮点，虽然它在这一百年间所创造的物质财富超过了以往两千多年的总和，已开始走上现代化之路，但从总体上说，贵阳经济社会的发展较之全国、特别是发达地区还是相对落后的。为此我感到“开拓创新，强市升位”的紧迫感与使命感。前人已经做出了无愧于他们所处时代的贡献，为20世纪贵阳百年书写了辉煌。我们

这些后来者，应当怎样继承与弘扬他们的事业，为贵阳更加美好的未来，为中华民族的伟大复兴贡献自己的一切？这是《贵阳百年图鉴》给我留下的激情之外的理性沉思。

人民的判断都是历史的判断，历史的选择都是人民意志的体现。20世纪贵阳所走过的道路和《贵阳百年图鉴》的思想价值、实用价值和审美价值的综合，就我个人的感受而言，便集中在“没有共产党就没有新中国”这一人民的判断上，集中在“只有社会主义能够救中国和发展中国”这一历史的选择上。这是编辑《贵阳百年图鉴》的主题，也是出版《贵阳百年图鉴》的现实目的和历史价值，更是《贵阳百年图鉴》对未来的启示。

在百年纷纭复杂的事件和宏伟澎湃的历史脉动中，最清晰、最突出和最响亮的便是中华民族的伟大复兴这一主旋律。再过50年，当我们完成了推进现代化建设，完成祖国统一大业，维护世界和平与促进共同发展这三大历史任务，实现了中华民族的伟大复兴之后，再回过头来审视这本《贵阳百年图鉴》，对它的价值和缺憾也许还会有新的领悟。

2001年10月

# Preface

Wang Xiaodong

October, 2001

The year of 2001 is the centennial anniversary of the *Xinzhou Treaty*, the ninetieth anniversary of the Revolution of 1911, the eightieth anniversary of the founding of the Chinese Communist Party, the seventieth anniversary of the "September 18 Incident", the fifty-sixth anniversary of the Chinese victory over Japanese invaders in the Anti-Japanese War, the fifty-second anniversary of the birth of the People's Republic of China, and the twenty-third anniversary of the implementation of reform and opening in China... In the twentieth century, Guiyang was all the time closely related to these events that have influenced China and the world.

When we review the twentieth century after entering the twenty-first century, it is as if we were looking at the mountain-path that we had covered after we arrived at its top. It is particularly clear and impressive to us. The illustrated book, *Guiyang in the Twentieth Century*, presents to its readers a visual display of Guiyang and an outline of the great changes in human affairs here in the twentieth century to remind them of the issues in the past and to assist them to draw lessons and to attain enlightenments from history. This is indeed a good opportunity to propagate the important "Three Representation's" (the representation of advanced productivity, of advanced culture and the interests of the broad masses of people) put forward by Jiang Zeming, the Secretary General of the Chinese Communist Party, and to depict Guiyang by presenting its different ethnic groups a series of high-quality visual data. I am very pleased to have been chosen as one of the readers to contact an advance copy of this illustrated handbook. Looking at the photos, either familiar or unfamiliar, I cannot help getting excited, filled with a feeling of gratitude towards the compilers and editors who have really done such a good job; those familiar photos have led my mind back to those familiar historical moments one after another.

In his "Speech at the Celebration of the Eightieth Anniversary of the Founding of the Chinese Communist Party", Comrade Jiang Zeming comments on the history of the last two hundred years by saying, "From the mid-nineteenth century to the mid-twentieth century, what the Chinese people struggled for is to win the independence of the country and the liberation of the whole nation in order to eliminate that humiliating period in history. Now we have successfully finished this great task. From the mid-twentieth century to the mid-twenty-first century, what the Chinese people are doing and will continue to do is to make China prosperous and powerful, the people well-off and the nation rejuvenated. The Chinese Communist Party has led the whole people for half a century to realize this great goal and has made convincing progress. We shall have completed the great task successfully in next fifty years." What has been reported in the illustrated handbook covers just the second half of the first hundred years and the first half of the second hundred years. Though it depicts only a very small part of all the happenings in China in the past one hundred years, its contents reflect and follow the historical development in China in the twentieth century.

As far as Guiyang city is concerned, what can be reported in one hundred years is complicated and plentiful. From different angles, there will be different views. The Illustrated Handbook views Guiyang based on its socio-economic change and development in the twentieth century under the situation in the world, in China and in Guizhou. It reports the countless fights by the people of different ethnic groups in Guiyang against imperialism and feudalism in the new- and old-democratic revolutionary periods, their hard work for socialist revolution and construction, and their initiative and creativity in the course of building Chinese-featured socialism, based on socio-economic reasons from historical changes and the



essential objectives postulated by history. This is Marxist point of view to observe history, and also the guideline for this book to follow.

The Illustrated Handbook does not intend to focus on everything in the twentieth century in Guiyang so as to provide the readers an all-round, systematic impression. Instead, it selects quite a number of examples from the collected thousands of historical photos about the city in the last century. Based on comparison, selection and composition in various ways, it presents a whole picture of Guiyang in its past hundred years by means of focusing on one selected unit, a series of relevant places or a whole area, trying to depict the changing process in that centennial period based on macro change and micro examples to help the readers to know and to think of its history along the planned guideline and views.

History cannot be duplicated and true facts are the soul for history to stand and rely on. Though every photo in the handbook illustrates only a glimpse of history, it will become valuable all the time once it enters the framework of the compiler's thought and links itself with the tremendous change in Guiyang in the last century. Once it echoes with the reaction from the readers' bottom of heart, it will exert its tremendous and impressive power as history does. The effect is often far beyond what the words can do.

Through this handbook, we can perceive that though the city encountered some good chances in the twentieth century due to various historical reasons, though the material wealth it created in the last century surpasses the total of that achieved in the past two thousand years, and though it has moved onto the road towards modernization, Guiyang, comparatively speaking, is still lagging behind many other parts, especially the advanced areas in China. In line with this situation, we feel the urgency and destined responsibility to "explore and innovate in order to upgrade the city's status by speeding up its construction". The old generations have successfully completed what their eras challenged them and left us numerous inspiring stories in the history of the last century. How can we, the following generation, continue and develop their unfinished work to create a better future for Guiyang and to devote ourselves to rejuvenating the Chinese nation? This is a rational question behind the illustrated achievements that the handbook leaves us to ponder over.

The people's decisions are the historical ones and the people's choices in history are the embodiment of their will. As far as I feel, the experience of Guiyang in the twentieth century and the ideological, practical and esthetical value shown in the book reveals the decision made by the Chinese people: without the Chinese Communist Party, there would be no New China, and the historical choice of theirs: only socialism can save and prosper China. This is the subject matter of this handbook, the realistic purpose and historical value for its publication, and the inspiration for the future

Of the complicated historical events in the past century and along its grand, inspiring development, what impresses us most is the highest-toned theme -- the rejuvenation of the Chinese nation. In another fifty years when we have finished modernization, completed the three great historical tasks: unite the whole country, maintain the world peace and stimulate co-development, and realized the rejuvenation of the Chinese nation, our insight into the value and imperfection of this book will probably be added when we come back to re-read this Illustrated Handbook.



# 序



在告别 20 世纪，进入 21 世纪的第一年，世界和中国摆在贵阳面前的机遇与挑战都迫使我们不能不思考：贵阳怎样继承过去，如何开拓未来？回顾和总结过去既是继承传统，也是开拓未来的前提。于是，《贵阳百年图鉴》也就应运而生。贵阳的行政建制由县改市，是在 1941 年，到今年恰好是 60 周年，《贵阳百年图鉴》无意间又成了献给贵阳建市周甲纪念的礼物。

迄今为止，在我所见过的介绍贵阳历史与现状，深化市情认识和宣传贵阳的图书中，《贵阳百年图鉴》在内容和形式上都别开生面。它如“润物无声”的春天的细雨，让人们在欣赏一幅幅历史照片时，增长知识，收获感悟与教益并爱不释手。

《贵阳百年图鉴》所释放的价值，不仅在于它的每一组照片、每一段文字都向人们提供寻常难以捕捉到的关于 20 世纪贵阳社会变迁的信息，更在于编者把握住百年来争取中华民族伟大复兴这一主线，以贵阳从追赶近代化到迈向现代化的艰难历程去整合这些庞杂的信息，把它们潜在的信息价值变成现实价值。特别是随着时间的推移和人们认识的深化，它们的价值不仅不会衰减，而且还会增长。

历史是一面镜子，也是智慧之源。一名领导干部不善于从历史中汲取营养，不可能成为高明的领导者；一个政党不善于从总结历史经验中去把握社会发展规律，不可能成为与时俱进的政党；一个民族不善于继承和发展本民族和世界其他民族在历史上创造的优秀文明成果，避免重蹈自己和他人走过的弯路，就不可能屹立于世界民族之林。如果不善于从各方面总结贵阳历史所蕴含的经验，我们就不可能更好地开拓创新，强市升位，尽快地实现现代化的目标。

今年是 21 世纪的第一年，《贵阳百年图鉴》的出版，正是我们对 20 世纪的一种回顾与总结。百年，对于一个人来说，堪称漫长人生；对于人类来说，只不过“弹指一挥间”；而对于贵阳这座城市、这个地区来说，20 世纪则是说长也长，说短也短，但却绝对是非同寻常的一个世纪。

展示成就，总结经验和寻找差距，反思教训，是我们认识过去，走向未来的两个不同却又相辅相成不可或缺的重要方面。只顾及其中的一个方面，难免造成认识上的片面性。《贵阳百年图鉴》从整体上有意识地把两个方面结合起来，延伸和拓展读者的思路，使之全面感受和认识历史，审

视现实和期许未来，这种做法是十分可取的。

为引导人们去寻找20世纪贵阳发展的轨迹和它在中国历史坐标上的位置，《贵阳百年图鉴》把20世纪贵阳百年划分为三大阶段，分别用“觉醒 步入近代化之门”、“探索 构筑现代化之基”、“崛起 迈步走向现代化”来概括这一段历史，把大量珍贵的历史照片分类组合，用简明扼要的文字加以联缀，反映百年间贵阳从近代化的萌动，历经三次历史性的巨变而终于走上现代化的康庄大道的历程，我以为是把握了20世纪中国人民前赴后继，为实现民族伟大复兴而奋斗的历史主线。而这些照片也是对中国共产党80年来领导中国人民艰苦奋斗的历史在贵阳地区具体而入微的写照。《贵阳百年图鉴》在有限的图片资料中，展现了贵阳各族人民在党领导下所经历的80年风雨历程，从不同侧面和不同层次体现了江泽民总书记“三个代表”的重要思想。如果人们在阅读《贵阳百年图鉴》时，把20世纪贵阳在经济、政治、文化和社会发展变化的每一个关节点与闪光点与相应的世界历史和中国历史相对照，便会发现贵阳在绝对的发展中，仍然处于相对落后的状态。这种反差虽然是诸多历史原因造成的，但也未必没有

我们自身的原因吧？我们不能超越历史条件去苛求、责备前人，只能反躬自省，激励和鞭策自己，在党的基本理论指导下，坚持实践是检验真理的唯一标准，一切从实际出发，自觉地把思想认识从那些不合时宜的观念、做法和体制中解放出来，从对马克思主义的错误的和教条式的理解中解放出来，从主观主义和形而上学的桎梏中解放出来，自觉地去实践“三个代表”重要思想，努力去缩小这种历史遗留下来的或我们工作所造成的差距，努力营造一个“一心一意搞建设，千方百计谋发展”的浓厚氛围，在实现中华民族伟大复兴的事业中，实现市委、市政府提出的“开拓创新，强市升位”的战略目标。

历史的借鉴价值，必须经过人们对它的认知以后才能实现。《贵阳百年图鉴》在历史与读者之间搭起了认知的桥梁。当你看完《贵阳百年图鉴》，掩卷沉思时，或许会有我这样的同感：如果没有前人的失败、迷茫和失误，贵阳前进的步伐定会迈得更快；如果没有前人的探索、拼搏和创新，便不会有贵阳今天的崛起。

这，应该是《贵阳百年图鉴》之所鉴吧！

2001年10月

# Preface

Sun Guoqiang

October, 2001

In bidding farewell to the twentieth century and entering the first year of the twenty-first century, Guiyang has ushered in a new era of its own, so full of opportunities and challenges at home and abroad that we must contemplate what Guiyang will inherit from the past and what it can create for the future. Looking back to the past is a way of inheriting the fine aspects of the tradition and a prerequisite as well for opening up a more brilliant future. Hence the birth of *Guiyang in the Twentieth Century*. Guiyang's administrative status was changed from county to city in 1941. It is just happenstance that this year is the sixtieth anniversary of the event. Thus, *Guiyang in the Twentieth Century* has become a present in time for this special occasion.

*Guiyang in the Twentieth Century* is a unique illustrated book both in content and form, different from any other books that I have ever read about the city's history and present, or books with the aim of promoting an in-depth understanding of Guiyang. The book presents thousands of invaluable photos that, like a series of flashbacks, allow us to think, to learn, to appreciate and to have a vicarious experience of the city's past.

The value of *Guiyang in the Twentieth Century* does not only lie in the unusually precious photos and their captions that give a panorama of the vicissitudes of the city in the century but also in the perspective of the arduous struggles for the rejuvenation of the Chinese nation in the last hundred years from which the compilers have integrated into a book of great value the wealth of facts about how Guiyang has strived to catch up and forge ahead towards the goal of its own modernization. With the passage of time and the deepening of our knowledge, the value of this book will never diminish but increase significantly.

History is a mirror and a source of wisdom. A leading cadre who is not good at drawing on from history is not a wise leader; a political party which is not good at grasping the law of social development by learning from history will not be able to keep abreast of the time; a nation which is not good at inheriting and developing the achievements of civilizations created by it and other nations and avoiding repetition of its own mistakes or others' will not be able to stand firmly among the strong nations of the world. If we are not good at having an all-round summing-up of the historical experiences of Guiyang, we will not be able to make more innovative efforts to advance our city's status by building it into a rich and powerful one on our march towards its modernization.

The publication of *Guiyang in the Twentieth Century* in the first year of this new century is just a recollection and summary of what has happened to Guiyang in the past century. One hundred years is a very long lifespan for an individual but merely a fleeting moment for the mankind. However, for the city of Guiyang, the twentieth century was absolutely an unusual century at all events whether it was deemed long or short.

Displaying our achievements and having a retrospection of our work are two different and yet complementary approaches that are indispensable for us to know the past and look forward to the future. Attending to only one will likely lead to one-sidedness of our knowledge. *Guiyang in the Twentieth Century* has combined the two in order to broaden the readers' visions and enable them to have a comprehensive knowledge of the past, a good understanding of the present and

an insightful view of the future. Definitely it is a highly desirable treatment there.

To guide the readers in tracing the path of Guiyang's development in the century and its position in Chinese history, *Guiyang in the Twentieth Century* has the century divided into three historical periods entitled respectively "Awaking to the Dawn of Modern Times", "Building up a Foundation for Modernization", and "Forging Ahead Towards Modernization". The three periods characterize the history of Guiyang in the last century. The large number of historical photos, sorted into different groups and linked by concise captions and annotations, vividly reflect the progress of Guiyang in the past century from awaking to modernization, through three great historical changes, to the stage of striding along the broad road to modernization. This, I think, has grasped the essence of the great struggles the Chinese people have waged for rejuvenating the nation in the twentieth century. These photos also give a portrayal of the history of the struggles of the Chinese people led by the Chinese Communist Party specifically in the area of Guiyang over the last eighty years. The photos, limited in number, exhibit the eighty years of hardships and trials the people of Guiyang have experienced under the guidance of the Party, and embody Comrade Jiang Zemin's important thought from different perspectives. In reading *Guiyang in the Twentieth Century*, if we consider Guiyang's achievements in its economic, political, cultural and social development in relation to the world history and Chinese history, we will find that Guiyang is relatively backward in the absolute development of the world. It is true that this gap should be attributed to certain historical reasons. However, shouldn't we be responsible for it at any rate? Therefore, instead of being overcritical of our predecessors without considering the specific historical conditions of their time, we should examine ourselves in a retrospective way. We should, guided by the Party's basic theory, uphold the principle that practice is the only criterion for testing truth and conscientiously free our minds from outdated ideas, practice and system, from all manner of mistaken and dogmatic interpretations of Marxism, and from the shackles of idealistic and metaphysical mentality. We should conscientiously carry out Comrade Jiang Zemin's important thought, make great efforts to narrow down the gap left over by history or resulted from our work and create an atmosphere of concentrating on the construction and striving for development by every means so as to achieve the strategic goal of advancing Guiyang's status as a rich and powerful city through pioneering and innovative endeavors, put forward by the Municipal Party Committee and the Municipal Government in the great cause of rejuvenating the Chinese nation.

The potential reference values of historical experiences can be realized only when people have become cognizant of them. *Guiyang in the Twentieth Century* serves well as a bridge in cognizance between the reader and history. After reading it through to the end, you and I may come to the same conclusion that without the failures, the perplexity, and the mistakes by our predecessors, Guiyang might have made greater progress and that without the exploratory efforts, the hard struggles and the innovative work by our predecessors, Guiyang would not have emerged with a completely new look, so vigorous as it is today.

This perhaps is what one can learn from *Guiyang in the Twentieth Century*!

# 世纪回眸

贵阳因位于贵山之南而得名，贵阳市简称“筑”，地处云贵高原东侧，是贵州省省会，全省政治、经济、文化中心。现辖云岩区、南明区、花溪区、乌当区、白云区、小河区、清镇市、修文县、开阳县、息烽县。全市总面积8034平方公里，2000年末总人口331.75万，国民生产总值264.81亿元，是一个经济社会发展还相对滞后但却充满生机、潜力和后发优势的中国西部的重要城市。

贵阳历史悠久，远古就有人类在这块土地上活动。贵阳地在春秋战国时属牂柯、夜郎，两汉时隶属牂柯郡，唐朝称矩州，宋朝谓贵州。明隆庆三年（1569年）设贵阳府，这是“贵阳”作为行政区域名称之始。民国30年（1941年）7月1日，贵阳正式设市，至今已有60年。

今贵阳地元朝以前已有土城垣，元朝时称顺元城。明洪武十五年（1382年），开始在顺元土城的基础上拓建石城墙，并修建了城门、月楼、水关等设施。这就是后来所称的内城。明天

启六年（1626年），修建贵阳石砌外城，内外城以内城北门相通，共有9个城门，初步形成了包括内、外城在内的南北长、东西短的不规则的椭圆形城垣。贵阳城垣经过风雨侵蚀、自然坍塌和民国时期的多处拆毁，到解放前夕，只剩少量断垣残壁。所幸近代摄影技术传入贵阳，清光绪末年有了“镜秋轩”等照相馆，人们有意无意间保存至今的老照片，为我们提供了20世纪初贵阳城垣的一鳞半爪。

城垣、街区、道路等仅仅是城市的躯壳，而生产力才是城市的血肉与生命，文化则是城市的灵魂。今天，生活在光采照人的森林之城贵阳的人们，对它过去的面貌，对它在艰难蹉跎之中成长的历程多半不甚了解。那些已成为历史的往事，无论是苦是甜，对于今天的贵阳人来说，都会引起亲切的怀念和深沉的反思。把一个有形象、有血肉、有灵魂的20世纪的贵阳风貌展现出来，作为她告别旧世纪，迎接新世纪和纪念建市60周年的礼物，便是《贵阳百年图鉴》构思萌动的初衷。

百年贵阳的丰富内涵，只有超越时空的局限，不为繁杂的史事所羁牵，不被暗淡或鲜亮的色彩所迷惑，更不受个人阅历、境遇和情感的左右，才能看清它的本质和主流、规律与趋势，才能聚合回眸20世纪贵阳的理性之光，照彻21世纪贵阳人前进的征程。

在人类历史上，20世纪是正义与邪恶、民主与专制、科学与愚昧、富裕与贫穷斗争最为激烈的一百年；是中国人民为了实现祖国独立和民族解放，彻底结束民族屈辱的历史与实现祖国的富强、人民的富裕和民族的伟大复兴相交织相衔接的一百年。贵阳作为贵州的缩影，在中国与世界空前紧密联系的百年之中，与祖国一同经历了从屈辱、抗争、探索到胜利；从对抗、模仿、吸收到超越的惊天动地的巨变。在中国与世界政治经济格局的变化中，在中国内部区域经济社会发展的不平衡状态中，肩负着历史重负而艰难地追赶时代潮流的贵阳，从酣梦中惊醒，从后进中奋起，从历史的悲凉坎坷中走向壮丽辉煌。

在中国人民反帝反封建的斗争中，在追求近代化的过程中，贵阳在经济社会发展普遍迟缓与落后的状况下，它在政治思想、文化领域的某些方面却处于超前状态，在不少时候走到了全国的前列。这在19世纪的反洋教斗争、维新变法运动和20世纪的辛亥革命、护国运动等旧民主主义革命中都有突出的表现。“五四”运动中，贵阳以超越常态却又符合历史逻辑的步伐，掀起了声势空前的反帝、反封建爱国运动，揭开了贵州新民主主义革命的序幕，不仅促成马克思主义在贵阳的早期传播，而且使贵阳的近代化进程有了具体的实质性的进展。1935年，在中国革命危急存亡的紧要关头，历史选择了贵州，遵义会议成为中国革命、中国共产党和红军转危为安的伟大转折点，对中国共产党领导的贵阳地区的革命活动产生了巨大的推动作用。直至解放，贵阳一直是新民主主义革命在贵州发动和辐射的中心。

与此同时，在中国经济社会发展的进程中，历史也曾经给贵阳以超常规、跨越式发展的机遇。

抗日战争爆发后，中国的政治、经济、文化重心被迫向西南转移，处于大后方的西南重镇贵阳，由于内迁大潮带来的资金、设备、技术、人才的注入，战时经济一度空前繁荣，为支撑正面战场的抗战做出了自己的贡献。但是，昙花一现的繁荣之后，贵阳的经济迅速走向衰退，直至国民政府崩溃。新中国成立后，经济建设全面恢复，特别是“三线建设”，虽有曲折，但极大地改变了贵州的经济发展格局并提升了贵阳的经济实力。改革开放以来，特别是西部大开发战略的实施，伴随中国经济社会发展重心主航道的拓宽，贵阳历史的风帆正在向主航道疾驶。但是，总体来说，整个20世纪，在中国经济社会发展中，贵阳还是处于发展滞后的地区。

革命是解放和发展生产力，改革也是解放和发展生产力。1949年11月15日，贵阳解放了。人民政权诞生后，社会经济获得飞速发展，但在实现由新民主主义革命到社会主义革命的过渡之后，在曲折的社会主义建设过程中，由于“左”的指

导思想影响和超越社会主义初级阶段的路线、政策的推行，贵阳也同全国一样，付出了本来不应付出的代价。尤其是“文化大革命”的十年浩劫，贵阳经济被推向崩溃的边缘。中共十一届三中全会后，拨乱反正，贵阳也同全国一道走上了建设有中国特色社会主义道路。在改革开放中，贵阳人民学会“站在巨人的肩膀上”，学会在创新中赶超别人。在短短的20几年间，走完了发达国家100年甚至更长时间才能走完的路程。当代科学技术发展的前沿如微电子与计算机技术、信息时代的通讯技术、生物技术、新材料技术、航天技术等先后植入贵阳，使贵阳在云贵高原上崛起，成为实施西部大开发战略在贵州的支撑点。南贵昆产业带的确立，西电东送工程的启动，长江、珠江上游生态屏障的建设，使贵阳在全省乃至全国经济社会发展大局中的地位更加突出。但是，普遍的进步与个别地方生产生活方式落后在贵阳共存，并形成了强烈的反差。面对贵州贫困面大、贫困程度深的现实并未完全改变的状况，要实现现代化的第三步战略目



标,贵阳市作为贵州省省会,经济社会发展对全省示范、带动和辐射的作用就更需增强。贵阳强市升位,实现跨越式发展的意义,较之别的城市,更具有迫切性,更具有特殊的意义。

20 世纪的贵阳百年,在以辛亥革命、中华人民共和国成立和建设有中国特色的社会主义为标志的三大历史性巨变中,从经济社会发展的视角出发,可以划分为三个大的阶段:步入近代化之门的阶段(1901~1949)、构筑现代化之基的阶段(1949~1978)、迈步走向现代化的阶段(1978~2000)。这三个阶段在中华民族伟大复兴的历程中,它们可以形象地表现为“醒过来、站起来、富起来”。当前,我们正处在中国人民由富起来到强起来的过渡阶段。《贵阳百年图鉴》将以它丰富的内容、新颖的形式和独特的视角,反映中国共产党实践“三个代表”的历史经验,通过图解贵阳 20 世纪的历史,见微知著地揭示没有共产党就没有新中国,有了共产党,中国的面貌就焕然一新的真理。

《贵阳百年图鉴》是熔资料性、艺术性、思想性于一炉的图片集。它靠一幅幅照片留下的历史瞬间,以及瞬间与瞬间排列组合来再现历史的侧面。《贵阳百年图鉴》中的文字,或作为图像的导读和解读,或只是时、空、人、事的具体说明,它们的历史内蕴与感染力是有限的;《贵阳百年图鉴》的主题,是靠照片、文字共同交织的思想文化内涵和艺术鉴赏价值来体现,它重在引导与潜移默化。更多的内蕴应由读者去感悟和开掘。

面对经济全球化、科技革命迅猛发展、产业结构调整步伐加快、中国加入 WTO 和国际国内竞争更加激烈的新形势,刚刚步入 21 世纪、度过建市 60 华诞的贵阳,需要从自身的历史,特别是近百年的经验与教训、成就与失落、辉煌与暗淡中去更好地把握现实,走向未来。《贵阳百年图鉴》不可能反映贵阳 20 世纪的每一个足迹,也不是有序排列的世纪年轮,只愿它能显现贵阳百年变化的阶段、轨迹和特点,以平淡中的精彩,让读者回味历史变化与转折瞬间那些难忘的苦涩与沁心的甜蜜。

# Looking Back at the Last Century

The city of Guiyang was named based on its location to the south of Gui Mountain. It is also called “Zhu” for short. Standing in the east of Yunnan-Guizhou Plateau, Guiyang is the capital of Guizhou and the political, economic and cultural center of the province. Now it has jurisdiction over six districts (Yunyan, Nanming, Huaxi, Wudang, Baiyun and Xiaoh), one city (Qingzheng) and three counties (Xiuwen, Kaiyang and Xifeng). The whole area amounts to 8,034 square kilometers. By the end of 2000, it had a population of 3,317,500 people with its GNP reaching 26.481 billion yuan. Being an important city in the west of China, Guiyang is embedded with vigor, potentiality and developmental advantages even though it is relatively backward in economic and social development at this moment.

Guiyang enjoys a long history. Even in remote antiquity, our forefathers began to live on this land. In the Spring and Autumn Warring Period (770-476 B.C.), the place was part of Yangke Yelang; in the Western and Eastern Han Dynasty, it belonged to Yangke Prefecture; in the Tang Dynasty, it was called Juzhou; and in the Song Dynasty, it gained the name of Guizhou. The third year of Longqing reign in the Ming Dynasty (1569 A.D.) witnessed the birth of Guiyang Prefecture, the beginning of its name as an administrative district. On July 1st of the thirtieth year of the Republic of China (1941 A.D.), Guiyang was officially approved as a city. Since that time, its status as a city has been kept for 60 years.

The present site of Guiyang was called Shunyuan city in the Yuan Dynasty. It was surrounded by cob walls set up before that time. In the fifteenth year of Hongwu reign in the Ming Dynasty (1382 A.D.), a stone wall was built based on the original city wall, accompanied with some infrastructures such as city gates, moon pavilion, and water gate. These encircled what was later called the Inner City. In the sixth year of the Tianqi reign at the end of Ming dynasty (1626 A.D.), the Outer City was put under construction. The two cities were linked up by the north gate of the Inner City. There were nine gates altogether and thus formed an irregular oval-shaped city wall around the two cities. The walls were long from north to south and short from east to west. During the period of the Republic of China, these walls were collapsed due to the wind and rain erosion and were demolished by the people. As a result, in 1949 only some ruined walls remained there. With the introduction of modern photographic technology into Guiyang, some photo-shops such as Jingqiouxuan came into existence at the end of the Guangxu reign in the Qing Dynasty. Today, some well-kept photographs, intentionally or not, can provide us with certain information about the city walls in Guiyang at the beginning of the twentieth century.

The city walls, the blocks and the streets constitute the outside appearance of Guiyang; the productive forces of the city create its organic life; and the culture symbolizes its soul. Today the people living in the prosperous Guiyang - the Forest City - probably know little about its appearance in the past and its development through hardship and sufferings. The past historical moments, whether bitter or sweet, can stimulate a warm memory and profound rethinking for the people in Guiyang today. The initial move of the book, *Guiyang in the Twentieth Century*, therefore is to present a series of pictures of Guiyang with its shape, contents and soul in the twentieth century as a gift for its sixtieth birthday to farewell the twentieth century and to usher in the new one.