

FROM INSIDE CHINA

· 中国报告系列 ·

A portrait of Sun Yat-sen, the founder of the Republic of China, is the central focus. He is depicted from the chest up, wearing a dark, high-collared jacket. The background is a dramatic, dark landscape with a bright light source on the left, creating a silhouette of a building and a body of water with a small boat in the distance. The overall tone is somber and historical.

ZHONGSHAN ROAD

FOLLOWING THE TRAIL OF CHINA'S MODERNIZATION

中山路：追寻近代中国的现代化脚印

杨黎光 著 Callum Smith 译

中国出版集团
中译出版社

FROM INSIDE CHINA

ZHONGSHAN ROAD

杨黎光 著

[澳] Callum Smith 译



中国出版集团
中译出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

中山路：追寻近代中国的现代化脚印：英文 / 杨黎光著；(澳) Callum Smith 译. —北京：中译出版社，2015.10 (2016.5 重印)
(中国报告 第一辑)

ISBN 978-7-5001-4329-1

I. ①中… II. ①杨… ②史… III. ①英语—语言读物②报告文学—中国—当代 IV. ①H319.4:I

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2015) 第 254891 号

出版发行 / 中译出版社

地 址 / 北京市西城区车公庄大街甲 4 号物华大厦六层

电 话 / (010)68359376, 68359827, 68358224

传 真 / (010)68357870

邮 编 / 100044

电子邮箱 / book@ctph.com.cn

网 址 / http://www.ctph.com.cn

总 策 划 / 张高里

策划编辑 / 范 伟 胡晓凯 王文

责任编辑 / 周小刚

封面设计 / 潘 峰

排 版 / 竹叶图文

印 刷 / 北京易丰印捷科技股份有限公司

经 销 / 新华书店

规 格 / 880mm×1230mm 1/32

印 张 / 13

字 数 / 323 千

版 次 / 2016 年 1 月第一版

印 次 / 2016 年 5 月第二次

ISBN 978-7-5001-4329-1 定价:38.00 元

版权所有 侵权必究

中 译 出 版 社

ZHONGSHAN ROAD

中山路

Books in “From Inside China” series

Cry for Life

Seven Lost Letters

China State Grid: The People Behind the Power

I Want to Go to School

Green Great Wall

Migrant Workers and the City: Generation Now

The People's Secretary: Fighting Corruption in the People's Party

Fate of the Nation

The Great Disarmament

Zhongshan Road

Roads of Renewal: A Tibetan Journey

Tales from Tibet

The Oriental Express

CONTENTS

<i>Prologue</i>		5
CHAPTER 1	1514: The Shortcuts and Wrong Turns of Two Worlds	29
CHAPTER 2	1840: The Fall and Turn of an Autocracy	58
CHAPTER 3	1894: Xiangshan, One Man's Journey	97
CHAPTER 4	1905: Pioneering the Way	127
CHAPTER 5	1911: Wuchang, the Crossroads for China	154
CHAPTER 6	1912: Nanjing to Beijing — A Search for the Intersection of Two Roads	190
CHAPTER 7	1919: Shanghai, the Rediscovery of a Path of Hope	222
CHAPTER 8	1924: Guangzhou, the Tough Path to Prosperity	254
CHAPTER 9	1925: Beijing, One Man's End, and a Civilization's Beginning	288

CHAPTER 10	1929: The South Bank of the Yangtze, the Zhongshan Road's Curvy Track	317
CHAPTER 11	1953: New China, The First Five Years of Peaceful Construction	352
CHAPTER 12	1978: Reform and Opening Up — China Breaks into a New World	377
	<i>Epilogue</i>	401

FROM INSIDE CHINA

ZHONGSHAN ROAD

杨黎光 著

[澳] Callum Smith 译

中国出版集团
中译出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

中山路: 追寻近代中国的现代化脚印: 英文 / 杨黎光著; (澳) Callum Smith 译. —北京: 中译出版社, 2015.10 (2016.5 重印)
(中国报告 第一辑)

ISBN 978-7-5001-4329-1

I. ①中… II. ①杨… ②史… III. ①英语—语言读物②报告文学—中国—当代 IV. ①H319.4:I

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2015) 第 254891 号

出版发行 / 中译出版社

地 址 / 北京市西城区车公庄大街甲 4 号物华大厦六层

电 话 / (010) 68359376, 68359827, 68358224

传 真 / (010) 68357870

邮 编 / 100044

电子邮箱 / book@ctph.com.cn

网 址 / <http://www.ctph.com.cn>

总 策 划 / 张高里

策划编辑 / 范 伟 胡晓凯 王文

责任编辑 / 周小刚

封面设计 / 潘 峰

排 版 / 竹叶图文

印 刷 / 北京易丰印捷科技股份有限公司

经 销 / 新华书店

规 格 / 880mm×1230mm 1/32

印 张 / 13

字 数 / 323 千

版 次 / 2016 年 1 月第一版

印 次 / 2016 年 5 月第二次

ISBN 978-7-5001-4329-1 定价: 38.00 元

版权所有 侵权必究

中 译 出 版 社

CONTENTS

<i>Prologue</i>		5
CHAPTER 1	1514: The Shortcuts and Wrong Turns of Two Worlds	29
CHAPTER 2	1840: The Fall and Turn of an Autocracy	58
CHAPTER 3	1894: Xiangshan, One Man's Journey	97
CHAPTER 4	1905: Pioneering the Way	127
CHAPTER 5	1911: Wuchang, the Crossroads for China	154
CHAPTER 6	1912: Nanjing to Beijing — A Search for the Intersection of Two Roads	190
CHAPTER 7	1919: Shanghai, the Rediscovery of a Path of Hope	222
CHAPTER 8	1924: Guangzhou, the Tough Path to Prosperity	254
CHAPTER 9	1925: Beijing, One Man's End, and a Civilization's Beginning	288

CHAPTER 10	1929: The South Bank of the Yangtze, the Zhongshan Road's Curvy Track	317
CHAPTER 11	1953: New China, The First Five Years of Peaceful Construction	352
CHAPTER 12	1978: Reform and Opening Up — China Breaks into a New World	377
	<i>Epilogue</i>	401

Prologue

In Beijing, there is a place called Xiangshan (Fragrant Hills). Once upon a time, there was a Xiangshan in Guangdong too. Xiangshan, Guangdong was the birthplace of revolutionary Sun Yat-sen. Xiangshan, Beijing would later be his last home on this Earth. These two places are pivotal in defining modern China's history.

Formerly Xiangshan County, Zhongshan City, Guangdong Province over the past hundred years gave the world a handful of great individuals, instrumental in the development of modern China, including Rong Hong (Yung Wing), Zheng Guanying (Cheng Kuan-ying), Tang Tingshu (Tong King-sing), Xu Run (Chui Yun), Sun Yat-sen, Tang Shaoyi (Tong Shao-yi), Liu Shifu (Lau Shi-fu) and Guo Le (Kwok Lok). People say that modern China began in Guangdong—and modern Guangdong began in Zhongshan.

“Zhongshan Road,” fateful birthplace of Sun Yat-sen (given name Zhongshan), is all but one of many Zhongshan Roads in China, and every Zhongshan Road has its own place in modern China's history. All these roads transcend geographical constructs

as well as concepts of mere names, and come together to form a living record of China's modern history.

On the dawn of the 60th anniversary of the People's Republic of China, the author journeyed off on the Zhongshan Road, following the path of modern China's development, in an attempt to get a perspective on China's progress, and ponder on a nation's future.

2008 WAS NO ORDINARY year. Not only was it a celebration of 30 years of economic reforms, but it was also Beijing's fulfillment of the Chinese people's biggest wish: hosting the Olympic Games. In so many ways, this year would be a high point for the Chinese people, but it would also be the starting point for even greater social reform. This year, the Chinese nation would stand in glory, but also with aspiration; in pride, but also with critique; looking back, but also looking forward . . .

With the passing of the year 2008, the People's Republic of China would celebrate its 60th anniversary, and in traditional Chinese time, a complete cycle of 60 years (*jiazi*). And being 30 years since the economic reforms, so too would this be the midpoint of another cycle. 2008, this extraordinary year would become a momentous point in history to be spoken of, analyzed and critiqued for many years to come. So on this occasion, it is worth taking a step back, to reflect on the hardships and experiences of this nation, because every experience, every plan and every action that we make today has profound and unpredictable consequences not just for China — but also for the world.

Today, we find ourselves at a defining point in China's development.

A day-to-day exposure to current events leads me, a media specialist by profession, to ponder upon the significance of the two anniversaries—the 60th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic and the 30th anniversary of the nation's economic reforms—and what I could write for the history books. Based on my personal experiences and impressions throughout these three decades of great change, I wrote the novel *The Old House in Yuanqing Alley*. The simple tale of the ups and downs and powerful emotions of the common-folk of Yuanqing Alley tells us the story of a turning point for Chinese society. We understand the inevitability—and the need—for our nation to reform. *The Old House in Yuanqing Alley* later was nominated for the seventh Mao Dun Prize for Literature.

Whether as a realist observer of a civilization's fate, or as a reporter interfacing with society on a day-to-day basis, the common experiences of the Chinese people in light of these reforms and the steps taken on the road toward modern China have always been central to my speculation and the focus of my works. Having completed *The Old House in Yuanqing Alley*, my personal enquiry into the fate of this civilization has no end in sight—and my hunger for thought on the economic reforms of Deng Xiaoping is far from satisfied.

Reincarnation may or may not be a reality, but causality in our actions is definite. The reality of now is the product of actions past. How, from a historical perspective, to trace the fate of a nation and map a path for development is the challenge I have set myself of late.

But I am not alone. All that I so diligently seek to fathom is likely on the minds of most people. And it is due to this common

ground that I was fortunate enough to meet, learn from and walk together with an inspirational group of Zhongshan City scholars.

In June 2008, a group of employees at the *Zhongshan Daily* newspaper came to Shenzhen with the vision of poet Qiu Shuhong and a proposal—as an academic of Sun Yat-sen’s role in the revolution, they invited me to complete a composition on the topic of Zhongshan Road. In all of China (including Taiwan), there are 326 roads named in memory of Sun Yat-sen, and of those there are over 187 named “Zhongshan Road.” We can loosely define the former as “generally” the Zhongshan Roads, the latter more “specifically” the Zhongshan Roads. We could say Zhongshan Road is the king of street names. Together, the Zhongshan Roads systematically form a rare spectacle, and they all share one thing in common—almost every Zhongshan Road is at the pinnacle of a city’s prosperity. Not only a reflection of that city’s style and features today, but capturing its history and development as well. These unique, distinguishing characteristics make “Zhongshan Road” not simply a geographical construct, and not just a simple memorial of Sun Yat-sen. They are a living part of China’s modernization and urbanization. They capture unique political and economic circumstances, forming a string of historical and cultural icons and puzzles worth examining—and worth solving.

The implications of Zhongshan Road are profound, its meaning extraordinary.

History is examined from an observational perspective, not dissimilar to the role of a reader. This great trail, concealing rich and deep meaning, and extending across the bounds of a nation has been quietly waiting for us to approach, examine and explore. They not only challenged my creative composition abilities, but

also stimulated my imagination. To my excitement, I realized this coincided with my own personal conundrum—the Zhongshan Road is, itself, a narration of history.

After a period of thought, I made the journey to Zhongshan City, and met with Qiu Shuhong. I put forth my quest and ideas, to the resounding agreement of Qiu Shuhong. With this, I began my journey of the Zhongshan Road.

“The universe is boundless; the pathways are infinite.” Every civilization is always choosing their path of development. Every civilization has walked their own historic path. And every civilization has left behind their own unique impact and footprints. These paths define where a society will strive towards, and in the end whether they rise or fall; whether they are honored or disgraced. China’s history was one of authoritarianism. The suppression of thought and passion weakened our hunger and desire for discovery and renewal, and resulted in a never-ending cycle of unity and disunity.

In the hope of revitalizing a nation, Tseng Kuo-fan (Zeng Guofan), Li Hung-chang (Li Hongzhang) and Zhang Zhidong headed the Westernization Movement; Zheng Guanying, Tang Tingshu and Chang Chien (Zhang Jian) tried to rely on industrial development; Rong Hong pushed for education; K’ang Yu-wei (Kang Youwei) and Liang Ch’i-ch’ao (Liang Qichao) pursued constitutionalism; Sung Chiao-jen (Song Jiaoren) and Huang Hsing (Huang Xing) aspired for parliament . . . In the end, only Sun Yat-sen was able to bring together the Chinese people, their rights and their livelihoods as the three equally weighted pillars in a path to reform.

Never in history has there been a nation whose path to modern-

ization was so long, whose challenges were so great, whose road to reform was so rough. Historian Huang Renyu's outlook on "The Great History" characterizes the sporadic wave-after-wave of modern China's reforms as follows: "China's long-term reforms are aimed at redesigning the agricultural industry as a modern enterprise through use of business principles. Traditional agricultural society is rigid—human relations are unitary, and the traditional hierarchy of superiority 'superiors over inferiors, male over female, old over young' remains dominant. In an industrial agricultural industry, facilitation of equality and freedom of exchange are imperative. Therefore, under the umbrella of "rights and obligations," human relations must first be pluralistic in nature before we can even begin to discuss equality and freedom. But if the former transforms into the latter, something completely different is formed."

Sun Yat-sen was both a revolutionary leader, and a practitioner setting the path for the decayed nation of China toward modernization. Under his leadership, the Chinese people took the first step in doing away with authoritarian imperial rule, and moved forward on the path of democracy. His formulation of "A Plan for Building the Nation" in pursuit of a "prosperous China" proposed attracting foreign investment and modernizing production as key goals in the search for and realization of this ideal "Zhongshan Trail."

Just as Qiu Shuhong writes in his poem *Zhongshan Road*,

Many a road,
Many a city,
Many a you.