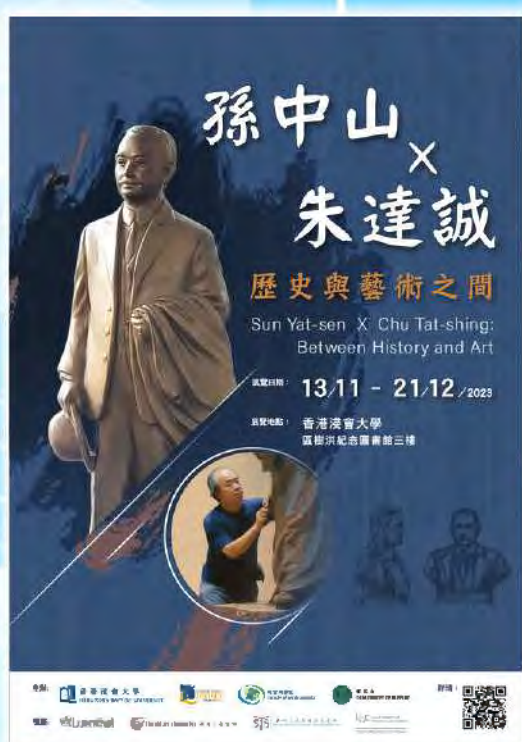
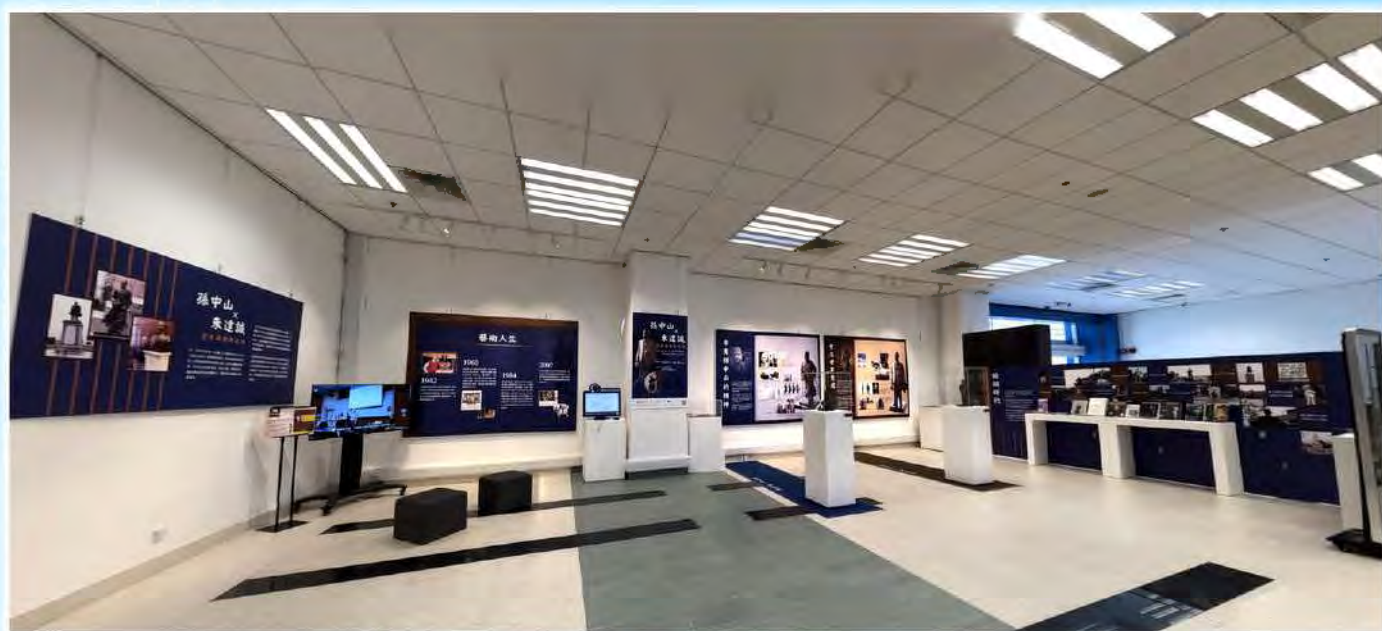


孫中山研究計劃活動 Events of Research on Sun Yat-sen (2023.11.13-12.21 & 2023.11.15)

11月至12月間，孫中山研究計劃舉辦兩項活動。由香港浸會大學歷史系孫中山研究計劃團隊及香港浸會大學圖書館主辦的「孫中山 X 朱達誠：歷史與藝術之間」展覽於2023年11月13至12月21日在香港浸會大學圖書館展出。11月15日，孫中山南洋紀念館策展人林佳淳博士應歷史系邀請到校演講。研究團隊特別鳴謝聯泰集團、陳守仁基金會、孫中山文教福行基金會、及大學教育資助委員研究配對補助金計劃支持。



兩座分別屹立於孫中山紀念館前和中山紀念公園的孫中山銅像均由香港著名雕塑家朱達誠先生創作，重現孫中山先生在港讀書及革命後回港的場景，展示了香港在孫中山先生成長及革命中的重要性。朱達誠先生國際知名並屢獲殊榮，創作的銅像承載了其匠心。為讓大眾進一步理解創作背後的理念，朱先生更提供多張珍貴相片及設計圖以供展出，展覽亦囊括了兩座銅像的微縮版本。

歷史系曾於2022年11月18日邀請朱先生到校分享，展覽中可觀賞分享會的錄像，亦可收聽其專訪錄音。



為講座到訪的林佳淳博士亦到場參觀展覽，又贈送禮物予朱先生及一同合影。



網上現展



《孫中山x朱達誠》研究項目網站: <https://digital.lib.hkbu.edu.hk/sunyatsen/statue/>

圖書館展覽網站: <https://hkbu.libguides.com/exhibitions/sys2023>

Reported by Siu-ngan CHAN and Alicia Ha Thu Oanh LE



11月15日，林佳淳博士的演講於WLB 210舉辦講座。是次講座主要講述了孫中山南洋紀念館和中山公園在策展實踐、活動和敘事方面的發展，並探討了這些發展如何與新加坡社會文化環境的整體變化相結合。當日，郭錦洲博士和沈道偉博士擔任講座的主持人，引領教職員、學生及觀眾參與討論。

講座中，林博士先提及了晚晴園與孫中山的關係以及其在歷史上的重要性，隨後詳細介紹了孫中山南洋紀念館在新加坡的定位和內容轉變。孫中山南洋紀念館，又稱晚晴園，曾是孫中山的革命指揮所，亦是新加坡同盟會的創立地。2009年，新加坡中華總商會將孫中山南洋紀念館委由國家文物局經營管理，以便公眾了解和紀念孫中山在東南亞的革命活動。

作為三個新加坡的文化遺產機構之一，孫中山南洋紀念館與馬來文化遺產中心和印度文化遺產中心共同展現了新加坡政府在促進種族共融方面的努力，加深公眾對新加坡多元文化的歷史根源和發展的理解。因此，孫中山南洋紀念館的發展越來越著重參與性、本土化和多元文化，以配合新加坡社會和文化的發展，並反映新加坡對華人身份、文化和傳統態度的改變。通過與公眾互動和內容調整，例如在重大節日如春節和中秋節舉辦親子活動等，孫中山南洋紀念館希望能夠加強紀念館與新加坡社區的聯繫，吸引更多本地和外來遊客參觀，並促進新加坡與世界的文化融合。最後的討論環節中，同學們踴躍發問，了解更多有關在東南亞紀念孫中山的資訊及紀念館的未來發展。



On Wednesday, November 15th, 2023, the public lecture “Remembering Sun Yat Sen in Singapore: Negotiating History, Identity and Space” took place at WLB210. The lecture was presented by Dr. LIN Chia-Tsun, a curator from Sun Yat Sen Nanyang Memorial Hall, Singapore, and moderated by Dr. Kam-chau Kwok and Dr. Joshua Dao-wei Sim.

In this lecture, Dr. Lin focused primarily on the development of Sun Yat Sen Nanyang Memorial Hall in Balestier, Singapore; the official narratives, curatorial practices, and activities of this institution, which is now administered by the National Heritage Board as one of the three “Heritage Institutions” along with the Indian Heritage Center and the Malay Heritage Center. She also discussed the Sun Yat Sen Nanyang Memorial Hall’s relationship with the privately developed Sun Yat Sen Park nearby and with Singapore society at large. The lecture was received with enthusiasm by HKBU staff, students and the public audience, who were keen on learning about the memorialisation of Sun Yat Sen in Southeast Asia as well as the future development of the Memorial Hall.

Dr. Lin began the lecture by introducing the origins of Wan Qing Yuan, the venue that houses Sun Yat Sen Nanyang Memorial Hall. Purchased by Teo Eng Hock in 1905 and intended to serve as a retirement home for his mother, Wan Qing Yuan was later offered to Dr. Sun for his revolutionary activities in Nanyang (now Southeast Asia). It was here that the Singapore Branch of the Chinese Revolutionary Alliance or Tong Meng Hui was founded with the support of the overseas Chinese community in Nanyang, among which were wealthy Chinese merchants like Teo Eng Hock, Tan Chor Lam and Lim Nee Soon. After the 1911 revolution, the villa changed ownership several hands before being donated to the Singapore Chinese Chamber of Commerce (now Singapore Chinese Chamber of Commerce and Industry, SCCC) in 1938. It was not until 1994 that memorial hall was designated as a national monument of Singapore, and in 2009, the SCCC appointed the National Heritage Board to manage Sun Yat Sen Nanyang Memorial Hall for the public understanding and memorilisation of Sun Yat-sen's revolutionary activities in Southeast Asia.

The fate and development of the memorial hall throughout the latter half of the 20th century reflected complex and nuanced history of Singapore and its changing attitude towards Chinese identity, culture, and tradition. The designation of the Sun Yat Sen Nanyang Memorial Hall as a heritage institution for the Chinese community in Singapore, along with two other institutions for the Malay and Indian communities, illustrated the Singaporean government’s effort to promote and encourage racial harmony within Singaporean society. As a result, the design and contents of the memorial hall have shifted to highlight the role of the overseas Chinese community in Singapore towards the 1911 revolution as well as their contribution to Singaporean national cause. The institution has also focused more and more on aspects of “participation, localisation and multiculturalism” by organising activities for public audience such as families, children and youth on major festivities – Chinese New Year, Dragon Boat Festival, and Mid-Autumn Festival. By interacting with the public and upgrading their curatorial practices, the Sun Yat Sen Nanyang Memorial Hall strives to strengthen its relationship and relevancy to Singaporean society, attracting more local and international visitors, and promoting cultural harmony between Singapore and the world.

