

Anniversary reminds us of Sun Yat-sen's hope for unified China

Your full-page photo coverage of Sun Yat-sen's life, marking the 150th anniversary of his birth ("Leading light Sun", November 14), reminded us he was China's first president in the country's modern history, and is revered on both sides of the Taiwan Strait.

Sun is also revered in Hong Kong, Singapore, and in other cities globally where he visited during his many years of revolutionary activities. In Japan, where he made many friends and supporters among Japanese intellectuals, he used the surname Nakayama.

In 1923 in Guangzhou, Sun Yat-sen brought together the Kuomintang (KMT) and the newly established Communist Party of China to join the First United Front that would later participate in the 1926-1927 Northern Expedition.

During the decades of the 1930s and the early 1940s, the modernisation efforts of the KMT were hampered by Japan's military occupation of China's sovereign territory.

At the end of the second world war, the country's civil war between the military forces of the Communist Party and the KMT held up the country's structural development.

But after the KMT moved its base to Taiwan, China's development programmes followed two paths, with the KMT relying mainly on American aid while the Communist Party initially relied on Russian assistance that was later followed by the opening of diplomatic and economic ties between China and the US and a host of other countries.

There is much in common between Sun's Three People's Principles of Nationalism, Democracy and Livelihood and Xi Jinping's (习近平) all-embracing China Dream that he proposed in 2012.

In his recent telephone call congratulating president-elect Donald Trump, Xi told Trump he held the Sino-US relationship in high regard and that the two nations should expand their cooperation.

Xi said there was "an immense potential for Sino-US cooperation. Both sides need to strengthen coordination to push for economic growth among themselves and the world."

China is today an economic superpower in its own right, and the Communist Party and the KMT, together with the insightful cooperation of Taiwan's Democratic Progressive Party, should now explore opportunities for development under the China 1992 Consensus.

It is also time for those of us who live in the Hong Kong SAR under the Basic Law and the "one country, two systems" framework to support President Xi in his forward-looking Sino-US initiative for the benefit of Asia and the global community.

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國父誕辰紀念 毋忘中國統一

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貴報為誌孫中山誕生一百五十周年，以全版圖片介紹他的一生事蹟（“Leading Light Sun” 11 月 14 日），令人想起他是中國現代史上第一位總統，在海峽兩岸都備受尊崇。

孫中山在香港、新加坡以至全球多處在他多年來為革命奔走時踏足的地方都受到尊敬。他在日本結交了很多朋友和爭取到不少支持者，他的日文化名是中山樵。1923 年，孫中山在廣州拉攏了國民黨和新成立的中國共產黨組成革命統一戰線，其後還參與了 1926-1927 年的北伐。

1930 年代至 1940 年代初，國民黨將國家現代化的努力因日本的軍事侵略而受到窒礙。

第二次世界大戰之後，國共內戰令國家的基礎發展停滯不前。

國民黨退往臺灣後，中國的發展有兩個方向，國民黨主要靠美國援助，共產黨依賴俄羅斯的協助，後來則與美國和其他國家建立外交和經濟關係。

孫中山的三民主義提出民族、民權、民生，與 2012 年習近平包羅萬象的中國夢有頗多契合之處。

習近平致電特朗普祝賀他當選美國總統時，對特朗普說他非常重視中美關係，亦期望兩國能擴大合作。

習近平說“中美的合作有極大潛力。雙方須加強協調以推動兩國和全世界的經濟發展。”

今天的中國已憑本身實力成為超級經濟大國，共產黨和國民黨，還有在臺灣民進黨務實合作之下，應該按 92 共識的原則探討發展的機會。

現在也是時候香港人按《基本法》原則和“一國兩制”框架支持習主席有前瞻性的中美關係發展，為亞洲以至全球大局謀取更大利益。

土瓜灣張有興