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Review

Reviewed Work(s): Bibliography of Sun Yat-sen in China's Republican Revolution, 1885-1925 by Sidney H. Chang and Leonard H. D. Gordon

Review by: Marie Claire Bergère

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control replaced the original radical connotations. In the 1929 ceremonies for Sun, carefully chosen and defined groups of citizens were clearly subordinate to the government leaders and there was little popular enthusiasm.

Harrison has accomplished much in this work that will interest China historians, anthropologists and comparative scholars. Nonetheless, one book cannot cover all the ramifications of the large overarching themes of modernity and the relationship of the people to the state. Modern practices and symbols of national identity were being generated by various people in diverse settings and used for different purposes that might be apolitical or subversive to existing governments. The state-centred orientation of *The Making of the Republican Citizen* focuses the narrative but also appears to suggest a trajectory toward an authoritarian party-state, at least by the 1920s. Moreover, despite her many references to ordinary people, the citizens Harrison personifies are almost all part of the urban social elite. The rural populace is scarcely mentioned. Harrison is clearly aware of the complexities in interactions between culture and power. She argues that the Chinese were members of communities other than the nation and points out some of the diversity. There are more avenues to explore, but those who wish to do so must take full account of this splendidly specific and thought-provoking book.

MARY BACKUS RANKIN

*Bibliography of Sun Yat-sen in China's Republican Revolution, 1885–1925* (second edition). Edited and compiled by SIDNEY H. CHANG and LEONARD H. D. GORDON. [Lanham, New York and Oxford: University Press of America, 1998. xxxi + 549 pp. \$74.00. ISBN 0-7618-1180-X.]

This new edition of *Bibliography of Sun Yat-sen* is very useful reading for specialists of early Republican China. Appearing seven years after the first edition, it now includes the numerous publications triggered by the recent revival of Sunist studies in China and throughout the Chinese cultural world.

The arrangement of this bibliography is by categories of documents: reference works, Sun Yat-sen's writings, books, articles, papers and symposia, translated works, documentary collections (among which the "Selected private papers" are of special interest), doctoral dissertations, selected articles from newspapers and magazines, and audiovisual materials (this last section being a welcome addition to the first edition). In total there are 2,581 entries in 19 languages (publications in Arabic, Tamil and Hungarian having been added in this new edition). Every entry includes author, title, place of publication, publisher, date of publication, location and call number. Chinese characters are given in the text. This user-friendly research guide also provides its reader with a 38 page author index and a 30 page subject index (constructed on the basis of keywords

in titles). Moreover, in their introduction the authors listed the 69 names under which works by Sun Yat-sen or references to him have been published. One could hardly imagine a more comprehensive and carefully researched bibliography.

As is natural in such an extensive survey, there are some errors or misprints, particularly in the spelling of European words and names (for example, the German Sinologist Roland Felber appears as Roland Fehler). There are missing names in the author index (for example, Henri Borel entry number 1866), and the organization of Part V, "Translated works," is somewhat puzzling as it covers Western translations of primary Chinese sources, mainly Sun Yat-sen's works, as well as translations of books and articles about Sun Yat-sen, the original titles of which could have appeared in previous sections.

In their introduction, Chang and Gordon posited the equivalence between Sun Yat-sen's life and works and the history of the early Chinese revolutionary movement. This equivalence, which informed their research, is not, however, a consensus view. Many readers (including this reviewer) do not follow the "orthodox" historiography which turned Sun Yat-sen into the symbol of a unified and monolithic revolutionary movement enlightened by the "Three Principles of the People." For such revisionists, the amazingly numerous references listed by Chang and Gordon may appear as a cenotaph, a splendid monument built above an empty tomb, an introduction to Sunist mythology rather than to Sun's life story.

But even those who do not share the editors' historiographical assumptions will benefit from the enormous amount of information and expertise invested in this precious research guide.

MARIE CLAIRE BERGÈRE

*Mao's Road to Power: Revolutionary Writings, 1912–1949. Volume V: Toward the Second United Front, January 1935–July 1937.* Edited by STUART R. SCHRAM, associate editor NANCY J. HODES. [Armonk, NY and London: M. E. Sharpe, 1999. 888 pp. \$165.00. ISBN 0-7656-0349-7.]

Stuart Schram has devoted his scholarly life to the study of Mao Zedong and his thought, and it seems quite appropriate that he should top off his distinguished career with a comprehensive compilation of Mao's writings. The materials he has uncovered to this end have helped him sharpen his earlier analyses, as is quite evident from the valuable introductions to these volumes. These materials, many of them available for the first time in English, will also provide the basis for future Mao scholarship, which is further tribute to Schram's scholarly commitments and accomplishments.

The fifth volume of the collection covers the period from approximately the middle of the Long March from Jiangxi to Yan'an, which the