

到重庆工业文化博览园

Come to Chongqing Industrial and Cultural Expo Park,
View the Development History of Centennial Industrial Town

看百年工业重镇发展史

文 / 骆驼、陈玲 图 / 全景





在中国西南，有一座城，她四面环山，依山傍水，中国人的母亲河长江穿城而过；她既以江城、雾都著称，又以山城扬名；她吃苦耐劳，沉稳端庄，老一辈对她有难以割舍的工业情结；她火辣热情，麻辣鲜香，“引无数食客竞折腰”。她，就是历史文化名城、曾经的老工业重镇——重庆。

也许人们并不知道，成渝铁路的第一条铁轨在这里诞生，中国第一辆 CQ260 型军用越野车从这里下线……这一切，都源于重庆偏安一隅的地理位置和发达的工业根基。

我们将镜头推回到 20 世纪 30 年代的中国。当时的重庆有近代工厂和手工工场 400 多家，同一时期的四川，同类工厂不到 600 家，重庆占四川省厂家总数的 71%，资本数、工人数均占四川全省的 2/3 以上，在四川乃至西南，重庆是工业最集中、最发达的城市；抗日战争时期，全国械弹的 2/3 都是

“重庆造”，重庆成为以军火工业为主的重工业城市。

而重中之重，是不得不提的大渡口重庆钢铁集团。

中国实业史上的“敦刻尔克”

重钢集团的前身是由清政府创办的中国第一家也是最大的钢铁联合企业汉阳铁厂。汉阳铁厂虽然是当时亚洲最早、最大的钢铁厂，但在内忧外患的近代中国，注定它生不逢时。1924 年，汉阳铁厂几经波折后停产，配套矿山落入日本人之手，成为日本制铁所的原料输出基地。抗日战争时期，汉阳铁厂的部分冶炼设备内迁到重庆，自此打开了中国实业史上最为悲壮的“敦刻尔克”撤退的序幕。

当时的国民政府成立了钢迁会。拆卸工作从 1938 年 3 月



开始。工作人员冒着日机的轰炸，随炸随修，日夜不停，一直坚持到武汉撤守。在短短7个月时间里，共从汉阳铁厂等处拆卸设备器材5.68万吨，占到整个西迁物资的半壁之重。

与拆卸相比，转运工作更显艰难。钢迁会先后征集雇用了2艘炮舰、11艘海轮、27艘江轮、4艘铁驳船、17艘拖轮、218只木驳船、7000只柏木船。设备物资先由武汉西运，到宜昌后，换乘能走三峡的大马力轮船转载运川。在运输极为困难的川江航段，钢迁会采用分节转运方式，通过在三斗坪、庙河、巴东、巫山、奉节、万县、涪陵、九龙坡等处设转运站，躲轰炸，斗险滩，然后将物资运送到渡口。该项工作从1938年6月开始，持续了1年零6个月，除被空袭炸毁2745吨物资外，其余均安全运抵。途中，23名工人被炸死，58人受伤。钢迁会自己雇佣的148艘木船有124艘安全抵达，兵

工署划拨的228艘木船仅有67艘安全抵达。

中国实业史上的“敦刻尔克”，成就了重庆钢铁集团，重庆的命运和抗日战争时期中国的命运紧紧联系在了一起。

重钢集团的“敦刻尔克”

和许多老牌工业发达国家一样，重庆的重工业区未能摆脱美国五大湖地区、德国鲁尔区、伦敦工业区那样的命运，而由辉煌走向了没落。随着城市布局的调整和传统产业的转移，重钢集团于2011年9月完成了整体搬迁，以特有的“重钢速度”实现了环保搬迁工程全线竣工投产。有着百年历史的大渡口老区钢铁生产系统全部安全有序关停。

以重钢集团原址为基础，依山傍水而建的就是重庆工业文



化博览园。它赫然伫立于重庆大渡口区，写有“重庆工业文化博览园”的路牌指向一群黑褐灰红黄色的“厂房”“车间”“钢缆”“火车头”。园区由重庆工业遗址公园、重庆工业博物馆及文创产业园三部分构成，预计 2019 年全面完工。

其中，工业遗址公园已于 2017 年年初开放。在公园外很远的地方就能看到重钢老厂房标志性的 3 根大烟囱，它们将被永久保留，成为重庆工业遗址公园的地标。虽然斑驳的锈迹不复存在，但中国实业史上的“敦刻尔克”和曾经火热的工作场景，会一幕幕在人们眼前回放。

重庆工业文化博览园

重庆工业文化博览园不仅有重钢存留物，还有许多代表重庆工业的收藏品，目前已累计收集到 1000 余件重庆各个发展时期的工业展品。第一根铁轨、火车头、钢包、17 座主题雕塑……都是由实物塑造而成。

1. 千件老藏品 镇馆蒸汽机全球唯一

重庆工业博物馆的镇馆之宝是“8000（HP）马力双缸卧式蒸汽机”。这台长 10 米、高 2 米、重 250 吨的巨无霸机械



是中国轧钢工业第一台大型轨梁轧机原动机，被誉为“代表重钢早期工业设备的活化石”。它是 1905 年由英国生产，清朝洋务运动末期从英国引进至汉阳铁厂。这台活化石蒸汽机见证了 中国实业史上的“敦刻尔克”，它的组件在大搬迁时被日机炸沉至长江，后来从江里打捞出来继续工作，一直运转至 1985 年，因节能改造而完成了自己的历史使命。日前，这台代表了百年前世界工业最高水平的机器，就静静地躺在重庆工业博物馆里。

2. 老物件诉说老故事

在工业遗址公园，除了原重庆特殊钢厂的大型锻压设备 5 吨锤外，还有长安系列汽车——面包车、自主品牌轿车、合资企业轿车等。嵌放在过去厂房一面墙体里的“主要产品类”，不仅有光盘、磁带等声像资料，生产程序、员工手册等文献资料，还有电风扇、缝纫机、座钟等“生活物资类”，它们都在用无声的语言诉说着曾经的历史。

工业遗址公园的广场上，还有《振翅腾飞》的雕塑，它是一架运 -5 型飞机。这架飞机是中国第一代轻型多用途飞机，

来自中国民航史上第一家民营航空企业——重庆三峡通用航空公司。遗址公园内还有一间老厂房，已被列入“首批中国 20 世纪建筑遗产”。

随着新兴产业突起，曾经辉煌的工业企业面临转型甚至被淘汰。当那些灯火辉煌、繁华喧嚣的钢城，熄灭了最后一锅炉火后，就成了后工业时代的工业遗存。但它们已经根植于老一代不可磨灭的记忆里，对新一代来说，它就是了解历史、认知当下的一扇窗。

除了单纯参观外，园内还开通了独具特色的观光线路，乘坐复古小火车，在园内慢慢游览，穿越百年工业史，感受这里曾经的繁忙与荣光。

重钢的最后一锅炉火熄灭，重庆的第一个工业文化园诞生。百年工业重镇的历史全都保存在了钢筋水泥的丛林里。

In southwest China, there is a city, which is surrounded by mountains and situated by the river. Yangtze River, the mother river of Chinese people crosses the city. She is famous as not only a river city and a foggy city, but also a mountain city. She is hardworking, calm and dignified. The older generation has an industrial complex that is hard to give up towards the city. She is also hot, enthusiastic, spicy and fresh and “makes



countless gourmets bow in homage". She is Chongqing, a famous historical and cultural city as well as an old industrial town.

It may not be known that the first track of Chengdu-Chongqing railway was born here; China's first CQ 260 military off-road vehicle was rolled off the line from here... All of this was due to the geographical isolation of Chongqing and its developed industrial foundation. Let us look back at China in the 1930s. At that time, Chongqing had more than 400 modern factories and handicraft workshops. In Sichuan during the same period, there were fewer than 600 similar factories. The total number of factories in Chongqing accounted for 71% of that in Sichuan province, while the number of capital and workers in Chongqing accounted for more than two thirds of the total number in Sichuan province. In Sichuan and even in the southwest, Chongqing was the most concentrated and developed city in industry. During the Anti-Japanese War, two thirds of the country's ammunitions were "made in Chongqing" and

Chongqing became a heavy industry city dominated by armament industry. The most important was Chongqing Iron & Steel Group in Dadukou.

"Dunkirk" in Chinese industrial history

The predecessor of Chongqing Iron & Steel Group is Hanyang Iron Works, China's first and the largest iron and steel complex established by the Qing government. Although Hanyang Iron Works was the earliest and largest iron and steel plant in Asia at that time, it was doomed not to be favored by chances in modern China where domestic strife and foreign aggression occurred. In 1924, Hanyang Iron Works halted production after several twists and turns. The supporting mine fell into the hands of the Japanese and became the raw material export base of Japan iron works. During the Anti-Japanese War, some smelting equipment of Hanyang Iron Works was relocated to Chongqing, which opened the prelude to the most solemn and stirring "Dunkirk" evacuation in Chinese



industrial history.

The national government set up a steel relocation committee. The demolition began in March 1938. The staff braved the Japanese bombing and maintained the equipment soon after bombing day and night until Wuhan retreat. In just seven months, a total of 56,800 tons of equipment was dismantled from Hanyang Iron Works and other places, accounting for half of the entire westward-migrated materials.

Compare with dismantlement, transshipment was more difficult. The steel relocation committee recruited 2 gunboats, 11 seagoing vessels, 27 river steamers, 4 iron barges, 17 tugboats, 218 wooden barges and 7,000 cypress boats. The equipment and materials were first transported westward from Wuhan to Yichang and then transported to Sichuan by high-powered streamers that could go through the Three Gorges. On Chuanjiang river segment where transportation was extremely difficult, the committee adopted segmental transshipment, set up transfer stations in Sandouping,

Miaohe, Badong, Wushan, Fengjie, Wanxian, Fuling, Jiulongpo and other places, hid from bombing and rapids, and transported materials to Dadukou. The work began in June 1938 and lasted for one year and six months. Except for the 2,745 tons of materials blown up by air strikes, the remaining arrived safely. On the way, 23 workers were killed and 58 were injured. 124 of the 148 wooden boats hired by the committee arrived safely, while only 67 of the 228 wooden boats allocated by the bureau of ordnance arrived safely.

The “Dunkirk” in the history of Chinese industry has made Chongqing Iron & Steel Group. The fate of Chongqing was closely linked to that of China during the Anti-Japanese War.

“Dunkirk” of Chongqing Iron & Steel Group

Like many developed industrial countries, the heavy industrial area in Chongqing has gone from glory to decline, failing to escape the fate of the Great Lakes Region of the United States, Ruhr Region of Germany







and London Industrial Area. With the adjustment of the city layout and the transfer of traditional industries, Chongqing Iron & Steel Group fulfilled the overall relocation in September 2011, completed the environmental relocation project with a unique "Chongqing Iron & Steel speed" and then went into operation. The steel production system in Dadukou District, which has a history of a hundred years, has been shut down safely and orderly.

Based on the original site of Chongqing Iron & Steel Group, Chongqing Industrial and Cultural Expo Park is built near the mountain and by the river. It stands in Dadukou District and the guideboard of "Chongqing Industrial and Cultural Expo Park" points to a group of black, brown, gray, red and yellow "plants", "workshops", "steel cables" and "locomotives". The park is composed of Chongqing Industrial Site Park, Chongqing Industrial Museum and Cultural & Creative Industrial Park and is expected to be completed in 2019.

Among them, the Industrial Site Park was opened in early 2017. Far away from the park, you can see three big chimneys which are the symbol of the old factory buildings of Chong Iron & Steel Group. They will be permanently preserved and have become the landmark of Chongqing Industrial Site Park. Although mottled rust no longer exists, "Dunkirk" in Chinese industrial history and the fiery working scene will be played back in front of people's eyes.

Chongqing Industrial and Cultural Expo Park

There are not only remains of Chongqing Iron & Steel Group, but also many collections representing Chongqing industry in Chongqing Industrial and Cultural Expo Park. At present, it has collected more than 1,000 industrial exhibits from various periods of Chongqing's development. The first railroad track, locomotive, ladle, 17 themed sculptures... are all made of material objects.

1. There are 1,000 old collections, while treasured steam engine is the only one in the world.

The treasure of Chongqing Industrial Museum is "8000 (HP) horizontal steam engine with two cylinders". The 10-meter-long, 2-meter-high and 250-ton jumbo machine

is the prime mover of the first large rail-beam section mill in China's steel rolling industry and is known as "the living fossil representing the early industrial equipment of Chongqing Iron & Steel Group". It was produced by England in 1905 and imported to Hanyang Iron Works at



the end of the westernization movement in Qing dynasty. The living fossil steam engine witnessed the “Dunkirk” in the history of Chinese industry. Its components were blown down to the Yangtze River by Japanese aircrafts during the large relocation. Later, it was salvaged from

the river and continued working until 1985. It completed its historical mission due to energy conservation reform. Now the machine, which represents the highest level of industry in the world a century ago, lies quietly in the Chongqing Industrial Museum.

2. Old objects tell old stories.

In the Industrial Site Park, apart from the 5-ton hammer which is the large forging equipment of the former Chongqing Special Steel Factory, there are also Chang'an series cars – minibuses, independent brand cars, joint venture cars, etc. The “main products” embedded in a wall of the old factory not only contain audio-visual materials such as CDs and tapes, documents such as production procedures and employee manuals, but also “living materials” such as electric fans, sewing machines and table clocks, all of which are telling the past history in silence.

On the square of the Industrial Site Park, there is also a sculpture of “Soaring Wing”, which is a Y-5 aircraft. It is China's first generation of light multipurpose aircraft and comes from Chongqing Three Gorges General Aviation Company, the first private airline in the history of China's civil aviation. There is also an old factory building in the park, which has been listed as “the first Chinese architectural heritage of the 20th century”.

With the emergence of new industries, the once brilliant industrial enterprises are facing the fate of transformation or even elimination. When the bright, prosperous and noisy steel cities extinguished the last fire in the furnace, they became the industrial relics of the post-industrial era. However, they are already rooted in the indelible memory of the old generation. For the new generation, they also make practical sense in understanding history and recognizing the present.

In addition to a simple visit, the park has also opened a unique sightseeing route. You can take a small retro train to tour slowly around the park. You will feel the busyness and glory in the past through industrial history of a century.

The first Industrial and Cultural Park in Chongqing was born after the last fire of Chongqing Iron & Steel Group went out. The history of the centennial industrial town is all preserved in the concrete jungle.

