

## 学术综述

# “香山买办与近代中国”学术研讨会综述

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由广东省社会科学界联合会和中山文史资料编辑委员会联合主办、中山市香山文化研究会承办的“香山买办与近代中国”学术研讨会，于2009年11月8-9日在中山市举行。来自澳大利亚、香港、北京、上海、武汉、杭州、广州、中山、珠海等地的专家学者40余人，就香山买办群体产生的过程和特点、代表人物、历史地位与作用，以及社会评价等问题，展开了深入的讨论和广泛的交流。具体而言，本次研讨会主要有三个特点。

一是专家学者们从不同的角度对香山买办进行了新的观察和解析。如有学者认为香山买办乃是因中西文化最早碰撞而衍生的“土特产”。作为第一批敢于吃螃蟹者，在谋生与从商的探索中，“自觉”兼容外来文化，无形升华本土文化，并在促进中西文化交流的过程中，不断升华自己——从“经济买办”步入“文化买办”层次，承担起史无前例的引导与表率作用。香山买办以其最先产生和发展，而首创了中国近代的买办制度，可谓开通商风气之先；又因其赶上了洋务运动而在中国早期工业化的启动中发挥了沟通官商关系的重要作用，可谓培早期工业化之基；还因其较早受西方文化影响，为中国早期现代化提出了一些重要的主张，可谓领思想启蒙之潮。还有不少学者对买办、香山买办进行了更加细致的本体论式的历史考察，使人们对买办、香山买办的历史渊源、群体构成、网络建构、经营状况、社会活动等有了更加清晰的认识。鸦片战争后在通商口岸产生的买办，与战前之买办有较大区别，但二者之间的联系仍相当密切，“买办”一词直接为后世沿用，足见鸦片战争前中西交往影响之深远。随着中国沿海口岸的开放，由南向北，大量洋行北移，买办形成了一个网络。从某种程度上说，上海是广州、香港买办网络的延伸与拓展。而在这个网络构建中，香山买办居于核心或重要地位。香山买办在鸦片战争后迅速崛起，成为活跃在通商口岸城市社会中的一种新生力量，其生存与发展的环境实际上比我们想象的还要复杂和艰难，它的盛衰有赖政治和经济的环境。香山买办在中国早期工业化的过程中，其经营管理活动固然得到政府某些方面的保护，但同时也面临着多方面的压力和阻力，其生存和发展的环境实际上仍然险恶和多变。尽管如此，香山买办依然逆水行舟，以其独特的精神品格和先进的经营理念，在洋务运动中脱颖而出，成为早期工业化和中外文化交流的中坚。

二是在过去香山买办研究的基础上有了新进展，主要表现在新人新事的发现和史实史料的整理与解读上。如有学者认为，陈炳谦是1920-1930年代上海广东商人最主要的代表。他的投资活动涉及房地产、实业、金融等，是清末民初最殷实的旅沪粤商。陈炳谦的一生，行走在商业、社会、政治之间，不

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同于一般的商人，具有一定的典型性。还有学者在研究中发现，香山买办盛世丰主动融入汉口商业社会中，凭借丰富的商业经历，诸多香山同乡的关照，以及官场上的一些关系，在汉口各界游刃有余，茶业经营规模越来越大，社会地位也很高。他在汉口还帮办汉关银号、土药税厘，设茶号、绸庄等，号称百万，财富积累很快。他为人豪爽，仗义疏财，对读书绩学之士礼敬有加，无不厚赏，在汉口很有声望。有些学者在现存的文献资料中，亦进行了细致的研读，并从中发现了不少新的问题。有学者从《郑观应集》中发现郑观应与著名侨商张弼士既是旧交，又是道侣，二人甚至义结金兰。他们既有公共事务上的合作，又有私人间的活动往来，相互扶持，共同勉励，在晚清重大政治和经济及社会活动中扮演了十分重要的角色。还有学者在解读《徐愚斋自叙年谱》的过程中，发现买办商人虽然具有中西结合的特征，但传统文化对他们的影响似乎更加深远，从而为全面认识香山买办的文化属性和社会历史作用提供了颇有说服力的佐证。这些从历史文献的解读出发和从历史的现场起步，重新审视或探索发现香山买办群体的历史成因和性质特点的论述，既丰富了香山买办研究的材料，又充实了香山买办研究的内容，既注重香山买办成长的时代特征和地域文化构成的历史场域的宏观把握，又在细节上强化了香山买办的个性特征和精神品质，论从史出，客观公正地还原香山买办以历史原貌，从而使本次学术研讨会精彩纷呈，令人耳目一新。

三是对通人郑观应的解读。在这次研讨会上，话题最多的还是硕学买办郑观应。虽然人们对郑观应其人其言并不陌生，但是严格说来，人们对郑观应其人其言其行其心还是缺乏透彻的了解。有学者首次提出郑观应是近代中国难得的通人，认为如果将郑观应的人生事功发展路径、治学路径、修身路径作为一个整体来考察的话，可以归结为一点，即不走极端、兼顾两端、商儒兼业、中西兼习、儒道兼修。郑观应具有那个时代少有的忧患意识和普世理想，始终保持清醒的头脑，不为眼前的现象所迷惑，总是睁眼看世界。正是他对外界动态的密切观察和及时建言，才导致义和团运动时期东南互保事件的发生。郑观应的思想与活动对当时及后来社会产生了积极影响：其一是对政府官员，尤其是改革派的影响，起着思想解放与指引的作用；其二是对知识分子及一般民众的影响，起着思想启蒙作用。郑观应的经历是一个缩影，《救时揭要》、《易言》、《盛世危言》成了一个在传统文化接受和外来文化转换成维新变法思想的知识分子成长过程的三部曲。这个三部曲影响了中国近现代史上整整几代人，也透露了郑观应在19世纪下半叶的心路历程。郑观应的“商战”思想长期以来倍受关注，这次研讨会上同样受到重视。有学者认为郑观应商战思想的产生，与他对当时世界局势的认识有着不可分割的联系，并强调对其“商战”思想不宜做狭隘的理解，而应从振兴中国经济、富国强兵的大宏图上去评估。郑观应的商战思想切中了晚清的时局和国情，从商业层面进一步丰富了魏源“师夷长技以制夷”思想的内涵。“商战论”对数千年来占据统治地位的“轻商”思想发起冲击，为近代中国商业发展营造了有利的舆论氛围。郑观应的商战思想具有很高的历史地位和重要的历史价值，代表了当时先进的中国人向西方寻找真理的探索方向，在当时具有重大的启蒙和指导作用。

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## Main Abstracts

### **The East and West Marxist Philosophies Contrasted in a Vision of Cultural Philosophy**

*He Ping* 1

Marxism was involved deeply and comprehensively in philosophical movements in the 20th century, which created different Marxist philosophy traditions and different philosophical forms. On one hand, it made the content of Marx and Engels' philosophy that did not fully developed in 19th century exhibited completely, and on the other hand, it blazed new trails to Marxist philosophy through combining the historical transformation of the world in the 20th century. All the philosophically creative and continuous activities have brought great living force to Marxist philosophy as the most important philosophy trend in current time. Such a status of Marxist philosophy in the 20th century requires us to take it as an entire object in research. To carry on the research task, first we have to determine the concept of Marxist philosophy in the 20th century, and then we should approach to the arguments between the east and west on Marxist philosophy, the basic situation and entire feature of Marxist philosophy determined by that in the 20th century. With such a foundation, we can use a research pattern of cultural philosophy to inspect Marxist philosophy.

### **An Ideological Criticism of Contemporary Chinese Architecture: between Culture and Form**

*Li Wei and He Wuirong* 20

This paper takes the National Stadium "Nest" as a case for our architecture criticism in order to build a cultural form of intermediary model in the multidimensional and dialectic architecture ideological criticism. Based on the concept of economical foundation and superstructure adopted from Marxism, the paper uses synthetically the classical analytical approaches from the theory of reflection and that of intermediate in the ideological Criticism theory so as to explain the existence of two developmental directions in China's architecture ideological criticism. First, the criticism should penetrate the socio-cultural surface structure of the architecture form into the deeper form and the deeper reality to hunt for cultural power behind the form. Secondly, the criticism should surpass the mechanical mind in reflecting the reality of social culture passively so as to excavate the meaning contained in the architecture form which influences the Chinese social culture.

### **A Rational Distribution of Administrative Powers in a Vision of the Rule by Law**

*Shi Youqi* 32

The reasonable allocation of administrative power is one of the core issues of administrative reform. With the deepening of administrative reform and the transformation of governmental functions, we must adjust the structure of administrative power, allocate administrative power rationally, implement administrative power levelly and decentralize it by law vertically, configure it integrally with plan, so as to change the situation of highly vertical concentrated and horizontal fragmentation. At the same time, we must perfect the legal system to protect the relative rationality in adjusting the structure of administrative power, consolidate the results of rational allocation of administrative power, and promote the allocation of administrative power into the scientific administration track by the rule of law, so as to achieve the desired aims of administrative reform with legal authority, rationality and stability.

### **On the Border and Limit of Sociological Questionnaire Investigation**

*Huang Yingying and Pan Suiming* 49

Generally speaking, survey has two types: descriptive survey and hypothesis-test one. The former could not be adopted to investigate any unknown phenomena, and the latter one could not explore any correlative elements that are beyond the hypothesis designed. Therefore, survey might not be the best choice, but sometimes is an alternative choice. If we have to use a survey, we should improve our survey plan, and design questionnaires from the respondent perspective and for the respondents, but should not do that merely from researcher perspectives.

### **Revelations from a Comparison between the Costs of Two Financial Crises in the United States**

*Hu Haifeng, Sun Fei and Hu Songming 54*

The costs of financial crisis can be divided into explicit cost and invisible cost. The former means various economic losses that the financial crisis itself brings about and the latter means the wastage of social resources that the government salvation brings about in the crisis. By comparing the different similarities and costs between the savings and loan crisis and sub-prime crisis, this paper tries to search the treatment that could achieve lowest explicit cost and optimized invisible cost. We found that, the explicit cost and invisible cost of this financial crisis are significantly higher than the savings and loan crisis. On one hand, it shows the severity of the crisis, on the other, it implies that we need higher requirement for sharing the crisis costs.

### **An Approach to a Frame Model of Customer-oriented Value Circuit**

*Guo Zhongjin and Li Fei 74*

To create and deliver excellent customer value is the mission of process. Based on the survey of value chain, process classification, process classification framework, and the customer value from the perspective of business process reengineering, we construct a customer-value-oriented process framework model. The model's framework consists of process facilities, value creation process, management and supporting process. Process facility is the condition that ensures value creation process to create value and meet the expectation of the customer. Value creation process is the way for fulfilling customer value. Managing and supporting process is the process that supports process facilities and value creation process.

### **Division and Conformity as some Evolution Logic in the Academic Field**

*Chen Wei 82*

As a special field, academic system is evolved by the logic of differentiation and integration. On the basis of transverse and vertical subsections, academic fields protect their own interests by guilding mechanism such as monopoly and conspiracy, which will sometimes induce excessive differentiation, excessive self-interest and academic corruption. In order to prevent from these problems, academic fields may fight to integrate itself by establishing the foundation of epistemology, the rules of knowledge operation, and the psychological sense of identity. The mechanism of differentiation and integration is helpful for academic fields to run relatively independently and prevent from corruption itself.

### **The Discourse Construction of Sinophone and Some Problems Concerned**

*Zhu Chongke 146*

In the studies of Chinese literature oversea in the 20th century, there emerged a new term 'Sinophone', which is not an exchange of words, but is also a result caused by inner power speech organization structure and outside international undergoing intricate elements concerning Chinese culture and literature. It contains abundant possibilities to promote our research, but also has a lot prejudices and paradoxes. As a scholar researching in it, we should respond to that, and want to establish a faire dialogue relationship so as to express our points and make the original meaning clearly.

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