

——梁启超新民人格研究

李金和◎著

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手みんり自由人格

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内容提要

"少年独立则国独立,少年自由则国自由。"本书沿着梁启超的"维新"取向及冯契在《人的自由和真善美》中开创的致思理路,直接面向社会全面转型的近代中国主体转型和"人格改造",以近代中国启蒙思想家梁启超"少年中国的国民性改造方案"——《新民说》为文本核心,以《梁启超全集》为文本支撑,在"主体性"和"平民化"的"立人"逻辑中客观地甄明梁启超新民人格深层的"平民化自由人格"蕴涵,历史地呈现中国人格理论由"臣民"而"新民"的"成人"、轨迹和由传统到现代的超"圣"入"凡"之道,凸显梁启超平民化自由人格的现代意蕴及和谐社会主体人格建构的"中国场域"和"中国资源"。

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摘要

立身社会全面转型的近代中国,在救亡图存的时代主题下,在技术变革和制度变革的社会实践基础上,梁启超以其深邃的眼光洞察到社会变革和社会现代化的根本——人的变革和人的现代化,并以其宽广的文化视野和开放性思维方式兼收并蓄,"淬厉"中国传统文化所本有,"采补"中国传统文化所本无,将严复的"三民"思想发展为具有近代中国特色的新民人格。梁启超系统阐述的以独立、自由、平等、责任为基本内容的新民人格,就其深层内蕴而言,即是平民化自由人格。

第一,新民人格以主体性为本质。主体性,就其基本意义而言,是人之作为主体的根本特性,亦即人对人之作为主体的自我意识。由于中西文化的不同时空场域,在人的思想意识发展史中,主体性的内涵则表现出不同侧面的特质。梁启超一方面引进西方以独立自主性、个体特殊性、个人自由意志性为基本内容的主体性理论,同时发扬中国传统文化中"良知良能"的主体性思想,在天赋人权的理念下转换性地创造出适应近代中国需求的新的主体性概念。其具体内涵包括两个层面:一、以独立、自由的个体特殊存在和进取、尚武的实践行动为内容的个体主体性;二、基于人的群体存在,以社会公德、爱国主义为内容凸显人的责任意识的群体主体性。在近代中国,梁启超的主体性新民人格,彰显了人的独立、自由、责任意识,

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反映了时代需要,给予了被封建制度摧残而成的奴性"臣民" 全新的洗礼,唤醒了人们沉睡中的主体性意识和主人翁精神。

第二,新民人格以平民化为取向。平民化也就是大众化的 意思。作为一种价值取向,在中国传统文化中,平民化思想自 先秦墨子的平民理想开始就一直或隐或显地流动在中国文化之 中。近代中国,在帝国主义列强的坚船利炮下,民众作为社会 变革和民族独立的主体力量得到凸显, 迫在眉睫的"救亡图存" 实践使广大民众回归到社会的主体地位。相应地,人格建构从 "精英"走向"大众",从"圣人"走向"平民"。平民化人格是 指具有大众化取向的人格,它既不是普通民众直接享有的,也 不是高不可攀的,而是普通人通过努力都可以达到的。新民人 格的平民化取向具体表现为三个方面:首先,人格理想由"圣" 入"凡",即建基于人的现实的法权关系,强调人人有自主之 权,重视人的功利需求和正当利益的满足;其次,由"德性" 走向"自由个性",肯定大众的意志和情感,高扬理性的科学 化,要求个性的全面发展,促进个体的自觉与自为;再次,塑 造适于时代之用的"芸芸平等之英雄",也就是促进广大民众主 体地位及主体能力的进步与提升。

第三,新民人格培育方式的日常化。通过"淬厉"和"采补",梁启超呈现了一个从个体自我教育到社会综合教育的立体的新民人格培育思想体系:人格修养层面,发扬王阳明的"致良知"理论并对其进行转换性创造,提出"辨术"、"立志"、"知本"、"存养"、"省克"、"应用"的自我修养法;人格教育层面,主张"德、智、力、群"四育,强调具有生活原动力作用的个体情感和趣味及其相应的情感教育与趣味教育;人格社会

生成层面,提倡通过制度变革和现代报刊舆论等传播媒介手段 为新民人格创设一个民主、自由的良好成长环境。在这一体系 中,新民人格的培养方式凸显大众日常生活中"日用而不知" 的隐性机制的潜移默化作用。

以"新民"为载体,以主体性、平民化、日常化为内容的平民化自由人格。一方面,中庸调和中西文化价值而"烈山泽以辟新局",成为以"立人"为宗旨的理想人格的新起点;另一方面,由于梁启超自身"新民"与"新国"的双重变奏,表现出团体目的论的时代局限。而在社会层面,近代中国民主制度缺位,自由平等理念的商品经济晚出,平民化自由人格遭遇了现实的困境。

及革开放以来,中国的现代化在社会的现代化和人的现代 化两个向度上向纵深发展,平民化自由人格在近代面临的社会 困境逐步解除。适应社会主义和谐社会构建的需要,借鉴梁启 超平民化自由人格思想,扬弃性地塑造出个体主体性、群体主 体性和类主体性和谐及德性与理性和谐的现代平民化自由人格。 一方面,有利于满足人的多元需求,促进人的个性解放和全面 自由发展,适应现代社会由身份到契约、由专制到民主、由 每 级到平等的和谐人格需求,使当前的人格生态呈现出更多、新的契机和生机;另一方面,有利于从现代日常生活的变革和 构建社会主义和谐社会的"生存实践"出发,在群众性精神文 明创建活动中培育广大民众的现代理想人格,从而为社会主义 和谐社会建设提供人格支持和主体保障。

关键词: 新民人格 主体性 平民化 平民化自由人格

Abstract

Standing at a comprehensive transformation of society in modern China, in the era of the salvation and independence of nation, on the basis of technical and institutional revolution, Liang Qi-chao with his vision of deep insight revealed the fundamental of social revolution and modernization—people's revolution and modernization. What's more, with his broad cultural vision and the open way of thinking, he maked Yan Fu's "3 people theory" (people's intellect; people's ethics; people's strength) develop into the modern "new-human" character of Chinese characteristics by incorporating the traditional culture of China and others. The "new-human" character whose basic content is independence, freedom, equality and responsibility elaborated systematically by Liang Qi-chao, on the terms of the underlying intrinsic, is the free personality as a member of ordinary people.

Firstly, the "new-human" personality nature is subjectivity. On its basic sense, the subjectivity is the fundamental characteristics of people as a subject, which is person-to-person as the subject of self-consciousness. In the history of the development of people's ideology, due to the different space-time fields in Chinese and Western cultures, the connotation of subjectivity

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shows different aspects of performance characteristics. On the one hand, Liang Qi-chao imported the West basic subjectivity theory, the content of which is independent, individual uniqueness and personal free; on the other hand, he carried forward the initiative subjectivity idea "the nature and conscience theory which people should be complied with" in the Chinese traditional culture, and created the new subjectivity theory which meets the needs of the modern Chinese under the philosophy of Inborn Human Rights. Its specific meaning includes two levels; one is the individual subjectivity, the content of which is combined the "independence" "freedom" of individuals existence with the special practice spirit of initiative preferences of force; because of the existence of group identity of human being, the other one is the group subjectivity which is titled by social morality and patriotism as its content, highlighting people's responsibility sense. In modern China, Liang Qi-chao's Subjective "new-human" character's personality demonstrated the people's independence, freedom, responsibility, reflected the demand of specific time of endowing the servility "subjects" a new baptism who had been devastated by the feudal system, and waking up the sense of subjectivity in the sleeping people as well as the sense of being masters.

Secondly, the "new-human" personality is ordinary peopleoriented, namely popularization. As a value orientation, the theory of ordinary people vaguely appeared in the idea of Chinese traditional culture since pre-Qin Mozis, In modern China histo-

ry, the people as the main force of social revolution and national independence has been highlighted in the situation of the imperialist powers, and the imminent "national salvation" practice forced the majority of people to return to the dominant position of society. Correspondingly, personality construction shifted from the "elite" to "public", from the "saints" to "ordinary peoples". The personality as a member of ordinary people refers to the mass-oriented, it is not enjoyed by ordinary people directly, nor is unattainable, but ordinary people can achieve through the efforts. Ordinary people orientation of the new human personality manifests such specific three aspects: First of all, the ideal personality should change from the "saints" to "ordinary people", which is based on the realities of people's right relationship, emphasizing that everyone has the liberty right, benefits pursuit and the meets of legitimate interests. Secondly, the ideal personality should change from upholding "the virtue" to "free individuality" and affirm the public's will and emotion, propagate rational science, require the comprehensive development of personality, esp. promote individual self-consciousness and being-for-itself. Thirdly, the ideal personality should shape the "ordinary heroes" to suit for the contemporary, to promote the progress and upgrade of the ordinary people's subjective ability and position.

Thirdly, the ways of nurturing new human personality should be outinely taken. Through the incorporating way which

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is called "training" and "takeup", Liang Qi-chao has fulfilled a three-dimensional theoretical system of nurturing new human personality from the individual self-education to the society general education. On the personal self-cultivation level, he upheld the Wang Yang-ming's "practicing conscience" theory and recreated it, put forward the self-cultivation method of "establishing right goals", "determination", "fulfilling conscious", "nurture", "checking and overcoming" and "application" those practical methods. At the personality education level, he advocated four kinds of education idea "moral, intellectual, power, group", and emphasized the individual emotional education and fun education which is corresponded with the role of driving force. About the society-generated personality level, he promoted for the ideal personality to create a free democratic environment for the new human personality by means of institutional change and modern public media transformation such as newspapers. In this system, the ways of nurturing new human personality highlight the influence of the imperceptible mechanisms "for-daily-usebut-don't-know" in public daily life.

The free personality as a member of ordinary people, making the "new human" as its carrier, the content of which is subjectivity, ordinary people and accustoming, on the one hand, became the new starting point of ideal personality for the purpose of "standing human", because of which produced the new situation by reconciling Chinese and Western cultures; on the other

hand, showed the time limitation of group purpose theory as a result of Liang Qi-chao's own double variation between "new human" and "new country". And at the social level, on account of the lack of a democratic system in modern China as well as the late of the concept of freedom and equality in commodity economy and other social factors, Liang Qi-chao's free personality as a member of ordinary people suffered the practice dilemma in modern history.

Since the reform and opening up in China, the modernization of China develops in depth on both dimensions of society and individuals, the social dilemma which the free personality as a member of ordinary people has faced ever solves gradually now. Meeting the needs of building a socialist harmonious society, learning from Liang Qi-chao's free personality as a member of ordinary people theory and reshaping the modern one that is both the subjectivity harmony of individual, group and category and the harmony between virtue and rational, on the one hand it can not only meet the diversity needs of people, promote the liberation of the human personality and full freedom development, but also adapt many demands for a harmonious personality from status to contract, from dictatorship to democracy, from privileges to equality in contemporary society, which makes the current ecological personality show more and more new opportunities and vitality; on the other hand, it is beneficial to accommodate to the change of the contemporary everyday life and the "survival

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practice" of building a socialist harmonious society, to cultivate the modern ideal personality in the mass spiritual civilization building activities, then to provide the personality support and subject protection for the construction of socialist harmonious society.

Key words: New Human Personality; Subjectivity; a Member of Ordinary People; Free Personality as a Member of Ordinary People

宋希仁

在近代中国社会转型和变革的过程中,梁启超的《新民说》影响深远。他所阐述的"新民人格",是中国人格理论由传统到现代过渡的重要环节,很有理论价值和实践意义。《平民化自由人格——梁启超新民人格研究》一书是梁著问世百年来时代新义的解读。作者历经多年磨砺而成的这部专著,承载和见证了他的思考进程和研究成果。他以开阔的视野和深邃的洞察,梳理和阐释了梁启超"新民人格"的主要内容及其现代意蕴。且著书不囿于成见,能说出独到见解,阐前人所未发,尤为难能可贵。

"主体性"是近代中国人实现由臣民到新民转变的决定性因素,也是该书的一个重点话题。人们常说,人是主体。如果从"动因在自身"或"自我运动"的意义上说,动物也是主体,因为动物运动的动因也在其自身,所以主体性只是人格的可能性。但人与动物不同,人有自我意识和自由意志,是在社会实践基础上成长的主体。没有自我意识、自由意志和社会实践,人也不能成其为主体,也谈不上人格。处在人身依附关系中的奴隶,具有运动和劳动的能力,但是他们被剥夺了独立自由的权利,甚至丧失自我意识和自由意志,也就没有了独立人格和尊严。

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即使不是奴隶,但自身缺乏理性和自立能力的人,也犹如空口袋立不起来,也不能做一个有主体性的人格自立的人,也可以说他还未成人,即不是"成人"。

"成人"是中国传统伦理的一个重要概念。"成人"是具有高尚德操和人格的人。按照荀子所说:"权利不能倾,群众不能移,天下不能荡。生乎由是,死乎由是,夫是之谓德操。德操然后能定,能定然后能应,能定能应,夫是之谓成人。"(《荀子·劝学篇》)荀子所说的"成人"就是具有高尚德操和人格的君子,所谓"君子贵其全"。

首子赞扬高尚的君子之德,同时也肯定健康的民德。什么是民德呢?他说:"以从俗为善,以货财为宝,以养生为己至道,是民德也。"(《荀子·儒孝篇》)这是在百姓的生命和生活实践中形成的民德,也体现着与平民百姓的健康生活相一致的人格。这里说的"为善"、"货财"、"养生",不就是老百姓的健康生活吗?堂堂正正,勤劳一生终无悔,不亦可谓生死之道"一以贯之"的平民人格吗?在人生中各种层次的德性和人格是同时存在的,也都有各自生成和存在的理由;表现在个人身上则是带有个性的成长、成仁的过程和状态。每个人都有超越已已有规定而成为"新民"的自由;杀身可以成仁,勤劳亦可成仁。高尚寓于平凡,平凡走向高尚。赞高尚并不否定平凡,衰君子亦不贬庶民,是荀子思想的可贵之处。赞扬平民之德而不否定君子之德,褒平民人格亦不贬成仁成圣,也是梁启超立说的明智。

梁启超的"新民人格"说,是古代民德和人格思想的继承, 也反映了时代的变革的需要。在近代中国社会文化的急剧转型 中,梁启超以其博学深思、经世致用的才智,兼收并蓄、革故维新,淬厉和采补中西文化的主体性思想精华,高扬个体主体性和群体主体性相结合的主体精神,唤醒中华民族的主体意识,力图塑造以独立、自由、平等、责任为基本内容的新民人格,在一定意义上,也可以说是实现了一种民德与君子之德在新的历史条件下的结合,功不可没。

梁启超新民人格以平民化为取向,也有大众化的意思。近 代中国,救亡图存,凸显了民众作为民族独立和社会变革的主 体力量,广大民众回归社会的主体地位,于是成就了平民化、 大众化的平民意识,也成就了平民化自由人格。这是历史的必 然,也是大众的人心所向。从一般意义上说,老百姓的生活不 是神圣化的、理想化的,或可说也不是政治化的,而是平常的、 平凡的、平民的生活。但平常的、平凡的、平民的生活并不是 走向平庸倒退的生活。老百姓也有政治生活和理想生活,只不 过不是政治化、理想化的,而是融入世俗和平民生活之中的。 在我们的社会里,每个人应既是市民社会的私人,又是政治国 家的公民。作为私人,他要尽他所过的平常生活的本分;作为 公民,他要做个好公民,尽到一个公民对国家应尽的责任。作 为一个现实的人,他既是私人,有人权,同时又应该是公民, 有公民权。私人和公民是同一个人的双重身份。如果只是私人, 那就可能是个"小市民";如果既是私人又是公民,那就是个 "大市民"。"大市民"应该是公民意识、文化素养、经济能力和 行为风范的多方面的综合。从这个意义上说,健康的平民化应 该包含上述两个方面的意义,如是亦可谓现代社会的平民化自 由人格。这种平民化在我国近现代出现,不仅是个人的社会解

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放和民族的进步,而且也是社会走向民主、自由、平等、富裕、和谐的现代化过程,因此具有极大的群众性和历史意义。

平民化的问题在于"平"。"平"的消极表现如享乐主义、拜金主义、小市民的利己主义等,其极端表现如纵欲无度、极品消费、损人利己等行为,是一种腐化、腐败现象。官场有腐败,百姓中也有腐化现象。腐败、腐化现象常常潜生在平民化的潮流中,很容易使健康文明受到邪恶和败德的侵扰,如不能有效地遏制,就会影响平民化的健康和谐的生存。不过,有向腐化偏去的极端,就必有反腐化的另一极端——圣洁。平民化中有两种可能发生的极端,向下可走上平庸甚至腐化,向上可追求高尚和圣洁,这也是平民化发展的带有规律性的趋势,但社会文化的主流毕竟是历史长河的中流砥柱。

我们说的"圣洁",并不是至真、至善、至美的神,而是说超凡出众的人,是说不平凡人生,犹如孟子所说"仁且智",司马光所说"德才兼备"。这当然是可以理解并可望可求的。且看,具有伟大精神和追求的人,在其个性中总是具有一种自强不息的精神特征。他们有一种永不疲倦、永不退缩的毅力,有一种勇往直前、百折不挠的坚定信念和激情。好像他们生来就不知道人生有懈怠和退缩,实在是他们"勤者成志",已铸成那样的个性。凡人往往经历一次艰险就怯步了,而伟大人物总是一再投入险境,不达目的誓不罢休;凡人在经历动荡之后,往往图享人生的安宁,而伟大人物则是继续追求,为实现理想目标而牺牲安乐;凡人的追求、拼搏,往往只存在一个短暂时期和有限次数,而伟大人物则使自己的追求和拼搏终其一生,以致在生命结束之后,还用自己的思想影响后世,参与历史的创

造。伟大人物总是志其所行,亦行其所志。此即成人、成圣;亦可证人的行为(不是人人的行为)可成其人之伟大,人的人格(不是人人的人格)可涵圣洁之崇高。格者,正也。无论成人还是成圣,无论是君子还是平民,上下之间其格都在于"正"。

青年学子李金和,北京求学的三年博士锤炼期间,潜心于梁启超新民人格的研究,并著书立说,阐发梁启超新民人格深层的"平民化自由人格"意蕴,为我们的和谐社会建构和人格理论研究作出了有益的贡献。尽管书中还有值得深入推敲和研究之处,但总体上是应予以充分肯定的。我曾审阅过作者的博士论文,此番再读作者的专著,感受益深。在此,仅就读后所想敲下几千字,勉为书序。