



中国浦东干部学院博士文库

政府·合作社·乡村社会

—— 国民政府农村合作运动研究

赵泉民·著

The Government, The Cooperations and The Country Society
A Study on The Rural Cooperative Movement in National Republic of China



上海社会科学院出版社



中国浦东干部学院博士文库

政府·合作社·乡村社会

—— 国民政府农村合作运动研究

赵泉民·著

The Government, The Cooperations and The Country Society
A Study on The Rural Cooperative Movement in National Republic of China



上海社会科学院出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

政府·合作社·乡村社会/赵泉民著. —上海: 上海
社会科学院出版社, 2006

ISBN 978-7-80681-962-3

I. 政... II. 赵... III. 农业生产合作社—研
究—中国—民国 IV. F329.06

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2006)第 132796 号

政府·合作社·乡村社会

——国民政府农村合作运动研究

著 者: 赵泉民

责任编辑: 施恬逸

封面设计: 王斯佳

出版发行: 上海社会科学院出版社

上海淮海中路 622 弄 7 号 电话 63875741 邮编 200020

<http://www.sassp.com> E-mail: sassp@sass.org.cn

经 销: 新华书店

印 刷: 上海长阳印刷厂

开 本: 890×1240 毫米 1/32 开

印 张: 12.875

插 页: 2

字 数: 330 千字

版 次: 2007 年 2 月第 1 版 2007 年 2 月第 1 次印刷

ISBN 978-7-80681-962-3/F·107

定价: 26.00 元

版权所有 翻印必究



赵泉民，1972年生，河南省灵宝市人。先后于河北大学、华东师范大学获得硕士及博士学位，曾在上海财经大学理论经济学博士后流动站从事研究工作。现任中国浦东干部学院教师。迄今已在《学术月刊》、《学术研究》、《文史哲》、《江海学刊》及《农业经济问题》等刊物上发表论文40余篇，其中有近20篇为《新华文摘》及人大复印资料所摘要或复印。参与或主持国家及省部级课题5项。目前主要从事经济理论及20世纪以来中国农村社会经济研究。



中国浦东干部学院博士文库

中国浦东干部学院博士文库编委会

主 任：奚洁人

副主任：王金定 崔玉宝 陈伟利

成 员：(以姓氏笔画为序)

王金定 刘靖北 成旦红 宋 今 何立胜 张生新 陈伟利
郑金洲 周曦民 姜海山 赵荣根 奚洁人 夏健明 崔玉宝
萧炳南

总 序

P R E F A C E

创办中国浦东、井冈山、延安干部学院，是党中央从推进中国特色社会主义伟大事业和党的建设新的伟大工程全局出发作出的一项重大决策。

中国浦东干部学院自 2005 年 3 月正式开办以来，始终坚持胡锦涛同志提出的切实把学院建设成为进行革命传统教育和基本国情教育的基地、提高领导干部素质和本领的熔炉以及开展国际培训交流合作的窗口的办学目标，秉承“实事求是、与时俱进、艰苦奋斗、执政为民”的办学要求，努力体现“国际性、时代性、开放性”的办学特色，取得了较为突出的业绩，正在向“国内一流、国际知名”的新型领导学院的方向稳步迈进。

办好一所学院的关键是教师。人才是事业之本，人才兴则事业兴、事业旺。“所谓大学者，非大楼之谓也，有大师之谓也”，这句话对中国浦东干部学院来讲同样有指导意义。中国浦东干部学院汇集了一批优秀的教师，他们当中，既有国外学成归来的学子，也有来自国内著名

高校、科研机构的青年才俊。他们有火热的创业激情，有对干部教育培训事业的执著和热爱。他们大多拥有博士学位，在自己所属的学科领域已崭露头角。这支队伍是建设好中国浦东干部学院的人才支持和智力保证。为他们搭建平台，促进他们成长，引领他们发展，是学院义不容辞的职责。

支撑一所学院的基础是学术。学院之称，有学科、学养、学理之意蕴。没有了学术，学院也就失却了原动力和根基。中国浦东干部学院创办以来，坚决贯彻并创造性地执行中央的战略决策和一系列办学要求，明确了教育培训、科学研究、咨询服务、领导测评、网络教育五位一体的功能定位，突出强调了学术研究、学科建设在学院发展中的重要地位。整合学术资源、加强学科建设对学院发展至关重要。

体现一所学院办学水平的重要标志是品牌。品牌汇集了办学的智慧，凝聚了办学的精华，同时也提升了学院的美誉度。中国浦东干部学院以问题为核心，以能力为导向，以现场教学资源为依托，自创办以来培训了大批学员，培训成果显著，一批具有较高质量的课程品牌、教学品牌正在形成。从一所学院的发展来看，既要有教学的品牌，也要有科研的品牌；既要有品牌学员，也要有品牌教员；而这一切都需要长期积累。求木之长必先固其本。积累品牌素材，探寻品牌来源，滋养品牌发展，是学院发展的长远大计。

基于上述认识,我们组织出版了这套中国浦东干部学院博士文库。入选文库的书稿均为学院青年教研人员的博士学位论文,并经过了严格的“双盲”评审。作者根据评审意见和所论问题的发展以及研究的深化,都进行了认真修改,可以说基本反映了所论问题的学科前沿。我们希望,这套分辑出版的文库能开启和激励我们的后续研究,促进学院自身研究特色和学术传统的形成,促进相关学科领域的建设,促进学术交流与繁荣。

文库的出版得到了上海社会科学院出版社领导和编辑同志的鼎力支持和帮助,借此表示诚挚谢意。同时,对为文库的建设作出贡献的评审专家和付出辛劳的同志表示诚挚的感谢。

文库中存在的不足,敬恳广大读者批评指正。

中国浦东干部学院博士文库编委会

2007年元月

ABSTRACT

The cooperative movement in rural area was a social and economic policy for building modern nation-state when national government was built in Nanjing, which combined with literacy, forestation, building road, Bao jia system, advocating using commodity made in China etc. , were named as "seven movement of Kuomintang". In 1928, this movement began to put in practice. Until Kuomintang left main land of China, this movement had lasted 20 years. So it was a remarkable social movement in Chinese modern history. This work examined the occurrence, development and status of the cooperative movement in rural area using multi-methods which combined economics, statistics, and peasantology, from the point of view of social history. This work combined macroscopical and microcosmic analysis with quantitative and qualitative analysis, reflected the social efficacy of cooperative movement, in order to explain the history neutrally and objectively.

This work included seven chapters.

Chapter 1 mainly analyzed the social background of rising of cooperative movement. From modern time, there appeared

“universal crisis”, such as disordering and losing control of community, high frequency of disasters, financial exhaustion of rural area owing to much capital from the rural area to city, centralization of land, and hungriness of plowland because of many external and internal factors. People began to consider all of these social and people’s livelihood questions, there appeared cooperative thought in the group of intelligentsia, which promoted the cooperative causes of China International Famine Relief Commission(CIFRC) and provided a choice to realize the principle of people’s livelihood for national government.

002 Chapter 2 stated the mechanism of cooperative movement of rural area, that was, confirming the authoritative resources of government, implementing the policy by the strong arm. On the one hand, national government promulgated and formulated laws, made the cooperative movement legitimate. On the other hand, national government incorporated and recomposed the cooperative services of local government, set up central cooperative administration service, perfected cooperative administration organization of all level. So the system of unified cooperative administration organization came into being. All of those measures provided systematic guarantees for the cooperative movement.

Chapter 3 examined the variation of number and distribution of space of cooperative organization. Except for the facilitation from administrative power, as a formal organization approved by government, cooperation was accelerated by social finance. So the

number of cooperation became bigger and bigger. But in the course of development of cooperation, there were two questions. The first one was the structural deficiency of the kind of cooperative organization. The second was the unbalanced space distribution. It is obvious that political and economic factors (especially financial capital of bank) influenced the cooperative movement greatly.

Chapter 4 revealed that the cooperation was not made up of poor peasants, the governor was made up of country gentlemen, the cooperative awareness was not good, the relation between organizations was loosing. The capital depended on the bank greatly, relying on others. The loan mainly lent to someone who had properties, and used to production and management. In a word, the qualitative aspect of cooperative organization was not perfect.

In chapter 5, it stated the relation between cooperative movement and rural society, which embodied the intention of Kuomintang to dilate the power of administration, realize the principle of people's livelihood, control the rural society. At the same time, the cooperative movement speeded the evolvement of rural society, such as pinching the dear money, normalizing the borrowing and lending money, facilitating agriculture production, reforming crops and cultivation. Because the cooperative movement was carried out by all levels of administrative institution, it provided systematical basement for predatory brokerage which was formed in the course of state reorganizing

rural areas.

Chapter 6, Starting with the relation among government, market, and cooperative organization, chapter 7 analyzed the positive influence of the system of government on the development of cooperation, the conditionality of cooperative movement from the deficit financing and the commercialization of agricultural finance, and the influence of the system supplying lack on cooperative movement. It also summarized that the domestic market provided some condition, the cooperative organization deepened on the market division of labour. At last, it stated that the involution of regime of rural area, which was the difficult position faced by the national government when he innovated the rural power system, was the dominating reason why the conventional force controlled the cooperation. The human culture poverty was the other factor which influenced the development of cooperation.

In sum, the rural cooperative movement was executed by the Kuomintang government who wanted to make the state transform from a traditional state to a modern nation-state after he unified the country. Starting with cooperation, we can examine the complicated relation among government, society, government of grass-roots, and country gentleman & dignitary. We can also find the reason why the national regime did not reorganize and mobilize the rural society effectively when the national regime extend his power to the community of grass-roots. Something detailed above was the aim of this work.

目 录

CONTENTS

导 论	001
第一章 乡村社会经济生态与合作运动兴起	012
一、乡村社会普遍性危机	012
二、近代中国合作经济思潮：变革社会的一种理念	042
三、乡村合作运动兴起与政府选择	054
第二章 强制性制度安排：乡村合作运动的权威性资源	069
一、合作运动制度性准备	070
二、行政化、官僚化：合作运动行政组织系统	107
第三章 乡村合作社组织“量”的考察	128
一、国家正规信用系统：乡村合作运动的资金支撑	128
二、乡村合作社组织“量”的考察	157
三、合作社组织地域分配与空间布局	175
第四章 乡村合作社组织“质”的剖视	197
一、合作社组织内部管理	198
二、合作社组织运行资金来源与贷放	234
第五章 合作运动与近代中国乡村社会	264
一、国家意志：乡村合作运动价值取向	264



二、合作社组织与近代乡村社会	287
----------------------	-----

第六章 政府、市场、社会与乡村合作社组织	329
----------------------------	-----

一、国民政府与乡村合作社组织	329
----------------------	-----

二、国内市场状态与农村合作运动	343
-----------------------	-----

三、乡土社会传统性与合作制经济困境	352
-------------------------	-----

结 语：合作制经济与依附性社会二律背反	375
---------------------------	-----

附 录：主要引文及参考文献	382
---------------------	-----

后 记	391
-----------	-----

CONTENTS

Introduction	001
Chapter 1 The Rural Economic Ecology & the Rise of Cooperation In Country Society	012
1.1 All kinds of Crises in the Chinese Country Society	012
1.2 The Contemporary Chinese Cooperative Thought in the Changing Society	042
1.3 The Rise of Cooperations in Country & the Chinese Governmental Choice	054
Chapter 2 The Mandatory Implementation; The Authoritative Resources for the Rural Cooperations	069
1.1 The Institutional Arrangement for the Movement of the Rural Cooperations	070
1.2 The Administration and Bureaucracy of the Organi- zational System of the Cooperative Movement	107
Chapter 3 The Quantitative Analysis of the Rural Cooperations	128
1.1 The Official Systems of Government Finance for the	

	Movement of the Rural Cooperations	128
1.2	A Quantitative Analysis of the Cooperations	157
1.3	The Regional Distribution & Special Structure of the Cooperations	175
Chapter 4	The Qualitative Anatomy of the Rural Cooperations	197
1.1	The Internal Management of the Cooperations	198
1.2	The Source of Finance and Loan in the Development of the Cooperations	234
Chapter 5	The Cooperative Movement & the Contemporary Chinese Country Society	264
1.1	State Will: The Value Orientation of Chinese Countryside Cooperative Movement	264
1.2	The Cooperations and the Contemporary Chinese Country Society	287
Chapter 6	Government, Market, Society & the Rural Cooperations	329
1.1	National Government and the Rural Cooperations	329
1.2	The State of Market and the Rural Cooperative Movement	343
1.3	The Local Tradition and the Puzzle of the Chinese Rural Cooperations	352
Conclusion:	A Dilemma Between The Cooperative Economy and the Dependent Society	375
Bibliography	382
Epilogue	391