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企业管理变革实录续集

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### **Preface**

在北東心縣港所言總制建設的人!

自 2001 年出版《企业管理变革实录》以来,过去了 11 个年头。在此期间,企业发生了巨大变化,真可谓跌宕起伏,发人深省。既冲破了一次次困境,又实现了一个个愿景,最终成为中国丝绸行业的翘楚。我亲历了这一过程,体味了其中的艰辛与快乐,思考着中国丝绸的起伏与振兴,也感悟到人生的价值与意义。不知不觉中,我又留下了几十万字的文稿,因此想到再出版一本《企业管理变革实录续集》,把自己的管理心得与人生思考原汁原味地留存下来,或许能给感兴趣的同仁一点启示,引起一点共鸣。在工业系统中,丝绸行业实在是一个很小的分支,其产值规模、发展速度实在无法与一些新兴产业相比。但由于丝绸文化的独特性与历史性,才使我管理的企业在中国的产业界有一席之地,这是我的幸运。不过公司还有不少管理目标仍未达到,这成了我的遗憾。

本书分为"思悟之得"、"持续改善"、"信解行证"、"企业愿景"四个部分。"序言"与"代后记"都以媒体的采访报道表现,其他四个部分都是我近 11 年间所写的主要的一些文章、讲话稿、方案,在各部分按年序排列,以方便读者从阅读中看到企业发展的路径。2006年以后我在公司内各种会议上的讲话基本只用提纲,会后由文秘根据录音整理。所以文章结构略显松散,词句也呈口语化,望读者见谅。

2010年底,我怀揣新的梦想,离开了为之努力奋斗30余年的企业。我希望能以自己的绵薄之力为中国丝绸的振兴作出新的贡献。

谨把此书献给我的同事、同行、朋友们! 在此衷心感谢所有帮助过我的人! 祈愿此书能成为丝绸文化大海中的一滴水。

**费建明** 2013 年干杭州

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## Foreword 1

## 梦萦丝绸

费建明 孙昌建<sup>①</sup>

还是在几年前的一次会上,是讨论杭州品质生活年度人物的一个会,当时对入 选的企业家名单,专家学者们见仁见智,唯有提到费建明时,众人是交口称赞。我 就颇为奇怪,这样的事情几乎是头一次碰到。我当时觉得,论名气费建明不及宗庆 后、鲁冠球、冯根生这杭商"三大王",论曝光率也不及做淘宝的、买飞机的和搞 足球的,为什么他会在专家学者那里能获得如此好的口碑呢?所以当《杭商》杂志 约我一起去采访费建明时,我一口便答应了,我想看看这是个什么样的人。而此前 我对费建明的了解,仅仅在于知道他是做丝绸的,以前在杭州留下有一个厂。而做 丝绸的企业,在杭州有点历史和名头的,便有都锦生、喜得宝、万事利。如果再加 上杭州女装中的知名企业,那又可以报出一长串,而丝绸正是我们杭州的面子,它 跟西湖、龙井茶等都是杭州的符号,同时丝绸也是中国的面子和里子,既古老又时 尚。几个月前,我看过一个叫《中国制造》的电视剧的本子,它就是以杭州为背景 的一部描写丝绸人的感情和事业的大戏。

费建明会是《中国制造》的原型吗?

从钱塘江二桥过江之后,不到十分钟便到了达利中国的园区。作为闲笔我要插上一句,我几乎只熟悉一桥、三桥、四桥,差一点忘了二桥到底在哪里了。这是我们对熟悉的世界的一个多么大的盲区啊,这种盲区的存在,意味着我们一直用一种

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①孙昌建,《杭商》杂志特约作家,杭州市作家协会副主席。

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习惯性的眼光来看待事物,所谓习惯成自然。所以当进入达利中国的厂区时,我的经验和审美马上受到了一种挑战——天哪,这怎么可能是一个企业呢,它更像一所大学、一个创意园区和一个艺术基地啊!有多少杭州人知道这个企业呢?那充满诗意的建筑群,那亭台楼阁,那小桥流水,甚至有诸多鱼儿在水里悠闲地晒着太阳,后来我才知道这也是由旧厂房改造而成的,但这样的改造既是艺术的又是实用的,所以它是一种创造,怪不得那部叫《中国制造》的电视剧是在此取景并举行开机仪式的。

确切地说,这里不仅仅叫达利中国,这里还是中国丝绸女装的基地。

穿着牛仔裤和休闲装的费建明显得高大而帅气,我原先以为他是 60 后的,但得知他在黑龙江当了七年知青,是一位地道的"龙江哥"时,我觉得这一位不穿丝绸的男人,其实有着丝绸般的光洁和干净。非常简捷的办公室,没有那种夸张和显摆的东西。坐下来一交谈,我感觉他的神态和声音还有点像一位叫张贤亮的作家,而费建明后来读的是中文系,他也说过他有作家梦。所以当拿到《杭商》杂志的采访提纲时,他说他这个上午就推掉了其他的工作,虽然访谈间仍有一两个电话进来,但是绝不像有些老板那样永远电话不断,交流的气场却断了。期间摄影记者小何不时地在给他拍照,他便问这样穿会不会显得太休闲了一点……

很显然,这是一个有故事的人。比如故事之一,他出身于丝绸世家,所以我以为他做丝绸便是一种宿命,是一种家业传承。对此他却轻描淡写,以为这只是阴差阳错罢了——"曾祖父在湖州老家种桑养蚕的,到我爷爷手上,就开了一个小的绸厂,我父亲实际上已经在做绸缎的生意,在济南、北京开了两个店,公私合营后在绸厂里做的是会计。"17岁离开家乡去黑龙江的费建明,从那块黑土地回来时已经25岁了,他的回城算是从黑龙江建设兵团调回浙江建设兵团,而恰好西湖绸厂就是省建设兵团办的——这就是当时的体制,所以转了一大圈之后,费建明吃的还是丝绸饭,从某种程度上来说,跟他曾祖父吃的饭是一样的。不过他那时也有过其他的梦想,比如从黑龙江回来之后,能够做一名花木工就很不错了。

费建明是那种毛遂自荐型的人,是他自己三次打报告要求做厂长的。即使作为培养对象,是的,领导已经送他去杭州大学读了书(当然也是要考试的),是需要用他的时候了,但他也不能在厂长书记还在任的时候,仅仅以一个党委副书记的身份,就打报告要求做厂长,这不是给上级领导出难题吗?老实说,在任何时候,稳定都是压倒一切的,尤其是在1989年,一个企业的长期亏损在当时并不稀奇,不是好多丝绸企业都在亏损吗?何况当时的西湖绸厂只是一个300人的小厂,费建明何必这么折腾呢?

让我觉得有意思的是, 费建明是一个不折不扣的理想主义者, 他打报告、写改

革方案,已经不能说是一时的心血来潮了,而是积聚了多少年的心血和思想,他说 他所有的行动都是有理论作为指导的。理论从哪里来?就来自于无书可读的年代, 他读了马克思的著作,也读了恩格斯的著作。也许还有一个细节也值得一说,他说 他入党跟其他人不一样, 虽然大家都承认党是伟大光荣而正确这个前提的, 但费建 明没有仅仅到此为止,他说正因为党还有各种各样的问题,所以他要入党——这样 的理想主义者我们也见过很多, 但是他们中的不少人在行动上却没有能走远, 或者 说一遇到挫折就放弃了理想,而费建明不是,他一再强调他做企业的理念来自于马 克思。费建明说过,我们是把提高企业经济效益和改善人的生存环境、提高人的物 质生活和文化生活水平作为内部改革的目标。这个当时是不会有人这样提的:通过 各项改革建立起科学开放的人事制度和真正体现多劳多得的分配制度,并建立起一 种民主、平等、宽松、和谐的企业内部氛围,努力做到使全厂职工人人各得其所, 人人各得其利, 使大家都有奔头。只有贯彻了这一原则, 人的价值、人的利益得到 充分的肯定和保护,那么人的积极性、主动性、创造性才会空前高涨;只有贯彻了 这一总原则,那么由马克思所倡导的"我们建设的最终目的是为了人"这一正确的 主张才会从理想变为现实。——这就是费建明 1989 年 5 月写在《杭州西湖绸厂内 部配套改革总体设计》上面的话。《虚虚》《虚虚》》,《虚虚》》。《虚虚》

我本想用儒雅一类的词去形容费建明,这肯定也是对的,但是我觉得费建明不是那种原始积累到一定时候才突然觉悟的企业家,他是一起步的时候,就大约知道这个赛程该怎么跑的那种人。这就区别于那些成功的草根企业家。其实我很敬重那些草根企业家;反过来说,大学本科、研究生毕业的企业家就能算是儒商了吗?儒还是不儒,不仅要看你读了哪些书,是哪个学校毕业的,更重要的是要看你做了哪些事,而那些事是你为企业和为员工做的,并不仅仅是为自己。采访结束后我们去员工的大餐厅里吃快餐,我的确看到了大学食堂或者社会化快餐店的那种场景,这不仅是丝绸的面子,更是关乎职工福利的根本。后来我们在参观达利的展示厅时,我感觉像是走进了杭州大厦和银泰,只有人流量不能成正比,而那产品的流光溢彩,的确让我看到了达利中国华丽的一面,而这一面,费建明没有多说,他只是说你们可以去看看。

费建明的故事肯定不是电视剧,虽然他是个前瞻性、目标性很强的人,这有他二十年来企业的业绩为证明。而特别是当资方控股的达利提出要做一家独资企业时,他就面临着一次人生最大的选择。从一名合伙人成为一名高级打工者,从"我们的企业"一下子变成"我们管理的企业",这个九十度的弯要转过来我相信对所有人都是艰巨的。因为在我们的心中,一旦拥有,便不想放手,说好听点是有一种主人翁的意识,而说得乡土一点,便是一种地主式的占有意识。从"我是主人"到

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"我是仆人"这个转变是巨大的。教科书上说管理就是服务,就是应该向仆人一样的服务,但要真正做到就困难了——因为这涉及个人的实际利益,涉及人的面子观和财富观,涉及老板和老板之间的攀比,更涉及一个根本的问题——你到底是为自己还是为企业?

这正是另一个根本问题——企业的发展是为了利益的最大化还是为了人的解放?我相信理论家是很容易阐述这个问题的,但费建明却是用行动回答了这个问题,而且他的过人之处,在于他始终没有忘记人这个最根本的问题。当然最理想的结果是集团利益、职工利益和个人利益能够三赢。费建明也不讳言追求财富之心,但是他却能很好地跟董事长求大同存小异。达利中国独资之后,费建明成了一名CEO。后来他说"人生要懂得把握机遇,也要学会放弃",由此我们可以读出他"把握"和"放弃"之后的全部秘密。他说他退休之后如果还要写一本书的话,那就是写如何跟外资老板打交道。不同的文化背景和脾气,必须承认存小异,才可能求得大同。

从杭州第一到浙江第一,然后再到中国第一,这都是计划中的,而现在费建明的愿景可以说是不远不近,就是三年的规划,而前一个三年,从达利中国在萧山的土地上打下第一根桩到现在,把企业做大做强这个目标已经实现了。那么接下来的事情嘛,便是向世界第一开始迈进了,而且是要打造世界一流丝绸女装基地,这跟杭州市委、市政府的目标是一致的。

前几年美国《时代周刊》曾以"梦萦丝绸"为题报道了费建明和达利中国,费建明说当时有一个副标题翻译过来颇为吃力,它是这样的——中国的丝绸是最多的,但不是最好的,这里有一个人正在探索重振国家昔日辉煌之路。其实这个副标题表明了一种西方的眼光,而我们这些东方人也完全能看懂其中的含义,而作为"这里有一个人"的费建明,更是能读懂其中的全部意义。他说:"我现在的状态是忙碌而平静,忙碌是我的外在状态,工作肯定是非常忙碌的;平静是我的内心状态,不管多忙,我还是能做到心里是很平静的……"所以他才会在54岁的时候还想到去读美国大学的博士课程,这早就不是为了镀金了,因为这种时候镀金对他来说已经不重要了。那么重要的是什么呢?费建明给我看了一本2001年由浙江大学出版社出版的专著,书名叫《企业管理变革实录》。与其说是专著,不如说是他当年改革起步阶段的一些原始文案,里面有报告、有规划、有方案。所以我一直在想,这些年我们的物质发生了多大的变化啊,一家企业当然要追求产值和利润的最大化,一个人当然也是如此,可仅仅如此便是好的社会和好的人吗?这也是这一本当年的书和费建明本人能够感动我的地方。我本来还准备跟他聊企业家的原罪问题,后来我发现无法展开这个话题,因为他从一开始就在规避这个问题,不是用言语,而是

用行动,用他的人生。在费建明的社会兼职中,我们注意到既有行业性质的协会会长,又有代表新生事物的达利女装学院院长,更有市慈善总会的副会长这种纯社会公益性的——我将这一切都理解成是一种注释,对人生的一种注释。因为他相信一点,这也是他给员工们反复讲到的——积极主动就能改变命运。

这是费建明几十年的人生经验,所以当年他主动打报告要求做厂长,他也就这样一步一个脚印地把企业做大做强,而且在朝着最好的方向努力,他说守是守不住的——这是他的人生感悟,也是达利中国最好的产品,这是费建明制造,更是中国制造。

最后我要引用中国美术学院教授曹增节在杭州"生活品质点评"会上对费建明的评语来结束本文——杭州这座城市,对丝绸怀有太多的回忆,太多的敬意。这种古典式的、中国化的,又是艺术性的精灵,如何才能不仅在博物馆,不仅在历史书,而且在现实生活中,重新得到人们的尊敬?

达利给出了一个回答。理想与现实由于理念和行动而结合为一体。30 年前的小小绸厂,30 年后,成为全世界同行业注目的地方。勇气、智慧使改革曲折而前行,韧性、理智使产业前瞻而超越。达利的发展历程告诉人们,传统行业结合现代环境与社会需求,夕阳的明晨轮回,就是新的太阳。

中国的丝绸曾经是最好的,达利的目标是向世界证明,中国丝绸还是最好的。

摘自《杭商》2010年第2期

# 序 言 2

## Foreword 2

### A Soft Spot for Silk

China makes the most—but no longer the best—silk. Here's one man's quest to recover his nation's past glory.

By Susan Jakes

In his office at a silk-dyeing factory outside the Chinese city of Hangzhou, Fei Jianming sits face-to-face with Napoleon Bonaparte. Fei is the director of the factory. Bonaparte, astride his charging horse with the wind in his red cape and his finger pointed skyward, is preparing to cross the Alps into Italy. The portrait is a reproduction—a rendering on silk of Jacques-Louis David's iconic painting of the French conqueror. Fei doesn't say if Bonaparte is there to inspire him. He had the piece made, he says by way of explanation, simply to demonstrate his factory's sprinting skill.

Yet when Fei talks about his work, the subjects of triumph and defeat, of conquest and even of Italy loom large. In the past two years, the High Fashion China Company, which owns the factory and of which Fei is president, has exported more silk clothes than any other company in China. This makes Fei a leader in an industry that has both practical and symbolic importance to his country. Silk is the original Chinese export, an invention more tightly tied to the country's identity and to its commerce with the outside world than any other, "Silk," says Fei, "is what sets us apart."

Or used to. As is the case with so many other goods, China leads the world in the

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quantity of its silk production, but not in quality. Today, China makes the most silk. But it is Italy that makes the best silk.

For Fei, this downfall represents more than just a professional challenge. Now 55, he has worked in the factory for 29 years, as its director for 17, and has steered it out of bankruptcy and state ownership and into the global economy. "Today we can buy the machines, we have the weaving and printing technology," he says. But something is missing. "We lack the craft. We don't get the right softness, the finish, the feel." He moves his hands though the air fingering an invisible piece of cloth. "Silk is a Chinese product but its status is not as high as Italian silk," Fei says, as if he feels personally responsible and personally ashamed. Yet, as economic ties between Europe and Asia pull in new directions, Fei has begun to believe that somewhere in the future, the glory China lost, the displaced legacy, can come back home. "In our generation we have a responsibility to restore Chinese silk to its historical place," he says. "If we can complete this circle, if we can bring back the beauty, then I'll feel satisfied."

#### Picking up the Threads

In the building next to Fei's office, enormous rolls of white cloth spool through a phalanx of automated silk screens. Designs on the blank expanses accumulate in layers: first the black dots, then the red lines, then dabs of color. Over and over. Each new mark glistens on the surface of the silk for an instant, then sinks in. These deposits scuttle along incoherently until, all at once, one of the machine's squeegees sweeps on the coat that gathers the spots and blotches into focus. A pattern bursts forth—of flowers or of birds or a vainglorious Frenchman.

The invention of silk owes much to mankind's fascination with such moments of cumulative but abrupt-seeming change. Ancient Chinese may have stumbled upon the secrets of silk while trying to fathom how worms that crawled on the ground became moths that flew through the air. Unraveling the cocoons was an attempt to unravel a mystery of nature.

Silk production is at least 5,000 years old—the age many Chinese give for their civilization itself. The fabric's history is entwined with that of the nation, and particularly the region around Hangzhou. In the 1950s, archaeologists unearthed 4,700-year-old silk ribbons in nearby Huzhou, where much of the raw silk of Fei's textiles is still made. Inscriptions about silk appear on oracle bones, the objects on which Chinese inscribed

their earliest written language. Designs that look like embroidery cover the bodies of the bronze figures that are among the Chinese people's first images of themselves. Silk has also long been central to the country's identity abroad. The Romans called China Seres, derived from the Greek word for silk-as if the place were indistinguishable from its most coveted product.

By the time Marco Polo wrote Hangzhou (a city he called Kinsai), nothing the sums the city's government made from taxes on silk merchants, China's trade with Persia had already transferred the technology for processing silkworm cocoons to the West. Yet the Chinese continued to innovate and adopt patterns and styles from abroad. Polo noted the Mongols wore satins the mixed silk with gold-a technique they picked up in Persia. Through the Ming and Qing Dynasties, however, styles were more homegrown; Hangzhou even housed workshops principally responsible for clothing the Emperor and his court.

This heritage weighs heavily on the city. Hangzhou calls itself "The Capital of Silk". The name pays homage to the past, however, not the present. Tourists can still buy silk scarves and parasols along the shores of the city's picturesque West Lake. But the scarves look the same as in any other place in China, and the parasols are made of nylon. Down the road, the China National Silk Museum feels like a memorial hall, full of wistful eulogies to Song gauze and Ming damask.

A collection of early 20th century cheongsams occupies its top floor. The dresses are arranged chronologically so that visitors can see how their designs have evolved over the years. Quickly the demure brocades and flowers give way to prints and textures of exuberant, jazz-age geometry. They are quintessentially modern: inventive, daring, hopeful. The last dresses are from the mid-1940s. There, the exhibit and the museum's collection end without explanation.

#### The Secret Weapon

Walking through his factory, Fei points out the features and provenance of his machines. One is from Switzerland, another has a chamber to regulate temperature, a few are from Japan. He races through a series of high-tech labs where patterns are developed and transferred to silk screens. "But really," says Fei, "this factory isn't that advanced." A model of a new plant is on display, but Fei has other strategies for advancement up his sleeve. "Where are those Italians?" he shouts into his phone as the tour winds down. "Get me the Italians."

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Above the shop floor in a room filled with swatches of fabric, Matteo Fiori and Andrea Ziggiotti are drinking instant coffee. The two are fabric-development experts who hail from Vicenza, just inland from Venice. Their job is to help Fei anticipate trends, an area in which few Chinese textile manufacturers have been able to compete. Much of their work involves subtle tweaks to the finish of fabrics the plant already makes-adding wrinkles, diluting colors, shredding edges. Fiori says the biggest challenge of their work is a lack of shared vocabulary. "In Italy I can say, 'I want this soft, like a lady's skin', and everyone knows just what to do. Here, they say, 'What? What's a lady's skin?' But it's mainly a problem of language. You follow certain steps. They do it two or three times and then they know how."

Fiori proffers a pair of bound swatches as examples—an aquamarine square of silk with "the Chinese finish"—stiff and a little bit shiny—then the same fabric with "the Italian finish." The second square is the exact same color and weight, but it's somehow mellower, with a faint sheen and an almost buttery texture. The difference is unmistakable.

Unlike Fei, or indeed many of their own countrymen whose family textile businesses are shuttering under pressure from Chinese prices, Fiori and Ziggiotti aren't inclined to nationalism. Even as they acknowledge how quickly their Chinese colleagues learn new techniques, they don't worry about Chinese competition in taste and style. Asked if he's concerned that China may someday surpass Italy in innovation, Ziggiotti, 37, leans back and smiles. "The Italian creative is," he pauses and gestures lavishly, "the Italian creative. You don't teach the creative. It's a feeling. You have it, or you have it not."

For Fiori, 34, working in Hangzhou is exciting precisely because of the ambition of people like Fei to be the best in the world. The High Fashion China Company already sells a small number of its fabrics to leading designer brands, including Armani, Chloe and Valentino, and Fiori hopes that side of the business will grow. "Here everything is new. The Chinese have...a deep culture for making the job good. What's important in textiles is to be part of a project with passion. It's not important if it's in China or India or Italy. We can mix our cultures together. It's not a war."

Indeed, Fei has more in common with Italy's small family businesses than meets the eye. Had he lived at an earlier time, it would have been a foregone conclusion he would make silk for a living. His great-grandfather Fei Xizhai raised silkworms and mulberry trees on a farm in Huzhou. His grandfather Fei Qisheng was a textile merchant and moved the family to Hangzhou at the turn of the 20th century, where he built his

own small brocade mill next to the family home. Fei's father worked for the family business, which had stores around the country, including one in Beijing. When Fei was a boy of four, all of this ended. The revolution forced the family out of business in 1955. Fei has no memories of the silk of those days, but he spent his boyhood playing in the empty building that once housed his grandfather's looms.

Despite his lineage, his more than two decades at the helm, Fei worries more about China's resurgence than regaining what his family lost. As an individual he's content to let the past stay in the past. But when it comes to Hangzhou and to China, he won't be satisfied until they reoccupy what he believes is their rightful place in the world. He's working to help start up silk farms in impoverished areas of western China. He serves on councils in Hangzhou devoted to enhancing the city's expertise in fashion. He travels to Italy to see how his rivals do their job. He printed a piece of silk with a map of China on it and sent it into space with China's first astronaut.

It wasn't until recently that Fei learned his older sister still keeps a piece of their grandfather's silk. She never thought of it as an heirloom and only saved it because it was useful for wrapping the bamboo mats her family sleeps on in the summer. Fei's 25-year-old son now works for the company too, the fifth generation of Feis in the business. Perhaps one day he'll use the silk the same way too, or perhaps he'll hang it on the wall in his father's factory-when Napoleon Bonaparte is no longer needed.

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# 序 言 3

## Foreword 3

## 中国心,丝绸情。

中国丝绸产量最多——品质却不再称霸。请看一名中国人想寻回丝绸大国昔日荣景的心路历程。

中国杭州城外一家丝绸印染工厂的办公室里,费建明坐着面对拿破仑一世<sup>®</sup>。费建明是这家工厂的厂长,拿破仑则跨马冲锋,大红斗篷迎风飞扬、一指指向苍穹,正准备横越阿尔卑斯山脉进入意大利。这幅肖像画是摹本——将法国画家杰克·路易·大卫<sup>®</sup>勾绘这位法国征服者最具代表性的画作呈现在丝绸上。把拿破仑挂在那儿是否为了激励自己,费建明没明讲。他只解释说,找人制作这幅画纯粹为了展示自家工厂的丝绸印染技术。

然而费建明一谈起自己的工作,胜利与挫败、征服,甚至意大利等主题便成为重点。费建明担任达利中国有限公司总经理,达利是这家丝绸印染工厂的母公司,过去两年内,达利出口的丝绸服装数量已跃居中国之首。这就让费建明当上了业界领袖,丝绸行业对国家兼具实用性与象征性的重大意义。丝绸是中国最古老的输出品,较诸中国其他的发明,它最能代表中国,也是历史上中国对外贸易最关键的商品。费建明说:"丝绸是我们与众不同之处。"

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①摘自中国台北《时代解读》2006年9月。

②Napoleon Bonaparte,即拿破仑一世,波拿巴是拿破仑的科西嘉家族姓氏。

③Jacques-Louis David (1748-1825)是法国新古典主义画家,作品多以历史人物为题材,《骑在马上的拿破仑·波拿巴》即为其一。

或者该说——曾经是。就如同众多其他商品,中国的丝绸产量独步全球,质地却不能引领风骚。新中国成立以后,中国丝绸工艺长达几千年的霸主地位在几十年内就成为过往云烟,丝绸工艺的发明者不但失去了他们的财源和技术优势,更失去——在不到一个世代的时间——他们的窍门以及他们对奢华的感受。如今,中国生产的丝织品数量最多,但是意大利制造的丝织品质地最好。

对费建明来说,丝绸大国好景不再,代表的不只是专业性的挑战。他今年 55 岁,已经在这家工厂工作了 29 年,厂长也当了 17 年,曾带领工厂走出破产和国营的窘境,迈进全球经济。他说,"我们今天有能力购买机器,也拥有纺织和印染的技术",但是却少了什么,"我们缺乏手艺,摸不着柔软、光泽、触感的准头",他的双手轻拢慢捻身前的空气,仿佛在抚摸一块看不到的布料。"丝绸是中国的产物,可是中国丝绸的地位却没有意大利丝绸那般崇高。"费建明说,好像觉得那是他个人的责任和耻辱。不过,由于欧洲和亚洲的经济关系呈现新契机,费建明开始相信:在将来的某个时刻,中国失落的荣耀、丧失的遗产将会回归故土。"我们这一代有责任恢复中国丝绸的历史地位,"他说,"如果我们能够走完这一圈,能让丝绸风华再现,我就心满意足了。"

#### 继往开来

在费建明办公室隔壁的厂房里,卷轴上一捆捆巨大的白布帛拉过一长排自动化作业的绢网。图样在大片空白布匹上层层描绘而成:先上黑点,再来点红线,然后上几抹颜色,如此重复叠加,交织染色。每落下的新印痕都在绸面发出刹那的光泽,再没入布料里。这些印痕在布面上散漫无章地奔跑,直到突然间,机器的一只橡胶滚筒在绸面滚上最后一层,将所有黑点和色块聚在一起,凸显出清晰的影像。一幅图案跃然而出——或花卉,或禽鸟,或一位好大喜功的法国名人。

丝绸的发明,大半应归功于人类对这种时刻的着迷:逐渐描绘形成、却仿佛突然出现的变化。古代中国人或许试着揣摩地上爬行的蠕虫如何蜕变成空中飞蛾,因而碰巧发现了制丝的秘诀。先人抽丝剥茧,就是尝试揭开大自然的奥秘。

丝绸生产至少发轫于5000年前——许多中国人都认定他们的文明也有5000年之久。丝绸的历史和中国的历史,尤其是杭州周边区域的历史交织共存。20世纪50年代,考古学家在杭州附近的湖州发掘了4700年前的丝制绶带,而费建明的织品生丝原料大部分仍来自湖州。中国人以龟甲牛骨篆刻他们最早的手写文字,甲骨上就有谈到丝绸的刻文。中国先民最早以青铜雕塑自己的肖像,身上再饰以类似刺绣的图样。长久以来,丝绸也一直是中国对外形象的关键。罗马人把中国称作"赛瑞斯",源自希腊文的"丝"字——仿佛这个产地已经和它最令人垂涎的产品密不可分。