5局務礦平 開

為給即

歷道證券博物館館藏精選

LIDAO MUSEUM OF SECURITIES SELECTED DISPLAY OF COLLECTION

吕苓 主編

策 劃: 陳學榮

高級顧問:劉鴻儒 洪葭管

主編: 吕苓

編 撰:景消波 張冠瓊 翻 譯:林偉萌 姚 軍

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

历道证券博物馆馆藏精选 / 吕苓主编. - 北京: 世界 知识出版社, 2003.12 ISBN 7-5012-2167-7

I. 历... II. 吕... III. ①股票 - 中国 - 图集②债券 - 中国 - 图集 IV. F832.9-64

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字 (2003) 第109587号

歷道證券博物館館藏精選

責任編輯: 吴健生 依露

裝幀設計: 天地象罔 朱寧

責任出版:王勇剛 責任校對:許麗娜

出版發行: 世界知識出版社

社 址:北京市東城區干面胡同51號

郵 編: 100010

電 話: (010)65265923

經 銷:新華書店

印 刷:北京市清華園膠印廠

開 本: 787毫米×1092毫米 1/8

印 張: 31

字 數: 120千

版 次: 2004年1月第一版

印 次: 2004年1月第一次印刷

書 號: ISBN 7-5012-2167-7/F·122

定 價: 896.00元

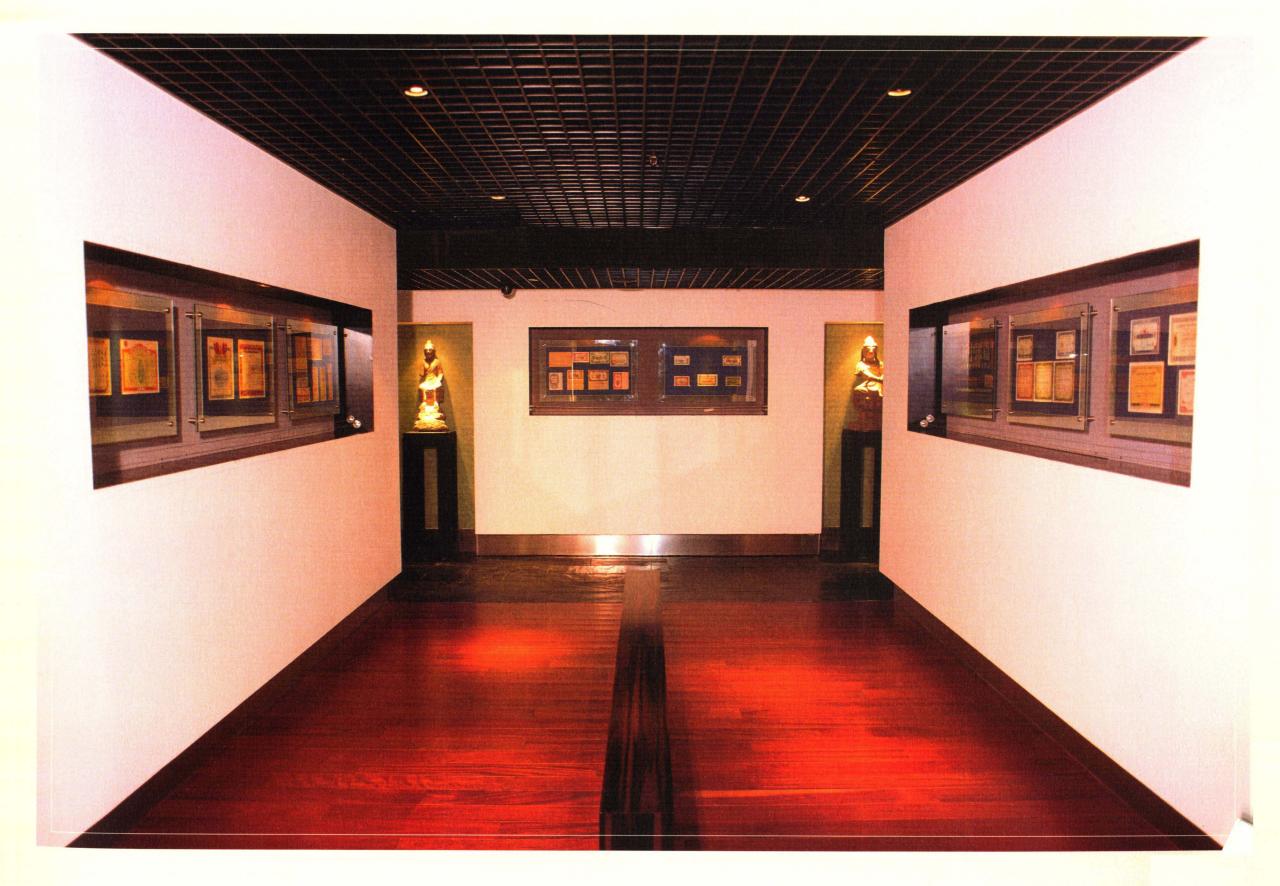
版權所有 翻印必究

便通常为物物信 校徽档 沙场和



此为试读,需要完整PDF请访问: www.ertongbook.com









歷道行述

中國傳統文化與現代商業文明的共融,是中國當代史的一個重要命題,"儒""商"立爲要義。

儒學自孔聖先師杏壇授衆啓始,已有悠悠二千五百年史,自西漢董仲舒獨尊儒學爲國學,更成經邦濟世之聖典。儒之本——孔孟之仁、周敦頤之誠、程朱之理、陸九淵之心、葉適之功,雖形骸有异,但萬變不離其宗。

儒爲國學,是官學,不是商學。儒、商歷來相悖。

商不列正史,商不入上流,可上溯到秦漢時期。兵役、徭役之苦,當朝律法鐵定牢囚、贅婿與商賈爲一等……于是乎,商人有人行而没有人格,商迹有散布點而没有結成綫,商市有過去時而没有輯爲史,中國的商業文明永遠只能是短命的夭兒,只能自救挣扎,只能無奈啜泣。她永遠無法留下哲學思想的自傳,留下的只能是支離破碎、片片斷斷的演義和回憶。

聞轉星移,時空交替,天之將降大任于斯。中國商品經濟追逐世界潮頭,亦步亦趨,中國商人的政治人格、社會人格、文化人格也日見雛形,但先天之匱乏、后天之浮泛,青黄不接,導致中國商場的無道、無序、無知、無足,貪、嗔、痴,三惡横行,危、疾、死,失魂滅魄。思有所覺,行有所悟,史有所鑒。儒商合一,這是當代中國商人們走出混沌的創世紀。

我歷道館藏中國百年股票孤本珍册。藉古撫今, 股票是最典型的信用 契約, 商之本、儒之本皆爲人本, 人極是誠, 商極是信, 誠信是世界 商業文明之堂堂正道公理。

道生一,得一得天地之清寧;無爲有,取有取人道之正脉。在商言道,承史傳世,是爲功德,是爲義舉,是爲責任,更是爲中國的商史留一個走正道的脚印,蓋爲 "歷道"之秉義。願天下商人有所覺有所知、有所悟有所行,我中華經濟必中興!

陳學榮 癸未 孟夏 鹿野苑 Integration of traditional Chinese culture with business modernity is a major issue in the history of contemporary China with Confucianism and Business outstanding as the essentials.

Confucianism had taken shape since Confucius taught his followers 2500 years ago and become the holy bible for state governance, social morality and individual pursuits in ancient China in the West Han Dynasty when Dong Zhongshu solely recommended Confucianism to the emperor as the teaching for harnessing state. The core of Confucianism may be illustrated to a large extent by the Doctrine of Humanity of Confucius and Mencius, the Doctrine of Honesty of Zhou Dunyi, the Doctrine of Universal Order of Cheng and Zhu, the Doctrine of Mind of Lu Jiuyuan, and the Doctrine of Practice and Achievements of Ye Shi - all of these, though differing in their appearances, are in essence the same.

However, Confucianism has been valued as the teachings for the state and politics and not for business. Confucianism and business have always been at odds with each throughout history.

Ever since the Qin and Han Dynasties of ancient China, business activities had not been recorded in official histories, and businessmen never been listed into the upper class. The law then provided military service and forced labor be preferably imposed on the prisoners, disgraceful and parasitical husbands and businessmen, who were reduced to the same class. Hence, businessmen always existed without esteemed personality. Businesses were scattered and dispersed without any growth to the least scale. Business had a past, but no compiled histories. China's business civilization was always like a flash in the pan and all the times could only struggle alone for survival and followed the winds and waves helplessly. No biography of business with philosophical connotations was ever formulated. Only stories and memories were left behind in a piecemeal manner.

Time goes on, and history has left this huge task to us. China's commercial economy follows the world's trends. The political, social and cultural characters of Chinese businessman are gradually taking shape. Since business is historically and educationally deficient, we find ourselves in a state of chaos with no righteous path, no order, no consciousness and no satisfaction; the three inherent evils of humans, i.e. desire, anger and ignorance unrestrainedly asserted themselves, creating endless miseries as danger, disease and death, and separated us from our true nature and further blocked our consciousness and enlightenment. Thinking may make one conscious, action may make one become aware, and history can be learned. Integration of Confucianism with business together is the only way for modern Chinese businessman out of this chaos.

This Museum has collected the existing copies of treasured stocks of China over the past 100 years. Throughout history, stock has been the most typical token of credit; the foundations for business and Confucianism are both lies in human beings; the best human relations is noted for his or her honesty while the best business may be done with credibility; Therefore honesty and credibility will pave the way to the success of global business.

Daosim gives the Heaven and Earth and everything in this world. Only in this Way, human being can achieve common welfare. Following Daosim in business circle is a necessity, righteous deed, responsibility, and a correct step in the business history of China. That is why we are called "Lidao" to wish all businessmen under heaven to be conscious and righteous, informed and practical, then China's economy will surely regain its brilliance.

Chen Xuerong Summer of 2003, Sarnath (Deer Park)

INSCRIPTION ON LIDAO SECURITIES MUSEUM

湘財證券公司在設立歷道證券博物館的同時,編輯出版《歷道證券博物館館藏精選》,爲參觀者提供閱覽指南,爲文物愛好者提供研究綫索,爲金融史學者提供基礎性資料,是一件很有意義很有價值的事。

行業博物館受到領導、有關學術團體和公衆的重視,表明我國社會經濟發展到相當的程度,文化事業也必然隨之有一個廣闊的前景。各行各業都有它自己的行業遺産,需要和值得挖掘、保存、維護、加深認識和傳播發揚。有價證券行業是一個更具特殊性的行業,它的體系和内涵比較繁復,理解它并不那么容易,它與信用制度的演進密切相連,又是現代金融活動的一部分,要完整地正確地揭示它的本質特征、基本内容和發展歷程,是需要花大力氣的。歷道證券博物館的成立和這一本《館藏精選》的問世,將通過其展品和出版物,對廣大參觀者和讀者起到增進知識、接受潜移默化教育、豐富文化生活和進一步從事實踐和研究等諸多作用。爲了更好地發揮這些作用,我希望博物館的工作同志們,時時注意使它具有社會意義和思想價值。

博物館是以展出實物爲其特性的,因此不能沒有局限性,但從"歷道"展出的目録看,內容是十分豐富的,結構和布局是合理的,精選出來的部分已使人覺得有琳琅滿目之感。收集、征集這些展品所花費的人力財力可想而知,我們不能不對主其事者湘財證券公司的遠大目光、寬廣胸懷表示由衷的欽佩。尤其是從建立和培植企業文化角度來看,由于企業文化本來就是一種社會文化記録,體現企業內部創造的物質文明和精神文明,只有具有創造活力的企業才能以獨立力量創辦這一行業博物館,也只有具有先進管理思想的企業,才能辦成這一個迄今爲止全國唯一的證券行業博物館。我們在感佩之余深深覺得應該支持他、協助他,爲之鼓與呼,并盼望他進一步擴大和進一步完善。

洪葭管 2003年2月

PREFACE

XiangCai Securities has done a very valuable and meaningful thing to set up Lidao Museum of Securities, and at the same time edited and published The Selected Display of Collection at Lidao Museum of Securities, benefiting visitors for having a guide in their tours, providing arts and relics collectors with research clues, and arming financial historians with basic materials.

Specialized Museum has caught the attention of leaders, related academic entities and the general public, signifying the relatively high level of social and economic development in our country and the accompanying great potential of our cultural efforts. All walks of life possess unique trade heritage which needs and is worthy excavating, preserving, maintaining, studying and promoting. The industry of negotiable securities is very unique one with complex system and connotation not easily understood. As a part of the modern financial activities, the industry is closely linked with evolution of credit system. It requires painstaking efforts to correctly and completely promulgate its essence, characteristics, basic contents and development process. The establishment of Lidao Museum of Securities and the publication of The Selected Display of Collection will serve to educate the visitors and readers, enriching their cultural life and helping them in their practice and research. To better utilize the above-mentioned merits, it is my hope that workers of the museum will make full use of its social meanings and thoughtful value.

Museums have their limitations because only material items are displayed. From the catalogue of Lidao one has a feeling of rich contents, appropriate structure and layout. The Selected Display itself can make a feast for the eyes. As the sponsor of the Museum, Xiangcai Securities commands admiration for its farsighted ambition and broad-minded plan since collecting these items incurred great expense and manpower, especially from a point of view of establishing and nurturing corporate culture, as corporate culture is one kind of record of social culture, representing material and spiritual civilization created inside the company. Only those who have genius creativity can independently establish this trade museum, and only those who have advanced management strategy, can establish this only securities trade museum so far in the nation. We appreciate and thank for their efforts, besides we should also support and help them, cheering them onwards for further growing and improvement.

目 録

.

+

.

后

•

記

歷道行述		
序言		
開平礦務局		1
晚清篇:	中國證券市場初見端倪 (1840 – 1911)	11
	第一章 股票 第一節 外資企業公司股票 第一節 外資企業公司股票	16
	第二節 華資企業公司股票	20
	第二章 債券 第一節 外債	C7
	第一即 外債 第二節 内債	63
民國篇:	中國證券市場迂回曲折 (1911 – 1949)	65
	南京臨時政府和北洋政府時期 (1911 – 1927)	67
	第一章 股票	
	第一節 外資企業公司股票 第二節 華資企業公司股票 第二節 華資企業公司股票 第二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十	70
	竺一	101
	第一早 頂奈 第一節 外債 第二節 内債	101
	南京國民政府時期 (1927-1949)	
	■國民黨統治區證券	- 115
	第一音 股票	115
	第一節 外資企業公司股票 第二節 華資企業公司股票	115
	笠一音 信券	131
	第一節 外債	131
	■ 革命根據地、解放區證券 第一章 股票	
	第二章 債券	
	■日僞占領區證券	
	第一章 股票 第二章 情券	17
	77 - 4 1877	.50
新中國篇:	中國證券市場潮落潮起(1949-2002)	
	建國初期和計劃經濟時期(1949-1978)	
	第一单 权宗 第一節 私為企業公司股票	158
	第二節 公私合營企業公司股票	162 169
	第三節 合作社股票 第二章 債券	174
	改革開放時期(1978-2002)	180
	第一章 股票	188
	第一節 境内上市公司股票 第二節 境外上市公司股票	- 188 - 203
	第二章 債券	-
	第一節 國債	204
	第二節 金融債券 第三節 企業債券	210
	第三章 投資基金	213

CONTENTS

INSCRIPTI	ON ON LIDA	O SECURITIES MUSEUM		
PREFACE				
KAIPING N	INING ADM	INISTRATION		
	DYNASTY S S MARKET (ECTION: THE BUDDING PHASE OF CHINA'S 1840—1911)		
• PART ONE	Stocks		1	
	Chapter One Chapter Two	Stocks Issued By Foreign Invested Companies Stocks Issued By Chinese Invested Companies	2	
• PART TWO	Bonds Chapter One Chapter Two			
		NA SECTION: THE TORTUOUS ADVANCE OF IARKET (1911—1949)		
Naniing Pro	visional Gover	nment and the Northern Monarchy Regime Period		
(1911-1927)			(
PART ONE	Stocks		7	
	Chapter One Chapter Two		7	
PART TWO	Bonds Chapter One	Foreign Bonds	10	
		Domestic Bonds		
Namilian Nat		rnment Period (1927—1949)		
		overned Regions	1	
• PART ONE	Stocks	overned Regions	1	
PARTONE	Chapter One Chapter Two		1 11	
• PART TWO	Bonds		1	
	Chapter One Chapter Two	Foreign Bonds Domestic Bonds	1 1	
Securities in Revolutionary Bases and Liberated Regions				
PART ONEPART TWO			13 14	
Securities i	n Japanese Occ	upied Puppet Government Regions	12	
• PART ONE	Stocks		14	
 PART TWO 			15	
		IC OF CHINA SECTION: CHINA'S SECURITIES		
		UPS (1949—2002)	15	
Initial Period (1949-1978)	d of the People	's Republic of China and Planned Economy Period	15	
 PART ONE 	Stocks		15	
	Chapter One Chapter Two	Stocks Issued By Private Enterprises Stocks Issued By Joint State-Private Ownership Companies	15	
	Chapter Three	Stocks Issued by Cooperatives	16	
• PART TWO	Bonds			
Reform and	Opening Peri	iod (1978—2002)		
• PART ONE	Stocks	1970—2002)		
- I ANT ONE	Chapter One	Stocks Listed Domestically	18	
	Chapter Two	Stocks Listed Overseas	20	
• PART TWO	Bonds		20	
	Chapter One	Treasury Bonds Financial Bonds		
	Chapter Two Chapter Three			
	- map col illiot	and the second second	-	

• PART THREE Investment Funds

Kaiping Mining Administration

開平礦務局

層道