



纪念版

中华现代学术名著丛书



THE ECONOMIC PRINCIPLES OF CONFUCIUS AND HIS SCHOOL

Chen Huan-Chang



创于1897

商务印书馆

The Commercial Press

2017年·北京



First Edition 2017

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, now known or to be invented, without permission in writing from the publishers, except for brief quotations by reviewers.

ISBN 978 - 7 - 100 - 15103 - 0

© 2017 The Commercial Press

Published by

The Commercial Press

36 Wangfujing Road, Beijing 100710, China

[www. cp. com. cn](http://www.cp.com.cn)



CHEN HUAN-CHANG

(1880—1933)

中华现代学术名著丛书

(120 周年纪念版)

出版说明

商务印书馆自 1897 年始创,以“昌明教育,开启民智”为宗旨,于建馆翌年便出版了《马氏文通》,这部学术经典既是中国学术现代化的标志之一,也开启了商务印书馆百年学术出版的序幕。

其后,商务印书馆一直与中华现代学术相伴而行,出版了大批具有鲜明原创精神并富于学术建树的经典著作,诸多开山之著、奠基之作都是在本馆首次问世。这些学术经典的出版,使本馆得以引领现代学术发展,激动社会思想潮流,参与民族新文化的构筑,也分享中国学界的历史荣光。

1949 年以后,本馆虽以选译世界学术名著、编纂中外辞书为侧重,但原创学术著作的出版从未止步。2009 年起,我馆陆续出版“中华现代学术名著丛书”,全面整理中华现代学术成果,深入探寻现代中国的百年学脉。

丛书收录上自晚清下至 1980 年代末中国原创学术名著(包括外文著作),以人文社会科学为主,涵盖文学、历史学、哲学、法学、政治学、经济学、社会学、教育学、地理学、心理学、科学史等众多学科。意在辨章学术,考镜源流,收录各学科学派的名家名作,展现传统文化的新变,追溯现代文化的根基。丛书立足于精选、精编、精校,冀望无论多少年,皆能傲立于书架,更与“汉译世界学术名著丛书”共相辉映,昭示中华学术与世界学术于思想性和独创性上皆可等量齐观,为中国乃至东方学术在世界范围内赢得应有的地位。

2017年2月11日,商务印书馆迎来了120岁的生日。为纪念本馆与中华现代学术风雨同行的这段历程,我们整体推出“中华现代学术名著丛书”120周年纪念版(200种),既有益于文化积累,也便于研读查考,同时向长期支持丛书出版的诸位学界通人致以感激和敬意。

“新故相推,日生不滞。”两个甲子后的今天,商务印书馆又站在了一个新的历史节点上。传承前辈的出版精神,迎接时代的新使命,且行且思,我们责无旁贷。

商务印书馆编辑部

2017年11月

凡 例

一、“中华现代学术名著丛书”收录晚清以迄 20 世纪 80 年代末,为中华学人所著,成就斐然、泽被学林之学术著作。入选著作以名著为主,酌量选录名篇合集。

二、入选著作内容、编次一仍其旧,唯各书卷首冠以作者照片、手迹等。卷末附作者学术年表和题解文章,诚邀专家学者撰写而成,意在介绍作者学术成就,著作成书背景、学术价值及版本流变等情况。

三、入选著作率以原刊或作者修订、校阅本为底本,参校他本,正其讹误。前人引书,时有省略更改,倘不失原意,则不以原书文字改动引文;如确需校改,则出脚注说明版本依据,以“编者注”或“校者注”形式说明。

四、作者自有其文字风格,各时代均有其语言习惯,故不按现行用法、写法及表现手法改动原文;原书专名(人名、地名、术语)及译名与今不统一者,亦不作改动。如确系作者笔误、排印舛误、数据计算与外文拼写错误等,则予径改。

五、原书为直(横)排繁体者,除个别特殊情况,均改作横排简体。其中原书无标点或仅有简单断句者,一律改为新式标点,专名号从略。

六、除特殊情况外,原书篇后注移作脚注,双行夹注改为单行夹注。文献著录则从其原貌,稍加统一。

七、原书因年代久远而字迹模糊或纸页残缺者,据所缺字数用“□”表示;字数难以确定者,则用“(下缺)”表示。

FOREWORD

DR. CHEN HUAN-CHANG, the author of *The Economic Principles of Confucius and His School*, has seen some service as a mandarin in one of the metropolitan offices in Peking; he is deeply versed in his native literature, of which the so-called Confucian classics have occupied him for many years; he is a personal friend and has been a pupil of Kang Yu-wei, one of the originators of the modern Chinese reform movement and himself a profound connoisseur of Chinese literature. Thus armed, he came to New York about five years ago to study English and take courses in political economy at Columbia University. Kang Yu-wei's moral success among the masses of China was largely due to the fact that, while being thoroughly convinced of the necessity of reform in social and political life, he continued to be an eager adherent of Confucian principles. Dr. Chen proves a disciple worthy of his great teacher. His enthusiasm for the great sage and his doctrine could not be surpassed; western readers will find in his book the representation of Confucianism from the purely Confucianist point of view by an author who is a Confucianist himself and has had the advantage of sifting his ideas through the methods of western science.

FRIEDRICH HIRTH,
Professor of Chinese, Columbia University.

NEW YORK, OCTOBER 15, 1911.

PREFACE

IN presenting the economic teachings of Confucianism, Dr. Chen has adopted the same order of arrangement that has become usual in English treatises on political economy. The danger which this plan involved of creating the impression of a more systematic exposition of economic principles than is to be found in the sacred writings, is much more than outweighed by the large number of clear anticipations of the accepted economic teachings of today which it reveals. Incidentally it enables the author, with his wide acquaintance with the best English economic literature, to bring out many interesting contrasts between Chinese civilization and the civilization of the Occident. His discussions of such institutions as the family, marriage, private property and the position of woman have an interest and value quite apart from their relation to the main purpose of his study.

No one can read these pages without becoming convinced that Confucianism is a great economic, as well as a great moral and religious, system and that it contains most, if not all, of the elements necessary to the solution of the serious problems that confront China to-day. That these problems may be speedily and happily solved and that Dr. Chen may take the prominent and distinguished part in the reformation of his country for which his high character and unusual attainments so well fit him is the earnest hope of his American friends.

HENRY R. SEAGER,
Professor of Political Economy.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, OCTOBER 15, 1911.

AUTHOR'S PREFACE

THE following treatise includes a discussion of the economic principles of the chief disciples of Confucius in successive dynasties, as well as of the teachings of the Master himself, and, briefly for purposes of comparison, of the leaders of other schools, *e. g.*, those of Kuan Tzŭ, Lao Tzŭ, Mo Tzŭ, Shang Yang, and Hsü Hsing. It was deemed best to combine with the discussion of economic theory some consideration of economic history. Consequently the conditions out of which the theories arose and to which they were to be applied have usually been described. The canonical writings were taken as primary sources, and the historical writings as secondary. In connection with every theory and institution considered, the attempt has been made to throw light upon its origin and earliest development. Because of the wealth of material, only the most important or most interesting historical facts since the Han dynasty have received attention. Although some information in regard to conditions in China to-day is given, it was not thought desirable to go very much into detail, because these conditions are in process of revolutionary change and many questions are still unsettled.

The treatise is, therefore, essentially a study of the old régime in China. It is a survey of the Chinese thought and Chinese institutions which developed independently of the Occident. Although my arrangement of the material follows that which has become conventional among western writers and my understanding of the old texts was greatly helped by western thinkers, I have been very careful not to read into the writings of the ancient Chinese ideas drawn from modern western economists. All my statements are based upon the words or the spirit of the words of the

original texts, and are in harmony with the whole system of Confucius as revealed by a comparative study of the various sources. In support of my interpretation numerous quotations and references are given. The Confucian writings may be compared to a great mountain containing rich mineral resources. I am in the position of a miner, extracting a particular ore and contributing it to the world's production. As the miner does not create the ore itself, but through his labor in exploring, digging and refining makes it available for human use, so I have tried to add something to human knowledge. My task has been so great that I have doubtless made some mistakes, but I have earnestly tried to be accurate in all my statements. This is the first attempt to present the economic principles of Confucius and his school in a systematic form in any language. At some future time I intend to translate this book into Chinese.

I am under heavy obligations to many persons. My greatest indebtedness is to Kang Yu-wei, my former teacher, from whom I obtained a general view of Confucianism. From my American friends, especially among the professors and students of Columbia University—e. g. Professors John Bates Clark, Edwin R. A. Seligman, Friedrich Hirth and Warren B. Catlin—I received many ideas and secured assistance in various ways. My greatest obligations, however, are to Dr. and Mrs. B. M. Anderson, Jr., who corrected the greater part of my manuscript; to Professor Henry Rogers Seager, who made numerous suggestions and corrections throughout the whole book; and to Professor Henry Raymond Mussey, who read all the proof sheets.

CHEN HUAN-CHANG.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, NEW YORK, *the seventh day of the seventh month, two thousand four hundred and sixty-two years after Confucius, (August 30, 1911 A. D.).*

CONTENTS

VOLUME I

FOREWORD. By Professor Friedrich Hirth	vi
PREFACE. By Professor Henry R. Seager.....	vii
AUTHOR'S PREFACE	ix

PART I

INTRODUCTION

BOOK I. CONFUCIUS AND HIS SCHOOL

CHAPTER	PAGE
I. Life of Confucius.....	5
II. The Fundamental Concepts of Confucius.....	17
III. Writings of Confucius and His Disciples.....	25
IV. Historical Movements of Confucianism	41

BOOK II. RELATION OF ECONOMICS TO OTHER SCIENCES

V. Economics and Other Sciences in General	50
VI. Economics and Sociology	54
VII. Economics and Politics	75
VIII. Economics and Ethics	96

BOOK III. GENERAL ECONOMIC PRINCIPLES

IX. Economic Development as the Chief Cause of Progress	121
X. Economic Organization	141
XI. Economic Policies and the Divisions of Economics....	170

PART II

CONSUMPTION

CHAPTER	BOOK IV. CONSUMPTION	PAGE
XII.	General Principles of Consumption	187
XIII.	Happiness for Both Rich and Poor	209
XIV.	Different Ways of Getting Pleasure.....	218
XV.	General Standard of Expenditure	244
XVI.	Particular Expenditures	271

PART III

PRODUCTION

BOOK V. FACTORS OF PRODUCTION		
XVII.	Three Factors of Production.....	295
XVIII.	Labor-Population	299
XIX.	Nature and Capital	342

VOLUME II

PART III

PRODUCTION

BOOK VI. BRANCHES OF PRODUCTION		
XX.	Branches of Production in General	367
XXI.	Agriculture	380
XXII.	Industry	398
XXIII.	Commerce	411

BOOK VII. DISTRIBUTION		
XXIV.	General Principles of Distribution: Rent, Interest and Profits	460
XXV.	Wages	480

BOOK VIII. SOCIALISTIC POLICIES

CHAPTER	PAGE
XXVI. The Tsing Tien System	497
XXVII. Monopoly	534
XXVIII. Exclusion of the Ruling Class from the Economic Field	543
XXIX. Government Control of Demand and Supply	552
XXX. Government Control of Grain	568
XXXI. Government Loans and Public Relief	586

PART IV

PUBLIC FINANCE

BOOK IX. PUBLIC FINANCE

XXXII. Public Expenditures.....	605
XXXIII. Taxation in General.....	621
XXXIV. Direct Taxes.....	638
XXXV. Indirect Taxes	683

PART V

CONCLUSION

XXXVI. Conclusion.....	717
APPENDIX I Table of Chinese Chronology.....	731
APPENDIX II List of Authorities in English and Chinese	733
INDEX.....	737
VITA.....	757

VOLUME I

PART I

INTRODUCTION