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THE GROWTH AND INDUSTRIALIZATION OF SHANGHAI

D.K. LIEU



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商務印書館

The Commercial Press



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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,本馆虽以译译世界学术名著、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。

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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。

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FOREWORD

The study of Shanghai industrialization was started in May, 1931 when the Chinese Economic Society received a grant from the Institute of Pacific Relations for this purpose. A preliminary report was submitted to the Institute in July, 1933, as well as a special report on the silk reeling industry in Shanghai. Later in that year funds were received from a Chinese Government organization and the Sun Yat-sen Institute for the Promotion of Culture and Education for a second general survey of Shanghai industries, which was begun in 1933 and completed in the following year. The present volume is a result of the study, and in it the statistics collected in 1931 and 1933 are analyzed, compared and interpreted.

The work was first undertaken by a small staff under the direction of the Research Committee of the Chinese Economic Society. As the Chinese Statistical Society was also interested in such work, it appointed a few additional members to the directing committee and the office was reorganized into the China Institute of Economic and Statistical Research. The undersigned first served as the Chairman of the Research Committee, and then that of the Joint Committee and concurrently Director of the Institute. Under him Mr. Chung-pi Chang conducted the two surveys, with the assistance of Messrs. S. K. Kuo, T. L. Wu and some 30 investigators of the Institute and the various Government and private organizations which cooperated with it.

FOREWORD

Mr. Chong-chi Chen, with the assistance of several statistical workers, is responsible for the computation and presentation of all the statistical data contained in this volume, which include, besides those collected during the two surveys, figures relating to the industrial, economic and financial conditions in Shanghai as given in Appendices A-F. The statistics in Appendix G are supplied by Professor Charles C. L. Wu, who also contributes the chapter on the Social Effects of Shanghai Industrialization. Chapter II is prepared in Chinese by Mr. S. K. Kuo of this Institute and translated into English by Mr. Kingwell Tsha, who also translates some of the explanatory notes in Appendix H. Besides editing this chapter, the undersigned also writes all the remaining chapters of this volume. Miss Pearl Chan takes all the dictation and Miss S. T. King reads and corrects all the typewritten manuscripts.

Thanks are due to the National Government Directorate of Statistics, the Ministry of Industries, the National Tariff Commission, the Shanghai Bureau of Social Affairs, the Chiaotung University Research Institute, and the National Goods Advisory Board for their cooperation in carrying out the two surveys of 1931 and 1933. Those in the various organizations who rendered much help in the surveys have mostly been mentioned in the preliminary report. Thanks are also due to Professor J. T. Shotwell and Dr. J. B. Condliffe for providing the funds from the Institute of Pacific Relations for the study, without which it would probably not have been started, and to the various Chinese organizations and individuals who have contributed from time to time to complete the work.

D. K. LIEU.

Shanghai, July 7, 1936.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

To study industrialization and its effects, we must know first the meaning of the word. The following discussion is based on the definitions of various economists and what has actually happened in the industrialization of China and other countries.

1. Industrialization is represented by the existence of many factories where large numbers of workmen work together. Before the industrial revolution in England, the manufacturing establishments were all small, and the number of workers in them were small also, hence economists generally consider the working together of many labourers in the same establishment as one of the main features of modern industrialization. In recent years, the growth of large-scale production has accelerated this tendency of concentration.

2. Modern industries generally make use of motive power and modern machinery in the manufacturing of all kinds of products. This is a form of capitalist production termed by Baum-Bawerk "the round-about process of production". The greater the industrial development, the more complicated is the machinery used, and the longer the period for the attainment of the final aim of production.

SHANGHAI INDUSTRIALIZATION

3. In the handicrafts the employer and employees are in close touch with each other as master workman, journalists and apprentices.¹ Although the treatment of the apprentices might not always be desirable, yet the personal relationship is a compensation for many other defects of the system. With the emergence of modern industries, the relation between the employee and employer has become impersonal, and the chances of their coming into contact with each other are becoming fewer and fewer. In this we still refer to the managerial staff in the factories as representing the employers. If the reference is to the shareholders who really control the factories and own the property, and of the directors who direct the operations, there are even fewer chances for the workers to meet them and present personally whatever grievances they have. On the part of the employers, they also look upon the labourers as parts of the equipment of the factory, no better than machinery itself; there is no personal feeling between them. Although much has been done for the benefit of the labourers in recent years, yet the relation between capital and labour is quite different from what it is in the handicrafts.

4. The relation of the investors to the industries themselves has also become less and less personal. Although a small portion of the capitalists may take interest in the factories in which they invest their money and in a way direct their operations, yet the majority of the shareholders look upon their shares merely as a form of investment. If they receive good dividends, they are satisfied, and care no more for the management of the factories or for the future of the business. As Mr. Tawney points out in discussing the increasing separation of "business" from industry, "they (the business men) are pre-occupied, in fact, with financial results, and are interested in the actual making of goods only in so far as financial results accrue from it."²

1. We use the present tense in referring to the handicrafts, because in China many of them are still in existence.

2. R. H. Tawney, *The Acquisitive Society*, p.213.

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

5. After the Industrial Revolution, the products of modern machinery are uniform in the same factory, where they are all manufactured with the same kind of machinery on a standardized basis. In recent years, with the further development of industrialization, the staple commodities have become more and more standardized, and those of the same grade must be exactly alike, although they are manufactured by different factories. This standardization of manufactured products is one of the main features of modern industrialization, and its effects are not limited to the manufacturing industries alone.

6. Wherever communications are convenient, localities which are suitable to industrial development generally have a large number of factories, and their products are marketed all over the world, while the raw materials also come from distant sources. This concentration of industries in a few places is the reason why industrial cities have risen in modern times, and has a particular bearing upon our present study.

Industrialization and the Breaking up of the Old Economic Organization

The industrialization of China, as is most strikingly shown in the city of Shanghai, has produced wide-reaching effects on the economic life and organization of the country. Of even greater consequences is the industrialization of the foreign countries with which we maintain trade relations. Although it is true that the process began there more than a century and a half ago, new developments are taking place all the time, and the rapid changes are making it more and more difficult for China even to maintain her position as an exporter of industrial raw materials, were she willing to be contented with that position. The result is the breaking down of the old Chinese economic organization which was based on small self-sufficient economic units. In its place a new organization has not yet taken shape, as the process of industrialization in China is much slower than that abroad, and in trying to catch up, everything is in a state of flux. We