

学校编码: 10384
学 号: 10320130154044

分类号_____ 密级_____
UDC_____

厦 门 大 学

博士学位论文

缅甸华人商会研究（20 世纪初至 60 年代初）

Study on Burma Chinese Chamber of Commerce (the early 20th century
to the beginning of the 1960s)

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论文提交日期: 2017 年 6 月

论文答辩时间: 2017 年 7 月

学位授予日期: 2017 年 月

答辩委员会主席: _____

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2017 年 7 月

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摘要

本论文以缅甸华人商会作为研究对象，具体地讨论从 20 世纪初到 60 年代初，在祖籍地中国和缅甸社会的发展脉络下，缅甸华人商会成立的背景、经过及其发展状况，并探讨在不同的历史阶段，华人商会所面临的挑战和其在运作、功能等方面表现出的特点。缅甸华人商会的发展史，既是商人自身整合和社会、政治参与的写照，也蕴含着中缅两国历史变迁与转型的复杂变量。

华人移居缅甸自古有陆路和海路两种途径，两者分别被称之为“翻山华侨”和“渡海华侨”。前者构成当今缅甸云南华人之主体，其早期移民活动与传统中缅贸易的发展密切相关；后者构成了当今缅甸闽粤籍华人之主体，其成规模的移民活动则始于 19 世纪中叶英国对缅甸的殖民活动。至 20 世纪初，缅甸华人社会的人口规模不断扩大，经济实力不断增强。在同一时期，晚清政府日益重视侨务，对外遣使设领，保护和争取华人及其资本，并积极呼吁或参与南洋各地华人商会的创办。在此背景下，缅甸华人的“缅甸中华商务总会”和“缅甸华侨兴商总会”应运而生，并发展为缅华社会两个最具影响力的商人组织。

华人商会建立起了具有细密性和完整性的章程，形成了科层化的组织架构，而且，在制度化的运作之下，商会的收入有了制度化来源保障，其开支去向亦有合理规章安排。商会作为一个超帮派的社会组织，成为整合包括华商在内的华人社会的对话和沟通平台。在二战前，华人商会在华商的工商业经营中发挥重要作用，是华人民间商事纠纷调处的重要机构。华人商会的功能不止局限于经济领域，其影响力也扩展到更为广泛的政治和社会领域中，成为华人社会的领导机构，在缅甸华人的政治、经济、社会等多个领域扮演重要角色。

1942 年，日本侵缅是缅华社会的浩劫，华人商会被迫解散。从 1945 年至 1948 年初，在英国继续殖民统治的三年期间，华人社会进入恢复阶段，华文报刊、华校及华人社团等纷纷复办，商会与各类华人工商业社团也在此一时期重建。商会在复办后，在组织机构与人员安排等方面进行调整，使其运作更为规范化。

二战后，缅甸华人同东南亚其他国家华人一样，历经剧烈的社会变迁。在上世

纪四十年代末，缅甸的独立和中国的新生，使缅华社会在很短时间内面临居住国和祖籍国两个方面剧烈的政治变动，这也使华人商会面临着巨大挑战。一方面，在 1948 年 1 月，缅甸获得独立，进入了自由同盟执政时期（1948 年-1962 年）。在这一时期，缅甸政府推行以“缅人化”为核心的民族主义路线，缅甸对外侨的各项政策，因而带有浓厚的民族主义色彩。面对缅甸独立后生存环境变化的挑战，商会加强了与缅甸主流社会的良好政治关系，并以华社代表机构的姿态有限度地参与到居住国的政治生活中，以此维护华社的经济利益。在政治层面之外，商会在缅华社会发挥的功能又有其稳定的一面，一如二战之前，商会依然发挥着多样化的功能，与华人的政治、经济及社会生活紧密相连。

另一方面，战后中国政治的剧烈变迁，使商会陷入对中国政治取向的认同纷争之中。尤其在新中国成立后，国共两党在缅华社会的统战争夺，使商会面临政治立场的选择。作为华社的最高领导机构，商会对中国政治的立场影响着华社政治立场的整体走向。在经过激烈争夺后，商会内部的进步力量占据了主导。商会选择站在新生中国一边，成为了缅华社会进步力量的代表。在自由同盟时期，华人商会政治取向的选择，引导了华人社会的发展方向。商会成为宣传和维护新中国形象，以及推动中国政府侨务工作的有力支持者。

关键词：缅甸；缅甸华人社会；华人商会

Abstract

This paper takes the Burma Chinese Chamber of Commerce as the research object, specifically discusses the background, process and development condition of Burma Chinese Chamber of Commerce's establishment under the development sequence of ancestral home China and Burma society from the early 20th century to the beginning of the 1960s, and investigates the challenges faced by Chinese Chamber of Commerce and the characteristics in the aspects of operation and function at different historical stages. The development history of Burma Chinese Chamber of Commerce is not only both a businessman's own integration and the portrayal of social and political participation, but contains complex variables of historical changes and transformation between China and Myanmar.

There are two ways of the Chinese people immigrates into Myanmar since ancient times, which are land route and sea route and are both known as "Overland Chinese" and "Overseas Chinese" respectively. The former constitutes the main body of the Burma Yunnan Chinese, and its early immigration activities are closely related to the development of the traditional Sino-Burmese trade. The latter constitutes the main body of Burma Chinese whom immigrant from Fujian and Guangdong, while its immigration activities started from the British colonial activities to Burma in the middle of the 19th century. Colonial activity in Myanmar. By the early 20th century, the population scale of Burma Chinese society has been expanding continuously and the economic strength has been increasing as well. During the same period, the late Qing government paid more attention to overseas Chinese affairs, and sent ambassadors and established consulates in order to protect and strive for Chinese and its capital. At the beginning of the twentieth century, the Qing government actively set up chambers of commerce in order to set an example for the founding of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce in the South Seas. In this context, the Burma Chinese's "Burma Chinese Chamber of Commerce" and "Burma Chinese Trade Association" emerge at the times require, and have developed into two of the most influential businessmen organizations in Burma Chinese society.

The Chinese Chamber of Commerce has established detailed and integrity constitution and formed a bureaucratic organizational structure. In addition, under the institutionalized operation, the Chamber of Commerce's income has institutionalized sources of guarantee and its expenses also have rational rules and arrangement. As a super gang of social organizations, the emergence of Chamber of Commerce has broken the community boundaries among original businessmen because of different industries and different dialects, and becomes the dialogue and communication platform which integrate Chinese business groups. Before World War II, the Chinese Chamber of Commerce plays an important role in industrial and commercial operation of Chinese Chamber of Commerce, and is an important institution of business disputes mediation important institutions in the Chinese folk business. The functions of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce are not only limited to the economic field, its influence has also expanded to a wider range of political and social fields and become the leading body of Chinese society, and promoted internal and external interaction of Burma Chinese in the aspects of political, economic, social and other aspects.

In 1942, the invasion of Japan to Burma is the catastrophe of Burma Chinese society, Chinese Chamber of Commerce was forced to dissolve. In 1945, the Japanese retreated in defeat, the British return to Myanmar again. From 1945 to early 1948, during the three years under the British colonial domination, Chinese society entered the restoration stage, where a considerable amount of Chinese newspapers, Chinese schools and Chinese groups started to emerge. And the Chamber of Commerce as well as various Chinese business associations was also reconstructed during this period.

Burma Chinese have experienced dramatic changes like other Chinese in Southeast Asia after the war. In the late 1940s, the independence of Burma and the rebirth of China contributed severe modification in both the societies of China and Burma referring countries of residence and ancestral homes, which threw great challenges to Chinese Chamber of Commerce.

In 1948, Myanmar achieved independence and entered into the AntiFascist People's Freedom League ruling era (1948-1962). During this period, the Myanmar

government implemented the nationalist line which took "Burmese humanization" as the core, so Myanmar's policies on the alien possessed with a strong color of nationalism. Chinese Chamber of Commerce is "business in business", but it is very concerned about the politics. In the face of the challenges of this living environment changes, the Chamber of Commerce strengthens good political relationship with the mainstream society of Myanmar, and participates in the political life of residence country within limits as the representative agency of Chinese community in order to safeguard the fundamental interests of the Chinese community - economic interests. The function of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce has its stable side, just as before World War II, the existence of the Chamber of Commerce is social with diverse functions, and is closely correlated with the Chinese politics, economy and social life.

China's after-war political situation was going through a series of dramatic changes. On the ground of that the Chamber of Commerce fell into the dispute of the Chinese political orientations. Especially after the establishment of PRC, the competition of united front between Kuomintang and Communist Party in Burmese society rendered the Chamber of Commerce to face the choice of political position. As the supreme leading body of Chinese associations, the Chamber of Commerce's position on Chinese politics affected the overall direction of China's political stance. After fierce contention, the progressive forces within the Chamber of Commerce dominated. The Chamber of Commerce chose to stand on the side of the PRC and became the representative of the Social Progress force of Burma and China. The choice of the political orientation by the Chinese Chamber of Commerce led the development direction of the Chinese society. The Chamber of Commerce went further and become a strong supporter in terms of publicizing and safeguarding the image of the new China and promoting the Chinese government's overseas work.

Key Words: Burma ; Burma Chinese society; the Chinese Chamber of Commerce

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