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## Index System, Focus Areas and Strategy Selection in Building an International Business and Trade Center

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**Abstract:** To build an international business and trade center, we must have a clear understanding of that it should depend on a modern service industries system, instead of depending only on business and trade, and policies should be determined according to the characteristics and effects of each industry on setting up international business and trade center. This paper has established a selecting index system of leading service industries which is made of 9 standards and 17 factors. By adopting this method, this paper analyzes the leading service industries which will serve to support the construction of Guangzhou international business and trade center, and concludes that government should prioritize the development of wholesale and retail, business services, accommodation and catering services; consolidate the development of finance and transportation services; as well as cultivate and develop sports, entertainment and technology-information industry, endeavor to construct a multi-level integrated service industry system.

**Key words:** international business and trade center; service industries; leading industry selection

### 观点选萃

## 墨子“先质后文”的文化观

孙慧明

河南工程学院副教授、博士孙慧明在来稿中指出：墨子因为执政者沉迷于音乐活动而耽误正事，曾经强烈地反对从事音乐等文化活动。儒家代表人物荀子曾严厉地批评他“蔽于用而不知文”（《荀子·解蔽》），只知道物质的实用价值而不懂得音乐等文化活动对人们的教化功能。西汉经学家刘向为墨子正名，把墨子文化观的主旨概括为“先质后文”（《说苑·反质》），即先发展物质生产，在满足了人民的基本物质需求的基础上，再从事文化活动。“先质后文”不等于“重质”、“废文”。墨子认为，“先质后文”是国家的长治久安之计，是圣王之道。墨子之所以在物质与文化的关系上，主张先发展物质生产，后从事文化活动，其基本依据是物质的东西能解决人民面临的祸患，文化活动则不能；“先质后文”也符合墨子的“三表法”的要求，尤其是第三表“观其中国家人民之利”。

（周勤勤 摘编）