国"即英国支配世界的历史,那么,20世纪的历史则是西方七国集团联合支配世界的历史。国际资本由单一的辐射中心,转变为一个大的联合中心,其间充满着资本中心国与处在资本外围的民族国家之间的战争与冲突。今天的西方七国集团绝大多数都是在这种历史辩证运动中通过强力挤入资本中心集团的。当他们之间的战火平息后,他们又开始联合对外,利用他们掌握的巨大的资本力量,打败新的对手,以防止其他处于外围的民族国家再挤入资本中心。在这种过程中,一些民族国家通过参与全球化而崛起,另一些国家则被全球化所摧垮或受到强制性扭曲而成为北方国家的附庸。从近现代史中出现的"西班牙一荷兰一英国一美国"这段不断转换的国际资本霸权的历史链条中,不难预料,21世纪还会有新的民族国家通过对全球化负面影响的强力抵制(强力是完全必要的!)而崛起;而从苏联的解体、印尼的衰弱及拉美经济模式的失败等现象中,也不难预料。21世纪也将会有一些国家在全球化进程中被日益边缘化,或衰弱,或分裂乃至消失。对于中国这样一个处于资本外围的南方大国而言,需要研究的是如何在这个进程中既不被全球化浪潮冲垮,又不被狭隘的民族主义所封闭。苏联是前一种案例,阿富汗塔利班又是后一种案例。中国正处在即将崛起的前夜,当持辩证的态度对待全球化问题,以保证中国在21世纪的发展中立于不败之地。

不同的路

岭南大学文化研究系助理教授 刘健芝

1996年3月,江西三名女农民、江西省妇联一名代表,以及香港几位中国社会服务及发展研究中心的成员,先到印度喀拉拉邦参加亚洲农村另类实践交流会,再到尼泊尔参加"二十一世纪人民计划"大会。同行的女农民小王事后对我说,这次交流学了很多东西,了解到韩国、日本等十多国的农村处于各种困境,也看到了不少先行者从事有机耕作、原品种保存、民间贸易、农村文化复兴等实验,但是,"每次你们说'全球化'这个词,我就头痛。"

中国加入世贸组织前后,"全球化"这个词,已经进入我们的日常生活用语。小王抱怨的知识分子和民间团体用现代化的语言来表述分析的,似乎不再是抽象的概念,而是有血肉神经的躯体。可是,今天似乎习以为常的词汇,例如"全球化"这个词,是否能让我们掌握更好的分析框架,了解我们身处的现实,并进而寻求转化?小王接触亚洲他国农民时掌握到具体的异同境况和经验,其实已让她碰到所谓全球化的某些核心问题,不过没用理论语言来贯通表述吧。但是,全球化这个词流通更广的今天,现实是否就变得更为清晰、明朗了?

我想,问题不仅在于现实的变化,也在于我们以什么视角来观看这些变化。9°11 全球传媒聚焦双子塔崩塌,一下子,传媒上充斥各种与全球化有关的词——全球恐怖主义、全球反恐怖主义、全球经济危机、不同伊斯兰教派在全球的势力……军事、文化、政治、经济、历史,一下子搅和在一起。不管我们认知深浅,我们似乎也明白了一件事,就是今天不可能有什么事是孤立发生的,影响一时一地的事情,往往超出民族国家的界线,而主导"全球化"的经济势力,如国际货币基金组织、世界银行、跨国财团,与政治、军事的关系千丝万缕。

在意味着复杂互缠性质的同时,全球化这个词也用来概括一种趋势及随着这趋势扩散的发展模式,因而同时模糊了对历史和现况的分析。全球化这个词多少取代了殖民侵略、帝国主义、新殖民主义等词,而针对这不利于大多数人、不利于弱势群体的趋势所做出的反应,则往往被简单概括为"反全球化"。如果说"全球化"指称的是一个说不清的庞然巨物,它似乎法力无

边、不可抗拒,那么"反全球化"似乎有目标,却又好像堂·吉诃德战风车。但每天在世界各个角落,却又真有实实在在的行动,抵抗所谓"全球化"对民众生计、生活、文化的冲击。

也许,我们要暂时抛开令人头痛的名词,细看具体的经验。

尽管现代民主理念似乎崇尚个人自由权利,但在科技发达的今天,这种权利又显得非常脆弱。从两个例子可见一斑。据说,9°11之后,巴基斯坦机场设有一个仪器,所有出国的巴国公民资料,立时传送到美国;另一报道是,阿拉伯电台播放了两名盖达成员的录音对话,美国分析两人的声音,然后在两人用手机打电话时,通过人造卫星追踪,将之拘捕。

我们看到,商业、政治、军事、经济与科技发展的连结既深且广。这些势力的相互勾结,似乎织成一张巨大的铁网,压下来,即使是民族国家,也未必能够招架。全球各国各地大多以世界市场(通过世贸组织的"协议")定下的标准作为发展指针,要达标的压力所造成的经济结构调整、资源配置、文化认同,却是更难抵御的,因为它是"发展"、"进步"、"现代化"的主流。它是大王收编小喽啰,通过价值观的洗礼。让参加者自愿努力推行它的"指令"。

似乎有这样的共识:全球化是不可逆转、不可抵御的大潮流,识时务者能赶得及跳上这一班翻起滚滚风尘的快车,不但捞得油水,也可在某一方面成为拔尖人物,成为某种代表;反应迟钝者或冥顽不灵者只能面对被淘汰的命运。前者盲目追求全球化所代表的东西,自然不愿去想这列快车会否奔向断崖,更不会从他们眼中的迟钝者或冥顽不灵者或过于弱势不可能跟上的人的位置来看问题。已有很多精辟的文章,谈论所谓全球化代表的发展不但充满暴力和不公义,更是一条自我毁灭的路,这里不重复了。这些批判的分析当然重要,从中我们能获益良多,应该使我们更为警惕,更感到一种迫切性,要为弱势者做点事情。弱势者虽然面对来势迅猛的"全球化"在不同地方的不同冲击,但这困境却同时可以是优势:不让"全球化"的神话收编经验和视点。在这些位置上,我们更能发挥不同的想象和创造力,尝试不同的社会生活和生产的组织,不同的共同生活的制度和法律,不同的相互关系和不同的追求。简而言之,不同的路。

全球化:一个新的问题与方法

中国社会科学院社会学研究所研究员 黄 平

当代的社会科学奠基于 19 世纪,从产生的第一天起,就为我们今天赖以生存的制度框架提供依据和合法性,这个框架就是民族国家——它其实是 18 世纪末 19 世纪初才从欧洲奠定并逐渐发展起来的,而直到二战以后世界上几乎所有的地区才陆陆续续被组织进这样一个框架里面来。经济当然是被组织到民族国家的框架里面,所以我们有了国民经济,政治、法律、乃至于艺术文化再生产包括教育,也成为民族国家建设中一个有机的部分。

其实,社会科学是这样一个有机体当中一个重要的链条,它提供了民族国家赖以立国的合法性和知识性源泉。知识的再生产不止是传授技术、知识和放之四海而皆准的理论。这样一来,就有了以国家为基本分析单位的各类社会科学。开始,一些人怀着真诚的、虔诚的想法,要像认识自然世界那样来认识社会。但是这个理念除了有这样真诚执著的追求之外,还有一个很重要的过程与之相随,那就是社会生活的组织过程本身,也包括知识的再生产过程本身。知识的再生产,除了传授如何像认识自然那样来认识社会之外,同时也不断把社会生活组织到我们的知识体系中来,并且让它合法化,在我们不知不觉之中变成理所当然的东西。

现代社会科学遇到的第一个比较大的危机是上个世纪 20 年代末的经济危机。大萧条给社会

Philosophical Field of Vision in Marx' Capital

Ren Ping °106°

"Logic with a Capital L" in *Capital* is the philosophical field of vision expressed by Marx in the economic context. This paper tries to interpret the true meaning of "Logic with a Capital L" from three perspectives - the historical context, a philosophical field of vision and the general structure, arguing that the "Logic with a Capital L" is actually a concept of communication practice. The bases for this proposition are as follows:

- 1. Capital globalization is the historical foundation and object of reflections of "Logic with a Capital L;"
- 2. Different philosophies have different interpretations of "Logic with a Capital L," but the concept of communication practice runs through all these interpretations;
- 3. The concept of communication practice contains three dimensions: doctrine of being, doctrine of meaning and dialectics and displays multiple philosophical implications of the "Logic with a Capital L."

(10) The Ontology of Virtual Reality

Xiao Feng °117°

The ontology of virtual reality is a new front-line and challenging problem faced by contemporary ontological studies. Proceeding along the chain of "existence-reality-reality feeling-realism-epistemology-axiology," this paper makes initial probes into the ontological nature of virtual reality and related issues, and suggests how to assess its ontological influence. The author argues that it is inappropriate to use virtual reality to eliminate actual reality, in this way expressing his commitment to maintaining realism in the context of virtual reality.

(11) China's Long Future and the Strategy of Knowledge Development

Hu An' gang Xiong Yizhi °126°

A strategy of knowledge development, integrating human-based development with a theory of knowledge-based economic growth, is proposed in this article, representing a great progress in development strategy. We then construct an analytical framework of "one China, four worlds" and "one China, four societies," discussing the actual condition of the country and pointing out the necessity of solving its problems for the long-term development. Behind the regional disparities of economic and social development in China, the paper further points out, is a marked regional knowledge gap. Knowledge development serves as an important driver of economic growth, social development and government transition. Therefore, the strategy of knowledge development should be the first strategic choice in its long-term development. The paper concludes by outlining a concept of egual basic knowledge service provision to fulfill the strategy of knowledge development.

(12) Globalization: Problems and Methodologies

Qin Hui Fang Ning Zhang Wennu Lau Kinchi Huang Ping Sun Ge Cai Tuo °138°

In order to reflect the latest development of studies on globalization in the intellectual circles, the two editorial departments of *International Social Science Journal and Social Sciences in China*, both under *Social Sciences in China* Press, jointly sponsored an academic seminar on "China: Globalization and Anti-

globalization" in Beijing on 21 September 2002. Experts and scholars from Beijing, Qinghua, Nankai and Lingnan universities, and the China Institute of Modern International Relations took part in the seminar and discussed the issue of globalization itself and its impact on thinking modes of academic studies. The discussions below are part of the results of this seminar.

(13) Narrative Models in Chinese Reportage in the 20th Century

Wang Hui °149°

This paper studies and discusses reportage literature in China in terms of narratology and stylistics in order to reveal the operating law of this literary style. As seen from the perspective and time of the narration, categories of narrators and non-descriptive discourse, reportage in China underwent tremendous changes in the 20th century and displays similarities and differences with other literary styles.

(14) On the Origin of ging (pure, clear, lucid and refined) Culture

Han Jingtai °162°

This paper is purported to investigate the original meaning of qing as a category of culture and poetics.

(15) Legend, History and Historical Memory

—From the New Historical Studies in the 20th Century to Postmodern Historical Studies

Zhao Shiyu °175°

Scientifically positive historiography usually opposes legend to history. This however is challenged by postmodern historiography, which seeks to deconstruct the objectivity of written history. In fact, legend and historical texts are simply different forms of historical memory. Using this commonality we can link them to deepen and enrich historical studies. From the historical textual studies of the mid-Qing (1736—1821) to modern positive history all way to postmodernism, historiographers have always been concerned with historical data, which serve as a bridge to the understanding of the past. They differ only in their approach. While pointing to a nupture in the academic history, we also highlight a continuous intellectual chain.

(16) Identity of Provincial Fellowship, Professional Circle and Class: The Emergence and the Predicament of Social Groups in Modern China Zhang Qing °189°

The emergence of social groups indicates changes in the mode of social mobilization. It results from the development of reciprocal relations between state and society. When the imperial examination system came to an end, intellectuals began to associate on the basis of their geographical locations and professions. The emergence of class-consciousness then became an important basis of social group formation. Thus it can be seen that the emergence of subcultural groups such as provincial fellowships, professional circles and classes led to the formation of social groups. These groups also provided a new stage for social mobilization. Nevertheless they were not yet political communities. Indeed, they hindered the formation of political communities in modern China.