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刘健芝

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全球化：一个新的问题与方法

黄 平

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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 Wenmu   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 qing*（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 rupture 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.