

<< 《经济学家》全球化思想建构 >>

图书基本信息

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## <<《经济学家》全球化思想建构>>

### 内容概要

一百多年来，西方精英杂志《经济学家》一直是自由贸易的积极倡导者。自1985年来，它借用全球化概念继续不遗余力地推动传统自由贸易政策，主张市场全球化，并进而实现西方民主政治制度和价值理念的全球化。该刊凭借其叙事谋略这只“鞋拔子”，成功地将全球化的“巨足”塞入其自由主义的“水晶鞋”。然而，其自由主义全球化叙事与气候变暖叙事产生了明显的矛盾和冲突。此时，该刊倒也体现了务实作风，显示了变革之势。但由于受西方个人主义传统思想的长期束缚，其全球化思想的局限性日益凸显。

《经济学家》的自由主义全球化思想倡导西式民主政治制度的普世性，其对人与人、人与自然及国家与政府关系的界定已无法有效应对全球性问题的挑战。作为一种反思和批判的参照系，中国提出的“通变”、“和谐”的整体性思想主张“和而不同”，使生机勃勃的人类文明的多样性成为可能；重视“阴阳互补”、“天人合一”，使人与人、人与自然之间有可能实现和谐相处。

中西文化各有所偏。日益扩展的全球化进程呼唤全球化研究者从双方的传统智慧中吸取养分。这是人类共存的现实选择。

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曾在国内刊物《对外传播》、《全球传媒学刊》、《欧洲研究》和《国际论坛》等发表论文和文章，在英国主流报纸《卫报》发表评论文章。

2010～2011年，在剑桥大学访学一年，研究英国杂志《经济学家》的全球化建构。

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Abbreviations

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Acknowledgments

章节摘录

1.2 The Economist's Globalization as a Metanarrative      On the basis of narrotology , this study labels The Economist's globalization as a metanarrative , a concept introduced by French philosopher and literary theorist Jean-Francois Lyotard in his work The Postmodern Condition: A Report on Knowledge. A metanarrative , or grand narrative , or master narrative , is a global narrative schema which tells a big story of progress through universal human reason , or grand , all-encompassing theories. It is a particular type of narrative which focalizes a particular type of culture. For the metanarrative of The Economist's globalization , this means that the West has been the focalizer or focalized subject who comes to narrate , through what it sees as universal truth , a coherent system of interrelated and sequentially organized stories that demonstrate rhetorical desire to control the world. It presents a vision of the world. The focalized subject should be the whole globe but is discursively only a particular part of the globe. Globalization discourse is thus deeply embedded in the Western culture. It is Western globalization.      There has been increasing skepticism from poststructuralists toward the totalizing nature of the metanarrative of globalization and its reliance on some form of transcendent and universal truth. Lyotard and many other thinkers criticize the attempts to construct grand theories for three main reasons: First , the intention of constructing universal values tends to dismiss the naturally existing chaos and disorder of the universe. Second , a metanarrative is not to be trusted because it is created and reinforced by the power structure , ignoring the heterogeneity of human existence.      .....

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