

The Theoretical Analysis on “Technical Criticism” About Modernity and the Turn of the Risk Society Theory

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Abstract: Modern civilization created a modern society with a great wealth of material as opposed to the traditional society by the technical rationality. Science and technology bring enormous material wealth for human beings, but it also brings huge risks and disasters, which lead to the corresponding critique of modernity focusing on “technical criticism”. There exist rational criticism paradigm characterized by critique of epistemology, ideology critique and cultural values critique etc, as well as non-rational criticism paradigm represented by Heidegger’s concept of poetic techniques and Foucault’s criticism on the genealogy of technology rights. The emergence of risk society theory made the philosophical reflection built on the experience description of the complexity and richness of modern technology, which resulted in the technical criticism turning to risk society theory. In that case, it is possible to choose and discuss the technology in the public domain, even in the whole society. When the concept of scientific development and the risk society theory has a lot in common, in terms of the concept of science and democracy, discussion on the rights of public domain and so on, further discussion on implementation of the concept of scientific development with reference to the risk society theory becomes a possibility. The risk society theory whose study focuses on the empiricism as well as realism lays a solid foundation for the operability and feasibility of the concept of scientific development.

Key words: rational criticism; non-rational criticism; risk society; the scientific outlook on development

观点选萃

论建国后毛泽东的政党外交观

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中国人民大学国际关系学院 2007 级博士生杨扬在《论建国后毛泽东的政党外交观》一文中指出：

毛泽东发展政党外交的机制健全，途径多样，其政党外交的思想主要体现在以下几个方面：一，坚持“独立自主、要根据自己国家的情况决定自己的政策”。毛泽东在发展与处理与他国政党关系时，强调世界各国的历史发展和社会状况是千差万别的，不可能按照一个统一的模式或固定的公式进行革命和建设，适合于每个国家的情况和特点的道路、战略和策略，只能由各国政党自己去探索和创造。二，坚持党际关系的平等原则，反对干涉他党内政。处理党的关系，绝不能有高人一等的思想，再大的党，在各国党面前也是平等的，不要把自己的东西强加给别人。各国党之间需要相互帮助，但决不允许任何外来的强制和包办。把自己的观点强加于人，干涉别国党的内部事务，只会使别国的革命事业和发展道路遭受挫折和失败。三，坚持爱国主义与国际主义的完美结合。毛泽东是一个伟大的爱国主义者，也是伟大的国际主义者。他不仅是国家利益的坚定捍卫者，也始终坚持无产阶级国际主义。在爱国主义与国际主义的关系上，毛泽东强调二者的完美结合。四，超越意识形态的差异，发展与不同类型政党的关系。毛泽东在发展政党外交的过程中，不仅同世界各国无产阶级政党交往，也发展与资产阶级政党的外交关系，无论是左翼的，还是右翼的，只要有利于党和国家利益，都是中共交往的对象。五，坚持团结的价值取向。毛泽东在处理与他国政党对外关系中，坚持团结的价值观。

(周勤勤 摘编)