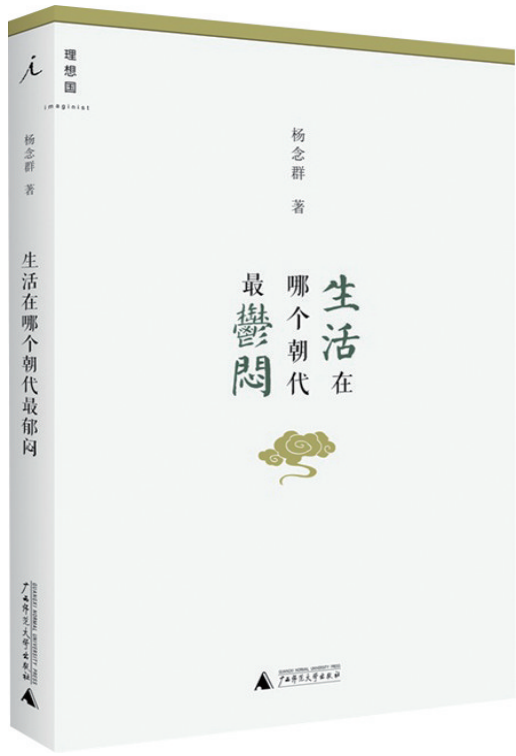


接地气的“读史”与“阅世”



《生活在哪个朝最郁闷》
杨念群
广西师范大学出版社

读史是一门学问,读史更需要智慧,柏杨先生就是一个智慧的读史者,他的《中国人史纲》、《柏杨

曰》等史书,看了之后,令人敬佩不已。读史的智慧,主要表现在独立思考方面,一个智慧的读史者,能

透过历史表象看到本质,发现隐藏在历史浮华背后的真实,看到高举儒家大旗的王者暗地里运用法家的手段屠戮臣民;看到“为国靖难”的真实意图是从侄儿手中夺取皇位;看到盛世之后的疼痛和饥饿……杨念群也是一个智慧的读史者,“在我的记忆里,读史纯为娱己者毕竟是少数,我读史读出的更多是伤心郁闷的往事回放,哪怕史书中满纸记下的都是盛世妖娆、遍地王道,我却极易读出苦涩、嗜血和谋杀。”

本书中,有一篇文章谈到,从八十年代的理想主义到当下的现实主义,是一个痛苦的嬗变过程,作者对某些理想者的变化深感惋惜:“他们有些变成了娱乐文化的宠儿,如尼采专家转行大写轻飘飘的人生箴言论语,原本辛辣犀利的愤青作家转而对女儿说起了私房悄悄话,富有诗性雅意的‘棋王’变成了影视听觉盛宴的技术写手,当年说出‘我不相信’的急进诗人却开始琐碎地唠叨大院父辈的夕阳晚年……”

杨念群的忧虑,让人想到了美国媒体文化研究者尼尔波兹曼在《娱乐致死》一书中说的一句话:“一切文化内容都是心甘情愿地成为娱乐的附庸,而且毫无怨言,甚至无声无息,其结果是我们成了一个娱乐致死的物种。”理想主义光芒的暗淡,或许是我们这个时代最大的悲哀吧。

那么,生活在哪个朝代最郁闷呢? 作者认为生活在清朝最郁闷,为

什么呢?“余英时先生曾感叹明代王阳明这样的大儒都有被抓下裤子打板子的经历,与宋代王安石和宋神宗勾肩搭背地共治天下的美事简直没法比。可是再看看清朝,你就会觉得官员被公开脱裤子打板子是一种幸福,这就是我读清史倍感郁闷的一个理由。”

显然,作者注意到的是奴才的境界问题,心甘情愿地做奴才,境界当然非同一般了,作者进一步分析说:“清朝比前代更恶劣的地方在于,前代下人想做奴才,主子会假装高兴,至少不至于屁股被板子打烂,到了清代,做奴才还得排除等候,看主子的眼色,随便夹塞插队的后果就是挨揍,弄不好还得被发配到蚊子成窝的地方去。”

作者的观点,虽谈不上什么“新奇”,“另类”,但因为有独到的见解,所以令人耳目一新。当然,作者的观点,也不是都能令读者接受的,比如,在《炮灰史观的煽情与阙失》一文中,他对龙应台的讥讽,笔者就不敢苟同,窃以为,此种情况的出现,如果是缘于历史的无知,则应该补充了解一下那段历史(如解放军大校张正隆的《血肉血红》)。

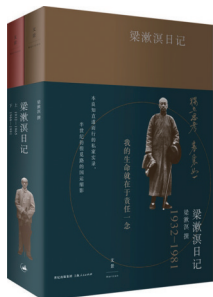
总体来说,作为一本史论书籍,本书非是那些研究“慈禧太后的裹脚布有多长”,“皇上一天有几次性生活”的史论书籍能比拟的,史论书籍,就应该写得这样个性鲜明、内容丰富,否则的话,既对不起读者,也对不起自己。

(来源:新华读书)



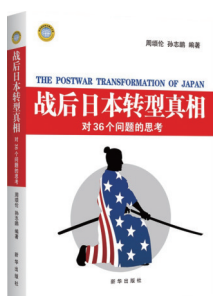
《只有时间不会撒谎》
作者:宋遥
出版社:新知三联书店

本书从“女性”的个体身份,到与他人的情感联结,再到与这个世界的关系,一步步探讨当代饮食男女在日常生活中面临的无法回避的人生课题,字里行间透露着女性主义+哲学思考+自我观照+不断向上,是一本让人无法忽视的80后生命感语录。



《梁漱溟日记》
作者:梁漱溟
出版社:上海人民出版社

近80万字的《梁漱溟日记》全本首次出版单行本,并收录30余张首次公开的私家历史照片。《梁漱溟日记》是20世纪中国诸多重大事件的见证,梁漱溟长子梁培宽专门为该书撰写了导读性质的前言和每一年的大事提要,修订及增补注释、人名索引。此外,书中还附有数十幅首次公开的梁漱溟私家照片。



《战后日本转型真相》
作者:周颂伦
出版社:新华出版社

本书通过对战后日本社会各个阶段、各个层面的分析,考察战后日本产业社会的形成以及产业社会是如何向福利社会转型的总过程。作者以丰富的史料为基础,用浅显平实的语言娓娓道来,分析了美国在战后日本转型中使用的策略和所扮演的角色,回答了东京审判为何一直存在争议,战后日本对华政策是怎样演变的等一系列重要问题。

(来源:新华读书)

巴比伦王国的毁灭警示生态协调



《生态经济建设大辞典》
王松霖
江西科学技术出版社

5000年前,在西亚地区建立起来的古巴比伦王国,曾经是一个经济发达、社会繁荣的国家,与中国、印度、埃及被称为历史上的四大文明古国。随着人口增长,需要大量增产粮食,在幼发拉底和底格里斯两河的上游地区大量砍伐森林,从而引起了严重的水土流失,致使两河的中下游地区平原淤积、河道堵塞、洪水成灾,大面积土壤变成了沙地。

到公元前4世纪巴比伦王国开始衰退,到公元前2世纪便成了废墟,这是人类社会早期盲目发展经济而不顾对生态环境的影响,乱砍滥伐森林酿成生态经济灾难。

从人类经济社会发展史来说,

生态经济问题和生态经济灾难是一个历史的范畴,与工业社会的发展阶段相联系;从人与自然的关系来看,人们发展经济不顾生态系统的状况,破坏了自然界的生态平衡,反之又使经济不能持续发展。对此,恩格斯在100多年前就已经告诫过人们:“我们不要陶醉于我们对自然界的胜利。对于每一次这样的胜利自然界都报复了我们。”他具体指出,“美索不达米亚、希腊、小亚细亚以及其他各地居民,为了想得到耕地,把森林都砍完了,但是他们梦想不到,这些地方今天竟因此成为荒芜不毛之地,因为他们使这些地方失去了森林,也失去了积聚和储存

水分的中心。”(恩格斯:《自然辩证法》,《马克思恩格斯选集》第三卷,人民出版社1995年版),恩格斯说的美索不达米亚和小亚细亚,就是古巴比伦的情况。

古巴比伦王国由于发展经济违背了生态平衡自然规律,从而受到客观规律惩罚的严重事实,对我们今天发展经济必须重视与自然生态协调,是一个很好的警示。但是,到了近现代,类似的生态经济灾难依然层出不穷。

比如20世纪30年代,美国正在开发西部,由于没有生态与经济协调的思想作指导,为了迅速发展经济,盲目地乱砍滥伐原始森林和破坏草原,结果使土地受到严重的侵蚀,在1934年就出现了严重的“黑风暴”,一场大风携带着重重的沙尘自土地破坏严重的西部干旱地区刮起,滚滚而来,从太平洋一直刮到大西洋,席卷了全国2/3的地区。大风连刮三昼夜,一次就刮走了3亿多吨土壤,使全国的冬小麦一年就减产了51亿千克。

显然,这起典型的生态经济灾难,发生的根本原因同样是人们错误的经济指导思想,即没有正确的生态与经济协调的思想做指导,只是一味地发展经济而不顾生态环境,由于它的突然出现和破坏严重震惊了世界,同时也给了人们深刻的经验教训。由于生态与经济严重不协调,接连引起的“八大害”事件,终于给人们敲起警钟,提示人们必须认真关注工业社会发展过程中出现的日益严重的生态经济矛盾问题,也推动了旨在促进实现生态与经济协调发展的生态经济学这一新兴学科的产生。

《生态经济建设大辞典》一书,正是旨在帮助国内各级干部指导当地生态经济建设、循环经济建设,生态省(市、县)建设和培训有关人员,从而推动全国的生态省、市、县建设和企业的绿色转型,最终有利于我国经

济社会的可持续发展。

可以说,《生态经济建设大辞典》一书更主要的是系统梳理和总结了我国近30年来实施可持续发展战略的实践经验和30年来国内生态经济学学科的理论研究成果,包括我国生态经济建设过程中对策、措施、经验和模式等成果。

而以词条的形式浓缩提炼如此多的行业部门生态经济建设和探索的成果,这在国内尚属首次,具有重要的学术价值和重要的理论与实践意义,并因此获得了国家出版基金的资助。具体在词条选择上,《生态经济建设大辞典》以生态经济学理论体系为基准,对浩瀚的相关概念、理论知识、学术成果和经验模式等内容进行取舍。既有理论性的概念和原理,又包含了普及性的概念和知识;既包含了实用性的工程技术手段,又有相应的经验、模式、案例,具有理论与实践相结合的特点,每个部分又自成体系。在词条分类上,除大的板块外,为便于读者查阅,又以层标的形式划分了小的板块。在大小板块中的词条安排上,按照一定的内在逻辑顺序编排,以符合辞书的特点。

值得一提的是,在书中,作者也给出了如何以发展生态经济为契机,对经济结构进行大力度调整的建议,认为要把发展生态经济作为21世纪的一项重大发展战略,明确发展目标,确立“立足生态、着眼经济、全面建设、综合开发”的发展思路,实现资源开发与资源增殖相结合,生态建设与经济发展相结合,实现经济效益、生态效益、社会效益的协调统一,创立生态经济的发展模式。比如根据我国的国情,发展生态林业、水电等清洁能源、生态农业、有机食品工业、生态建筑及材料产业,发展生态旅游和环境保护产业等。这些产业的发展不仅将有力地推动我国生态经济的发展,提升我国经济竞争力,而且还有利于扩大就业。

(来源:新华读书)

Tongji University Launches 200 Bikes for Public Good

By Huang Aijiao

With the Campus Card, teachers and students in Tongji University can borrow a public bike to travel on the campus in a green and low-carbon way. On September 6, the day when the newcomers of the year came to school, Tongji launched 200 retrofitted bikes on Siping Lu Campus for students to borrow, generating a new landscape on the campus.

On the campus of universities, it is common to see broken bikes without owners occupying public space for long and influencing campus traffic. How to handle these broken bikes has become a big difficulty for the universities.

In summer vacation this year, the Administrative Office, the Youth League, the Students' Union, Postgraduates Union, Logistics Group and the Security Office of Tongji University, conducted a thorough survey and evaluation on Siping Lu Campus and advocated the faculty and students to walk and ride bikes on the

campus. A number of broken bikes with no owners were announced to the public following the legal procedure. Broken bikes with no owners to claim were retrofitted and turned into school bikes for the students and teachers to freely borrow. These bikes have been painted into green, each marked with a logo as "Tongji Bike for Public Good" and bearing a unique code.

To facilitate the users, Tongji set up three spots, one in front of the library, one in front of Xiuyan Canteen, and one in front of Xibei Canteen on Siping Lu Campus for teachers and students to borrow and return from 8:30 am to 16:30 pm every day. With their personal Campus Card, the users can borrow one bike for free for use on the campus only. The bike shall be returned to any one of the three places on the borrowing day.

The Security Office of Tongji is responsible for security supervision and coordination of these bikes; the Logistics Group is responsible for daily maintenance of these bikes; the



Youth League is responsible for guiding the Students' Union and the Postgraduates' Union to set up students' teams to conduct daily management and data analysis of the

bikes' borrowing and returning. As learned, based on the pilot program of the first batch of bikes for public good, Tongji University is to retrofit more broken bikes on the

campus and arrange more places for borrowing and returning to facilitate traffic on the campus. The program is to be promoted to other campus of the university as well.

Bus 1228 Shuttles Community in Peak Hours

By Zheng Xiaomeng

At 6:30 on the morning of September 15, Bus 1228 was officially put into operation to solve the "Last Mile" traffic problem for residents living in the area of Zhayin Lu and Yinhang Lu, with about 100 people from Shuidian Xincun, Lane 81 and Lane 75 of Zhayin Lu as witnesses.

People living in this area had to walk more than one hour to take Metro Line 10, which was a killing obstacle to them for years. With the support of the district party committee and the district government,

Yangpu District Urban Construction and Transportation Commission negotiated with Shanghai Bashi Public Transportation Group No.1 Branch to decide on the opening of Bus 1228 to solve the traffic problem of local communities in peak hours. Bus 1201 and Bus 1218 are two existing routes.

Bus 1228 has a route of 3.6 kilometers with 11 stops on each trip, starting from Yinhang Lu and Songhu Lu crossing, to Yinhang Lu, Songhu Lu, Guoxiu Lu, Zhenghe Lu, Yinhang Lu, Zhayin Lu, then turning around at Zhayin Lu and Qianshan

Lu crossing, Zhayin Lu, and stopping at Yinhang Lu and Songhu Lu. The bus operates from 6:30 am to 8:30 am, peak hours in the morning and 16:00 pm to 18:00 pm, peak hours in the evening, only on work days. The bus stops operation on weekends and holidays. Ticket price is RMB1.

According to certain leader of the bus operator, the operation interval is around 20-30 minutes currently. The bus operator will make adjustments based on the actual operation in the future to facilitate the work and traffic of local residents.

Shanghai Shopping Festival Meets Consumers' Needs

By Zheng Xiaomeng

The annual Shanghai Shopping Festival was kicked off on September 12. With "Innovative Consumption in Yangpu" as the theme, Yangpu District will present 35 activities including seven key activities (listed as key activities of the city level), 15 theme activities and 13 community characteristic activities. Yangpu is continuing with the efforts to forge the brand of "Happy Wujiaochang; New Commercial Landmark", and promote commercial, tourism and cultural interaction characterized by "innovation, diversification and interaction". The shopping festival is to last till October 18.

Activities of the shopping festival this year in Yangpu are encour-

aged by the government and supported by the industry with enterprises playing the parts. All activities were designed and carried out by industrial associations and enterprises while enterprises are encouraged to enhance interaction and consolidate resources cross different sectors. The launching ceremony that used to be organized by the government has been canceled to save the fund for encouraging and supporting enterprises to carry out activities.

"Fashion Wujiaochang" App2.0 is to be launched a new version for mobile phone users, which more highlights interaction, practicality, service and efficiency. The effective interaction online and offline aims to adapt to and meet more diversified and all-round requirements of con-

sumers. The platform of "Fashion Wujiaochang" is to launch "second kill" of lunch coupon for white-collar workers in this area, aiming to offer convenient and preferential lunches for white-collar workers and boost lunch consumption at the same time.

All participating businesses start with consumers' needs and provide commodities and services. With the coordination and guidance of Yangpu District Commission of commerce, Yangpu District China Post and some of the key players in Wujiaochang Shopping Circle will try out delivery services. Consumers here can enjoy personalized services to have their purchased commodities delivered by China Post to their homes on an appointed date and time.