

7th GLOBAL CHINA DIALOGUE

Reforming Global Governance

and

Launching new journals and a new book by Global Century Press at Reception

Launching Global China Academy (GCA) at Dinner)

第七届全球中国对话

全球治理改革

与

招待会及发布期刊创刊及新书
全球中国学术院创院活动

Programme 手册

Date: 10 December 2021
Venues: Wolfson Room, Music Room and
Council Room, The British Academy

日期: 2021年12月10日
地址: 英国学术院沃尔夫森会议大厅、
画廊、音乐厅和理事会会议厅

GCD

Global China Dialogue
全 球 中 国 对 话

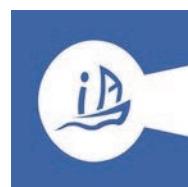
Organizers 主办单位



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Institute of Innovation
and Entrepreneurship

7th Global China Dialogue

Reforming Global Governance

第七届全球中国对话 全球治理改革

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Date: 10 December 2021

Venues:

Wolfson Room • Music Room • Council Room
The British Academy

Organizers

Global China Academy, UK
ESRC Centre for Corpus Approaches to Social Science, Lancaster University, UK

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This is a dual language programme.
The Chinese edition is in the second half of the programme.

本手册为英汉双语，中文版在后半部分

I Introduction

The Global China Dialogue series (GCDs)

World in Turmoil

The road to peace and development is strewn with numerous risks and challenges. The international system and order are in constant, and as part of that flux we are seeing profound shifts in the balance of power.

All countries, whether developing or developed, are having to adapt to this ever-shifting international and social environment, while the process of modernization in some countries has been interrupted or has spilled out to create global turmoil as a result of the conflicts and contradictions brought about by cultural, religious and social transformation.

At the same time, rapid developments in technology and society have had a profound impact on patterns of thinking, behaviour and interaction as well as on the moral principles of different countries and groups.

They have also constantly challenged established ideas of good governance, including the functions of government in the era of globalization and the pros and cons of the participation of non-government organizations.

The changes and challenges are myriad: digital technology, mobile communications and the popularization of the internet, the coexistence of cultural homogenization and diversity, ethnic and religious conflicts, the collision between giant multinational corporations and national sovereignty, changes in social norms as a result of scientific innovations, the decisive influence of regional economies on national economic development, the constraints of climate change and the discovery and adoption of new energy sources. Cultural diversity and transculturalism have become part of people's daily life.

Confronted with such challenges, national leaders devise development strategies that reflect both the status quo and their long-term goals. Business leaders and entrepreneurs also invest substantial resources in studying the impact of the changing international economy and financial order on the development of enterprises. Experts and scholars focus on the efficiency of global governance and cultural factors that have quietly exerted great influence, and explore how culture and ideology enhance global and social governance.

Such efforts and initiatives are moves in the same direction: towards reaching an in-depth understanding of the knowledge systems of the human community and the development of a 'global cultural sphere' beyond any single culture, state or nationality, under the condition of global governance. Thus, the theme of the development and governance of China, Europe and the world has gradually become one of the key research interests of scholars worldwide.

China in a Changing World

China and the Chinese people are making an important contribution to the world order and are shaping global society. In this context we need to ask a series of questions What are the important global issues that concern China? What are the Chinese ways of thinking and doing things with respect to global issues? We wish to engage Western audiences in dialogues on topics that arise from these questions, including development, education, economics, migration, the family, the environment, public health, human security and global governance.

For nearly three decades, China has been implementing a 'going out' (走出去) policy to encourage its enterprises to invest overseas. The policy embraces not only the economy but also finance, language, culture, sciences, technology, social sciences, publishing and the media, and under its provisions an international investment bank (亚投行) has been established.

Through his visits to 55 countries, President Xi Jinping himself has promoted the Belt and Road (B&R 一带一路) regional development strategy and China's governance model (治国理政). In his recent visit to the UK, he said, 'As our capabilities grow, we shall shoulder more responsibilities to the best of our ability and contribute China's wisdom and strength to the world's economic growth and global governance.' In his

keynote speech at the United Nations Office in Geneva in January 2017, Xi Jinping clarified the basic principles of China's participation in global governance. They are: to stay committed to building a world of lasting peace through dialogue and consultation, build a world of common security and common prosperity through win-win cooperation, create an open and inclusive world through exchanges and mutual learning, and make our world clean and beautiful by pursuing green and low-carbon development.

The Global China Dialogue series (GCDs)

In order to jointly achieve these goals and tackle the problems we all face, dialogue between China and the world is essential. The Global China Dialogue series (GCDs) focuses on these issues, aiming to enhance public understanding of current global affairs and common interests through public dialogue and discussion between Chinese and non-Chinese academics, experts, professionals and practitioners and interested laypeople, from interdisciplinary and comparative perspectives.

In addition to universities, research institutions and professional think tanks, the GCDs also work closely with Chinese and other governments, international organizations, media and publishing units to track global hot topics over the long term. It provides a high-end platform for the global public interests of China and Chinese participation in building a global society and a comprehensive governance of such a society.

The GCDs are an ongoing creative social activity, bringing Chinese and Western scholars and opinion leaders together to explore transculturality and cultural generativity, contributing to the development of a 'global cultural sphere' beyond any single culture, state or nationality.

The GCDs also develop the rules of 'civilized dialogue', encouraging both sides to listen to the other, understand cultural differences, respect local customs, accept different perspectives and acknowledge the common destiny of humanity. In particular, it explores new global governance, encompassing national governments, international organizations, multinational companies, NGOs and citizens, with a mission to build a harmonious, symbiosis-based human destiny community.

The past and future programmes of the series have been developed working within the framework of the UN's Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which accord with UNESCO's mission of defending peace and the conditions for building sustainable development world through creative intelligence, as follows:

- 2014 GCD I: The Experience of China's Modernization from a Comparative Perspective
- 2015 GCD II: Transculturality and New Global Governance
- 2016 GCD III: Sustainability and Global Governance for Climate Change
- 2017 GCD IV: The Belt and Road (B&R) – Transcultural Cooperation for Shared Goals
- 2018 GCD V: Governance for Global Justice
- 2019 GCD VI: Governance for World Peace
- 2021 GCD VII: Reforming Global Governance

The 7th Global China Dialogue (GCD VII)

The 7th Global China Dialogue (GCD VII), with the theme 'Reforming Global Governance', will be held on 10th December 2021. This is the planned culmination of a series that began in 2014 with the aim of bringing together scholars and practitioners from China and the rest of the world to exchange their insights into the problems that challenge human existence on our planet today. Our aim is to yield proposals for the reform of global governance based on these insights.

We consider global governance in the broadest sense to cover the worldwide ordering of society to enable the peoples of the world to meet existential challenges, and to give the chance for human beings everywhere to lead fulfilling lives. China's 'community of a shared future for mankind' also provided the world with a similar vision. Our panels of discussants from China and other countries will be invited to examine four areas of strategic significance for realizing these or, indeed, any visions for the governance of human society at this time of crisis.

GCD 7 consists of four sessions.

- Transformations: Society and Environment
- Digital Security and Geopolitics.
- Personal Identity, Cultural Identities, State and Corporation
- Reforming the Institutions

Session 1 Transformations: Society and Environment. The intersection of global challenges, such as climate change, the pandemic and environmental degradation, has highlighted an underlying social instability arising from the polarization of wealth and income. What kind of cooperation can help deal with both these challenges and this underlying issue?

Session 2 Digital Security and Geopolitics. The shift to the digital of power relations between states extends to their military capabilities, their intelligence systems and the colonization of space. Can the sharing of advanced information and communication technology contribute to confidence building and trust between nations in this networked world?

Session 3 Personal Identity, Cultural Identities, State and Corporation. The digital age intensifies the multiplication of both personal and collective identities. Responsibility detached from agency, ‘shell’ companies, anonymization and fake identities are paralleled by the growth of surveillance technology. The state/individual relationship plays out in the tensions between privacy and transparency. Can global society sustain individuality?

Session 4 Reforming the Institutions. The post Second World War settlement placed an emphasis on cooperation through the United Nations. This spirit of cooperation had been supplemented by regular conferences such as the COP, commitment to goals like the SDGs, regional pacts and national leaders’ meetings. What further institutional changes could enhance a shared global response to the present crisis?

II Organizers and Organizing Committee

Organizers

- Global China Academy, UK
- ESRC Centre for Corpus Approaches to Social Science, Lancaster University, UK

Organizing Committee

Chairs

- Professor Tony McEnery FAcSS FRSA, Distinguished Professor of English Language and Linguistics at Lancaster University; Council Member of Academy of Social Sciences; Chair of Global China Academy Council and Founding Fellow
- Professor LI Qiang, Lifetime Professor and Former Dean of School of Social Sciences, Tsinghua University, China; Chinese Chair of Global China Academy Council and Founding Fellow
- Professor Xiangqun Chang FRSA, President of Global China Academy and Founding Fellow; Honorary Professor of University College London (2015-20); Distinguished Professor of Nankai University of China

General Secretary

- Dr Boyi Li, LSE Fellow, Department of Management, the London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE); Member of Global China Academy Council

Members (in alphabetical order)

- Professor Martin Albrow FAcSS, Honorary President of Global China Academy; Former President of the British Sociological Association, UK
- Dr Yuan Cheng, Country Head of Russell Reynolds Associates Greater China; Member of the Board of Trustees, Global China Academy
- Professor Martin Jacques, Senior Fellow at the Department of Politics and International Studies, University of Cambridge; Global China Academy Life Fellow, UK; Visiting Professor at Tsinghua University, China
- Professor Wei Li FAcSS, FRSA Director and Dean of the UCL Institute of Education, University College London; Non-Executive Chair of Global China Academy Council and Founding Fellow, UK
- Mr Barnaby Powell, Council Member, Society for Anglo-Chinese Understanding, UK
- Professor Peter Schröder, Department of History and European & International Social & Political Studies, University College London; Vice-President and Founding Fellow of Global China Academy
- Professor Elena Semino FAcSS FRSA, Professor at Department: Linguistics and English Language, Director of ESRC Centre for Corpus Approaches to Social Science (CASS), Lancaster University
- Professor XIE Lizhong, Director of Research Centre for Social Theory, Peking University, China; Chinese President and Founding Fellow of Global China Academy, UK
- Professor ZHANG Xiaodong, Dean of Institute of Innovation and Entrepreneurship, Nanjing University of Finance & Economics; ECO of Agile Think Tank, China; Chinese Non-Executive Chair of Global China Academy Council
- Dr ZHAO Yizhang, Associate Professor of Department of Sociology, Tsinghua University, China

III Supporters and Sponsors

Supporters

- Centre for European Reform, UK
- Society for Anglo–Chinese Understanding (SACU), UK
- Chopsticks Club, UK
- The British Postgraduate Network for Chinese Studies (BPCS), UK
- China–Europa Forum, France
- School of Social Sciences, Tsinghua University, China
- Research Centre for Social Theory, Peking University, China
- Research Centre for Studies of Sociological Theory and Methods, Renmin University of China
- Institute of Innovation and Entrepreneurship, Nanjing University of Finance & Economics, China

Sponsors

- Global Century Press, UK
- Learning without Borders, UK
- UVIC Group, UK
- Cypress Books, UK
- China National Publications Import & Export Co.Ltd, China
- Wuxi Institute of New Culture (WINC), China
- M.Y.Union Software Company, China
- Xueshuwan (Academic Harbour), China
- Institute for Global Industry, Tsinghua University, China
- Xueshuzhi (Academic Unwavering), China

IV Speakers, Chairs and Discussants

(by programme structure)

Chair at Opening session of the GCD VII

Professor Tony McEnery FAcSS FRSA, Distinguished Professor of English Language and Linguistics at Lancaster University; Council Member of Academy of Social Sciences; Chair of Global China Academy Council and Founding Fellow

Opening greetings from political circle

- Mr Dan Chugg, Director North East Asia & China, Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office, UK Government
- Mr YANG Xiaoguang, Minister of the Embassy of the People's Republic of China to the UK.

Opening greetings from academic circle and special address

- Professor Lord Anthony Giddens, former Director of the London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE), UK
- Professor LI Qiang, Lifetime Professor and Former Dean of School of Social Sciences, Tsinghua University; Chinese Chair and Founding Fellow of Global China Academy Council

Keynote speakers

- Professor Martin Albrow FAcSS, Honorary President of Global China Academy, UK
- Professor PENG Kaiping, Dean of School of Social Science, Executive Vice-Director of the Institute for Global Industry, Tsinghua University, China

Chair and Remarks at Closing session of the GCD VII

- Mrs Ingrid Cranfield, Chair of Global China Academy Board of Trustees; Honorary Secretary of Global China Academy Council, President of Global Century Press, UK (Chair)
- Professor Martin Jacques, Senior Fellow at the Department of Politics and International, University of Cambridge; Life Fellow of Global China Academy (Remarks)
- Professor ZHAO Kejin, Deputy Dean of School of Social Sciences; Deputy Director of the Institute for Global Common Development, Tsinghua University, China (Remarks)

Chair and Addresses at Reception and launch of publications by GCP

- Professor Elena Semino FAcSS FRSA, Prof of Dept of Linguistics and English Language, Director of ESRC Centre for Corpus Approaches to Social Science (CASS), Lancaster University (Chair)
- Professor Tony McEnery (see Opening Chair, Address)
- Professor Nora Ann Colton, Director of the Global Business School for Health, University College London (UCL, Address)

Chair at Dinner with launch of Global China Academy

Professor LI Wei, Director and Dean of UCL Institute of Education, University College London; Non-executive Chair of Global China Academy Council and Founding Fellow

Plenary panel speakers, chairs and discussants (in alphabetical order)

- Mr Masood Ahmed, President at the Centre for Global Development, Washington DC [in person]

- Dr Colin Bradford, Non-resident Senior Fellow – Global Economy and Development, Brookings Institution, US
- Dr Gavin Brookes, Research Fellow of Department of Linguistics and English Language, at Lancaster University; Executive Editor of the *Journal of Corpus Approaches to Chinese Social Sciences*
- Professor Nick Butler, Visiting Professor and Founding Chair of Kings Policy Institute, King College London
- Dr Qing Cao, Associate Professor in the School of Modern Languages and Cultures, Durham University; Member of Global China Academy Council
- Professor Madeline Carr, Professor of Global Politics and Cyber Security, Dept of Computer Science Faculty of Engineering Science; Director of the UK-wide Research Institute in Sociotechnical Cyber Security (RISCS), University College London
- Professor Xiangqun Chang FRSA, President and Founding Fellow of Global China Academy; Honorary Professor of University College London (2015-20); Distinguished Professor of Nankai University of China; UK
- Professor Robin Cohen, Senior Research Fellow at Kellogg College, Emeritus Professor of global and development Studies; Former Director of the International Migration Institute, University of Oxford; Life Fellow of Global China Academy, UK
- Dr Robert Falkner, Associate Professor of International Relations, Research Director of the Grantham Research Institute on Climate Change and the Environment, the London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE), UK
- Dr Dongning Feng, Editor of the *Journal of Chinese for Social Sciences (JCSS)*; Former Director of SOAS Centre for Translations studies, University of London
- Mr Charles Grant, Director of Centre for European Reform; Former Trustee of the British Council; Member of Global China Academy Board of Trustees
- Professor Carsten Herrmann-Pillath, Professor and Permanent Fellow at the Max Weber Centre for Advanced Cultural and Social Studies at Erfurt University, Germany; Vice-President and Founding Fellow of Global China Academy, UK
- Dr HU Bin, Associate Research Fellow at the Institute of Climate Change and Sustainable Development, Tsinghua University, China
- Mr Nigel Inkster, Senior Adviser for Cyber Security and China, former Director of Future Conflict and Cyber Security at the International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS), UK
- Mr Mark Lee, Graphic designer and typesetter, Global Century Press [in person]
- Professor LI Chunling, Professorial Research Fellow, Institute of Sociology, Chinese Academy of Social sciences; Director of Youth and Social Issues Research Office, China
- Dr Boyi Li, LSE Fellow, Department of Management, the London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE); Member of Global China Academy Council
- Sir Mark Lowcock, Visiting Professor at the London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE); Former Head of the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
- Professor RONG Ke, Deputy Director of Institute of Economy, School of Social Sciences, Tsinghua University, China
- Professor Laurence Roulleau-Berger, Research Director at the National Centre for Scientific Research (CNRS); Professor at Triangle, École Normale Supérieure of Lyon, France; Life Fellow of Global China Academy. [online]
- Professor Peter Schröder, Department of History and UCL European & International Social & Political Studies, University College London; Vice-President and Founding Fellow of Global China Academy, UK
- Dr Xiaobai Shen, Senior Lecturer, Business School, University of Edinburgh; Associate editor of the *Journal of Science and Technology Policy Management*, UK

- Professor Julia C Strauss, Department of Politics and International Studies, SOAS, University of London; former Editor of the *China Quarterly*, UK; Vice-President and Founding Fellow of Global China Academy
- Professor Jeffrey Sachs, Director of Center for Sustainable Development Columbia University, USA
- Professor Peter van der Veer, Professor and Director of the Study of Religious and Ethnic Diversity, Max Planck Institute, Germany
- Dr Yan Wu, Associate Professor, College of Arts and Humanities, Swansea University; Council Member of Global China Academy
- Dr. ZHENG Lu, Associate Professor of Sociology, Affiliated Professor in Schwarzman College in Tsinghua University and Adjunct Professor of Sociology in Texas A&M University.

V Schedule of the Day

Friday, 10 December 2021

08:30-17:00 The Dialogue

08:30-09:00 Registration

09:00-10:00 Opening session: Greetings, Special address and Keynote speeches

10:00-10:10 Launch of Global China Academy (1/2) and Group photo

10:10-11:30 Panel I: Transformations: Society and Environment

11:30-11:45 Coffee/tea break

11:45-12:55 Panel II: Digital Security and Geopolitics

12:55-13:55 Lunch

13:15-13:30 GCA Board of Trustees meeting at the Wolfson Room by the stage

14:00-15:10 Panel III: Personal Identity, Cultural Identities, State and Corporation

15:10-15:25 Coffee/tea break

15:25-16:30 Panel IV: Reforming the Institutions

16:30-17:00 Closing session including launch of a new book (1/2)

17:00-18:00 Break

18:00-19:20 Reception including the launch of a new book and new journals by GCP

18:00-18:45 Drinks and networking

18:45-19:10 Launch of publications (2/2, see p43-99)

19:10-19:20 Closing with announcement of the GCD VIII theme

19:20-22:00 Launching Global China Academy (2/2, see p100-103)

19:40-20:00 Presentation of certificates to GCA Founding Fellows and GCA Life Fellows

20:20-20:40 Presentation of certificates to GCA Council members (non-Fellows)

21:10-21:30 Networking

22:00 Close

VI Detailed Programme

08:30-09:00 Registration

09:00-10:10 Opening session of GCD VII

Room: Wolfson Room

Chair: Professor Tony McEnery FAcSS, Distinguished Professor of English Language and Linguistics at Lancaster University; Council Member, Academy of Social Sciences; Chair of Global China Academy Council and Founding Fellow

09:00-09:10 Greetings from the political circle (5 minutes each):

- Mr Dan Chugg, Director North East Asia & China, Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office, UK Government [in person]
- Mr YANG Xiaoguang, Minister of the Embassy of the People's Republic of China to the UK [online]

09:10-09:30 Greetings from the academic circle and special address (15 Minutes + 5 minutes):

- Professor Lord Anthony Giddens, former Director of the London School of Economics and Political Science [in person]
- Professor LI Qiang, Lifetime Professor and Former Dean of School of Social Sciences, Tsinghua University, China; Chinese Chair of Global China Academy Council and Founding Fellow [Recording]

09:30-10:00 Keynote speeches (15 minutes each):

- *China's place in the world today*. Professor Martin Albrow FAcSS, Honorary President of Global China Academy, UK [in person]
- *Computational Social Sciences for Improving Human Wellbeing*. Professor PENG Kaiping, Dean of School of Social Science, Executive Vice- Director of the Institute for Global Industry, Tsinghua University, China [online]

10:00-10:05 Launch of Global China Academy (1/2)

- Announcement of founding of the Global China Academy
- Presentation of letters of thanks to retired Honorary Presidents
 - Professor Martin Albrow FAcSS, Honorary President of Global China Academy, UK [in person]
 - Professor LI Qiang, Lifetime Professor and Former Dean of School of Social Sciences, Tsinghua University, China; Chinese Honorary President of Global China Academy; Chinese Chair of GCA Council and Founding Fellow

10:05-10:10 Group photo for all

10:10-11:30 Panel I: Transformations: Society and Environment

Chair and discussant: Professor Julia C Strauss, Department of Politics and International Studies, SOAS, University of London; former Editor of the *China Quarterly*; Vice-President and Founding Fellow of Global China Academy, UK

Speakers (10 minutes each):

- *Pandemics and climate change: can they change US/China relations for the better?* Professor Jeffrey Sachs, Director of Center for Sustainable Development Columbia University, USA [online]

- *The Governance of the changing international energy market.* Professor Nick Butler, Founding Chair of Kings Policy Institute, King College London [in person]
- *China, the US, and international climate cooperation in an age of geopolitical rivalry.* Dr Robert Falkner, Associate Professor of International Relations, Research Director of the Grantham Research Institute on Climate Change and the Environment, the London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE), UK [in person]
- *Towards carbon neutrality: strategies and challenges in China.* Dr HU Bin, Associate Research Fellow at the Institute of Climate Change and Sustainable Development, Tsinghua University, China [online or pre-recorded]

Discussion, Q&A

11:30-11:45 Coffee/tea break

11:45-12:55 Panel II: Digital Security and Geopolitics

Chair and discussant: Dr Boyi Li, LSE Fellow, Department of Management, the London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE); Member of Global China Academy Council [in person]

Speakers (10 minutes each):

- *The Future of Global Technology Governance.* Professor Madeline Carr, Professor of Global Politics and Cyber Security, Dept of Computer Science, Faculty of Engineering Science Director of the UK-wide Research Institute in Sociotechnical Cyber Security (RISCS), University College London [in person]
- *Digital Security in an Age of Ideological Conflict.* Mr Nigel Inkster, Senior Adviser for Cyber Security and China, former Director of Future Conflict and Cyber Security at the International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS) [in person]
- *Digital virus, antigen and antibody – building intellectual immunity and people-centred digital infrastructure.* Dr Xiaobai Shen, Senior Lecturer, Business School, University of Edinburgh, Associate editor of the *Journal of Science and Technology Policy Management*, UK [online]
- *Digital Economy, Global Co-opetition and New Growth Drivers.* Professor RONG Ke, Deputy Director of Institute of Economy, School of Social Sciences, Tsinghua University, China [online or pre-recorded]

Discussion, Q&A

12:55-13:55 Lunch

13:15-13:30 GCA Board of Trustees meeting at the Wolfson Room by the stage

14:00-15:10 Panel III: Personal Identity, Cultural Identities, State and Corporation

Chair and discussant: Professor Peter Schröder, Department of History and European & International Social & Political Studies, University College London; Vice-President and Founding Fellow of Global China Academy, UK

Speakers (8 minutes each):

- *Religious and secular identity in China from a comparative perspective.* Professor Peter van der Veer, Professor and Director of the Study of Religious and Ethnic Diversity, Max Planck Institute, Germany; Life Fellow of Global China Academy [Online]
- *Young Chinese Migrants, Compressed Individual and Global Condition.* Professor Laurence Roulleau-Berger, Research Director at the National Centre for Scientific Research (CNRS); Professor at Triangle, École Normale Supérieure of Lyon, France; Life Fellow of Global China Academy. [online]

- *Glocal China: The rural face of Shenzhen*, Professor Carsten Herrmann-Pillath, Professor and Permanent Fellow at the Max Weber Centre for Advanced Cultural and Social Studies at Erfurt University, Germany; Vice-President and Founding Fellow of Global China Academy, [pre-record]
- *Chinese State Developmentalism and Cultural Heritage*, Dr Qing Cao, Associate Professor in the School of Modern Languages and Cultures, Durham University; Member of Global China Academy Council [in person]
- *Children of the reform and opening-up: China's new generation and new era of development*, Professor LI Chunling, Professorial Research Fellow, Institute of Sociology, Chinese Academy of Social sciences; Director of Youth and Social Issues Research Office, China

Discussion, Q&A

15:10-15:25 Coffee/tea break

15:25-16:30 Panel IV: Reforming the Institutions

Chair and discussant: Mr Charles Grant, Director of Centre for European Reform; Former Trustee of the British Council; Member of Global China Academy Board of Trustees

Speakers (10 minutes each):

- *Better institutions for disasters and crises: the response to a dangerous divergence*, Sir Mark Lowcock, Visiting Professor at the London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE); Former Head of the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs [online]
- *Effective multilateralism in a time of great power rivalry*. Mr Masood Ahmed, President at the Centre for Global Development, Washington DC [in-person]
- *Global Governance Reform and Our Shared Future*. Dr Colin Bradford, Non-resident Senior Fellow - Global Economy and Development, Brookings Institution, US [online]
- *Good finance and good society: Financial institutional reform*, Dr ZHENG Lu, Associate Professor of Sociology, “RONG” Professor of Data Sciences, Affiliated Professor in Schwarzman College in Tsinghua University, China [online]

Discussion, Q&A

16:30-17:00 Closing session of GCD VII

Chair: Mrs Ingrid Cranfield, Chair of Global China Academy Board of Trustees; Honorary Secretary of Global China Academy Council; President of Global Century Press, UK

Closing remarks (10 minutes each):

- *Can We Rise to the Challenge?* Professor Martin Jacques, Senior Fellow at the Department of Politics and International Studies, University of Cambridge; Life Fellow of Global China Academy, UK; Visiting Professor at Tsinghua University, China [in person]
- *Strong organizational governance: China's governance experience under the impact of the COVID-9*, Professor ZHAO Kejin, Professor and Chair of Department of International Relations, Deputy-Dean of the School of Social Sciences, Deputy Director of Institute for Global Industry, Tsinghua University, China [Online]

16:50-17:00 Book launch *China and a Shared Human Future: Exploring Common Values and Goals*, by Martin Albrow (1/2, see p43-55)

Speeches (3 minutes each):

- *Speech by author of the book*, Professor Martin Albrow FAcSS, Honorary President of Global China Academy, UK [in person]

- *Speech by editor of the book*, Professor Xiangqun Chang FRSA, President and Founding Fellow of Global China Academy; Honorary Professor of University College London (2015-20); Distinguished Professor of Nankai University of China; UK [in person]
- *Reviewer of the above book*, Professor Robin Cohen, Senior Research Fellow at Kellogg College, Emeritus Professor of global and development Studies; Former Director of the International Migration Institute, University of Oxford; Life Fellow of Global China Academy, UK [in person]

17:00 Group photo for all

17:00-18:00 Break

18:00-21:30 Reception: launching new publications and announcing the theme of GCD VIII

Room: Music Room

Chair: Professor Elena Semino, Professor at Department: Linguistics and English Language, Director of ESRC Centre for Corpus Approaches to Social Science (CASS), Lancaster University, UK

18:00-18:45 Drinks and networking

18:45-19:10 Launch of a new book and new journals by Global Century Press

Speeches (3 minutes each):

Introduction to Global Century Press

- *Creating a transcultural hybrid global publisher*, Professor Xiangqun Chang FRSA, President and Founding Fellow of Global China Academy, Editor-in-chief of Global Century Press, Honorary Professor of UCL (2015-20); Distinguished Professor of Nankai University [in person]
- *Global Century Press's model for English and Chinese dual language typesetting*, Mr Mark Lee, Graphic designer and typesetter, Global Century Press [in person]

Book launch of *China and a Shared Human Future: Exploring Common Values and Goals*, by Martin Albrow (2/2, see p43-55):

- *Reviewer of the above book*, Dr Boyi Li, LSE Fellow, Department of Management, the London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE); Member of Global China Academy Council [in person]
- *Reviewer of the above book*, Dr Yan Wu, Associate Professor, College of Arts and Humanities, Swansea University; Member of Global China Academy Council [in person]

Launch of new journals

- *Journal of Chinese for Social Sciences* (JCSS, see p56-63), Dr Dongning Feng, Editor of JCSS; Former Director of SOAS Centre for Translations studies, University of London [in person]
- *Journal of Corpus Approaches to Chinese Social Sciences* (JCACSS, see p64-72)
 - Dr Qing Cao, Associate Professor in the School of Modern Languages and Cultures, Durham University; Member of Global China Academy Council; Executive Editor of the *Journal of Corpus Approaches to Chinese Social Sciences* (JCACSS); [in person]
 - Dr Gavin Brookes, Research Fellow of Department of Linguistics and English Language, at Lancaster University; Executive Editor of the *Journal of Corpus Approaches to Chinese Social Sciences* (JCACSS) [in person]

19:10-19:20 Closing with announcement of the GCD VIII theme (5 minutes each):

- Professor Tony McEnery FAcSS, Council Member, Academy of Social Sciences; Chair of Global China Academy Council and Founding Fellow; Distinguished Professor of English Language and Linguistics at Lancaster University [in person]

- Professor Nora Ann Colton, Director of the Global Business School for Health; Former Pro-Vice-Provost, University College London (UCL) [in person]

19:20 Group photo for all

19:20-22:00 Launching Global China Academy (2/2) at Dinner

Room: Council Room

Chair: Professor LI Wei, Director and Dean of Institute of Education, University College London; Non-executive Chair of Global China Academy Council and Founding Fellow

19:40-20:00 Presentation of certificates to GCA Founding Fellows and GCA Life Fellows

- Presentationer: Mrs Ingrid Cranfield, Chair of Global China Academy Board of Trustees; Honorary Secretary of Global China Academy Council; President of Global Century Press, UK [in person]
- Introductions by Founding Fellows and Life Fellows (1 minute each)
- Video presentations by absent Founding Fellows and Life Fellows, Council members

20:20-20:40 Presentation of certificates to GCA Council members (non-Fellows)

- Presentationer: Professor Xiangqun Chang, President of Global China Academy
- Introductions by GCA Council members (non-Fellows) (1 minute each)
- Video presentations by absent GCA Trustees and Council members (non-Fellows)

21:10-21:30 Networking

- Introductions by GCD VII Speakers, organisers, representatives of organisers, supporters, sponsors and volunteers (1 minute each)
- Video presentations by absent representatives of supporters, sponsors and volunteers

21:55-22:00 Group photo for all and Close

VII Speakers and Chairs' Biographies, Abstracts and Contributions

(in order of appearance)

Opening Session

Chair: Professor Tony McEnery FAcSS, FRSA



Professor Tony McEnery FAcSS, FRSA is the Founding Director of the Corpus Approaches to Social Science (CASS) Research Centre and a Distinguished Professor of English Language and Linguistics at Lancaster University; Council Member of Academy of Social Sciences; Chair of Global China Academy Council and Founding Fellow; Changjiang Chair Professor at Xi'an Jiaotong University. He was previously the Interim Chief Executive, the Chief Accounting Officer, the Deputy Chair of Council, the Director of Research (2016-2018), the Director of the Centre for CASS at the Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC). In addition to that, he also served as the Director of Research at the Arts and Humanities Research Council (AHRC). He is Council Member of Academy of Social Sciences; Chair of Global China Academy Council, and Changjiang Chair Professor of Xi'an Jiaotong University. Besides, he was also the Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences and the Head of Department of the Department of Linguistics and English Language at the Lancaster University. A leading scholar in the field of corpus linguistics, he has published widely on the interrelation between language and social life, notably in the area of the online and print media. His books include *Corpora and Discourse Studies: Integrating Discourse and Corpora* (with Baker 2015) and *Discourse Analysis and Media Attitudes* (with Baker, Gabrielatos and McEnery 2013).

Contributions

- Chairing the Opening session in the morning
- Announcing the launch of Global China Academy (1/2) at the Opening Session
- Presentation of letters of thanks to retired Honorary Presidents at the Opening Session
- Closing address at the Reception
- Receiving a certificate and introducing himself as a GCA Founding Fellow, chair of GCA Council; and chair of GCD VII Organizing Committee at the launch of the GCA (2/2) in the evening
- Participating in the rest of the events

Greetings from Political Circle

Speakers: Mr Dan Chugg and Mr YANG Xiaokun



Mr Dan Chugg is Director North East Asia & China, Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office, UK Government. He was the British Ambassador to Myanmar (Burma) (2018-2021). Prior to that, his previous diplomatic roles include being the Head of the Counter-Daesh Communications Department, Communication Directorate (2015-2018), the Head of the ISIL Taskforce and Iraq Department, Middle East and North Africa Directorate (2014-2015), and a Press Officer and later the Deputy Head of Press Office for the Foreign & Commonwealth Office (2005-2007). Besides that, he has rich experience in Asia, including serving as the Counsellor (Political) in Beijing (2010-2014), the First Secretary (Press and Communications) in New Delhi (2007-2010), and the Vice-Consul (Political) in Hong Kong (2001-2005).

Contributions

- Greetings from the Political Circle
- Participating in the rest of the GCD II



Mr YANG Xiaoguang, Minister of the Embassy of the People's Republic of China in the United Kingdom. He previously served as Counsellor/Deputy Director General, Department of European Affairs, MFA, Counsellor and Minister Counsellor, Chinese Mission to the European Union, Division Director, Department of European Affairs, MFA, Second Secretary and First Secretary, Mission of China to the European Union, Deputy Division Director, Department of European Affairs, MFA, Third Secretary and Second Secretary, Department of Personnel, MFA, Attaché and Third Secretary, Embassy of China in Australia, Desk Officer and Attaché, Department of Consular Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Contribution: Greetings from the Political Circle [online]

Greetings from Academic Circle and Special Address

Speakers: Professor Lord Anthony Giddens and Professor LI Qiang



Professor Lord Anthony Giddens is a renowned contemporary sociologist. He is the former Director and an Emeritus Professor at the Department of Sociology in LSE. He is also a Life Fellow of King's College, University of Cambridge. Giddens's impact upon politics has been profound. His advice has been sought by political leaders from Asia, Latin America and Australia, as well as from the US and Europe. He has an extensive publication record, including *Turbulent and Mighty Continent: What Future for Europe?* (2014), *In Defence of Sociology* (2013), *The Politics of Climate Change* (2011), *Europe in the Global Age* (2007), *The New Egalitarianism* (2005), *The Third Way and its Critics* (2000), *Runaway World: How Globalization Is Reshaping Our Lives* (1999), and *Politics, Sociology and Social Theory: Encounters with Classical and Contemporary Social Thought* (1995). His books have been translated into some 40 languages.

Contributions

- Greetings from the Academic Circle
- Special Address
- Group photo
- Participating in the rest of the GCD VII



Professor Li Qiang is a PhD supervisor of the Department of Sociology, Tsinghua University, and serves as Director of the Institute of Minsheng Economic Research, and Director of the Institute for Contemporary China Studies of Tsinghua University. He used to serve as Dean of the School of Social Sciences and the Department of Sociology, Tsinghua University. Prior to this, he used to teach at Renmin University and hold the post of Dean of the Department of Sociology. His research fields cover social stratification and mobility, applied sociology, urban sociology, and so on. Professor Li was a member of the Social Sciences Committee of the Ministry of Education, a member of the Advisory Committee for State Informatization, a convener of the sixth and seventh Academic Degrees Committee of the State Council, and President of the Chinese Sociological Association. He is the author of more than twenty books, including *Diverse Urbanization and China Development*, *Ten Lectures on Social Stratification and Urban Migrant Workers* and *Social Stratification in China*, as well as more than 260 academic papers. He has also received many academic awards, such as the Ministry of Education's National Award for Outstanding Achievements in Humanities and Social Sciences Research in Higher Education and the "National Social Science Fund Project Outstanding Achievement Award". He is Chinese Chair of Global China Academy Council and Founding Fellow.

Contributions

- Greetings from the Academic Circle [recording]
- Receiving a letter of thanks as a retired Chinese Honorary President at the launch of GCA (1/2), at the Opening session

- Recording a video for the launch of GCA (2/2) in the evening as an absent Chinese Honorary President of GCA; Chinese Chair of the GCA Council & co-chair of GCD VII Organizing Committee

Keynote Speeches

Speakers: Professor Martin Albrow FAcSS and Professor PENG Kaiping



Professor Martin Albrow FAcSS (PhD, University of Cambridge) held the Chair in Sociological Theory in the University of Wales in Cardiff before becoming Professor Emeritus in 1989. Since then, he has held visiting positions in numerous institutions, including the Eric Voegelin chair in Munich, and chairs in the London School of Economics, State University of New York, Stonybrook, the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, Washington DC and the Beijing Foreign Studies University. Currently, he is non-resident Senior Fellow at the Käte Hamburger Center for Advanced Studies “Law as Culture”, Bonn University. In the past he has been founding Honorary President of Global China Academy (until 10th December 2021), President and of the British Sociological Association, Editor of the journal *Sociology* and founding editor of *International Sociology*. He was also Editor of the journal *Sociology* and founding Editor of *International Sociology*, the journal of the International Sociological Association. His first visit to China was in 1987 on an observational tour with the State Family Planning Commission and in recent years he has contributed to the annual Symposium on China Studies with the Academy of Social Sciences and the Ministry of Culture of the PRC. His specialties include social theory, organization theory and Max Weber’s thought, and he is internationally known for his pioneering work on globalization. His *The Global Age: State and Society beyond Modernity* (1996) won the European Amalfi Prize in 1997. Other books include *Bureaucracy* (1970), *Max Weber’s Construction of Social Theory* (1990), *Globalization, Knowledge and Society* (1990, ed. with E. King), the first book with the keyword ‘globalization’ in title (book reviewed by Roland Robertson, *Contemporary Sociology*, Vol. 21, No. 1, Jan. 1992), *Do Organizations Have Feelings?* (1997), *Sociology: The Basics* (1999), *Global Civil Society* (co-editor) in 2006/7, 2007/8 and 2011, *Global Age Essays on Social and Cultural Change* (2014), and *China’s Role in a Shared Human Future: Towards Theory for Global Leadership* (2018) and *China and the Shared Human Future: Exploring common values and goals* (2021).

Topic: China’s place in the World Today

Abstract: The proven durability of the CPC and its success in achieving its first Centenary Goal contrasts with the progressive fragmentation of Western institutions. Socialism with Chinese characteristics, asserting human values and placing limits on technocracy, may best contribute to the reform of global governance by reaching out to those civil society groups in the West who are committed to global missions.

Contributions

- Keynote speech
- Receiving a letter of thanks as a retired Honorary President at the launch of GCA (1/2), at the Opening session
- Speaking at the book launch of *China and a Shared Human Future* (1/2), at the Closing session
- Recording a video for the launch of GCA (2/2) in the evening as an absent Honorary President of GCA and a member of GCD VII’s Organizing Committee



Professor PENG Kaiping is Dean of School of Social Sciences, head of the psychology department at Tsinghua University, and the chair of the Academic Committee of Social Science School in Tsinghua University. He is on the Executive Committee of the International Positive Psychology Association (since 2010), the Executive Chair of the China international Positive Psychology Conference (since 2009). He was previously a member of the American Psychological Association Leadership Council, the director of the department of Social and Personality Psychology of University of California at Berkeley, the co-president of the Fifth International Conference of Chinese Psychologists Worldwide, along with numerous other national and international professional academic services. PENG has published more than 140 journal articles and several monographs. He has re-

ceived several important academic awards and has been the world's most cited young and middle-aged social psychologist in 2007 by American Personality and Social Psychology Association social psychologist. In May 2008, He was appointed as the founding chair and dean of the Psychology Department of Tsinghua University. In 2009, he became an expert with the Recruitment Program of Global Experts.

Topic: Computational Social Sciences for Improving Human Well-being

Abstract: tbc

Contribution: Keynote speech [online]

Panel I Transformations: Society and Environment

Speakers: Professor Jeffrey D. Sachs, Professor Nick Butler, Professor Robert Falkner and Dr. HU Bin



Chair and Discussant: Julia C Strauss

Professor Julia C Strauss is Professor of Chinese Politics at Department of Politics and International Studies, SOAS, University of London. She received a BA in Chinese Language and European History from Connecticut College (1983) and both an MA and PhD from the Department of Political Science at the University of California, Berkeley (1984, 1991). She moved to the Department of Political and International Studies at the School of Oriental and African Studies (SOAS), University of London in 1994. She served as Editor of *The China Quarterly* from 2002-2011 and was promoted to Professor in 2013. She offers courses in Chinese politics and comparative political sociology. She is a member of the Association for Asian Studies, the American Political Science Association, and the Latin American Studies Association. She is Vice-President and Founding Fellow of Global China Academy. She is author of *State Formation in China and Taiwan: Bureaucracy, Campaign, and Performance* (2019), *Strong Institutions in Weak Polities: State Building in Republican China, 1927-1940* (1998). Founding Fellow and Vice-President of Global China Academy

Contributions

- Chairing Panel I Transformations: Society and Environment
- Receiving a certificate and introducing herself as a GCA Founding Fellow, Vice-President of GCA for publications at the launch of the GCA (2/2) in the evening
- Participating in the rest of the events



Professor Jeffrey D. Sachs is a University Professor and Director of the Center for Sustainable Development at Columbia University, where he directed the Earth Institute from 2002 until 2016. He is also President of the UN Sustainable Development Solutions Network and a commissioner of the UN Broadband Commission for Development. He has been advisor to three United Nations Secretaries-General, and currently serves as an SDG Advocate under Secretary General António Guterres. He spent over twenty years as a professor at Harvard University, where he received his B.A., M.A., and Ph.D. degrees. He has authored numerous bestseller books. His most recent book is *The Ages of Globalization: Geography, Technology, and Institutions* (2020). Sachs was twice named as one of *Time* magazine's 100 most influential world leaders and was ranked by *The Economist* among the top three most influential living economists.

Topic: Pandemics and Climate Change: Can They Change US/China Relations for the Better?

Abstract: tbc

Contribution: Speaking at I Transformations: Society and Environment [online]



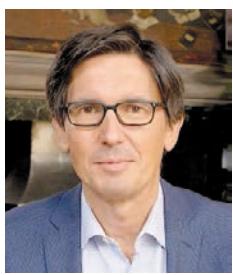
Professor Nick Butler, Visiting Professor and founding Chair of the Policy Institute at King College London, chairs three businesses – Promus Associates, Ridgeway Information and the Sure Chill company which specialises in innovative refrigeration technology. He was also founding Chair of the Policy Institute at Kings. He was previously Group Vice President for Strategy and Policy Development at BP plc, having joined the company in 1977 and subsequently Senior Policy Adviser to Prime Minister Gordon Brown. He is an energy economist specialising in the economic and political aspects of the transition to a lower carbon world. He serves as energy policy adviser at the Cavendish Laboratory in Cambridge and at the Faraday Institution – the entity established by the UK Government to develop energy storage technology including batteries. He is a Vice President of the Hay on Wye Literary Festival. In addition to energy issues his interests include international relations, the future of higher education and European issues. He writes for the *Financial Times*, the *Nikkei Asian Review* and *Prospect* magazine.

Topic: The Governance of the Changing International Energy Market

Abstract: The paper will focus on the potential value of new international governance structures in an international energy market which is gradually shifting from traditional patterns of trade in oil and gas to a more complex structure involving also trade in electricity and potentially hydrogen. It will also take account of the continuing shift in the geography of the market which is increasingly focused on meeting the needs of the countries of Asia – a significant shift from historic patterns of trade which were concentrated on the import requirements of Europe and the United States. The paper will examine the attraction of national policies broadly associated with the concept of self sufficiency and the extent to which such policies are influenced by short term market conditions and threats to immediate security of supply. It will also consider the implications of action to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and the need to verify the delivery of such reductions in the face of threatened tariffs such as the European Union's Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism. The paper will seek to identify the appropriate balance for different countries, including China, between self sufficiency and a reformed and updated system of governance for the sector.

Contributions

- Speaking at Panel I Transformations: Society and Environment
- Introducing himself as a speaker of GCD VII at launch of GCA (2/2) in the evening
- Participating in the rest of the events



Professor Robert Falkner is the Research Director of the Grantham Research Institute on Climate Change and the Environment and an Associate Professor of International Relations at the London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE). He also serves as the LSE's Academic Director of the TRIUM Global Executive MBA programme, an alliance between LSE, NYU Stern School of Business and HEC Paris. Robert holds degrees in politics and economics from Munich University and a doctorate in international relations from the University of Oxford. In 2006-07 he was a visiting scholar at Harvard University, and in 2018 he was appointed Distinguished Fellow at the University of Toronto's Munk School of Global Affairs. His research focuses on global environmental politics, climate policy and international political economy. He has published widely in these areas, including *Environmentalism and Global International Society* (Cambridge University Press, 2021) and *Great Powers, Climate Change and Global Environmental Responsibilities* (co-edited, Oxford University Press, 2022) and *The Handbook of Global Climate and Environment Policy* (Wiley, 2016). His research has been supported by grants from the ESRC, European Commission, MacArthur Foundation, Open Society Foundations, Rockefeller Foundation and Stiftung Mercator, among others.

Topic: China, the US, and International Climate Cooperation in an Age of Geopolitical Rivalry

Abstract: China and the US, the world's largest emitters of greenhouse gas emissions, play a critical role in the implementation of the Paris Agreement's 2C temperature target. Despite their worsening relations, the two powers have recently signalled willingness to collaborate on climate policy in order to prevent catastrophic climate change. Can US-Chinese climate cooperation survive increasing geopolitical rivalry and economic de-coupling? And could climate change provide an opportunity for the two powers to find common ground in international relations? This talk explores how US-Chinese geopolitical conflict impinges on international climate politics.

Contributions

- Speaking at Panel I Transformations: Society and Environment
- Introducing himself as a speaker of GCD VII at launch of GCA (2/2) in the evening
- Participating in the rest of the events



Dr. HU Bin is currently an associate research fellow at the Institute of Climate Change and Sustainable Development of Tsinghua University. His main research fields include environmental and resource economics, climate change and risk management, climate strategy and diplomacy. His papers have been published in top field journals such as the Journal of Insurance Issues and the Environmental and Resource Economics. His article “Climatic variations and the market value of insurance firms” has been awarded the Honorable Mention Award by the Journal of Insurance Issues and the Center for the Study of Insurance Regulation (CSIR) at St. John’s University. He also undertook the research of a number of national and ministries’ projects, and worked as a research consultant for the IMF.

Topic: Towards Carbon Neutrality: Strategies and Challenges in China

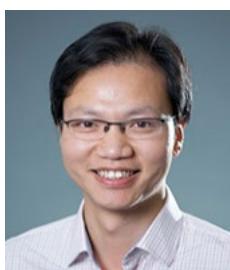
Abstract: As the world’s biggest CO2 emitter and the largest developing country, China faces daunting challenges to peak its emissions before 2030 and achieve carbon neutrality only in 40 years. Three steps are projected: peaking steadily by 2030, reducing carbon dioxide emissions to nearly net zero by 2050 and achieving net-zero emissions of all greenhouse gases before 2060. To comply with the target, a high rate of average annual reduction of CO2 emissions by 9.3% from 2030 to 2050 is a must, which means a huge demand in investment as well, with the investment in energy infrastructure alone equivalent to 2.6% of that year’s GDP. The technological pathway towards carbon neutrality will be highly rely on both conventional emission reduction technologies and breakthrough technologies, and reducing energy demand significantly through shifting consumption patterns. China needs to formulate a long-term development strategy of low greenhouse gas emissions that meets both the Paris Agreement and the long-term goals for domestic economic and social development, with a phased implementation in both its Five-year and the long-term plans.

Contribution: Speaking at Panel I Transformations: Society and Environment [online]

Panel II Digital Security and Geopolitics

Speakers: Professor Madeline Carr, Mr Nigel Inkster, Dr. Xiaobai Shen and Professor RONG Ke

Chair and Discussant: Dr. Boyi Li



Dr. Boyi Li is a Fellow in the Information Systems and Innovation Group. He is interested in ICTs for global development. He works on the relational approach to social innovation, and empirically studies the movements of creative economy and sustainable practices in developing context. Dr. Li currently teaches the theoretical foundations of information systems, Innovating Organisational IT, and Research Design for the MISDI programme. He is a member of Global China Academy Council.

Contributions

- Chairing Panel II Digital Security and Geopolitics
- Speaking at the book launch of *China and a Shared Human Future* (2/2) at Reception
- Receiving a certificate and introducing himself as a GCA Council member (non-Fellow) and General Secretary of GCDs at the launch of GCA (2/2) in the evening
- Participating in the rest of the events



Professor Madeline Carr is Professor of Global Politics and Cyber Security, Dept of Computer Science, Faculty of Engineering Science, University College London, Director of the UK-wide Research Institute in Sociotechnical Cyber Security (RISCS) which looks at the human and organizational factors of cybersecurity. She is also the Director of the Digital Technologies Policy Lab which supports policy making to adapt to the pace of change in society's integration of digital technologies. Her research focuses on the implications of emerging technology for national and global security, international order and global governance. Professor Carr has published on cyber norms, multi-stakeholder Internet governance, the future of the insurance sector in the IoT, cybersecurity and international law, and the public/private partnership in national cyber security strategies. Her book *US Power and the Internet in International Relations* is published by Palgrave MacMillan. Professor Carr was the Co-lead on the Standards, Governance and Policy stream of the UK's £24M PETRAS research hub on the cyber security of the Internet of Things. She is now the lead on the Economics and Law lens of the new PETRAS National Centre of Excellence in Cybersecurity of the IoT. Professor Carr is a member of the World Economic Forum Global Council on the IoT. She is also the Deputy Director of a new Centre for Doctoral Training in Cybersecurity at UCL which focuses on the interdisciplinary nature of these problems.

Topic: The Future of Global Technology Governance

Abstract: While the significance of data to the global economy, critical infrastructure, and the conditions in which we live is undisputed, the “correct” approach to data security governance remains contested. Three distinct approaches have emerged: the US approach, with a focus on the generation of value for the private sector, arguably at the expense of adequate protection for individuals; the Chinese approach, under which content is more closely monitored and the emphasis is on providing public good and governance; and an EU approach, which seeks, concurrently, to protect the privacy of individuals and realize the potential of data to drive economic progress. Within the context of these three dominant approaches, a range of ‘middle powers’ struggle to balance competing interests and values to the extent necessary to derive the greatest benefits from data while mitigating common security risks in the long term. Striving to accommodate political plurality while pursuing the levels of technological interoperability necessary to take full advantage of the opportunities to address common challenges will be key to navigating the geopolitics of digital security over the coming decade.

Contributions

- Speaking at Panel II Digital Security and Geopolitics
- Introducing himself as a speaker of GCD VII at launch of GCA (2/2) in the evening
- Participating in the rest of the events



Nigel Inkster CMG has been Senior Advisor to the International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS) since June 2017. Prior to that he worked full-time at IISS from 2007 first as Director for Transnational Threats and Political Risk then as Director for Future Conflict and Cyber Security. In the latter capacity he was involved in para-diplomatic dialogues on cybersecurity and military cyber stability with China and Russia. He also served from 2017 to 2019 as a Commissioner on the Global Commission on the Stability of Cyberspace. Prior to joining IISS he served for thirty-one years in the British Secret Intelligence Service. From 2004 to 2006 he was Assistant Chief and Director for Operations and Intelligence.

His publications include: *China's Cyber Power* (Routledge, 2016) and *The Great Decoupling: China, America and the Struggle for Technological Supremacy* (Hurst, 2020).

Topic: Digital Security in an Age of Ideological Conflict

Abstract: My presentation will look at the contest between the USA and China for a globally predominant position in digital technologies and consider how their respective aims are driven not just by considerations of national security and national advantage but also by conflicting ideologies. It will look at the challenges and opportunities posed by this reality and the implications for technological progress in cyber technologies and Artificial Intelligence. And it will consider how other states might position themselves within this contest.

Contributions

- Speaking at Panel II Digital Security and Geopolitics
- Introducing himself as a speaker of GCD VII at launch of GCA (2/2) in the evening
- Participating in the rest of the events



Dr. Xiaobai Shen is a Senior lecturer in International and Chinese Business, the University of Edinburgh Business School and Honorary Research Fellow, Shanghai Institute of Science of Sciences, Shanghai Municipal Government; previous Visiting Professor in Beijing University Law School and Tsinghua University Institute of Science, Technology and Society. She is currently co-investigator for the research project on “Isomorphism difference: familiarity and distinctiveness in national science and innovation policies”, a comparative analysis of science and innovation policy-making in China, Denmark and USA, funded by DFF/FSE/FP2; previously, the Principal-Investigator for the research project on *Convergence or differentiation in IP protection strategies and business models?* funded by the AHRC Centre for Digital Copyright and IP Research in China and CREATe, the RCUK Centre for Copyright & New Business Models in the Creative Economy. She was also co-investigator for several large research projects in biotechnology and ICT, including GM technology in China: the ESRC INNOGEN programme, and CIPR – collective intellectual property rights project under PRIME, funded by an EU commission and EU-China ICT Standards partnership. She is Associate Editor of the *Journal of Science and Technology Policy Management*. She is the author of *The Chinese Road to High Technology: the Case of Digital Telecommunications Switching Technology in the Economic Transition* (Palgrave Macmillan 1999). Her current book project is The Imitation Paradox: How China became a leader in digital innovation?

Topic: Digital security challenge – information “virus”, “antigen”, “antibody”, building intellectual immunity

Abstract: This talk focuses on information-related security challenges faced by the world today in the digital age. Borrow WHO’s concept of infodemic, which we define as misleading information. It causes confusion and misunderstanding and leads to risk-taking behaviours that endanger public security. It discusses the need to build intellectual immunity against infodemic at the society level. Today, mobile popularity (penetration rate) has reached over 75% since 2020 worldwide (Statista, 02/06/2021), and globalisation has gained further momentum. Increasing cross-country/region/cultural activities have brought up new challenges given the rapid increasing communication and information exchange through many-to-many, rather than one-to-many broadcasting, fashion. We have observed that false and mal-information, misinformation, disinformation have led to mis-behaviours. We are also concerned that misperception and misunderstanding between different cultures, communities, societies and countries may trigger responses that will result in dangerous conflicts. There is the need to pay attention to “intellectual immunity” at every social level. Social scientists ought to play crucial roles, for example, to help people, especially at grass levels, detect emerging “antigen” and build and enhance the abilities to defend themselves from any infodemic.

Contribution: Speaking at Panel II Digital Security and Geopolitics [online]



Professor RONG Ke is currently the deputy director at the Institute of Economics, School of Social Science at Tsinghua University in China. He earned the Ph.D. from the University of Cambridge having obtained a bachelor’s degree at Tsinghua University. Before joining Tsinghua, he was a senior lecturer at the University of Exeter and Bournemouth University in the UK and a visiting scholar in the Harvard Business School. His current research interests focus on Business/Innovation Ecosystems, Digital Economy, and Data Ecosystems. The articles he has had published are numerous – over 50 refereed articles for journals including the Journal of International Business Studies (UTD24), International Journal of Production Economics, Management Organization Review, Journal of International Management, Group and Organization Management, Technological Forecasting & Social Change and Expert System with Applications. He has been the principal investigator of several research projects sponsored by the National Science Foundation of China and the British Academy, along with leading firms such as Huawei, Bytedance, Haier, Tencent and China Mobile. These projects explore the business ecosystem and platform strategy in several emerging industries in the global

landscape such as digital economy, integrated chips, 3D printing, electric vehicles, smartphone, mobile internet and rideshares in the sharing economy. He has received several awards for his academic work, including the Distinguished Young Scholar of China's elite 'Changjiang Scholars Programme' accolade from the Minister of Education in China. He also serves on the editorial board of the leading journal Long Range Planning, Cross Cultural & Strategic Management and is a member of the Expert Network of World Economic Forum.

Topic: Digital Economy, Global Co-opetition and New Growth Drivers

Abstract: From industrial civilisation to the present digital era, countries have been marching toward the future through competition as well as co-operation. This trend at the same time brings about new growth drivers for economy, including digital infrastructures, consumer internet, the industrial internet of things and the building of a data-oriented factor market. This speech will focus on these new growth drivers for economy and we will look into how they contribute to the development of the digital economy in the context of global "co-opetition".

Contribution: Speaking at Panel II Digital Security and Geopolitics [online]

Panel III Personal Identity, Cultural Identities, State and Corporation

Speakers: Professor Peter van der Veer, Professor Laurence Roulleau-Berger, Professor Carsten Herrmann-Pillath, Dr. Qing Cao and Professor LI Chunling

Chair and Discussant: Professor Peter Schröder



Professor Peter Schröder is Professor of the History of Political Thought at University College London. He is also Vice-President and Founding Fellow of the Global China Academy. He was awarded an MA (1995) and PhD (1999) from Philipps University Marburg, Germany, before he joined UCL in 2001. He was visiting professor at universities in Seoul, Rome and Paris and held numerous senior research fellowships, among others at the Max Weber Center for Advanced Cultural and Social Studies at the University of Erfurt, the Institute for Advanced Studies at Central European University Budapest and the Center for Advanced Studies of the Royal Flemish Academy of Belgium for Science and the Arts. He is an active member of the editorial board of the book series *Staatsdiskurse* at Steiner Verlag Stuttgart, of the European Society for the History of Political Thought and of the research network: *Natural Law 1625-1850. An International Research Project*. He has published widely on the history of political thought. Recent publications include a monograph on *Trust in Early Modern International Political Thought, 1598-1713* (Ideas in Context 116), Cambridge University Press 2017, as well as two edited volumes: *German Translation and Edition of T. Hobbes, Behemoth or the Long Parliament* (Meiner Verlag), Hamburg 2015 and *German Translation and Edition of R. Filmer, Patriarcha* (Meiner Verlag) Hamburg 2019.

Contributions

- Chairing Panel III Personal Identity, Cultural Identities, State and Corporation
- Receiving a certificate and introducing himself as a GCA Founding Fellow and Vice-President for Fellowship at launch of the GCA (2/2) in the evening
- Participating in the rest of the events



Professor Peter van der Veer is Emeritus Director of the Max Planck Institute for the Study of Religious and Ethnic Diversity in Göttingen and Emeritus Distinguished University Professor at Utrecht University. He is an Academician of the Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences. In China he is an Adjunct Professor of Anthropology at Minzu University in Beijing and Member of the International Advisory Board of the Anthropology Department of Yunnan University. He is an anthropologist who specializes in comparative studies of Asian societies. He is Life Fellow of the Global China Academy, UK

Topic: Religious and Secular Identity in China from a Comparative Perspective

Abstract: I address two issues that do not seem to receive enough attention in the discussion of secularism. The first is the question of the secular as rational. This question is raised especially by Max Weber's work on Entzauberung. It relates to secular policies against magic or superstition, especially in communist states. The second issue is that of violence against religious minorities. The relation between minority and majority is crucial in all nation-states and secularism of the state seems an important factor in them. The imperative of modern nationalism is to nationalize religion. This leads to the understanding of some religions as belonging to the civilizational essence, while marginalizing other religions. The very existence of religious difference can be interpreted as a challenge to the unitary state and its developmental mission. Forms of secularism are essential in extending the protection of the state to religious minorities and to differences in beliefs and practices.

Contributions

- Speaking at Panel III Personal Identity, Cultural Identities, State and Corporation
- Recording a video as an absent GCA Life Fellow at the launch of the GCA (2/2) in the evening



Professor Laurence Rouleau-Berger is Research Director at National Center for Scientific Research (France), Professor at Triangle, École Normale Supérieure of Lyon. She received her PhD in sociology in 1982 and her Ph D Supervisor in sociology in 2001 from University Lyon 2. She was Visiting Scholar at the University of California, Berkeley (1997), at the Institute of Sociology, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences in Beijing during one year (2006), and she was a Visiting Professor at the University of Lausanne (Switzerland) (2004), at the University of Beijing (2011), the Shanghai University (2018) and Seijo University (2018), the Tongji University (2019). She has led numerous research programs in Europe and in China in urban sociology, economic sociology, and sociology of migration over thirty years. Since 2006 with Chinese sociologists, more recently with Japanese and Korean ones, she is involved in a epistemological way on the fabric of post-Western sociology paradigm. She is the French director of the International Advanced Laboratory CNRS-ENS Lyon/CASS Post-Western Sociology in Europe and in China. She has published, edited, and co-edited numerous books, a large number of referees articles in French and international sociology journals and books chapters. Among her recent selected books: *Dewesternization of sociology: Europe in the mirror of China*, (2011) translated in Chinese in 2014; *Migration and Gender* (2010); *China's Internal and International Migration*, co-ed. with LI Peilin (2013); *Post-Western Revolution in Sociology: From China to Europe* (2016); *Work and Migration: Chinese Youth in Shanghai and Paris*, with YAN Jun (2017); *The Fabric of Sociological Knowledge*, co-ed. with XIE Lizhong (2017) (in Chinese); *Post-Western Sociology: From China to Europe*, co-ed. with LI Peilin (2018); *Young Chinese Migrants: Compressed Individual and Global Condition* (2021); *Sociology of Migration and Post-Western Theory*, co-ed with LIU Yuzhao (2021). She is Editor-in-chief of the series "Post-Western Social Sciences and Global Knowledge" by Brill Publishers, and of the series "From the East to the West" by ENS Publishers. She is on the editorial boards of several academic journals, including the *Journal of Chinese Sociology*. In 2018 she was awarded the Price Maurice Courant for her scientific research by CNRS, ENS of Lyon and University of Lyon. She was appointed distinguished Professor of 2018 Shanghai University High-End Foreign Expert Program. In 2021 she was appointed Life Fellow at Global China Academy, UK.

Topic: Young Chinese Migration, Compressed Individual and Global Condition

Abstract: In China, strong economic growth over the past four decades, accelerated urbanisation and multiple inequalities between urban and rural worlds have driven the escalation of internal and international migrations. This has occurred in a context of compressed modernity in the sense of Chang Kyung Sup. According to Li Peilin in the history of global modernisation, the internal migration of workers represents a unique phenomenon in the history of Chinese modernization and the creation of "global factories" since the reform and opening of China. Young Chinese migrants have strongly internalised the idea of being the "heroes" of the new Chinese society, if not society in general, and are fascinated by the cult of success and excellence. Internal and international migrations intersect and intertwine to produce economic cosmopolitanisms. Young internal and international migrants from China invent new, local and global economic systems in a local and multi-ethnic society through discreet globalisation, top-down and bottom-up globalisation and intermediary globalisation. Compressed modernity contains the effects of economic and social collisions where social,

economic, moral processes, linked to regimes of premodernity, modernity and postmodernity, clash and hybridise. The resulting forms of individuation are both situational and, as they are active in Western societies, global. Chinese migrant incarnates the Global Individual, what I labelled as the Compressed Individual, a *Homo Sentimentalis* living in an environment of what Eva Illouz refers to as “emotional capitalism”. This individual has internalised the injunction to create a narrative of self-improvement and to become a hero of Chinese society and globalisation. The Compressed Individual is adept at developing strategies to distance, circumvent and resist the injunction to become an adherent of emotional capitalism in intermediate and interstitial spaces where collective grammars of recognition and mutual respect arise. Nevertheless, we all are Compressed Individuals living in different compressed modernity.

Contributions:

- Speaking at Panel III Personal Identity, Cultural Identities, State and Corporation
- Recording a video as an absent GCA Life Fellow at the launch of the GCA (2/2) in the evening



Professor Carsten Herrmann-Pillath is Professor and Permanent Fellow at the Max Weber Centre for Advanced Cultural and Social Studies, University of Erfurt, Germany and Distinguished Visiting Professor at Schwarzman College, Tsinghua University, China, Vice-President and Founding Fellow at Global China Academy. After completing education in economics and sinology at the University of Cologne, between 1992 and 2016 he assumed professorships and chairs in economics, evolutionary/institutional economics and Chinese economic studies at Duisburg University, Witten/Herdecke University and Frankfurt School of Finance and Management. As a visiting professor, he taught at University of Vienna, University of Bonn, Hochschule St. Gallen, University of Tübingen, Tsinghua University Schwarzman College, and many others. His major fields of research are economics and philosophy, institutional change and economic development, international economics and Chinese economic studies. His publications include 500+ academic papers and 20 books, covering a broad cross-disciplinary range in economics, the humanities and the sciences, including recently: *Journal of Economic Methodology*, *Journal of Comparative Economics*, *Journal of Evolutionary Economics*, *Economics & Philosophy*, *European Economic Review*, *Copenhagen Journal of Asian Studies*, *European Journal of Political Economy*, *Ecological Economics* and *Entropy*. His magnum opus on China was published in 2017, building on three decades of research into culture and political economy of China: *China's Economic Culture: The Ritual Order of State and Markets* (Routledge). For decades he has been working on rethinking economics, with the landmark monograph *Foundations of Economic Evolution: A Treatise on the Natural Philosophy of Economics* (Elgar, 2013). In 2020, together with Stephan Bannas, he published a Manifesto on transforming capitalism (in German: *Market Economy: Towards a New Reality*, Schaeffer-Poeschel).

Topic: Glocal China: The Rural Face of Shenzhen

Abstract: For millennia, Chinese cultural identity has been defined as rural. Throughout the 20th century, modernization was conceived as erasing the ‘backward’ and ‘feudal’ faces of rural society, resulting in a lingering crisis of identity. Today, we observe forms of urbanization in which the rural becomes part and parcel of modernizing and globalizing cities, playing together with cultural policies that revive traditional values and ideas, such as Confucianism. The urban villages and shareholding cooperatives of Shenzhen are a case in point, as paradigms of glocalizing Chinese culture.

Contributions

- Speaking at Panel III Personal Identity, Cultural Identities, State and Corporation
- Recording a video as an absent GCA Founding Fellow and Vice-President for European engagement at the launch of the GCA (2/2) in the evening



Dr. Qing Cao is an Associate Professor in the School of Modern Languages and Cultures at University College London. His research focuses on the study of Chinese media and communication with three strands of interest. The first is concerned with the role of the media in transforming traditional China into a modern society. The second is the impact of language use in the media that shapes people’s perceptions of reality, and how they respond to rapid social changes. The third examines mutual media representations between China and the West, focusing on identity reproduction through the image of the other. His central concern in all these strands is the way in which the

mass media impact on the ability of humans to make sense of the world they live in. Previously he completed two British Academy-funded research projects. Both examined the way in which the media actively promote a developmentalist identity of the post-reform China contextualised in the historical drive for an industrialist modernity. His book *China under Western Gaze* is the first book-length study of the British television documentaries' representation of China in the pivotal years of 1980-2000. Drawing on Vladimir Propp's *dramatis personae*, he analysed the mythic and mimetic narratives of the documentary texts and visual images. The book details how the 1980s' fascination with a 'rediscovered' cultural China turned into the 1990s' repulsion of a political China; and how the sudden change in a single decade is intricately linked to the global shift of geopolitics from the cold war to the post-cold war world. He is a member of Global China Academy Council.

Topic: Chinese State Developmentalism and Cultural Heritage

Abstract: This paper considers the relationships between cultural heritage and the Chinese developmental state as a way to understand the driving dynamics of China's rise as an 'alternative modernity'. Illustrating how China has incorporated western tools in improving its capacity for governance, it discusses how Chinese state developmentalism has appropriated neoliberalism. In particular, it explores the role of the traditional concepts of zheng (政, political authority) and zhi (治, governance) in shaping contemporary politics, thus examining the viability of a renewed classical philosophy in underpinning China's future development.

Contributions

- Speaking at Panel III Personal Identity, Cultural Identities, State and Corporation
- Speaking about *Journal for the Study of Corpus Approaches to Chinese Science* at the launch of new journals, at the Reception
- Receiving a certificate and introducing himself as a GCA Council member (non-Fellow) at the launch of GCA (2/2) in the evening
- Participating in the rest of the events



Professor LI Chunling is a Chief Research Fellow of Institute of Sociology of Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS), the Head of the Department of Youth Studies and Education Sociology at the Institute, and the vice chairman of the CASS Center for China Education Development (CCED). She is also Director and professor of Department of Sociology of CASS University. In addition, she has been serving as the vice chairman of China Youth Research Association (CYRA), a standing director of the Chinese Sociological Association (CSA), chairman of Social Stratification and Mobility Research Committee and vice chairman of the Youth Sociology Committee at CSA, and a member of the United Nations Development Programme's (UNDP) Human

Development Report Advisory Board (2019). Her primary research interests are inequality and social stratification, as well as sociology of education and youth studies. She is the author of a dozen books and edited volumes and over one hundred articles and chapters on these issues. Her books include *China's Youth: Increasing Diversity amid Persistent Inequality* (2021), *Handbook of The Sociology of Youth in the BRICS Countries* (2018), *Sustainable Development in Education: Progress and Challenge* (2017), *The Youth and Social Change: A Comparative Study Between China and Russia* (2014), *Experience, Attitudes and Social Transition: A Sociological Study of The Post-1980's Generation* (2013), *Rising Middle Classes in China* (2012), *Gender Stratification and Labor Market* (2011), *Formation of Middle Class in Comparative Perspective: Process, Influence, and Socioeconomic Consequences* (2009), *Theories of Social Stratification* (2008), *Cleavage or Fragment: An Empirical Analysis on the Social Stratification of the Contemporary China* (2005), *Social Mobility in Urban China* (1997).

Topic: Children of the Reform and Opening-up: China's New Generation and New Era of Development

Abstract: China's New Generation, born during the 1980s and 1990s, is a social cohort that has grown up in the era of reform and opening-up. They are simultaneously influenced by and play a critical role in a series of significant historical events in the aftermath of the reform and opening-up. The life course of this generation is intertwined with significant social changes, such as fast economic growth, the one-child policy, education expansion, the rise of the Internet, marketization, industrialization, urbanization, and globalization. These changes greatly affect their living circumstances and opportunities, shaping the generational characteristics while widening the intergenerational gap between them and the previous generations. At the same time,

however, China's New Generation is unable to break the constraints of the social structure. The shared generational identity fails to eliminate the socioeconomic disparities within the generation. In contrast, marketization has strengthened the Chinese class structure through intergenerational transmission. In China's new era of development, promoting equal opportunities and narrowing socioeconomic inequality among the new generation now proves to be a new challenge.

Contribution: Speaking at Panel III Personal Identity, Cultural Identities, State and Corporation [online]

Panel IV Reforming the Institutions

Speakers: Sir Mark Lowcock, Mr. Masood Ahmed, Dr. Colin Bradford, and Dr. ZHENG Lu

Chair and Discussant: Mr Charles Grant



Mr Charles Grant is the Founding Director of the Centre for European Reform since 1996. In January 1998 he left *The Economist* to become the CER's first – and so far only – director. He is the author of numerous CER reports, including *Russia, China and global governance* (2012), *How to build a modern European Union* (2013) and *Relaunching the EU* (2017). He works on, among other subjects, Britain's relationship with the EU, the future of the European Union, EU foreign policy, Russia and China. He is also a member of Board of GCA Trustees. After studying modern history at Cambridge University, Charles took a diploma in French politics at Grenoble University. Returning to London, Grant joined *Euromoney*, the financial magazine, in 1981.

He moved to *The Economist* in 1986, where he wrote about the City. In 1987 he began a series of articles which exposed the County NatWest-Blue Arrow scandal, which led to two Department of Trade and Industry inquiries and a long criminal trial. Charles was a director and trustee of the British Council from 2002 to 2008. He was a member of the international advisory board of the Moscow School of Political Studies (which became the Moscow School of Civic Education) from 2002 to 2015. He is a member of the international advisory boards of the Turkish think-tank EDAM, the French think-tank Terra Nova and the Italian think-tank Aspen Italia. He is on the advisory board of the Turkish think-tank EDAM, of the French think-tank Terra Nova and of the Italian think-tank Aspen Italia. He is a member of the Council of the Ditchley Foundation, of the advisory board of the UCL European Institute, of the Scottish First Minister's Standing Council on Europe, and of the Brexit Advisory Panel of Make UK (formerly the Engineering Employers' Federation). He is a member of Global China Academy Board of Trustees.

Contributions

- Taking part in GCA Board of Trustees meeting at lunch time
- Chairing Panel III Personal Identity, Cultural Identities, State and Corporation
- Recording a video for the launch of GCA (2/2) in the evening as an absent member of GCA Board of Trustees



Sir Mark Lowcock is a Distinguished Non-Resident Fellow at the Center for Global Development. He joined the Center in June 2021 following a 36-year career in international development policy and programme management and global humanitarian issues. His areas of interest include development finance, multilateral reform, governance, the organisation of international development and humanitarian institutions and operational management in fragile and conflict-affected settings.

Sir Mark joined CGD from the United Nations, where he served as Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator between 2017 and 2021. In that role he visited more than 50 countries across the Caribbean, Europe, Africa, Asia, the Middle East, Latin America and the Pacific, and was responsible for the coordination of responses to all the world's major humanitarian crises. He chaired the Inter-Agency Standing Committee through which the UN, the Red Cross family and leading international NGOs coordinate the provision of help and protection to people caught up in disasters and emergencies. From 2011 to 2017 he was the Permanent Secretary of the UK Department for International Development (the longest serving holder of that post), where he supervised a 40% growth in Britain's aid budget and the UK's fulfilment, for the first time, of the UN 0.7% target for

development assistance. Prior to that Sir Mark served in three Director General posts in DFID, covering Corporate Performance and Knowledge Management from 2003 to 2006, Policy and International from 2006 to 2008 and Country Programmes from 2008 to 2011. Between 1985 and 2003 Sir Mark served in a wide variety of posts in DFID (and its predecessor organisation, the Overseas Development Administration), including as Director for Finance and Corporate Performance and in country postings to Malawi, Zimbabwe and Kenya. A British national, Sir Mark was educated in economics, history and business administration at universities in Oxford, London, Warwick and Boston. He is a qualified accountant (Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy). He has written and co-authored opinion articles for *The Washington Post*, the *Financial Times*, *The Guardian*, *The Telegraph*, *The Times*, *Le Monde*, *CNN* and others and frequently appears on television and radio. Living in the UK, he is a Visiting Professor of Practice in the Department of International Development at the London School of Economics and has been a Visiting Fellow at the Blavatnik School of Government at Oxford University.

Topic: Better Institutions for Disasters and Crises: The Response to a Dangerous Divergence

Abstract: The last 60 years has been a development success story. Most people live better (and longer) lives now than at any time in human history. But some are being left behind, and the COVID-19 pandemic has made that worse. That is bad for those who suffer, but it is dangerous for everyone else too. Reformed institutions can help.

Contribution: Speaking at Panel IV Reforming the Institutions [online]



Mr. Masood Ahmed is president of the Center for Global Development. He joined the Center in January 2017, capping a 35-year career driving economic development policy initiatives relating to debt, aid effectiveness, trade, and global economic prospects at major international institutions including the IMF, World Bank, and DFID. Ahmed joined CGD from the IMF, where he served for eight years as director, Middle East and Central Asia Department, earning praise from Managing Director Christine Lagarde as a “visionary leader.” In that role, he oversaw the Fund’s operations in 32 countries, and managed relationships with key national and regional policy makers and stakeholders.

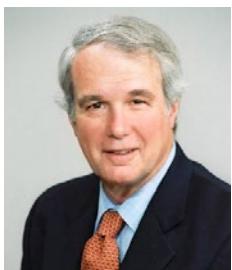
In previous years, he also served as the IMF’s director of External Relations, and deputy director of the Policy Development and Review Department. From 2003-2006, Ahmed served as director general, Policy and International at the UK government’s Department for International Development (DFID). In that role, he was responsible for advising UK ministers on development issues and overseeing the UK’s relationship with international development institutions such as the World Bank. Ahmed also worked at the World Bank from 1979-2000 in various managerial and economist positions, rising to become Vice President, Poverty Reduction and Economic Management. In that role he led the HIPC (heavily indebted poor countries) debt relief initiative, which has to date brought relief from debt burdens to 36 of the world’s poorest nations. Born and raised in Pakistan, Ahmed moved to London in 1971 to study at the LSE where he obtained a BSc Honors as well as an MSc Econ with distinction. He is a UK national. Ahmed is a leading expert on Middle East economics, having served on the Advisory Board of the LSE Middle East Center, as well as on the World Economic Forum’s Global Agenda Council on the Middle East and North Africa.

Topic: Effective Multilateralism in a Time of Great Power Rivalry

Abstract: More and more, we see rising tensions in the relationships between great powers and, consequently, increasing difficulty of international cooperation. These tensions will invariably spill over into multilateralism at a time when multilateral cooperation is greatly needed to address pressing global challenges, including climate change, COVID-19, future pandemics, and more. Given this context, how can multilateral institutions be shaped to best address these strained relationships and shared challenges?

Contributions

- Speaking at Panel IV Reforming the Institutions [in person]
- Introducing himself as a speaker of GCD VII at launch of GCA (2/2) in the evening
- Participating in the rest of the events



Dr. Colin Bradford is the lead co-chair of the China-West Dialogue, a non-resident senior fellow at the Brookings Institution, and a global fellow at the Berlin Global Solutions Initiative. He is a specialist on global governance and the G20, and a leading catalyst for bringing experts into consultations with officials from host governments for the London, Toronto, Seoul, Cannes, Los Cabos, St. Petersburg, and Brisbane G20 Summits. He has edited *Global Leadership in Transition* (2010) and *Global Governance Reform* (2007), and contributed to *The G20 Summit at Five* (2014), Brookings Press books. As a government official, he was a leader in the bringing about the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). As a co-chair of VISION20 (V20) since 2016,

Bradford has convened annual events with Brookings to encourage longer-term strategic thinking for the future. In 2018, he was a member of the T20 Advisory Board for the Argentine G20 Summit. He has also participated in all three Global Solutions Summits (GSS) in Berlin since 2017 and has been named as a GSS Global Fellow for the next three years. Bradford was a political appointee in the Carter and Clinton administrations for six years and served on the staff of the United States Senate for four years. As a development economist, Bradford was a leading voice in pushing for integration of social impacts into economic policy in the early 1990s, when he brought together the OECD, the Inter-American Development Bank and the U.N. Economic Commission for Latin America in several conferences and books forging new paths forward. While he was representing the U.S. in development cooperation coordination, he was a pivotal figure in developing the first set of global goals at the OECD DAC in 1995. In the early 2000s, as a consultant at the World Bank, he forced the transition from divergent approaches to a single set of goals, targets and indicators for 2015, now known as the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Bradford taught international and development economics at Yale University for ten years, at American University for six years and as an adjunct professor at Georgetown University and Johns Hopkins School for Advanced International Studies (SAIS).

Topic: Global Governance Reform and Our Shared Future

Abstract: Narrow parliamentary majorities in the US, Germany, Japan, Italy, France, Canada and other countries are the primary obstacles to actualizing ambitious approaches to addressing systemic social and environmental challenges, not the failure of global mechanisms for multilateral cooperation nor the failure of Biden, Merkel, Draghi, Macron or Trudeau or other leaders to understand the scale and scope of systemic threats. It is the failure of publics in democratic countries to face the future squarely and vote majority representations in their parliaments to legislate and finance ambition that is the central problem. The social divides and the political polarization that follows from them are the major drivers of nationalism that spills over into confrontational geopolitical narratives that weaken global cooperation. Alternative dynamics and frameworks for China-West relations are possible, as revealed by the experience of the China-West Dialogue (CWD) over the last two years. Pluralizing the toxic US-China bilateral relationship by bringing together in the CWD thought leaders from China, the US, the UK, Germany, Italy, France, Japan, Korea and Chile has proven that plurilateral leadership works, that innovative alternative ideas and modalities are possible and that mutual understanding through dialogue across divides can result. Fresh political discourses, innovative interactive dynamics, new modes of policy-making, and creative institution building are necessary to break the domestic and geopolitical constraints on ambition.

Contribution: Speaking at Panel IV Reforming the Institutions [online]



Dr. ZHENG Lu received his Ph.D. from Stanford University and is Associate Professor of Sociology, “RONG” Professor of Data Sciences, Affiliated Professor in Schwarzman College in Tsinghua University and Adjunct Professor of Sociology in Texas A&M University. He is currently a Visiting Scholar of the Harvard-Yenching Institute during the AY2021-22. His main research fields are sociology of finance, computational social sciences, and social governance in China. Dr. ZHENG’s academic papers have appeared in *Strategic Management Journal*, *British Journal of Sociology*, *Social Forces*, *Social Science Research*, *China Quarterly*, *Management and Organization Review*, and *Shehuixue Yanjiu* (*Sociological Research*, the top sociological journal in Mainland China), etc. His books include *Data you need to know about China: Research Report of China Household Finance Survey* (2014, Springer) and *Social Network Analysis: Methods and Examples* (2017, SAGE Publications). Dr. Zheng’s research has won international and national best paper awards across sever-

al disciplines, including one from Shehuixue Yanjiu in 2004, one from the International Association of Chinese Management Research (IACMR) Biennial Conference in 2012, and one from the Chinese Journalism and Communication Association in 2018. Before joining Tsinghua University in July, 2012, he was a tenure-track Assistant Professor at the Department of Sociology at Texas A&M University in the US.

Topic: Good Finance and Good Society: Financial Institutional Reform

Abstract: Finance has emerged as an autonomous and powerful sector that increasingly influences and even dominates other realms of society. The observed outcomes of financialization or financial development are not only waves of financial crises in which national and even global economy are brought to their knees but also alarming increase of income and wealth disparity between the rich and poor. However, finance should not merely be perceived as the manipulation of money but as the management of risk and engine for entrepreneurship and innovation. Drawing on the survey data of CGSS2015, we find, on the one hand, financial development has led to widening income gap and urban residents' material aspirations, which in turn result in a lower level of perceived social equity. On the other hand, our analysis shows that individual participation in the financial market, development of inclusive finance, and a large body of middle class can all mitigate the negative impact of financial development on the sense of social equity. These findings suggest that the financial sector needs institutional reforms to make it more inclusive and serve the goal of common prosperity.

Contribution: Speaking at Panel IV Reforming the Institutions [online]

Closing Session

Chair: Mrs Ingrid Cranfield



Mrs Ingrid Cranfield, BA (Syd), PGCE, QTLS, MSET, FRGS, LLG (Enfield), is the Chair of GCA Board of Trustees, Honorary Secretary of Global China Academy Council, President and Principal Editor of Global Century Press; former Deputy Mayor of the Borough of Enfield. As an author, editor, translator and lecturer, her career began at the Royal Geographical Society, which holds the largest private map library in the world, accessioning maps and advising researchers and writers. She is the author of 13 books and has edited thousands of books, articles and other works, in print and online. She was a Senior Editor on *The Dictionary of Art* (Macmillan Publishers). She taught English to college students and was a lecturer and supervisor of trainee teachers. She

has been a school governor in London for 30 years and is a member of the International Commission on Couple and Family Relations.

Contributions

- Chairing the GCA Board of Trustees meeting at lunch time
- Presentation of certifications to GCA Founding Fellows and GCA Life Fellows at the launch of GCA (2/2) in the evening
- Receiving a certificate and introducing herself as a Honorary Secretary of GCA Council at the launch of the GCA (2/2) in the evening
- Participating in the rest of the events

Speakers: Professor Martin Jacques and Professor ZHAO Kejin



Professor Martin Jacques is the author of the global best-seller *When China Rules the World: the End of the Western World and the Birth of a New Global Order*. It was first published in 2009 and has since been translated into fifteen languages and sold over 350,000 copies. The book has been shortlisted for two major literary awards. A second edition of the book, greatly expanded and fully updated, was published in 2012. His TED talk on how to understand China has had over 4 million views. Martin is a Visiting Professor at Tsinghua University, Beijing; Fudan University, Shanghai; and the Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy, Singapore. Until recently, he was a Senior Fellow at the Department of Politics and International Studies, Cambridge University. He was also a non-resident Fellow at the Transatlantic Academy, Washington DC. He has previously been a Visiting

Professor at Renmin University, the International Centre for Chinese Studies, Aichi University, Nagoya, and Ritsumeikan University, Kyoto. He was a Senior Visiting Research Fellow at the Asia Research Institute, National University of Singapore. He has also been a Senior Visiting Research Fellow at IDEAS, a centre for diplomacy and grand strategy, and a fellow at the Asia Research Centre, both at the London School of Economics. He was formerly the editor of the renowned London-based monthly *Marxism Today* until its closure in 1991 and was co-founder of the think-tank Demos. He has been a columnist for many newspapers, made many television programmes and is a former deputy editor of *The Independent* newspaper. He took his doctorate while at King's College, Cambridge and is Life Fellow at Global China Academy.

Topic: Can We Rise to the Challenge?

Abstract: The four themes chosen for this Conference eloquently summarise the formidable challenge that the world faces over the next several decades. Climate change, social inequality, digital technology, the pandemic, and the crisis of global institutions: each demonstrates that the world as we know it today is unsustainable without radical change. But can the world achieve sufficient cohesion and commitment to rise to the challenge? COP 26 provides ample evidence for both optimists and pessimists. Perhaps the most depressing phenomenon has been the breach in the relationship between China and the US, for which the latter has been overwhelmingly responsible. Solutions require the co-operation of these two great countries. If their relationship had been warm and respectful, COP26 would have been markedly different. If the cold war mentality continues to prevail, if there is an increasingly divided world, a catastrophic scenario is far more likely. After 40 years of growing inequality, the US is showing tentative signs of being willing to address the problem. China is addressing the regulation of tech firms and the challenge of inequality with considerable vigour. There are encouraging signs, but as yet they are too little.

Contributions

- Closing remarks at Closing session of GCD VII
- Receiving a certificate and introducing himself as a GCA Life Fellow and a GCDs Organising Committee member at the launch of GCA (2/2) in the evening
- Participating in the rest of the events from afternoon onwards



Professor ZHAO Kejin is a Professor and Chair of Department of International Relations, Deputy-Dean of the School of Social Sciences, Deputy Director of Institute for Global Industry, Tsinghua University, China. He received his Ph.D in International Relations at Fudan University and worked at the Center for American Studies at Fudan University until 2009 when he moved to Tsinghua University as an associate Professor at Institute of International Studies. He has published more than 100 papers in academic journals and books on such topics as American studies, public diplomacy and China's foreign policy. His current research focuses on soft power, public diplomacy and China's foreign affairs.

Topic: Strong organizational governance: China's governance experience under the impact of the COVID-19

Abstract: The COVID-19 pandemic is a grave crisis facing humanity. Apart from being a medical and public health crisis, the pandemic has evolved into a crisis of governance. Currently, there are two typical and traditional governance models in the world, namely the global governance based on cooperation between countries and those based on certain nations' own initiative. Nevertheless, neither of these has deemed effective in tackling the pandemic. In contrast, the Communist Party of China (CPC) utilises its strong organisational capacity to unite and engage the Chinese people in the prevention and control of the pandemic. Not only did China achieve success in tackling the crisis of pandemic, its economy also saw rapid recovery. This in turn creates a style and model of governance with CPC's remarkable organisational characteristics.

Contribution: Closing remarks at Closing session of GCD VII [online]

Book launch of *China and a Shared Human Future: Exploring Common Values and Goals* (1/2)

Speakers: Professor Martin Albrow FAcSS, Professor Xiangqun Chang FRSA and Professor Robin Cohen



Professor Xiangqun Chang FRSA is President and Founding Fellow of the Global China Academy (GCA), a UK-based independent worldwide fellowship that encourages comprehensive studies on China in the social sciences and humanities; the Editor of the *Journal of China in Global and Comparative Perspectives* (JCGCP), the Editor-in-Chief of Global Century Press (GCP); Distinguished Professor at Nankai University and Honorary Professor at Jilin University. She was Honorary Professor at University College London (2015-20), a Professorial Research Associate at SOAS, University London, a Visiting Professor at University of Westminster, and holder of several Professorships and Senior Fellowships at Peking, Renmin, Fudan and Sun Yat-sen University in China. Her academic publications amount to over three million words (in English and Chinese), including *Guanxi or Li shang wanglai?: Reciprocity, social support networks and social creativity in a Chinese village* (Chinese 2009, English 2010). Based on the above thorough and detailed ethnography of a Chinese village with longitudinal comparisons, and borrowing and adapting Chinese classical and popular usage of *li shang wanglai* (礼尚往来), she has been developing a general analytical concept – ‘reciprocity’ (*lìshàng-wanglai* 互适), the mechanism by which Chinese society and Chinese social relations operate, thereby contributing to existing theories of reciprocity, relatedness, social exchange, social creativity, social interaction, social networks, social capital and transculturality with characteristics of ‘ritual capital’ (礼仪资本), for understanding and governance of global society.

Contributions

- Taking part in the GCA Board of Trustees meeting at lunch time
- Speaking at the book launch of *China and a Shared Human Future* (1/2), at the Closing Session of GCD VII
- Speaking at the Introduction to Global Century Press, at the Reception
- Receiving a certificate and introducing herself as GCA Founding Fellow, President of GCA and Chair of GCDs Organising Committee at the launch of GCA (2/2) in the evening
- Presentation of certifications to GCA Council members (non-Fellows) at the launch of the GCA (2/2) in the evening
- Participating in the rest of the events



Robin Cohen was born in South Africa and has lived in Nigeria, Trinidad and the UK, where he is Emeritus Professor of Development Studies at the University of Oxford and Senior Research Fellow at Kellogg College, Life Fellow at Global China Academy. His initial work on labour movements in Africa, was followed by research on the sociology and politics of developing areas, social identity, migration, transnationalism and globalization. He is best known for being one of a small group of scholars who revived the ancient notion of diaspora in the 1990s and gave it fresh conceptual purchase. His books include *Global Diasporas: An Introduction* (2007); *Global Sociology* (with Paul Kennedy, 2013), *Encountering Difference* (with Olivia Sheringham, 2016) and *Migration: The Movement of Humankind from Prehistory to the Present* (2019). With Nicholas Van Hear, he has developed a utopian solution to mass displacement titled, *Refugia: Solving the Problem of Mass Displacement* (2020).

Contributions

- Speaking at the book launch of *China and a Shared Human Future* (1/2), at the Closing Session of GCD VII
- Receiving a certificate and introducing himself as GCA Life Fellow at the launch of the GCA (2/2) in the evening
- Participating in the rest of the events

Reception: Launching New Publications and Announcing the Theme of GCD VIII

Chair: Professor Elena Semino



Professor Elena Semino FAcSS, FRSA is Professor at Department: Linguistics and English Language, Director of the ESRC Centre for Corpus Approaches to Social Science, a Professor of Linguistics & English Language at Lancaster University, a Visiting Professor in the Faculty of Foreign Languages at Fuzhou University in China, an Associate Editor of the journal *Metaphor and Symbol*, a Fellow of the RSA and a Fellow of the Academy of Social Sciences. She was also previously the Head of the Department of Linguistics and English Language at Lancaster (2011-2014 and 2015-2018). She is author of *The Routledge Handbook of Metaphor and Language* (2017), *Stylistics* (2011), co-author of *Social care in UK public discourse* (2020), *Metaphor, Cancer and the End of Life: A Corpus-based Study* (2018), *Figurative language, genre and register* (2013).

Contributions

- Charing Reception: Launching New Publications and Announcing the theme of GCD VIII
- Introducing herself as a head of co-organizer and an Organizing Committee member of GCD VII at launch of GCA (2/2) in the evening
- Participating in the rest of the events

Introduction to Global Century Press

Speakers: Professor Xiangqun Chang (see Closing session) and Mr Mark Lee



Mr Mark Lee is an editorial graphic designer at Global Century Press. He has worked for twenty years in academic, trade and STEM areas for publishers across the world, including Routledge, Wiley and Blackwell Publishing. In addition to his graphic design and typesetting work on dual language transcultural products with Global Century Press, he is the art director for Equinox Publishing, and a director of 'Artful – Make It Happen', a social enterprise that combines identifying and creating opportunities for community engagement with support and professional development for artists and makers. He is also an artist and printmaker who works in digital and traditional media.

Contributions

- Speaking at the Introduction to Global Century Press, at the Reception
- Introducing himself as a speaker of the Reception at launch of GCA (2/2) in the evening
- Participating in the rest of the events

Book launch of *China and a Shared Human Future: Exploring Common Values and Goals* (2/2)

Speakers: Dr. Boyi Li (see Panel II) and Dr. Yan Wu



Dr. Yan Wu is an Associate Professor in Media and Communication Studies, Swansea University. Her research interests focus on the social impacts of digital media and communication in China and digital inclusivity for sensory impaired users. Her publications appear in journals such as *New Media and Society*; *Global Media and China*; *International Journal of Digital Television, Modern Communication* and as book chapters in *Media and Public Sphere* (Palgrave Macmillan 2007), *Climate Change and Mass Media* (Peter Lang 2008), *Migration and the Media* (Peter Lang 2012), and *Public Diplomacy and the Politics of Uncertainty* (Palgrave Macmillan 2021). She is a member of Global China Academy Council

Contributions

- Speaking at the book launch of *China and a Shared Human Future* (2/2) at Reception

- Receiving a certificate and introducing herself as a GCA Council member (non-Fellow) at the launch of GCA (2/2) in the evening
- Participating in the rest of the events

Launch of New Journals

Speakers: Dr. Dongning Feng, Dr Qing Cao (see Panel III), and Dr Gavin Brookes



Dr. Dongning Feng, UK based sociolinguist and expert in translation studies, Co-Editor of *Journal of Chinese for Social Science* (JCSS), examines the use of the Chinese language in context and draws academic attention to the usefulness and validity of existing translated texts and language usage in Chinese social science. He was a Senior Lecturer in Translation Studies in the Department of Linguistics of the School of Languages, Cultures and Linguistics, SOAS, University of London, former Director of the SOAS Centre for Translation Studies and a member of the SOAS China Institute. His research interests are in the sociological approach to translation studies, politics and translation, critical discourse analysis and translation studies, translator's autonomy, translation and cultural studies, qualitative methodology in translation studies, pragmatics and subtitling, cognitive approach to interpreting studies and Chinese area studies .

Contributions

- Speaking about *Journal for the Study of Chinese Sciences* at the launch of new journals, at the Reception
- Introducing himself as a speaker of GCD VII at the launch of GCA (2/2) in the evening
- Participating in the rest of the events



Dr. Gavin Brookes is a Corpus Linguist and Discourse Analyst with a particular interest in health communication. He is Associate Editor of the *International Journal of Corpus Linguistics* (John Benjamins), Co-Editor of the “Corpus and Discourse” book series (Bloomsbury, with Michaela Mahlberg), a member of the Arts and Humanities Research Council (AHRC) Advisory Board, a member of the AHRC Peer Review College, a member of the Executive Committee of the British Association for Applied Linguistics (BAAL) and the Convenor of BAAL’s Corpus Linguistics Special Interest Group. He also serves on the Editorial Boards of the following journals: *Applied Corpus Linguistics*, *Research in Corpus Linguistics*, *Qualitative Health Communication*, and *Languages, Texts and Society*, and *Journal for the Study of Corpus Approaches to Chinese Science*.

Contributions

- Speaking about *Journal for the Study of Corpus Approaches to Chinese Science* at the launch of new journals, at the Reception
- Introducing himself as a speaker of GCD VII at launch of GCA (2/2) in the evening
- Participating in the rest of the events

Closing Address with Announcement of the GCD VIII theme

Speakers: Professor Tony McEnery (see Opening session) and Professor Nora Ann Colton



Professor Nora Ann Colton is Director of the UCL Global Business School for Health (GBSH). She is a health and international development economist specialised in the Middle East. She speaks Arabic and publishes on issues relating to globalisation and health in the MENA region. Previously, she was the Joint Director of Education at UCL Institute of Ophthalmology and Moorfields Eye Hospital NHS Trust and UCL Pro-Vice Provost (Postgraduate Education). Nora has also been the Deputy Vice Chancellor (Academic) at the University of East London where she oversaw all academic affairs as well as Dean of the Royal Docks Business School. She is a Principal Fellow

of the Higher Education Academy. She serves as a nonexecutive and trustee on a number of boards including Higher Education Statistical Agency UK, Royal National Institute for the Blind, and Vision Aid Overseas. She has been a visiting Professor at American University in Beirut and the University of Electronic Science and Technology in Chengdu, China.

Contributions

- Closing address at the Reception
- Introducing herself as a speaker of the Reception and a head of co-organizer of the GCD III at the launch of GCA (2/2) in the evening
- Participating in the rest of the events

Launch of Global China Academy

Chair: Professor Wei Li



Professor Wei Li FAcSS FRSA is Director and Dean of the UCL Institute of Education, University College London. His main research interest is in the broad area of bilingualism and multilingualism, which includes bilingual and multilingual first-language acquisition (BAMFLA), early second-language acquisition (ESLA), speech and language disorders of bilingual and multilingual speakers, the pragmatics of code-switching, bilingual education and intercultural communication. His current work focuses on the creativity and criticality of multilingual speakers. He is also interested in Asian philosophies (especially Confucius, Taoist and Buddhist philosophies) and linguistic pragmatics, the concept of 'self' in different cultures, and the application of Conversation Analysis to intercultural and cross-lingual professional communication. His research interests connect with other disciplines and research areas, including diaspora studies, cultural memory, anthropology, qualitative psychology and cognitive science. Professor Li is Principal Editor of the *International Journal of Bilingualism* (Sage) and *Applied Linguistics Review* (De Gruyter), Co-editor of *Chinese Language and Discourse* (Benjamins) and *Global Chinese* (De Gruyter) and book series editor for the *Guides to Research Methods in Language and Linguistics* (Wiley-Blackwell), *Contemporary Applied Linguistics* (Bloomsbury) and *Language Policies and Practices in China* (De Gruyter). He is Founding Fellow and Non-Executive Chair of Global China Academy Council

Contributions

- Participating in the Reception
- Chairing Launch of Global China Academy (2/2) in the evening
- Receiving a certificate and introducing himself as a GCA Founding Fellow, Non-Executive Chair of GCA and Organising Committee member at the launch of the GCA (2/2) in the evening

VIII Participants

(In alphabetical order)

In person

- Professor Martin Albrow FAcSS, Honorary President of Global China Academy, UK
- Mr Masood Ahmed, President at the Centre for Global Development, Washington DC
- Ms Theresa Booth, Director of the Chopsticks Club (tbc)
- Dr Gavin Brookes, Research Fellow of Department of Linguistics and English Language, at Lancaster University; Executive Editor of the *Journal of Corpus Approaches to Chinese Social Sciences* (JCACSS)
- Professor Nick Butler, Founding Chair of Kings Policy Institute, King College London
- Dr Qing Cao, Associate Professor in the School of Modern Languages and Cultures, Durham University
- Professor Madeline Carr, Director of the UK-wide Research Institute in Sociotechnical Cyber Security (RISCS), Faculty of Engineering Science, UCL
- Professor Xiangqun Chang FRSA, President of Global China Academy; Honorary Professor of University College London (2015-20); Distinguished Professor of Nankai University of China; UK
- Ms Qiuyang Chen, Ph.D. candidate at the Department of History, Warwick; BPCS, UK
- Mr Sven CHENG, H20 Studio, Animation/Film/Producer
- Mr Dan Chugg, Director North East Asia & China, Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office, UK Government
- Professor Robin Cohen, Senior Research Fellow at Kellogg College, Emeritus Professor of global and development Studies; Former Director of the International Migration Institute, University of Oxford, UK
- Ms H-J Colston, Co-Director of the Chopsticks Club (tbc)
- Professor Nora Ann Colton, Director of the Global Business School for Health; Former Pro-Vice-Provost, University College London (UCL)
- Mrs Ingrid Cranfield, Chair of GCA's Board of Trustees; President of Global Century Press, UK
- Dr Robert Falkner, Associate Professor of International Relations, Research Director of the Grantham Research Institute on Climate Change and the Environment, the London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE), UK
- Dr Dongning Feng, Editor of JCSS; Former Director of SOAS Centre for Translations studies, University of London
- Professor Lord Anthony Giddens, former Director of the London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE), UK
- Mr Charles Grant, Director of Centre for European Reform; Former Trustee of the British Council; Member of GCA's Board of Trustees
- Mr Philip Hao, Director of Global Education Comparative Study Center (LwB-GEx), Global China Academy; CEO of UVIC Group and Learning without Borders (LwB), UK (tbc)
- Ms Chunhua Huang, Chevening Scholar, the Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO); University of Edinburgh, UK

- Mr Nigel Inkster, Senior Adviser for Cyber Security and China, former Director of Future Conflict and Cyber Security at the International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS)
- Professor Martin Jacques, Senior Fellow at the Department of Politics and International, University of Cambridge
- Mr Mark Lee, graphic designer and typesetter, Global Century Press
- Mrs Sarah Lee BA(Hons) DipILM, MCLIP, PGCE, Chartered Librarian, Global Century Press
- Dr Boyi Li, LSE Fellow, Department of Management, the London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE); Council Member of Global China Academy
- Professor LI Wei, Director and Dean of Institute of Education, University College London; Non-executive Chair of Global China Academy Council
- Ms MA Xiaoying, MA student in Material and Visual Culture, University College London (UCL)
- Professor Tony McEnery FAcSS, Council Member, Academy of Social Sciences; Chair of Global China Academy Council; Distinguished Professor of English Language and Linguistics at Lancaster University
- Mr Barnaby Powell, Council Member, Society for Anglo-Chinese Understanding, UK
- Ms Zoe Reed, Chair, Society for Anglo Chinese Understanding (SACU)
- Professor David Parkin FBA, Emeritus Professor, Fellow All Souls College, Former Head Anthropology and Museum Ethnography, University of Oxford. Honorary Professorial Fellow, School of Oriental and African Studies, London University
- Professor Peter Schröder, Department of History and UCL European & International Social & Political Studies, University College London
- Professor Elena Semino, Director of ESRC Centre for Corpus Approaches to Social Science (CASS), Lancaster University
- Professor Julia C Strauss, Department of Politics and International Studies, SOAS, University of London; former Editor of the China Quarterly, UK
- Mr Hugo Tai, MPhil Politics Candidate at University of Oxford; President of British Postgraduate Network for Chinese Studies (BACS)
- Dr Frances Wood, former head of the Chinese department at the British Library and Sinologist, UK
- Dr Yan Wu, Associate Professor, College of Arts and Humanities, Swansea University; Council Member of Global China Academy
- Mr Xiaocheng Xie, Manager, Cypress Book UK Ltd, UK
- Mr YANG Bo, PhD Candidate, Department of Anthropology, University College London, UK
- Mr ZHANG Ning, Department of Culture, Film and Media, University of Nottingham; BPCS, UK
- Ms ZHANG Ruiyu, MA student in Ethnographic and Documentary Film, University College London (UCL)

Online

- Dr Colin Bradford, Non-resident Senior Fellow – Global Economy and Development, Brookings Institution, US
- Dr Yuan Cheng, Country Head of Russell Reynolds Associates Greater China; Member of the Board of Trustees, Global China Academy]
- Dr Thomas Clarke, Principal Teaching Fellow, Department of Electrical & Electronic Engineering, Imperial College London

- Professor Carsten Herrmann-Pillath, Professor and Permanent Fellow at the Max Weber Centre for Advanced Cultural and Social Studies at Erfurt University, Germany
- Dr HU Bin, Associate Research Fellow at the Institute of Climate Change and Sustainable Development, Tsinghua University
- Professor LI Chunling, Professorial Research Fellow, Institute of Sociology, Chinese Academy of Social sciences; Director of Youth and Social Issues Research Office
- Sir Mark Lowcock, Visiting Professor at the London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE); Former Head of the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
- Professor PENG Kaiping, Dean of Faculty of Social Science, Executive Vice-Director of the Institute for Global Industry, Tsinghua University, China
- Professor RONG Ke, Deputy Director of Institute of Economy, School of Social Sciences, Tsinghua University
- Professor Laurence Roulleau-Berger, Research Director at the National Centre for Scientific Research (CNRS)]
- Dr Xiaobai Shen, Senior Lecturer, Business School, University of Edinburgh; Associate editor of the Journal of Science and Technology Policy Management UK
- Professor Jeffrey Sachs, Director of Center for Sustainable Development Columbia University, USA
- Professor Peter van der Veer, Professor and Director of the Study of Religious and Ethnic Diversity, Max Planck Institute, Germany
- Mr YANG Xiaoguang, Minister-Counsellor of the Embassy of the People's Republic of China to the UK
- Professor ZHAO Kejin, Deputy Dean of School of Social Sciences; Deputy Director of the Institute for Global Common Development, Tsinghua University, China

Recording

- Professor BING Zheng (邴正), Former vice President of Jilin University; Vice President of Chinese Sociological Association, China
- Mr Yan Chen, China–Europa Forum, France
- Professor Paul Chilton, Professor Emeritus, Department of Linguistics and English Language, Lancaster University, UK
- Mr DU Yichao, PhD Candidate of University College London; Director of Wuxi New Culture Institute
- Professor Prasenjit Duara, Distinguished Professor and the Oscar Tang Chair of East Asian Studies, Duke University, USA
- Professor Stephan Feuchtwang, Emeritus Professor of Department of Anthropology, the London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE), UK
- Professor GU Yueguo (顾曰国), Emeritus Professorial Research Fellow, Institute of Linguistics, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences; Chief Expert of the Key Laboratory of Artificial Intelligence and Human Language, Beijing Foreign Studies University
- Professor Kwang-Kuo Hwang (黃光國), Emeritus Professor of Personality and Social Psychology, Department of Psychology, National Taiwan University, Taiwan•
- Professor Maria Jaschok, Senior Research Associate, Contemporary China Studies, University of Oxford
- Mr JIANG Biao, M.Y.Union Software Company, and Xueshuwan (Academic Harbour), China

- Professor KOMAI Hiroshi, a Japanese sociologist and Emeritus Professor, University of Tsukuba, Ibaraki, Japan
- Professor LI Qiang, Lifetime Professor and Former Dean of School of Social Sciences, Tsinghua University, China; Chinese Chair of Global China Academy Council
- Ms LI Xia, Institute for Global Industry, Tsinghua University, China
- Professor LIU Shaojie, Research Centre for Studies of Sociological Theory and Methods, Renmin University of China
- Professor Manoranjan Mohanty, Emeritus Professor of Council for Social Development, Former Director of the Institute of Chinese Studies, Editor of Social Change, India
- Professor Charles Sampford, Foundation Dean of Law and Research Professor in Ethics, Griffith University; Director, IEGL, The Institute for Ethics, Governance and Law, the initiative of the United Nations University, Australia
- Mr SONG Yiping, Xueshuzhi (Academic Unwavering), China
- Professor Shigeto Sonoda, Professor of sociology and Asian studies of the Interfaculty Initiative for Information Studies and Institute for Advanced Studies at the University of Tokyo, Japan [recording]
- Professor Bettina Gransow-van Treeck, Institute of East Asian Studies, Graduate School of East Asian Studies, Free University of Berlin, Germany
- Professor Wolfgang Teubert, Emeritus Professor of Department of English Language and Linguistics, University of Birmingham; founding editor of International Journal of Corpus Linguistics, UK
- Professor XIE Lizhong, Director of Research Centre for Social Theory, Peking University, China; Chinese President of Global China Academy, UK
- Professor Chenggang Xu, Honorary Professor, University of Hong Kong; Visiting Professor, Imperial College and the London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE), UK
- Professor ZHANG Xiaodong, Dean of Institute of Innovation and Entrepreneurship, Nanjing University of Finance & Economics; ECO of Agile Think Tank, China; Chinese Non-Executive Chair of Global China Academy Council
- Mr ZHAO Daxin, China National Publications Import & Export Co.Ltd, China
- Dr ZHAO Yizhang, Associate Professor of Department of Sociology, Tsinghua University, China
- Professor ZHU Guanglei (朱光磊), Vice-President of Nankai University; Vice-President of the Chinese Association of Political Science, China

IX Launching a new book and journals by Global Century Press

Global Century Press

Global Century Press (GCP company No.: 8892970), founded in 2015, is a subsidiary trading company of Global China Academy (GCA). It is the first publisher in the world dedicated to publishing social scientific and humanities academic and popular books bilingually, focusing on studies of China in comparative perspective, Chinese perspectives of the world or human knowledge, and non-Chinese perspectives of China in a global context. It publishes a range of publications, from academic journals, edited volumes, selected conference papers and theme-based articles, to research monographs, book series, teaching and learning materials on Chinese for social sciences, and reference books, printed mostly in colour. The works are published in various forms, such as print, electronic versions, video, audio, on the internet and on the mobile internet.

GCP has DOI authorization. Any single article with a DOI number includes relevant information, presented in the form of a “sandwich”, preceded by front matter such as the Preface, and followed by the end matter such as the references. The exception to this is the General Preface, which is presented in the form of a “pizza”, topping the front matter.

Website: <http://www.globalcenturypress.com>

GCP creates a unique feature for dual-language service with global and transcultural perspectives

English and Chinese dual-language information is given in all journals and books published by GCP. The book *China and the Shared Human Future: Exploring Common Values and Goals*, by Martin Albrow (to be launched at the GCD VII) is in English, and has dual-language information at the end of the book to assist Chinese readers. Similarly, two journals to be launched at the GCD VII are in Chinese, and this brochure includes basic material in English (p52-67) to help non-Chinese speakers appreciate the endeavours that are going on in this field outside the English-speaking world.

Currently, GCP publishes three cutting-edge academic journals and six book series that encourage the study of China in global and comparative perspectives. These transcultural products demonstrate how the GCA makes contributions to global academia and participates in building a shared common future. The extended sections called ‘About the book series’ and ‘Other book series published by GCP’ provide readers with a bigger picture beyond the book” (p45-55).

We use a world map as a background for the GCD Preceedings and all journals covers with different and contrasting versions of the design, JCGCP has three horizontal bars of colour, JCSS and JCACSS feature —‘black on white’ and ‘white on black’— treatments on the front and back covers. Together they illustrate our main theme of ‘global and comparative perspectives’.

The covers of all the book series feature paintings carefully selected from the many works by French artist François Bossière, the husband of Professor Shuo Yu, a Chinese-French historical anthropologist, who coined the concept of ‘transcultural generativity’ (JCGCP, vol. 1, 2015). They both have a great deal of transcultural experiences between Chinese and Western cultures, which are expressed through these paintings. Each image is like a dialogue between China and the West that reflects upon the theme of the book series.

GCP style rules for rendering Chinese-English dual languages

- GCP adds a section called ‘Dual language information from Global Century Press’ at the end of every DOI piece in each journal or book. It includes ‘About this Journal’ and ‘More from Global Century Press’. This kind of Chinese-English dual language service provides essential information about a particular volume of a journal, or a book within a series produced by GCP.
- In English versions, the English text is shown at the top and the Chinese text below, on all book covers and on the copyright page. In Chinese versions, Chinese is shown at the top and English below.
- Choosing from over one thousand possible typefaces, GCP uses the Times New Roman and FZ-Kai-Z03 typefaces for typesetting in English and Chinese versions respectively. This forms GCP’s Chinese and English dual language typesetting style. When Chinese occurs in the English version or English in the Chinese version, the InDesign software enables us to use composite fonts.

- The Times New Roman typeface cannot display certain Chinese pinyin characters in a standardized Chinese way. For example, the ‘á’ in pinyin ‘diyuán’ (地缘geography) looks different to the á in italic ‘diyuán’. This letter always appears the same in the roman or italic instances of the GB-PINYIN-D font commonly used in the Chinese publishing industry. Nevertheless, GCP still uses Times New Roman to represent pinyin characters.
- GCP is in the process of unifying style rules for our Chinese and English dual language typesetting, including headings, punctuation marks, spaces, etc. For example, the size of all Chinese punctuation is larger than their equivalents in Times New Roman. We use the Microsoft KaiTi typeface’s punctuation marks to adjust awkward spaces between English words and Chinese characters.

GCP style rules for Chinese names

- Normally a Chinese surname (or family name) is composed of a single Chinese character (e.g. Zhao, Qian, Sun or Li), and occasionally two Chinese characters (e.g. Ouyang).
- In common usage, Chinese names are written surname first (typically shorter), followed by first names (typically longer because they are composed of two Chinese characters, e.g. Wang Laowu, sometimes with ‘-’ in the middle).
- In practice, overseas Chinese always put their surnames last, in accordance with English name order, e.g. Laowu Wang. Some Chinese first names are composed of a single character, e.g. Zhang San, or ZHANG San.
- Some names that have used Webster’s Pinyin (such as Fei Hsiao-tung) are mainly displayed in Chinese Pinyin (e.g. Fei Xiaotong), and are both formats are listed when an article or work is first cited, e.g. ‘Fei Xiaotong (Fei Hsiao-tung)’.
- The English names of overseas Chinese of non-mainland origin are affected by dialects, and some have English names. If possible, as many different names as possible are listed when they first appear in an article or work. For example, JIN Yaoji’s English name is usually Ambrose King Yeo-Chi or Ambrose King, and sometimes the Chinese pinyin Jin Yaoji or Yaoji Jin.
- In Global Century Press publications, if you see a surname in front of first names, you can assume that person is mainland Chinese. All Chinese names are written in pinyin form, which is not italicized, as are names of places, e.g. Beijing or Shanghai.
- There are exceptions, as individuals sometimes present their names in their own way, which is acceptable.

Main outcomes of the GCD VII

- Through transcultural dialogue, to arrive at a better response to the new challenges of global governance, including mutually beneficial cooperation and possibilities for symbiosis, coexistence and prosperity.
- To promote collaboration between academic research institutions and think tanks in China and other countries and regions; to establish collaborative mechanisms on common concerns of academic interest, theories and methods focusing on ‘global and China’.

Academic publications to be published by Global Century Press (GCP)

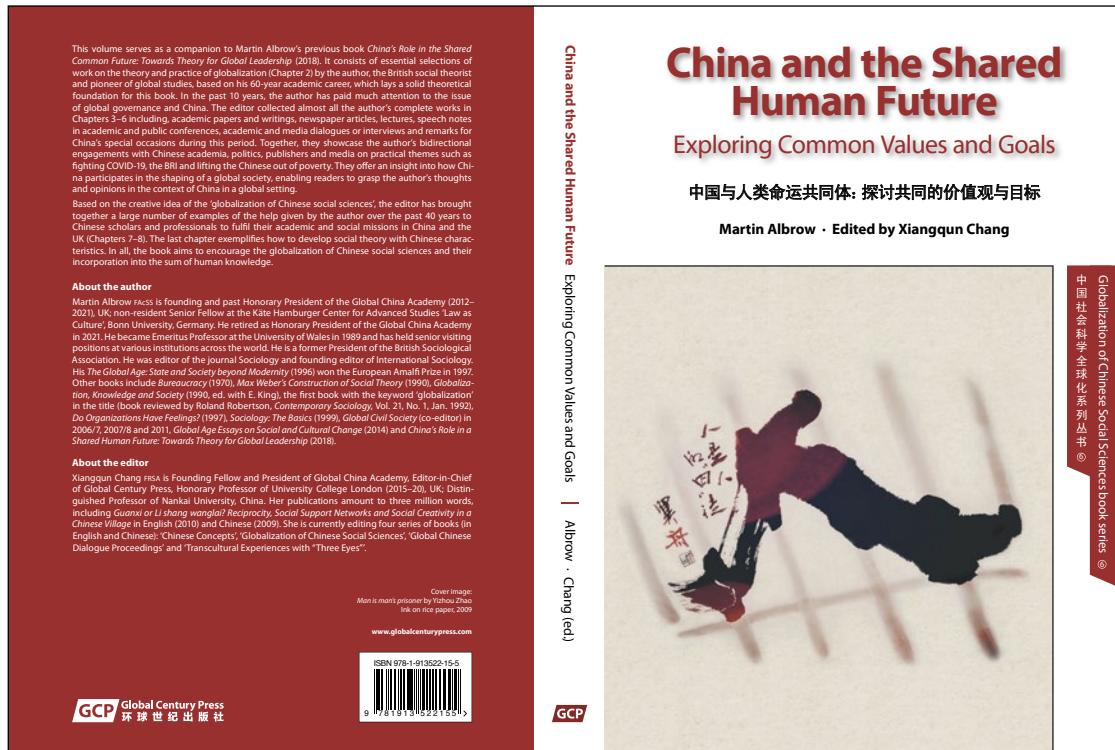
After revision, the notes of speeches and discussions will be included in following academic journals and proceedings. The basic information is provided in related sessions:

- *Journal of China in Global and Comparative Perspectives* (JCGCP, in English and Chinese). The English edition was launched at the 2nd Global China Dialogue on the 23rd November, 2015, at the British Academy, see p73-96
- *Journal of Corpus Approach to Chinese Social Sciences* (JCACSS, in Chinese; the English edition is in preparation), see p64-72
- *Journal of Chinese for Social Sciences* (JCSS, in Chinese), see p56-63
- *Global China Dialogue Proceedings* (GCDP, in English and Chinese), see p97-100

Global Century Press’s launch of a new book and new journals (see pages 17-18)

Launching *China and a Shared Human Future: Exploring Common Values and Goals*

By Martin Albrow



Abstract and about the author

About the book

When the Chinese edition of Martin Albrow's previous book, *China's Role in the Shared Common Future: Towards Theory for Global Leadership* (2018), was being published by Commercial Press of China in 2020, both China and the world were engulfed in the COVID-19 crisis. The pandemic increased the international community's dissatisfaction with, and misunderstanding of, China. To resolve these misunderstandings and to help the West further understand China and the world with common values and goals, the editor, Xiangqun Chang, collected Albrow's relevant academic papers and writings, newspaper articles, lectures, speech notes in academic conferences at home and abroad, and media interviews. Together, they showcase Albrow's bidirectional engagements with Chinese academia, politics, publishers and media covers nearly four decades.

This volume, *China and the Shared Human Future: Exploring Common Values and Goals*, serves as a companion to Albrow's previous book. It covers nine themes: a shared common future; fighting the COVID-19; raising the Chinese out of poverty; the Belt & Road Initiative; China and global governance; globalization theory and practice; towards a social theory with Chinese characteristics; and academic and social missions for Chinese scholars in China and in the UK.

Combining these themes, this book includes related previously published journal articles and book chapters, so that readers can objectively grasp the academic thoughts and opinions from Albrow's global studies. The book also incorporates relevant media interviews to illuminate the background to Albrow's speeches and ideas, and offer an insight into how China participates in the shaping of a global society. The last two chapters of this book introduce how the author, a Western scholar, helps Chinese scholars, at home and abroad, to fulfill their academic and social missions for encouraging the globalization of Chinese social sciences.

About the author

Martin Albrow FAcSS, Emeritus Professor in the University of Wales; held senior visiting positions in Munich, the London School of Economics, State University of New York, Stonybrook, the Woodrow Wilson International Center in Washington DC and the Beijing Foreign Studies University. Currently, he is non-resident Senior Fellow at the Käte Hamburger Center for Advanced Studies “Law as Culture”, Bonn University. In the past he has been President and Honorary Vice-President of the British Sociological Association, Editor of the journal *Sociology* and founding editor of *International Sociology* and founding Honorary President of Global China Academy. His specialties include social theory, organization theory and Max Weber’s thought, and he is internationally known for his pioneering work on globalization. His *The Global Age: State and Society beyond Modernity* (1996) won the European Amalfi Prize in 1997. Other books include *Bureaucracy* (1970), *Max Weber’s Construction of Social Theory* (1990), *Globalization, Knowledge and Society* (1990, ed. with E. King), the first book with the keyword ‘globalization’ in title (book reviewed by Roland Robertson, *Contemporary Sociology*, Vol. 21, No. 1, Jan., 1992), *Do Organizations Have Feelings?* (1997), *Sociology: The Basics* (1999), *Global Civil Society* (co-editor) in 2006/7, 2007/8 and 2011, and *Global Age Essays on Social and Cultural Change* (2014). *China’s Role in a Shared Human Future: Towards Theory for Global Leadership* (2018).

About the editor

Xiangqun Chang FRSA, is President of Global China Academy, Editor-in-Chief of Global Century Press. Editor of *Journal of China in Global and Comparative Perspectives*; Honorary Professor of University College London (UCL 2015-20). Distinguished Professor of Nankai University, China. Her publications amount nearly three million words, including: *On Marxist Sociology* (2018, 580,000 words; 1992, 460,000 words), *Guanxi or Li shang wanglai? Reciprocity, Social Support Networks and Social Creativity in a Chinese Village* in English (2010) and Chinese (2009); her recent edited work includes *A Record of Launching Martin Albrow’s Book: China’s Role in a Shared Human Future* (ed. 2018); *Society building – A China Model of Social Development* (ed. in English, 2014 and 2018 enlarged edition, Chinese new editions, 2018). She is currently editing four series of books (both in English and Chinese): ‘Chinese Concepts’, ‘Globalization of Chinese Social Sciences’, ‘Transcultural Experiences with “Three Eyes”’ and ‘Global Chinese Dialogue Proceedings’.

Editor’s Preface by Xiangqun Chang

This book is published to honour Professor Martin Albrow, Honorary President¹ of the Global China Academy (GCA), for his academic guidance in fostering and nurturing the Academy (9.1) and the Global Century Press (GCP, 9.2) over the past decade; and for his intellectual input and activities in supporting and participating in the first seven Global China Dialogue (GCD) forums (see 9.3). It also serves to demonstrate our collective efforts in exploring common values and goals for China and the shared human future.

Martin Albrow (hereafter ‘the author’) was awarded the European Amalfi Prize for his book *The Global Age: State and Society beyond Modernity* (1996). His earlier books included *Bureaucracy* (1970), *Max Weber’s Construction of Social Theory* (1990) and *Globalization, Knowledge and Society* (1990, ed. with E. King), the first book with the keyword “globalization” in its title. Subsequently he has published *Do Organizations Have Feelings?* (1997), *Sociology: The Basics* (1999), *Global Civil Society* (co-editor; 2006/7, 2007/8 and 2011) and *Global Age Essays on Social and Cultural Change* (2014). These can all be regarded as contributions to mainstream Western social scientific work.

However, in recent years the author’s writing has yielded two rather different books. They are *China’s Role in a Shared Human Future: Towards Theory for Global Leadership* (2018, hereafter ‘book 1’) and *China and the Shared Human Future: Exploring Common Values and Goals* (Foreword by Anthony Giddens, 2021, hereafter ‘book 2’), published by Global Century Press (GCP). These two companion volumes amount to approximately 280,000 words: book 1 around 100,000, book 2 around 180,000 words. In order to preserve the integrity of the author’s academic and intellectual contributions relating to China in a global context, as editor I consider them here as a single volume (hereafter ‘the work’) when writing this Preface. It aims to highlight the importance and some of the key features of the work.

¹ He will become Former Honorary President after the 7th Global China Dialogue on December 10, 2021.

The academic value of the work is equally high for mainstream Western publishers

Apart from family and friends, 45 names are listed in the Acknowledgements of the work, including 15 scholars each, coincidentally, in the West and in China, demonstrating the balance in the author's engagement with scholars both Western and Chinese. The work includes some writings selected from non-Chinese organised events and published books: chapters 11² and 14³ in book 1; and sections 2.1⁴, 2.2⁵, 5.7⁶, 6.1⁷, 6.2⁸, 6.3⁹, 6.4¹⁰ and 6.5¹¹ in book 2.

The author creates an academic collaborative model of interdisciplinary engagement with Chinese scholars. After tracing the changes in Max Weber's understanding of China over the last decade of his life, he has followed Weber's path over this last decade of his own life by engaging with Chinese scholars from multiple disciplines. The author's writing is mainly based on documentary studies (Chapters 1–11), experiences of working with Chinese scholars (see Zhang, 2018: chapters 12 and 13, and 2.1; Jin, 7.2, 7.3 and 8.3.3; Wang, 1.2 and 4.1; Xu, 2.4, 2.5, 4.2), and interactions with Chinese officials and media (1.3, 1.4, 2.6–2.8, 3.5, 4.2, 5.2–5.6, 5.8, 5.10–11). The author's long period of engagement with Chinese scholars in China and the UK (8.1–8.3, 9.1 and 9.2) has enabled the discussion in Chapter 7: "Towards Social Theory with Chinese Characteristics".

As a Weberian-based social theorist, the author believes academic "exchanges with China bear fruits in every season, always fertilized by delving deeper into Weber". He suggests that "Weber today would be examining rationalization processes in the digital revolution and looking for ethical agents in a world of convergent global capitalism" (see 6.1). This thinking grows out of three related studies deriving from an international conference, "Max Weber and China: Culture, Law and Capitalism", co-organized by CCPN Global, the predecessor of GCA, and published in book 1 (2018: chapters 12, 13 and 14). They may be seen as an example of "transcultural academic products" (see next point below). The quality of academic activities and publications complement the work of the western mainstream academia.

Exploring the concept of "transculturality" as an alternative conceptual tool for the study of globalization

The term "transculturation" was first proposed by Cuban sociologist and anthropologist Fernando Ortiz Fernández in the 1940s¹², but it still occupies a marginal position in mainstream global social theory. American anthropologist Pamela J. Brink offered a clarification of the difference between "transcultural" and "cross-cultural". According to her, "transcultural" deals with the processes and results of multiple cultural transformations, whereas "cross-cultural" is mainly used for a comparison between two cultures (1994).¹³

In recent years, the author has been exploring the concept of transculturality, an analytical tool for understanding global society. In the English edition of book 1, the author uses the words "transcultural" 78 times and "transculturality" 31 times; book 2 uses the words "transcultural" 53 times and "transculturality"

² Keynote address to the conference 'Transnationalization and Knowledge': The Ubiquity of Translation and the Crisis it Faces International Conference of the Research Network 'Trans/Wissen' (Trans/Knowledge) at the University of Trier, October 12–14, 2017.

³ Keynote address to Hong Kong Baptist University's Faculty of Social Sciences 8th Global Social Science Conference on Trans-disciplinary Approaches to Global Social Science, December 11–12, 2014.

⁴ An invited conference paper entitled for Kalinga Seneviratne and Sundeep R. Muppidi (Eds.), (2021), *COVID-19, Racism and Politicization: Media in the Midst of a Pandemic*, Newcastle: Cambridge Scholars Publishing, Chapter 4, pp. 59–79.

⁵ In Werner Gephart (Ed.) (2020), *In the Realm of Corona Normativities*, Frankfurt am Main: Vittorio Klostermann, pp. 497–502.

⁶ Speech at the 19th ISA World Congress of Sociology, Toronto, Canada, Research Committee 16 Sociological Theory, Panel 305, 'Populism and the New Political Order?', July 17, 2018.

⁷ Previously published in *Theory Culture & Society, Annual Review*, Dec. 2020, 37(7–8), pp. 315–327.

⁸ Chapter 6.3 and sub-sections 3.1 to 3.6 are extracts from Martin Albrow (2014), *Global Age Essays on Social and Cultural Change*, Frankfurt: Verlag Vittorio Klostermann.

⁹ A chapter in Ino Rossi (Ed.) (2020), *Challenges of Globalization and Prospects for an Inter-civilizational World Order*, Springer Nature Switzerland AG, pp. 143–156.

¹⁰ Unpublished. Written originally in January 2018 at the prompting of Ino Rossi, to clarify ideas around the theme of a new paradigm for globalization research. The author's contribution to his project eventually resulted in the next section of the chapter.

¹¹ Opening Keynote lecture for the Conference 'Globality in the Space of Reflection of the Käte Hamburger Kolleg', Bonn, April 25, 2013. Published here for the first time.

¹² Fernando Ortiz Fernández (1940 in Spanish, 1947 in English), *Cuban Counterpoint: Tobacco and Sugar*, Durham and London: Duke University Press, 1995.

¹³ Pamela J. Brink (1940. 'Editorial: Transcultural versus cross-cultural'm *Western Journal of Nursing Research*, 16(4), pp. 344–346.

20 times, a total of 182 times; whereas “cross-cultural” is used only eight times in book 1 and twice in book 2. The author believes that there is a fundamental difference between “transcultural” and “cross-cultural” and uses both terms precisely in this book. The author uses the concepts “transcultural” and “transculturality” in every chapter of book 1. In book 2 the author offers a section on transculturality (6.3). In the Chinese version, we translated ‘transcultural’ as 转文化 (*zhuan wenhua*)¹⁴, emphasizing the author’s global perspective. It differs from “cross-cultural” (跨文化 *kua wenhua*), which represents a comparative perspective, commonly used in the Chinese-speaking world.

Encouraging theoretical work between the English- and Chinese-speaking worlds

Based on the database of the Chinese National Knowledge Infrastructure (CNKI), Chinese sociologists have published 3,801 papers on Western sociology from classic to contemporary since 1980. Among them were papers on Weber (1,408, 37%), Bourdieu (542, 14.25%), Durkheim (467, 12.28%), Giddens (447, 11.76%), Simmel (123, 3.24%), Parsons (112, 2.95%), Comte (66, 1.74%), Harvey (65, 1.71%), Luhmann (52, 1.37%) and Collins (51, 1.34%). Studies of other Western sociologists by Chinese sociologists in the CNKI database amount to less than 1% of the total, largely because they do not know how to find other less well-known but equally important contemporary Western work. This means that Chinese sociologists’ vision is very limited. At the same time, a huge amount of interesting Chinese sociologists’ work described in this paper¹⁵ has been almost completely overlooked by sociologists in the English-speaking world. Thus Western scholars, similarly, have little knowledge of what Chinese sociologists are doing and how their work is applied to policy and influences changes in Chinese society.

The above-mentioned two papers on Weber are produced jointly in collaboration with the author’s former doctoral student, Professor Zhang Xiaoying of Beijing Foreign Studies University (BFSU), in an attempt to assimilate Chinese social culture studies into general sociological theories. In the book, they examine the premises of Weber’s study of China, considering the “world” from a Chinese as well as from a Western viewpoint, and then take the implications of that enquiry to arrive at judgments on other cultures that will enjoy cross-cultural (跨文化) acceptance. Relying on both objectivity and transcultural (转文化) communication, the co-authors try to reach a common view of the issues of cross-cultural understanding that Max Weber’s study of Chinese culture raises (2018, Chapter 12). They also focus on the way in which Confucian ethics conventionalize a transcultural ethics of adaptation (2018, Chapter 13).

The work provides a template for Chinese social theorists to combine existing research with the research conducted by the masters of sociology. Similarly, the author engaged with Professor JIN Wei, visiting the UK from Wuhan University, to work on the concept of spirit and published two joint papers “Spirit 精神 (*jing sheng*) as a Key Contemporary Chinese Concept” (7.2) and “Spirit in Chinese Culture and Western Culture Today” (7.3). These attempts to work with Chinese scholars are helpful for introducing Chinese social and cultural studies into the mainstream global social science community.

Distinguishing a Chinese school of sociology from general social sciences

In his Preface to *Peasant Life in China* (1939) by Fei Xiaotong, Bronislaw Malinowski wrote: “The principles and the substance of Dr Fei’s book reveal to us how sound are the methodological foundations of the modern Chinese School of Sociology.”¹⁶ Fei’s work represents the thinking and approach of the then Chinese School of Sociology 82 years ago.

However, the development of Chinese sociology was interrupted for 30 years after the founding of the People’s Republic of China. In 1999, Fei Xiaotong explicitly stated that “we must develop a Chinese school of

¹⁴ 1) Lixing Chen and Xiangqun Chang (2015). General Preface to the book series ‘Transcultural Experiences with “Three Eyes”’, in Lixing Chen (2019), *What Has Been Lost in Contemporary China?* (in Chinese), London: Global Century Press. DOI <https://doi.org/10.24103/TETE1.cn.hb.2019>. 2) Xiangqun Chang (2019), ‘Transculturality and the globalization of Chinese social sciences: Vocabulary, invention and exploration’, *Journal of China in Global and Comparative Perspectives*, 1, pp. 13-27. DOI <https://doi.org/10.24103/JCCP.cn.2017>. 3) Dongning Feng (2018), ‘Translation as a “transcultural” text’, *Journal of Chinese for Social Science*, 1, pp. 112–113. DOI <https://doi.org/10.24103/CSS.2018>.

¹⁵ XIE Lizhong (2017), Research on Sociological Theories in Contemporary Mainland China: Learning, Exploration and Contending, *Learning and Exploration*, 6, pp. 39–52 [谢立中. 2017当代中国大陆的社会学理论研究: 学习, 探索与争鸣. 《学习与探索》, 6:39–52]

¹⁶ Bronislaw Malinowski (1939), ‘Preface’, in Fei Hsiao-Tung (Xiaotong), *Peasant Life in China*. London: Routledge, and New York: Dutton, pp. xxii–xxiii.

sociology”¹⁷ He also proposed that the ‘Chinese school of sociology’ should take the study of the social culture of civilized countries as the goal of social anthropology and in this way contribute to the construction of an international social anthropological discipline.¹⁸ In recent years, Chinese sociologists and historians have also argued for a voice in world academia and the creation of a stream of outstanding schools with Chinese characteristics.¹⁹

The author regards “philosophical social science” (哲学的社会科学 zhéxué de shèhuì kēxué) as the core of the Chinese school of social sciences. He distinguishes it from “philosophy and social sciences” (哲学社会科学 zhéxué shèhuì kēxué) generally, as commonly used by Chinese scholars. He interprets and applies this idea in both books (2018, Chapters 2, 6 and 7 and Chapters 2, 3 and 4, respectively). Book 1 is Vol. 4 of the Globalization of Chinese Social Sciences book series. It is a fine example of constructing the discourse in this field. To a certain extent, it represents Chinese social scientists’ voice in world academia because he quotes many of their ideas. Book 2 is Vol. 5 of Understanding China and the World book series. The author stresses the important of enhancing mutual understanding by working to achieve common goals (8.4.2.3).

Emphasizing the applicability of Chinese social sciences

The author believes that “philosophical social science” in China is not purely speculative but carries the meaning of public philosophy and can guide the knowledge transformation of public policy. *Xi Jinping: The Governance of China*²⁰ is a good example (2018, Author’s Preface, Chapters 2 and 8), as it shows the way to bring China, the West and the rest of the world together in the concept of global governance (Chapter 1). This breakthrough idea and its application may inspire Chinese scholars to carry out a stream of further empirical studies, such as identifying which social scientific and humanistic theories have been transferred into which policies in the 40 years since China’s reform and opening up, and what roles they have played in its social and economic development. How have the policies been tested through practice and then refined into theory? Exploring these issues will bring Chinese contributions to the global social sciences to the fore.

Reframing the “community of common destiny” in terms of “pragmatic universalism”

In the 1980s, Chinese sociologists employed Talcott Parsons’s pair of concepts, universalism vs. particularism, to study Chinese society. There were three well-known ideas: China is a particularistic society, whereas Western countries are universalistic societies; particularism and universalism co-exist in Chinese society; and Chinese society would benefit from incorporating a more universalistic element which has emerged from comparative studies of China.²¹ But what might that be? This question is still relevant.

The author has offered a way of resolving this question by developing an approach to competing universalisms that he calls “pragmatic universalism”.²² The transcultural product that is generated by encounters between Chinese and other multicultural cultures is an example²³ In his speech to the 2nd Global China Dialogue, “Transculturality and New Global Governance”, in 2015, the author asserted that transcultural discourse makes possible a pragmatic approach to dealing with global issues (2018, Chapter 9).²⁴

He also stresses that “a community of common destiny” is embedded in Chinese culture, and is also Chinese leader Xi Jinping’s formula for global governance (2018, Chapters 9–11). It is a community of common destiny applied to saving our planet. This is an example of the application of theory that the author calls

¹⁷ Fei Xiaotong (September 25, 1999), ‘Review and Experience of Reconstructing Sociology and Anthropology’, in *Complete Works of Fei Xiaotong* (2010), Hohhot: Inner Mongolia People’s Publishing House, Vol. 15, p. 247.

¹⁸ Fei Xiaotong, ‘Rereading the Preface to *Peasant Life in China*’ (March 25, 1996), in *Complete Works of Fei Xiaotong*, Vol. 16, p. 440.

¹⁹ Haochen Xiao (November 14, 2016), ‘Voices from China in the world academic system’, *Chinese Social Sciences Today*.

²⁰ The author made a very careful reading of *Xi Jinping: The Governance of China* (2016) and discussed it with the editor when it was first published. We agreed that this book and volumes 2 and 3 include contributions from China’s top elites, including scholars. Readers should treat Xi’s work as representative of China’s thinking for their policy making at the highest level.

²¹ Yefu Zheng (1993), Universalism vs. particularism, *Sociological Studies*, 4, pp. 110–116.

²² This goes in the same direction as the ‘practical universalism’ with transindividual perspective, in ‘Pragmatic universalism – A basis of coexistence of multiple diversities’ (2015), by Paola Maria De Cuzzani and Kari Hoftun Johnsen, *Nordicum-Mediterraneum*, 10(2).

²³ Shuo Yu (2015), Universal dream, national dreams, and symbiotic dream: Reflections on transcultural generativity in China–Europe encounters, *Journal of China in Global and Comparative Perspectives*, 1, pp. 36–73.

²⁴ Xiangqun Chang and Costanza Pernigotti (Eds.) (2016), *Global China Dialogue: Transculturality and New Global Governance*, London: Global Century Press, pp. 36–39.

“pragmatic universalism”, which does not deny the distinctive approaches of different cultures but shows how they can cooperate when there are common challenges.

In this book, the author distinguished his usage “A shared human future” and China’s usage “community of shared future for mankind” (1.1), elaborated this distinction in answers to 10 questions that were proposed originally by a Chinese scholar but merged into the author’s Q & A (1.2).

Promoting Chinese sociologists’ work in the international sociological community

The author was founding Editor of the journal of *International Sociology*. He invited Dai Kejing of the Institute of Sociology, Chinese Academy of Social Science (CASS) to be an Associate Editor of the journal. For Chinese sociologists, the principles of *International Sociology* are very meaningful. The author wrote that, ‘I stress “Chinese working in China”, because the philosophy underlying the journal was that there should be no political, cultural or linguistic barriers to publication. This may well appear to be the policy for so many Western so-called “international” academic journals, but in practice those barriers exist, especially the linguistic one that requires authors to write in perfect English. Our policy was that no paper would be rejected on language grounds, which meant that we had to assess papers in the language of their origin first’ (2018, Postscript; 2021, 8.1). In this way, as early as the 1980s, the author helped many Chinese sociologists publish academic papers in an international journal, partially realizing Fei Xiaotong’s ‘China dream’ of pushing the ‘China school of sociology’ into the international sociological community.

In 2017, the author was invited in a panel discussion with South Korean sociologist Seung Kuk Kim, Chinese sociologist BING Zheng and an American–Chinese sociologist Yanjie Bian on different understandings of the meaning of globalization (2, 8.3.2.1), diversity *vs.* integrity and locality *vs.* globalization (8.3.2.2). The impact went beyond the boundaries of China.

Breaking down the rigid division between purely academic work and popular work with theme-oriented work

The work is theme-oriented, thus breaking down the rigid division between purely academic work and popular work. Book 1 consists of three themes: China’s role in the globalizing world, Theory for the global social order and From Max Weber to global society. They can be fitted into the themes of Book 2: “A shared human future” *vs.* “a community of shared future for mankind”, Fighting COVID-19, Lifting Chinese people out of poverty, The Belt and Road Initiative, China and global governance, The theory and practice of globalization, Towards social theory with Chinese characteristics, Academic and social missions in China and the UK. Some themes combined both academic work and popular work, i.e. the above-mentioned interviews. They were previously listed as an appendix, but have been disassembled and added to the relevant theme, to enable readers to gain comprehensive views of the same theme.

As a practicing social theorist or social theory practitioner, the author also created a model of ‘engagement with independence’ with Chinese officials and media. In his Acknowledgements, the author also expresses thanks to 12 Chinese officials and media. He has participated in many events held in China, where he also conducted several field visits arranged officially and involving Chinese media. Through the experience of interaction with them, on the one hand, the author gained knowledge of their views of China and the world. On the other hand, the author’s views were disseminated in the Chinese-language world. Book 2 includes 12 interviews (1.3, 1.4, 2.5, 2.6, 3.5, and nine pieces under 8.4.2). With this kind of engagement, the author is both playing a public intellectual role and fulfilling a social mission (6.4 and 6.6).

The work consists of 85 pieces: 13 in book 1 and 72 in book 2. Of these, 70 per cent are theoretical studies (2018, Chapters 2 and 3; 2021, Chapters 1, 5, 6, 7 and 8.2, 8.3 and 9.1), whereas about 30 per cent are popular writing and interviews. The first seven chapters (38 pieces) are arranged in sequence from journal articles or book chapters, review essays or book reviews, forewords or prefaces, event speech notes, book or book series proposals, work in progress and media interviews. The aim is to help both Chinese scholars and the general public to be engaged in a mutual learning process. The last two chapters, Chapter 8 (17 pieces) and Chapter 9 (17 pieces excluding 2018, Chapters 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12, 13 and Postscript or 8.1, 7.1 and 3.3), demonstrate how the author engaged with and encouraged Chinese scholars to carry out academic and social missions in China and the UK.

Transcultural communication between Chinese and non-Chinese readers

The British Academy report entitled *Language Matters* (2009) stated that ‘the declining language skills are damaging the education system in a number of ways: [...] it works against efforts to ensure that the UK is

a world-class hub of research, which in turn is damaging to the UK's economy; it affects the UK's ability to address many of the most urgent global challenges [...]. This report was published three decades after China's reform, which began in 1978. At the time, there was little literature in English on China's rapid growth and the impact of policies and research on China's development and social changes by Chinese scholars, compared with a huge number of studies on China in Chinese. This situation has not improved much since.

The work is published in English and Chinese editions. This provides a way into transcultural communication between Chinese and non-Chinese readers. It is often said that this paper or book is written either for a Western or Chinese readership because they have different interests. That may be true. However, that view increases differences between people unnecessarily. Two-thirds of the above interviews were in Chinese. We have translated them into English, so that, on the one hand, readers can test how objective are the author's views that have been disseminated to Chinese readers. On the other hand, they show readers what questions Chinese media and readers are interested in. If we could learn from their interests, we might better understand them, communicate with them, find common values and goals from them and engage with them in working for the global public good.

Disseminating the discourse of the globalization of Chinese social sciences

In terms of methodology, the author's work broadens the horizons of China studies in time and space and expands comparative studies on China. It is pervaded throughout by dual global and comparative perspectives. China's image in global society can be illustrated in many ways. In the 40 years since the reform and opening-up, China has achieved extraordinary results in going global with regard to material products, and its sciences, finance, culture and language have also gained increasing respect around the world. As the Honorary President of the Global Chinese Academy, the author has helped in this process by disseminating the discourse on globalization in Chinese social sciences, and his work sets an admirable example of how to engage with Chinese thinking, theory and academic work in a global setting. Moreover, he has helped to found the Global China Academy and Global Century Press, whose mission is to add to the sum of human knowledge and participation in global society building and governance (Chapter 9).

Finally, I would like to express my gratitude to the following Chinese scholars from China, China Hong Kong, France, US and UK for their supporting the author's engagements for fulfil China related academic and social missions (chapters 8 and 9): BING Zheng, Qing Cao, Yan Chen, CHEN Zhirui, Zhangfeng Cui, FAN Lizhu, GU Yueguo, GUO Dan, GUO Fengzhi, GUO Xuefei, FANG Lili, Fei Hao, Dongning Feng, HAO Shiyuan, HONG Dayong, HU Bin, HUAN Pingqing, HUANG Ping, JIANG Haishan, JIN Wei, Walter Lee, Boyi Li, LI Chunling, LI Hong, LI Junfu, LI Peilin, LI Qiang, LI Wei, LIN Jian, LIU Shaojie, the late LU Xueyi, Baozhen Luo, LUO Jiaojiang, MENG Tianguang, MING Liang, PENG Kaiping, QI Jinyu, QIAN Hai, QIAN Yufang, RONG Ke, RUAN Ji, Xiaobai Shen, SHI Xiaojun, SHI Yijun, Lianyi Song, Lik Suen, TIAN Yuan, WANG Jufang, WANG Yigang, Jiaming Sun, Li Sun, WANG Aili, WANG Ping, WANG Ti, WANG Wen, WANG Yanzhong, WANG Yiwei, WU Baojing, Yan Wu, XIAO Hong, XIE Lizhong, XU Baofeng, XU Jia, YIN Hong, YU Hongjun, Shen Yu, Linda Yueh, ZHANG Fengrong, Joy Zhang, ZAHNG Letian, ZHANG Wei, ZHANG Yongfeng, ZHANG Xiaodong, ZHANG Xiaoying, ZHENG Lu, ZHAO Kejin, ZHAO Shu, ZHAO Yizhang, ZHOU Liqun, ZHOU Yongming and ZHU Guanglei.

Special thanks to Professor WANG Yiwei of Renmin University of China and his Master's student LIU Xuejun for their collections of a large numbers of media coverage and interviews of the author. My thanks also go to Mr DU Yichao, Director of Wuxi New Cultural Institute and PhD candidate of University College Landon, for his transcriptions of the author's two speeches and translating them into Chinese (1.3 and 1.4), for Professor XU Haiyan of Nanchang University (8.4.2.1), Mr YANG Bo, PhD candidate of University College Landon and Dr Ivan Hon of Global China Academy (8.4.2.8), and Professor SHEN Haimei of Yunan Minzu University and her doctoral and master's students (2.7, 2.8, 3.5, 8.4.2.2, 8.4.2.3, 8.4.2.5), for their Chinese-English translation of all the journalists' interviews of the author at a very short notice with a relative high quality.

Xiangqun Chang
November 8, 2021, London

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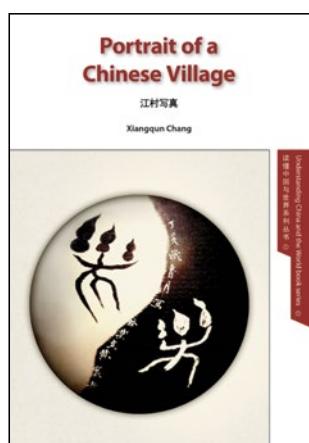
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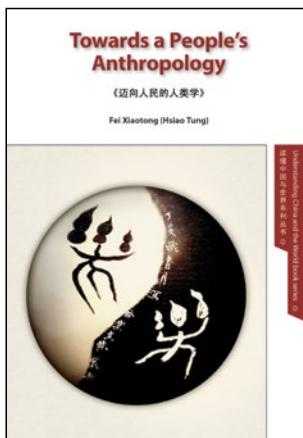
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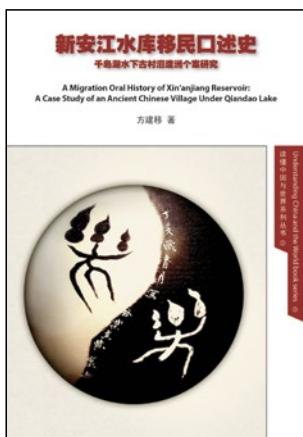
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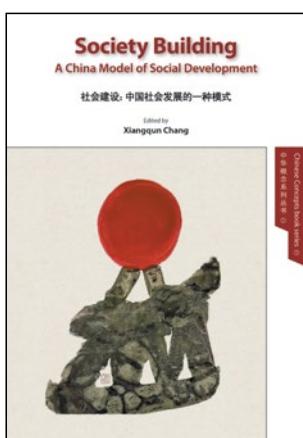


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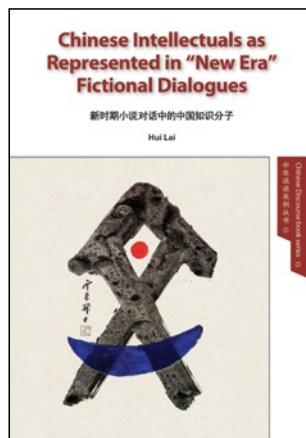
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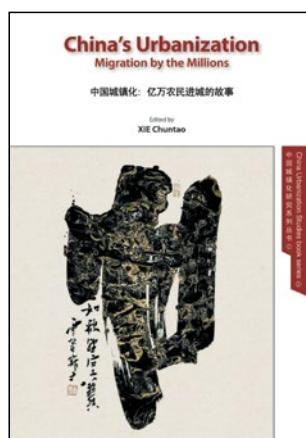
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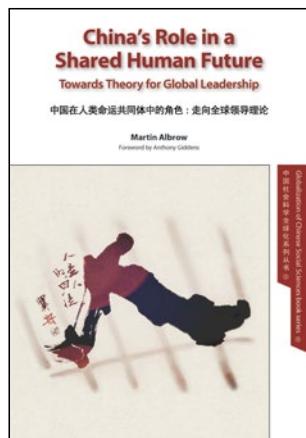
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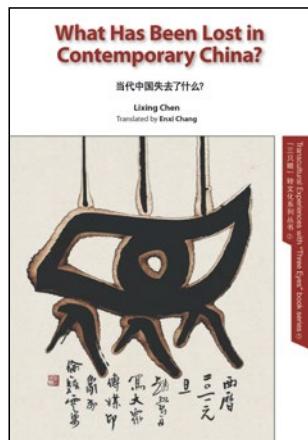
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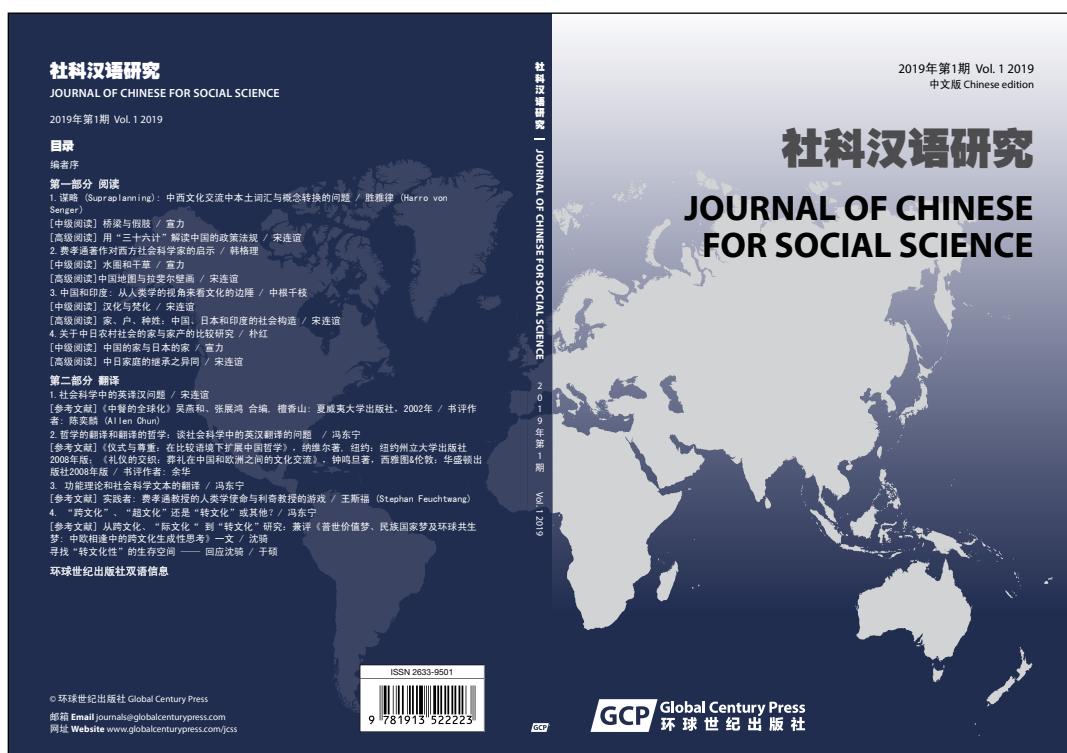
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Launching *Journal of Chinese for Social Science* (JCSS)

Edited by Dongning Feng and Lianyi Song



Editors: Dongning Feng and Lianyi Song

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About the journal and editors

About the journal

Journal of Chinese for Social Science (JCSS) examines the use of the Chinese language in context and draws academic attention to the usefulness and validity of existing translated texts and language usage in Chinese social science.

To achieve conceptual equivalence between English and Chinese poses a great challenge, particularly in social scientific research across these two language, cultures and societies. It is often the case that the research is published in a language that is not the researcher’s first language and requires translation. However, translation can bear a range of potential risks in cross-cultural or transcultural communication if not done appropriately. A bilingual academic journal with corresponding annotations and commentaries has paved the way to minimising these risks, and the spin-off *Journal of Chinese for Social Science* takes cross-cultural or transcultural research to an even higher level. It does not only highlight the issues, in translating research findings, but also engages in, stimulates and promotes ‘dialogue’ between languages, cultures and communities.

‘Chinese for social science’ or ‘Chinese language for Social Science’ is a branch of ‘Chinese for Specific Purposes’ (CSP), like ‘Chinese for science and technology’ or ‘business Chinese’. This innovative idea was first developed by Global China Academy (GCA). Through its Global China Dialogue conferences, the GCA

has attracted a wide participation by speakers and delegates from many different organizations including universities in the UK, USA, China and France, as well as public and governmental institutions, NGOs and media.

With Global China Academy's commitment to dual-language publications – including *Journal of China in Global and Comparative Perspectives* and a number of book series, to benefit scholars and readers of both Chinese and English – translations of terminologies, concepts, ideas and thoughts on social science form the basis of intercultural dialogue and communication, and the sharing of ideas and research findings from within China and globally. More often than not, translations – frequently out of context – can reinforce an orientalized Chinese identity. *Journal of Chinese for Social Science* seeks to remove the obstacles to effective dialogue and the exchange of ideas through the translation of terms and concepts in their context.

About the editors

Dr Dongning Feng, UK based sociolinguist and expert in translation studies. He was a Senior Lecturer in Translation Studies, Director of SOAS Centre for Transaltions at SOAS, University of London, UK. He has taught a range of subjects in China, Japan and Britain. His current research interests focus on critical discourse analysis and translation, translators' autonomy and literary and screen translation. His publications include works on aesthetics and political communication, the politics of translation and translation as political discourse, Chinese cinema, Chinese cultural and literary studies and a monograph on literature as political philosophy and communication.

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Dr Dongning Feng is UK based sociolinguists and expert in translation studies. He was a Senior Lecturer in Translation Studies, Director of SOAS Centre for Transaltions at SOAS, University of London, UK. He has taught a range of subjects in China, Japan and Britain. His current research interests focus on critical discourse analysis and translation, translators' autonomy and literary and screen translation. His publications include works on aesthetics and political communication, the politics of translation and translation as political discourse, Chinese cinema, Chinese cultural and literary studies and a monograph on literature as political philosophy and communication.

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Professor Chie Nakane (1926-2021) was Professor Emeritus at the University of Tokyo, Japan, where she taught Social Anthropology, and also became Director of the Institute of Oriental Culture. She was a Visiting Professor at the University of Chicago and the School of Oriental and African Studies (University of London), as well as Professor-at-Large at Cornell University. Professor Nakane is also an honorary member of the Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland. Her research is dedicated to cross-cultural comparisons of Asian societies, particularly Japan, China and India. She is best known for her book *Japanese Society* (1970).

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Dr Lianyi Song is Principal Teaching Fellow, China & Inner Asia Section, Department of East Asian Languages and Cultures; Academic Staff, SOAS China Institute, School of Oriental and African Studies (SOAS), University of London. His taught courses includes Chinese, advanced Chinese, Chinese for Business, Chinese-English translation. His research interests includes Chinese language pedagogy, discourse analysis, applied linguistics in Chinese. Selected publications are: 'Teaching no fixed method, learning is worthwhile', *Communication of the World Chinese Language Teaching Association* (Vol. 2, 2013), co-editor, *Chinese English Pocket Dictionary* (2011), 'An analysis of difficulty of Chinese grammar points from the learners' point of view' (in Chinese), in: Zhang, D and Li, X, (eds.), *Teaching Chinese to Native Speakers of English*, co-author, *Teach Yourself Beginners Chinese Script* and *Teach Yourself Beginners Chinese*.

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Dr YU Hua is Associate Research Fellow in linguistic ethnography at Shanghai International Studies University. Her previous study was an anthropological investigation of ritual heritage in a Miao village in West Hunan, China. Her current research involves critical heritage studies, contemporary practice of ritual

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Professor Shuo Yu is a France-based social anthropologist and historian. She was Professor in historical anthropology, Founding Director and European Representative of the Centre for China-Europe Transcultural Communication at the Hong Kong Polytechnic University. She was a co-founder of the China–Europa Forum and served as its first Coordinator General. She taught at Renmin University of China before going to France in the early 1990s and lived there for more than 20 years while studying and teaching transcultural anthropology. She applied Edgar Morin's "complex thinking" (*pensée complexe*) to her transcultural operation of Europe–China dialogue and put forward a theory of cross-fields (*champs croisés*) of three China-Europe Encounters.

Editorial by Dongning Feng and Lianyi Song

Under the auspices of Global China Academy, JCGCP (*Journal of China in Global and Comparative Perspectives*), and Global Century Press, a series of international conferences was held in London in recent years. Speakers and delegates came from many and varied organizations including universities in the UK, USA, China, France, public and governmental institutions, NGOs and media. JCGCP's commitment to research and studies of Chinese social sciences from comparative perspective coincided with a growing intense interest across the world in the development of Chinese society on the part of academics, professionals, government officials and the general public. This platform is shared by a range of institutions and organizations as well as academia across the UK, China and beyond, and each will have a distinctive use of language and discourse intrinsic to that specific area, institution, discipline and sector. With JCGCP's commitment to dual-language publication to benefit scholars and readers of both Chinese and English and, in such contexts, translations of terminologies, concepts, ideas and thoughts on social sciences form the basis of intercultural dialogue and communication and the sharing of ideas and research findings from within China and globally.

One of the obstacles to effective dialogue and exchange of ideas is the use of terms and concepts that are translated, very often out of context. More often than not, these translations can reinforce an orientalized Chinese identity. In response to this issue, translation and the use of language in its original sense have been called into question. Thus, the purpose of this series is to discuss the use of language in its context and to draw academic attention to the usefulness and validity of existing translated text and language usage in Chinese social sciences. In the process of selecting articles and commentaries for this collection, emphasis is given to the original article, which is followed by discussion and analysis of the text in relation to the use of language, concepts of the original and the translated counterparts and discursive properties in both the original and target cultures. It is recognized that sociological and social sciences research interplays heavily and extensively with political thoughts and the philosophical tradition of the respective cultures. Philosophy lends itself to the study of social sciences, but philosophical deployment further complicates the conceptual transfer from one language to another, as demonstrated in this collection.

Chinese for Social Science' or 'Chinese language for Social Sciences' is a branch of 'Chinese for Specific Purposes' (CSP), like 'Chinese for science and technology' or 'business Chinese'. This innovative idea was first developed by Global China Institute. The source articles in this volume have been published in JCGCP, the only peer-reviewed academic dual-language journal for social scientific, humanities and comparative studies of China in the world. The journal is founded in 2015, and published by the Global Century Press, the first publisher focusing on bilingual publications of China, the Chinese and non-Chinese perspectives of China in a global context.

The task of the *Journal of Chinese for Social Sciences* (JCSS) is not only to provide correct definitions or recommend translation strategies for particular terminologies, concepts and discourses, but also to try to raise awareness and examine these translations in terms of the transformation and differentiation of meaning in Chinese and English. It aims to debunk stereotyping at both linguistic and conceptual level.

This volume is designed to work at three levels, namely use of language, translation problems and discursive properties. This volume is laid out in two parts, reading and translation, allowing readers to make connections and associations between the reading and possible issues that arise from translations and their denotative and connotative meaning.

Part One fittingly starts with Harro von Senger's article 'Supraplanning (*mouliüe*): On the problem of the transfer of earthbound words and concepts in the cultural exchange between China and the West', which thematically addresses the problems in transmitting and understanding philosophical and socio-political concepts across cultural boundaries. It is followed by Lik Suen and Lianyi Song's deconstructive reading of the article, with reference to Chinese classic works. Gary G. Hamilton explores Fei Xiaotong's work and its inspiration to Western academics and researchers. Chie Nakane takes us beyond China and draws critical attention to China and India in an anthropological approach in relation to cultural peripheries. Subsequently, Lianyi Song discusses translation strategies that are applied in translating certain terms and concepts, in his 'Nannization vs Sanscritization', and an analysis of social structure, in his 'Kinship, household and *gotra*: configuration of societies between China, Japan and India'. Hong Park compares the concepts of family and familial properties between China and Japan and, on a similar topic, Lik Suen and Lianyi Song comment on the distinctions and differentiations between China's *jia* (family) and Japan's *ie* (family) and varying attitudes to family inheritance in China and Japan.

Part Two focuses on the issues that arise from the process of translation and includes a number of thematic discussions, with particular attention to cross-cultural communication aspects. Lianyi Song describes and evaluates the main problems in social science translation based on David Y. H. Wu and Sidney C. H. Cheung's article 'The globalisation of Chinese food'. Dongning Feng responds to Yu Hua's two book reviews, by exploring the translation of philosophical texts. He also investigates the translation of Stephan Feuchtwang's article 'A practical minded person: Professor Fei's anthropological calling and Edmund Leach's Game', employing a functional approach. Finally, Dongning Feng takes up the issue of translating the concept of transculturality in response to Shen Qi and Yu Shuo's discussion of study of the phenomenon of transcultural space.

Journal of Chinese for Social Science is published biennially in Chinese by Global Century Press from 2018. Lianyi Song is responsible for Part I, and Dongning Feng is responsible for Part II. If you are interested in expanding your reading in English you can find them in journals, periodicals and book series, published by Global Century Press.

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Abstracts and keywords of main references

***Moulüe (supraplanning): On the problem of the transfer of earthbound words and concepts in the context of cultural exchange between China and the West* by Harro von Senger**

Abstract: According to Fei Xiaotong, 'Words are the most important bridge' (词是最主要的桥梁) between past and present and between generations belonging to the same culture. They are also the most important bridge between humans belonging to different cultures. The question arises to what extend can earthbound words (that is to say words which do not seem to have a readymade exact counterpart in the foreign language concerned) be transferred from one culture to the other in such a way that they are understood and maybe even of practical use in the other cultural environment while keeping their earthboundness, that is to say their original touch and meaning. This problem is discussed with respect to the Chinese word '*moulüe* (谋略)', deeply rooted in the rich vocabulary of the ancient and modern Chinese Art of Planning.

Keywords: Intercultural communicability of earthbound words; strategy, '*moulüe* (谋略) – Supraplanning', Sun Zi's Art of War.

What Western social scientists can learn from the writings of Fei Xiaotong by Gary G. Hamilton

Abstract: This article elaborates on Fei's contrast between Chinese and Western societies that lies at the core of his book, *Xiangtu Zhongguo* (《乡土中国》). I further develop this contrast to show its relevance to sociological theories of Western and Chinese societies. This task is important not only for Western scholars, who can learn from Fei's analysis, but also for Chinese scholars, who misinterpret Fei's analysis of Chinese society because they concentrate only on the Chinese half of Fei's comparison between Chinese and Western societies and thus fail to understand the theoretical depth of his work. This article conceptualizes Fei's contrasts in order to correct Weber's flawed analysis of Chinese society.

Keywords: Fei Xiaotong, Max Weber, domination, legitimacy, *xiao* (孝), *chaxugeju* (差序格局), *tuantigeju* (团体格局)

China and India An anthropological view in relation to cultural peripheries by Chie Nakane

Abstract: China and India are two ancient civilizations. The two nations are very different in general impression. According to personal living and research experiences in the two nations, the author found out significant commonness based on a huge continental society with a long history. Tibet is located between China and India. The author observed different attitudes of Han people and Hindus towards Tibetans, which is related to characteristics of two civilizations and the nature of two societies. Regarding the acceptance of Buddhism, finally the author discusses the different attitudes of Tibetans, Han people and Japanese.

Keywords: cultural peripheries, Hannization, Sanscritization, Buddhism

A comparative study of rural families and family property in China and Japan by PARK Hong

Abstract: It is interesting to compare rural families and family property in China and in Japan. The family (ie) in Japan is an entity mainly concerned with farm production, and it is made up of elements such as the family name, family property, family business, family status and ancestral sacrifices. The family property is exclusive (it is inherited by the eldest son alone) and perpetual. In contrast, the Chinese family (jia) is mainly concerned with continuing the lineal blood relationship. Family property, as the economic support base for the family, is in principle inherited equally between brothers. However, in the case of Kaixiangong Village Area 13, cited in this paper, family property seems to be treated similarly to family property in Japan. For example, in multi-son families of the 1970s, to avoid dividing the family property, only one son inherited it, while other sons married and moved in with their wives' families. Although this system appears similar to the Japanese family property system, it is essentially different in nature. This paper, taking Kaixiangong Village as an example, focuses on housing, both as a unit of living and as part of family property, and analyses the process of change in rural families and family property in Southern Jiangsu Province from an historical angle. Observation of the change in housing in Kaixiangong Village over the past hundred years reveals that the division of family property was limited, and the growth in the economic accumulation of individual families led to a steady increase in family property.

Keywords: rural families, family property, Sino-Japanese comparative studies

A practically minded person Fei Xiaotong's anthropological calling and Edmund Leach's game by Stephan Feuchtwang

Abstract: This is a continuation in print of the conversation between two famous anthropologists, Professors Fei Xiaotong and Edmund Leach. It compares their two callings, or senses of vocation, as anthropologists and puts each into their historical context. To this it adds consideration of Maurice Freedman, a British anthropologist of Chinese society. It praises Fei for his patriotic and critical anthropology; it praises Leach for his critical and committed anthropology, which frees the discipline from its functionalist limitations; it praises Freedman for his critical extension of the concept of the corporate lineage beyond functionalism and into history. With Fei, it criticizes the narrowness of much anthropological writing for purely academic readerships, but comes to the conclusion that at its best anthropology is an independent and open critical vocation.

Keywords: Fei Xiaotong, Edmund Leach, Maurice Freedman, patriotic anthropology, anthropology as a calling

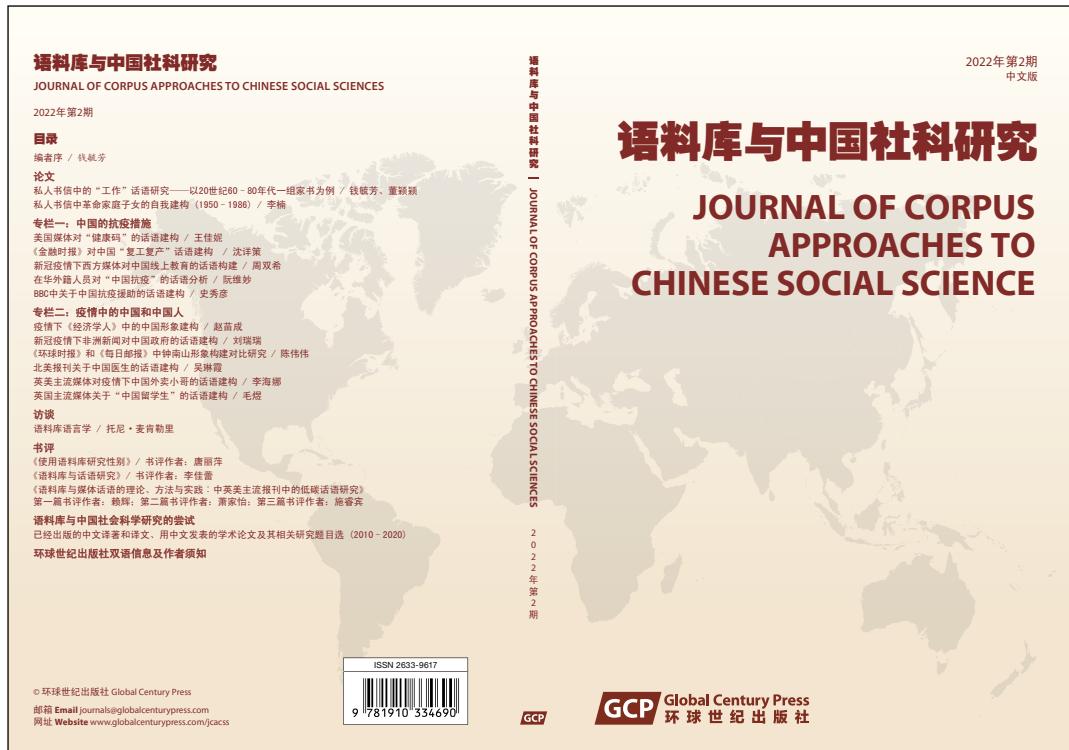
Finding space for 'transculturality': A response to SHEN Qi by Shuo Yu

Abstract: Starting from the Chinese translation of the term 'transcultural', this article responds to SHEN Qi's commentary on Shuo Yu's former long articles (published in two parts) on transculturality with a case study on China–Europe encounters. She summarizes the status quo of the translation and studies of the prefixes 'inter', 'cross-' and 'trans-' and introduces transcultural study achievements in anthropology, sinology and Latin American literature. In view of the paradox of accelerated globalization and the return of nationalism and communitarianism, and of living in a transcultural reality but refusing to accept it, the author proposes three specific suggestions with regard to constructing transcultural knowledge.

Keywords: transculturality, common knowledge construction, human identity, community of destiny

Launching the *Journal of Corpus Approaches to Chinese Social Sciences* (JCASS)

Edited by Yufang Qian



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About the journal and editor

About the journal

In the era of big data, how to find new methods to analyse large electronic texts poses a challenge to the existing quantitative and qualitative analysis methods of social science. The complex social problems in the era of globalization have challenged sociolinguists. The Centre for Corpus Approaches to Social Sciences, established by Lancaster University with the financial support of the Economic and Social Sciences Research Council, has applied corpus methods to some social sciences, such as the environment, crime and health. Under the guidance of Professor Tony McEnery, Director of the Centre, and with the support of colleagues at home and abroad, and with the support of the Global China Institute, a workshop on corpus approaches to Chinese social sciences was successfully held in 2016. The present *Journal of Corpus Approaches to Chinese Social Sciences* (JCACSS) was planned at the time, its purpose being to introduce the new corpus approaches to the field of social science in China, explore and publish relevant research and provide an academic exchange platform for people with common interests.

About the editor

Yufang Qian is a Professor and Director of Institute of Sino-Foreign Discourses, Zhejiang Gongshang University, China. She was Founding Director of the Research Centre for Discourse and Communications, Communication University of Zhejiang (CUZ), the first of its kind in China. In the past few years she has published two books and about two dozen journal articles on corpus-based discourse studies. Her book *Discursive Constructions around Terrorism in The People's Daily and The Sun before and after 9/11* (Oxford: Peter Lang 2010) won a prize for Excellent Scientific Research Achievements in the Humanities and Social Sciences from the Ministry of Education. She is a co-author of *Theory, Method and Practice in Media Discourse: A Corpus-based Study of Low-Carbon in Chinese, UK and US Media* (in Chinese 2019), and co-editor of the

Chinese Discourse book series (since 2016) and joint Editor of the Global China Dialogue Proceedings Vol. 3 in both English and Chinese (2017).

Selected contributors to the volume

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LAI Hui is a lecturer at the School of International Communication and Education, Communication University of Zhejiang, China. She obtained her doctoral degree in Linguistics supervised by Professor Paul Chilton, one of the founders of Critical Discourse Studies at Lancaster University. Her research interests include stylistics, corpus linguistics and discourse analysis. She is the author of the monograph *Chinese Intellectuals as Represented in "New Era" Fictional Dialogues* (Chinese Discourse Series Vol. 2, Global Century Press, 2017).

LI Haina is an MA student of Foreign Linguistics and Applied Linguistics at the School of Foreign Languages, Zhejiang Gongshang University. Her dissertation is supervised by Professor Liu Fagong. She has published articles on the combination of corpus methods and discourse studies, including *Discursive construction of left-behind children in People's Daily*.

LI Jialei is a PhD researcher at the National Research Centre for Foreign Language Education, Beijing Foreign Studies University. Her research interests include corpus linguistics and discourse studies. She has published related articles, including *A syntactic complexity analysis of translated English across genres*, *An aggregate approach to diachronic variation in modern Chinese writings and translations* and *A study on register evolution of written Chinese in the last century*.

LI Nan is a PhD researcher at the School of Foreign Languages, Zhejiang Gongshang University and an Associate Professor at the School of International Studies at Henan Normal University, with research interests in corpus linguistics and discourse analysis, under the tutelage of Professor Li Wenzhong. In the past five years, she has published one corpus-related research paper and presided over the completion of a provincial-level project and the development of a national-level first-class undergraduate course.

Tony McEnery is a Fellow of the British Academy of Social Sciences, distinguished Professor of English Language and Linguistics at Lancaster University, UK, and founding Director of the Centre for Corpus Approaches to Social Sciences, Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC). He is also a Council Member of the British Academy of Social Sciences and Chairman of the Council of Global China Academy. His research principally includes the application of corpus methods to a range of questions relating to language in linguistics and beyond. This includes topics that touch on the theoretical core of linguistics, such as the theory of "aspect", but he is more concerned with issues of applied linguistics, such as Muslims and the representation of Islam in the British press. He is interested in language as a socially situated phenomenon and has pursued social explanations of language use, most notably through his work looking at swearing in English. His commitment to exploring the interaction between language and society stretches beyond the here and now – much of his work in this area is rooted in historical exploration. Such explorations are being enabled by the production of large new corpora covering early modern to present-day English. He is actively involved in the production of such corpora and other datasets relevant to his research, especially the BNC2014 and Trinity Learner Corpus which are current focuses of his efforts.

SHEN Xiangce is a MA student of Foreign Linguistics and Applied Linguistics, School of Foreign Languages, Zhejiang Gongshang University. His research interests include corpus linguistics and discourse studies. His Master's dissertation was supervised by Professor Li Wenzhong. He has published articles on the combination of corpus methods and discourse studies, including *A corpus-based critical discourse analysis of the disaster news from China Daily and Washington Post*.

Alvis Sio is a PhD researcher at the School of Modern Languages and Cultures, Durham University, UK. Her research interests include media and representations, corpus linguistics, postcolonialism and Hong Kong culture. Her doctoral research is supervised by Associate Professor CAO Qing, a renowned specialist in Sino-Western relations and discourse studies.

The remaining contributors are all postgraduates at the Zhejiang Gongshang University.

Editorial by *QIAN Yufang*

COVID-19 is a worldwide public health emergency that broke out in December 2019. The international community took various measures to control the spread of the epidemic, launched a tenacious fight against the epidemic and jointly safeguarded the homeland of mankind. China implemented quarantine, a health code and the wearing of masks, which brought the epidemic under control in just a few months. Production and orderly living gradually returned to normal.

As a result of the epidemic, the resumption of production and work, online education and other topics became hot issues in various world mainstream media outlets and on social media. During the epidemic, the Chinese government maintained smooth channels of communication with the World Health Organization (WHO) and the international community, sharing experiences in prevention and treatment, and contributing its share to global control of the epidemic.

In this issue, there are 11 articles on the discourse study of China during the epidemic from the perspectives of overseas media. They have been divided into two special sections: China's measures for fighting COVID-19, and images of China and the Chinese people during the epidemic.

The former includes the discourse objects of the health code, the resumption of production and work, online education, China's efforts to tackle the epidemic, as seen through the eyes of foreigners in China, and China's contribution to fighting the virus.

The latter includes images of China's fight against the epidemic, the image of the Chinese government, the image of Zhong Nanshan, Chinese doctors, the “Chinese takeaway brothers” and overseas Chinese students. These special sections directly focus on the social hotspots during the epidemic by analysing many texts. By collecting a large number of texts and using the corpus methods to analyse and identify the discourse in the texts, these papers explore how overseas media represented China's actions against the epidemic, how they construct an image of China, the reflected differences in Chinese and Western cultures and values, and what impact these differences have on the fight against the epidemic.

This group of papers is a result of discourse analysis used for teaching for Master of Foreign Languages and Literature at Zhejiang Gongshang University. The authors have all received systematic training in corpus linguistics and critical discourse studies.

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Abstracts and keywords

Discursive constructions around *gongzuo* (“work”) in folk letters: taking letters from the 1960s to the 1980s as an example – *QIANG Yufang and DONG Yingying*

Abstract: The letter is the most detailed text recording the details of contemporary Chinese social life, interpersonal interaction and relationships and the emotions involved, and the letter discourse paints a picture of contemporary Chinese social life. Based on a collection of more than 780 letters from an intellectual family from the 1950s to the 1980s, this study uses the corpus analysis method to reveal the epistolary discourse in various ways. In addition, the *gongzuo* (work) discourse reflects the inner ideological power of intellectuals to adapt to socialist construction after the founding of the People’s Republic of China. **Keywords:** critical discourse analysis, corpus, private letters, *gongzuo* (work) discourse

The self-construction of children of revolutionary families in private letters (1950–1986) – *LI Nan*

Abstract: Being passionate, idealistic, romantic and dedicated has been the general characteristics of young people from the 1950s to the 1980s, and their self-construction is of great significance to understanding the development of New China. Based on the private letters written by children from a revolutionary family to their parents from 1950 to 1986, this paper merges corpus analysis and critical discourse analysis to analyse the self-construction of the children of the family. We found that children’s self-construction involves five aspects: thought, life, work, study and ideals. With the ties of the traditional community of the revolutionary family, the children from the family are pure in thought, responsible at home and in the country, diligent and thrifty. To assume responsibility at home extends to the national level, forming the distinctive features behind the discourse of children’s self-construction. **Keywords:** private letters, corpus-based, critical discourse analysis, self construction)

Discourse construction of the “health code” in US media – *WANG Jiani*

Abstract: With the global spread of COVID-19, increasing attention has been paid to this event. There is no doubt that the discourses constructed by the media have had significant influence on public awareness. This study merges corpus analysis and discourse studies to explore the discursive constructions around the Chinese health code in American media. It is found that the construction of the health code is around four different discourses, i.e. work and travel, data and information, government control and coronavirus prevention. The

purpose of this study is to have a better understanding of the values of Western media and the concerns of Western audiences, yielding implications for China's international communications. **Keywords:** health code, American media, corpus analysis, discourse study

Discourse construction of China's "resumption of work and production" by the *Financial Times*
– **SHEN Xiangce**

Abstract: Through the analysis of keywords, collocates and concordance lines, this study makes a combination of corpus method and critical discourse analysis to observe the discursive constructions of work resumption in news from The Financial Times. Based on the analysis of social context, this study aims to identify and explain the discourse and ideological stance imbedded in it. It is found that The Financial Times in general takes a relatively objective position in reporting the sound situation of work resumption and thus a good image of China, which may result from the national interest between China and UK, as well as the nature and readership of The Financial Times. Besides, the reshuffle of global supply chains, reflected in its global perspective reports, deserves the attention and response from China in its future development. **Keywords:** critical discourse analysis, corpus, work resumption, discursive construction, ideology

Discourse construction of China's online education under COVID-19 in Western media
– **ZHOU Shuangxi**

Abstract: To prevent and control the coronavirus (COVID-19), the Ministry of Education of the People's Republic of China made a quick decision to suspend classes without suspending schools and to continue teaching activities in the form of online education. This move drew the attention of media at home and abroad. In this study, 60 reports by overseas media on China's online education during the COVID-19 outbreak from February to May 2020 were collected from the LexisNexis database. With these reports, a small corpus was built to study the discourse construction of China's online education in overseas media. When the epidemic broke out overseas in March, many countries adopted online courses to combat the virus. Meanwhile, overseas reports on China's online education increased significantly. The reports mainly focused on four aspects: the development and adaptation of China's online education, development prospects and opportunities, relevant policies and coping measures during the epidemic, and China's experience in the matter. **Keywords:** China, online education, overseas media, corpus, discourse analysis

Discourse analysis of "China's anti-epidemic" as seen through the eyes of foreigners in China
– **RUAN Weimiao**

Abstract: Based on a self-made small corpus, this study analyses the discourse of foreigners in China during the epidemic period by using corpus tools. With "Chi- na" and "Chinese" as the key words, the data are presented from the three aspects of a word frequency list, a collocation list and concordance lines, aimed at mining the attitudes behind the discourse. It is found that the discourses around China's fight against the epidemic are either positive or neutral, but rarely negative. The discourses of these two aspects reflect the image of China as a thoughtful and ethical large country who is active in epidemic prevention and control. **Keywords:** epidemic situation, image, China, Chinese

Discourse construction of China's anti-epidemic aid by the BBC – *SHI Xiuyan*

Abstract: At the beginning of 2020, COVID-19 first broke out in the city of Wuhan and then spread to all parts of China and throughout the world. China and many other countries in the world helped one another in the epidemic. This study combines the method of corpus and discourse analysis to explore the discourse construction of the BBC reports on anti-epidemic assistance between China and other countries through the analysis of word frequency and concord- ance. The study found that BBC's reports on the anti-epidemic assistance between China and other countries were mostly positive and objective, and described the assistance as humanitarian, demonstrating the active practice of the concept of a community with a shared future for mankind.

Keywords: COVID-19, humanitarian assistance, a community with a shared future for mankind

The construction of China's image under COVID-19 by *The Economist* – ZHAO Miaocheng

Abstract: Taking Fairclough's three-dimensional analysis as the theoretical framework, a corpus and critical discourse analysis of the reports in China column of *The Economist* from January 2020 to May 2020 was carried out. The study aimed at discovering the construction of the “image of China” by the journal during the outbreak of the COVID-19 epidemic in China and the ideology it constructed in this way. Through analysis, it is found that the journal repeatedly focused on the epidemic prevention and control measures taken by China, starting with the lives of ordinary people, and building a relatively negative image of China during the anti-epidemic period. In the face of such reports, Chinese readers should maintain a critical stance and avoid being swayed by Western ideology. **Keywords:** corpus, critical discourse analysis, *The Economist*, COVID-19 epidemic, anti-epidemic, national image

Discourse construction of the Chinese government under COVID-19 in African news – LIU Ruirui

Abstract: The novel coronavirus pandemic in 2020 was a severe test for China and also the whole world. The efforts made by the Chinese government were plain

for all to see, and the success of these efforts cannot be separated from the Chinese government's active responses. Meanwhile, the Chinese government also assisted other countries in the global fight against the coronavirus pandemic. Here we start from the perspective of African countries by adopting a corpus-based discourse analysis method to explore and analyse how the discourse image of the Chinese government was constructed in the pandemic reports in African newspapers, and what this revealed about China–Africa relations.

Keywords: coronavirus, Chinese government, African press, discourse analysis, corpus

A comparative study of ZHONG Nanshan's image construction in the *Global Times* and *Daily Mail* – CHEN Weiwei

Abstract: From the outbreak of COVID-19 to the time when it was under basic control in China, the tough process was inseparable from the professional guidance of Academician Zhong Nanshan, whose authoritative remarks and contributions figure have attracted media attention at home and abroad. Different news media could construct different images of the same person owing to various factors. Based on the news reports published by China's *Global Times* and the UK's *Daily Mail*, this paper uses the method of corpus combined with the analysis of intertextuality to compare the image of academician Zhong Nanshan in China in order to reveal the underlying motivation behind different discourses. **Keywords:** Zhong Nanshan, *Global Times*, *Daily Mail*, image, construction

Discourse construction of Chinese doctors in North American newspapers – WU Linxia

Abstract: Since January 2020, COVID-19 has become a hot topic in domestic and foreign media. In the fight against COVID-19, medical workers are the vanguard and backbone of the national anti-epidemic front and have become known as “the most favoured people in the new era”. The study will utilise the combination of corpus and critical discourse analysis by report trend analysis, key words analysis and concordance analysis, with a view to observing how overseas media spread Chinese stories and revealing the discourse construction of overseas media around “Chinese doctors” and the different attitudes they reflect. **Keywords:** Chinese doctors, media discourse, corpus linguistics, critical discourse analysis

Discourse construction of the “Chinese takeaway brothers” under COVID-19 in UK and USA mainstream media – LI Haina

Abstract: On 16th March 2020, US Time magazine published a group portrait of anti-epidemic people. The Chinese Meituan delivery rider Gao Zhixiao, as the only Chinese, appeared on the cover of the magazine, which aroused the attention of Chinese delivery riders at home and abroad. Based on a self-built corpus, this article mainly analyses how the influential British and American media reported on Chinese delivery riders as ordinary people and what image was formed of them under the severe situation of the pandemic. Moreover, this study will explore the reasons and the ideology reflected. **Keywords:** discourse analysis, corpus, British and American influential media, delivery riders

Discourse construction of “Chinese students” in British mainstream media – MAO Yu

Abstract: Chinese students, as the main force among overseas students, play an important role in shaping China's international image. Especially when international events occur, Chinese overseas students have a more

profound impact on the construction of China's international image. This article explores the image construction around "Chinese international students" in British mainstream media during the novel coronavirus epidemic, integrating corpus and media discourse analysis. We found that British news reports on Chinese international students showed obvious intertextual characteristics, and the group of Chinese international students was unilaterally portrayed as the "disseminator" of the coronavirus. We should take active action to respond to such unfair allegations and master the power of discourse; we should cultivate competent media talents and promote the construction of our country's discourse system. **Keywords:** Chinese international students, the novel coronavirus pandemic, corpus-based, media discourse

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*Journal of China in Global and Comparative
Perspectives (JCGCP)*
Edited by Xiangqun Chang



This is an example of *Journal of China in Global and Comparative Perspectives* (Vol. 1, 2015)

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About the journal and editor

About the journal

Journal of China in Global and Comparative Perspectives (JCGCP), formerly, *Journal of China in Comparative Perspective* (JCCP), publishes original multidisciplinary and interdisciplinary comparative research on China on a wide range of topics in the social and human sciences. It encourages debate, cooperation and co-authorship on the same issue or theme from different disciplines (including politics, economics, international relations, history, sociology, anthropology, cultural psychology and methodology). Its aim is to bring out the best in scholarship, transcending traditional academic boundaries in an innovative manner.

JCGCP is not simply about China – there are already several excellent China journals – but about looking at China from a comparative viewpoint as a player in broader patterns of development, ideas, movements, networks and systems. Comparison includes using China as a case study to examine a generally applicable theory, or drawing analytical conclusions from comparative data about China and some other country or

context. The comparison may be regional or global, historical or contemporary, and it may involve a comparison of perceptions: China's perceptions of others and others' perceptions of China in the context of China's encounter with the outside world in the political, economic, military and cultural senses.

We also consider articles that draw contrasts between China and non-China, Chinese people and non-Chinese people, or academic debates and dialogues between Chinese and non-Chinese, Chinese perspectives of the world or human knowledge, and non-Chinese perspectives of China in a global context.

In addition to research articles, research reports and commentaries, JCGCP also publishes periodic symposia on selected topics, in-depth review articles on particular areas of scholarship and reviews of books of unusual quality and significance for the study of China in global and comparative perspectives. Certain issues of the journal may focus on a particular subject, and we welcome suggestions for themes.

JCGCP is a strictly non-partisan publication and does not support or discriminate against any political, ideological or religious viewpoint. In accordance with standard academic practice, articles submitted for publication in JCCP are subjected to a rigorous process of blind peer review. Although it was conceived as an academic journal, the editorial policy is to ensure that articles that appear herein are of interest beyond the academic arena to policymakers, as well as readers with a general interest in China-related themes.

About the editor

Xiangqun Chang (常向群) is President of Global China Academy (GCA, successor of CCPN Global), Chief Editor of Global Century Press. She is also Honorary Professor of University College London, UK; and holder of several Professorships and Senior Fellowships at Peking, Renmin, Fudan and Sun Yat-Sen Universities in China. Her publications in English and Chinese amount to two million words include *Guanxi or Li shang wanglai?: Reciprocity, Social Support Networks, and Social Creativity in a Chinese Village* (2009 in Chinese; 2010 in English).

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Editorial by Xiangqun Chang²⁵

On the occasion of the founding of the *Journal of China in Global and Comparative Perspectives* (JCG-CP), I would like to introduce the journal's characteristics, main theme and related points drawn from the contributions. The Preface by Professor Stephan Feuchtwang was written for *Fei Xiaotong Studies* (three volumes), in the Globalization of Chinese Social Sciences book series, commemorating the centenary of the birth of Fei, which is due to be published in English and Chinese in 2015 and 2016. We included the Preface here for two reasons: the contents are relevant to some articles in this issue of JCGCP that will form part of the book; and, methodologically, it is relevant to the theme of the launch issue, namely, the creation and development of the vocabularies of the Chinese social sciences. Both the book and journal are published by Global China Press.

In my Editorial, I will explain the challenges in founding JCGCP, together with its unique contribution. JCGCP has experienced a long gestation – seven years from the announcement of the journal's founding in 2008 until its formal launch – for a number of reasons.

First, it fosters the innovative concept of looking at China in comparative perspective. The main purpose of the journal is to 'publish original multidisciplinary and interdisciplinary comparative research on

²⁵ This Editorial is a revision of the Introduction to the previous edited and published sample issue of *Journal of China in Comparative Perspective* [JCCP, Vol.1 No.1 2011; ISSN 2040-0837 (print); ISSN 2040-0845 (online)].

China on a wide range of topics within the social and human sciences. It encourages debate, cooperation, or co-authorship on the same issue or theme from the point of view of different disciplines (including politics, economics, international relations, history, sociology, anthropology, cultural psychology, and methodology, among others). Its aim is ‘to bring out the best in scholarship, transcending traditional academic boundaries in an innovative manner’ (see JCGCP’s ‘Statement of Aims’). Initially, the project won the full support of the London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE)’s Academic Publication Office and wide acclaim from the international academic community. As a result of the global financial crisis of 2008, however, there were inevitable funding problems. While continuing to seek funding, since 2011 JCCP editors have published *Bijiao: China in Comparative Perspective* (ISSN 2045-0680) and the *China in Comparative Perspective Working Paper Series* (ISSN 2043-0434). Moreover, we have been trying hard to bring JCCP back to life, believing that it will be a unique academic resource on the Chinese social sciences. In this respect, our work is still far ahead of the field.

Second, by regarding China as part of global society, the concept of China in comparative perspective emphasizes multifaceted study in a global context. We changed name from JCCP to JCGCP (*Journal of China in Global and Comparative Perspectives*). On the one hand, JCGCP will be about looking at China from a comparative viewpoint as a player in the broader patterns of development, ideas, movements, networks and systems. Comparison includes taking China as a case study in support of a generally applicable theory or analyzing and drawing conclusions from comparative data about China and some other country or context. The comparison may be regional or global, historical or contemporary, and it may involve a comparison of perceptions: China’s perceptions of others and others’ perceptions of China in the context of China’s encounter with the outside world in the political, economic, military and cultural sense (see JCGCP’s ‘Statement of Aims’).

On the other hand, our comparative approach is not only different from other China-related studies, such as sinology on the ancient classics, or Chinese humanities and social sciences or China area studies, and also have global vision. An example can be seen in our comment on the common Chinese global vision of *tian xia* (天下). We have three very different contributions, all of which relate to the word *tian* and so broaden this vision. Shuo Yu’s article, for example, explores one of the key issues (how to translate the Chinese character *tian* (天) into other languages) that led to the epoch-making ‘Chinese Rites Controversy’ 300 years ago. It is in fact a debate about universal values in cosmological belief systems. The title of a book reviewed by Ekaterina Zavidovskaya is *Celestial Healing*, and can be translated into Chinese as ‘天行疗法’, which again has *tian* in it. Allen Chun reviews a book entitled *The Globalization of Chinese Food*. Since ancient times, Chinese people have regarded food as an issue as important as *tian*, for, as a Chinese saying puts it, *min yi shi wei tian* (literally, ‘food is god for the people’ or ‘people regard sufficient food as their heaven’). So, what are the real meanings of *tian*? The authors tackle this question from a social-scientific and comparative perspective, which helps elucidate it. The material in the translation section of the “Chinese for Social Sciences” series, edited by Dongning Feng, will be published from 2016, was drawn from the book review on Chinese food, and is intended to expand readers’ understanding of *tian* through practices of everyday life.

The online publications of *China in Comparative Perspective Book Review*, the *Working Paper Series* and the MA Dissertations exhibit their own unique features. JCGCP deliberately places the study of China in the context of global studies. There are two main reasons for this strategic priority. Globalization continues to be a major concern. As a result of globalization, the desire for and possibility of educational exchanges and intellectual curiosity about other cultures have increased. Furthermore, information technology has enabled a greater production of quantitative data for comparison, and international communications technology has facilitated the dissemination of this information.

Third, in striving for academic excellence, JCGCP combines peer-reviewed papers with commissioned material from important authors of our choice, and integrates independent and cooperative academic activities. For example, in 2010, on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of the birth of Professor Fei Xiaotong, the China in Comparative Perspective Network (CCPN) of LSE held various commemorative activities over four days. Academic papers related to this will be published in the above mentioned the Globalization of Chinese Social Sciences series. The decision was taken to found JCGCP in 2015, as it is not only the 105th anniversary of Fei Xiaotong’s birth but also the 10th anniversary of his death, as well as the 80th anniversary of Fei’s Fieldwork in the Yao Mountains, significant dates for Chinese academics, as well as in recognition of the globalization of Chinese social sciences.

The pattern of combining a regular call for papers with articles generated by conferences continues. In 2011, CCPN, working in cooperation with the University of Nottingham, held a panel on ‘China in Compar-

ative Perspective' as part of the Fourth International Forum on Contemporary Chinese Studies (IFCCS4), collecting some high-quality papers. In 2012, the Fifth International Conference on Contemporary Chinese Studies (IFCCS5), held in Beijing, focused on the theme of 'society building'. This was suggested by Fei Xiaotong's successor, the former President of the Chinese Sociological Association, Professor Lu Xueyi (1933-2013), who passed away in 2013. To promote this theme, CCPN has collected papers on both Chinese studies and Chinese comparative studies, the English version of *Society Building* published by Cambridge Scholars Publishing and the Chinese version published by Global Century Press in 2014. Its new edition, add a few items in memory of Professor Zheng Hangsheng (1936-2014), in both Chinese and English versions published jointly by Global Century Press and New World Press in 2015. CCPN Global²⁶ hosted an international conference on Weber and China at SOAS on 5-6 September 2013. It was organized by the Centre of Chinese Studies, School of Oriental and African Studies (SOAS), University of London, the Weber Study Group, the British Sociological Association (BSA) and the journal *Max Weber Studies*. The papers from the conference, selected again through a combination of peer review and careful choice by the Conference Programme Committee, will be published in JCGCP in 2016.

Fourth, JCGCP has encouraged interdisciplinary research, integrating social science disciplines, translation and Chinese language teaching. Having established CCPN at LSE, the only bilingual website in the English-speaking world that focuses on the social scientific study of China, we further developed JCGCP by adding basic information with dual languages and editing a separate Chinese Edition (though not exactly identical to JCGCP). In mainland China and Taiwan there are some Chinese social-scientific publications, including a few with English papers, they do not publish each author's paper in both Chinese and English. Although JCGCP is committed to the bilingual publication of papers where at all possible, this does not mean an English-Chinese or Chinese-English literal translation. We encourage the authors to provide two versions of their papers, in the hope that they can use ways of expressing ideas that will deepen the topic under discussion and exchange views with people of different cultural backgrounds. We also select papers to be translated into Chinese and published in the Chinese Edition. You may agree with me, after reading Harro von Senger's article in this issue, that his understanding of one of the most difficult Chinese characters, 'moulüe' (谋略), is remarkably accurate. This illustrates that the globalization of Chinese social sciences and Chinese knowledge is possible. The journal, with its bilingual feature, will not only help those researchers and readers who seek a better understanding of the same issue using different languages, but it will also be particularly helpful for those readers fluent in only one of the languages. For instance, Steven Harrell points out in this issue that, if an anthropologist from a non-metropolitan country could not read Chinese, it would be hard to see 90 percent of the model that he or she was seeking from Fei Xiaotong's work.

Producing a bilingual journal is very challenging. Instead, we provide a separate Chinese Edition. If we were to rely only on other translators or social scientists' efforts, it would take an inordinate length of time. For example, Fei Xiaotong's *Peasant Life in China* (《江村经济》), published in English in the 1930s, did not have a Chinese version until the 1980s; Fei's Chinese work *Xiangtu Zhongguo* (《乡土中国》) was published in 1947; its English translation, entitled *From the Soil*, was published in 1992, but it has not yet entered the canon for mainstream Western academia.

To promote the globalization of Chinese social sciences and the popularization of knowledge and social science from the perspective of Chinese and non-Chinese, CCPN Global has initiated a long-term programme called Chinese Language for Social Sciences. Similarly, to accommodate its research results will be published in the "Chinese for Social Sciences" series, edited by Dr Dongning Feng, in addition to JCGCP's Chinese edition. It has two parts: the first focuses on reading, at both intermediate and advanced level; the second is bi-directional translation between Chinese and English. Its materials are mainly derived from the contents of JCGCP and other bilingual resources of CCPN Global. These are being launched in cooperation with specialists at the Centre for Translation Studies, the Department of the Languages and Inner Asia and the London Confucius Institute, SOAS, University of London. The programmes aim to provide a platform for cooperation between social scientists, translators and linguists. It is hoped that this will help Chinese social scientists and scholars to bring their research, thought and discourse to global discussion and debate on common issues.

²⁶ CCPN became independent from the LSE in 2013, and was registered as a charity named CCPN Global (China in Comparative Perspective Network Global), a UK-based global academic society. Now the registered name has changed to Global China Academy (GCA).

Fifth, JCGCP discourse travels in both space and time, much like the British science fiction TV serial *Doctor Who*. For example, the articles on Fei Xiaotong include both those written specifically for the event and those that were written in the 1990s but have not yet been published in the West, and which are still of high relevance in today's world. These articles have wide-ranging significance, for the development of social science in a non-metropolitan society and for the construction of the knowledge system of the global society. Equally, in the past decade, CCPN at the LSE has produced and accumulated rich academic products, only now coming to fruition. However, the ripe fruit will go rotten if not picked in time: hence our decision to bring all these works into the public domain now. We thank all the editors, members of Editorial Board, International Consultation Board, Academic Advisory Committee, translators, proofreaders, and administrative staff who work for *JCGCP* voluntarily, and whose contribution enables us to preserve our spiritual wealth in the absence of generous funds. It is hoped that *JCGCP* can be listed as a SSCI journal, thanks to its unique character, academic quality and regularity, and gain larger numbers of both individual and institutional subscribers in order to sustain its growth.

From 2015, we will publish all *JCGCP* issues that have been previously edited which increased numbers of pages, but we will continue with future regular issues as a service to the academic community. Spatially, both Book Review and the Working Paper Series have been discontinued, their archived contents continue to exist on CCPN Global / Global China Academy's websites and will be published in print as part of *JCGCP*. Those who have contributed directly to *JCGCP* in past years will always be remembered. They include Stephan Feuchtwang, Victor Teo, Gonçalo Santos, Sergey Radchenko, Geoffrey Gowlland, Deng Gang and Keith Jackson. Our gratitude also goes to all members of the Editorial Board, the International Consultation Board of *JCGCP* and the Academic Advisory Committee of CCPN Global / Global China Academy, as well as to many colleagues and friends who have helped²⁷.

Introduction: Transculturality and the globalization of Chinese social sciences—Vocabulary, invention and exploration / Xiangqun Chang

This paper falls into five parts: raise the matter of transculturality, the importance of transculturality and invented Chinese social science vocabularies in understanding China and the world; the significance of inventing and developing Chinese social science vocabularies; Fei Xiaotong's contributions to Chinese social science vocabularies and the globalization of knowledge; and comprehensive understanding in China's social sciences and transcultural experiences in the process of the globalization of knowledge. In sum, we will consider, on the one hand, 'the creation and development of the vocabularies of the Chinese social sciences' as a part of global knowledge construction; and, on the other hand, the structure of Chinese society and its operational mechanism in a global context.

Transculturality matters

Along with nearly four decades of China's reform and opening up, its experiences could be described in several ways,: as modernization and as post-modernization, as modernity and as postmodernity, multiple modernities, globalization, post globalization and other thoughts. Could the concept of transculturality, related to but distinct from cross-, inter- and multi-culturality, become mainstream discourse in the near future?

In 2014, CCPN Global (now Global China Academy) and YES Global successfully organized the First Global China Dialogue in London, with the theme of 'the experience of China's modernization from a comparative perspective'. Arising out of this was the stark realization that today's world faces numerous risks and challenges on the road to peace and development. The international system and order are constantly changing, as is the balance of power. In such an era of great transformation, all countries, whether developing or developed, are having to adapt to an ever-shifting international and social environment, while the process of modernization in some countries has been interrupted or has spilled out to create global turmoil.

At the same time, rapid developments in technology and society have had a profound impact on patterns of thinking, behaviour and interaction and on the moral principles of different countries and groups. They have also constantly challenged established ideas of good governance, including the functions of government

²⁷ For example, Professor Martin Albrow FAcSS, the founding editor of *International Sociology*, who has been providing academic guidance and specific advice in editorial work, and Professor Sam Whimster, editor of *Max Weber Studies*, who has shared his experiences of and resources for managing an independent academic journal, as well as helping *JCGCP* set up its house style.

in the globalization era and the pros and cons of the participation of non-government organizations. The changes and challenges are myriad: digital technology, mobile communications and the popularization of the internet, the coexistence of cultural homogenization and diversity, ethnic and religious conflicts, the collision between giant multinational corporations and national sovereignty, changes in social norms as a result of scientific innovations, the decisive influence of regional economies on national economic development, the constraints of climate change and the discovery and adoption of new energy sources. Transculturality has become part of people's daily life. It is different from cross-culture, inter-culture and multi-culture.

Confronted with such challenges, national leaders devise development strategies that reflect both the status quo and their long-term goals. Business leaders and entrepreneurs have also invested substantial resources in studying the impact of the changing international economy and financial order on the development of enterprises. Experts and scholars have focused on cultural factors that have quietly exerted great influence, and explored how culture and ideology enhance global and social governance. Such efforts and initiatives are moves in the same direction: towards reaching an in-depth understanding of the knowledge systems of the human community and the development of a 'global cultural sphere' beyond any single culture, state or nationality, under the condition of global governance. Thus, the theme of the development and governance of China, Europe and the world has gradually become one of the key research interests of scholars worldwide.

There are already many work and activities on transculturality in the past two decades. For example, Cuccioletta 2001/02, Flüchter & Schöttli 2015, Lewis 2002, Schachtner 2015, Slimbach 2005, Welsch 1999. In addition, there are some organizations that either publish specialized journals or organize related events: the Institute for Transtextual and Transcultural Studies publishes *Transtext(e)s—Transcultures: A Journal of Global Cultural Studies*; the Transcultura International Institute holds the China–EU Intercultural Forum jointly with the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS); at Columbia University there is a Department of International and Transcultural Studies; and an International and Transcultural Communication Programme exists at Universität Salzburg. Some universities have related research centres, e.g. Centre for Transnational and Transcultural Research, University of Wolverhampton; Research Centre for Transcultural Studies in Health, Middlesex University; International Center for Transcultural Education, University of Maryland; Heidelberg Centre for Transcultural Studies. In China, Peking University founded the Center for Cross-cultural Studies and has published the journal *Dialogue Transcultural* (in Chinese) since 1998. It collaborates with the Institute of Comparative Literature and Comparative Culture, Nanjing University; the Institute of Cross-cultural Studies, Chinese Culture Academy; the Institute of Chinese Folk Culture, Beijing Normal University; and the Transcultura International Institute; and is supported by the Mayer Foundation for Human Progress. A significant development is the founding of the Beijing Forum – The Harmony of Civilizations and Prosperity for All, founded jointly by Peking University, Beijing Municipal Education Commission and the Korea Foundation in 2004, which will hold its 12th Forum on 6–8 November 2015 with the theme of 'different roads and shared responsibility'.

Against this background, CCPN Global, JCGCP and Global China Dialogue series of Global China Academy (GCA) will engage broadly and work cooperatively, based on the above existing studies and activities, to promote an all-round concept of transculturality, to push it from a marginal position towards the centre of mainstream discourse among academics, intellectuals and thinkers worldwide. This will provide both an in-depth and comprehensive understanding of the history of our era and accurate forecasts of the trends in development of human society.

The importance of transculturality and invented Chinese social science vocabularies in understanding China and the world

The first article for JCGCP's launch issue was chosen for its ingenuity. In 'Universal dream, national dreams and symbiotic dream: reflections on transcultural generativity in China–Europe encounters', Shuo Yu reinterprets a very complicated historical case, demonstrating not only an ability to carry out a study on China in comparative perspective but also to cross disciplines from social sciences to linguistics, showing how translation in social-cultural contexts can make a huge impact on the direction of history.

One of the major contributions of this article is that it introduces a self-made new concept of 'transcultural generativity'. The article creatively applies the 'transcultural approach or perspective' to a large social and historical field, through analysis of the encounters between Western missionaries and the Imperial Court of the Qing dynasty. In doing so, it finds evidence for 'transcultural generativity' by demonstrating how both parties work together creatively, in direct or indirect interactions, and by exploring the mechanism of such

encounters. As the author shows, the results of these encounters are neither Hannization nor Westernization, but a dynamic ‘permanent transition’ from a marginal position to create a third category of shared knowledge and values.

Yu’s article links the past to the present with three categories of dream: universal dream, national dream and symbiotic dream. As the author points out, ‘The 21st century has to be a collaborative century, the global good and evil forces are composed of diverse coalitions’. ‘Transcultural generativity’ could help us to understand how global society is shaped and reshaped. Further, how the concept of ‘transcultural generativity’ is worked out can be understood from a set of vocabularies, such as liminal space, permanent transition, cultural agency of the in-between, China–Europe encounters and a symbiotic dream of the Earth. Although these vocabularies were derived from studies of interactions and relationships between China and the West over the past centuries, they are new for both Chinese and non-Chinese readers. It is also a question for academic research whether or not they have a place in the list of general social science vocabularies.

Moreover, the key concept of ‘transcultural generativity’ highlights JCGCP’s ethos of creativity and echoes the theme of this issue, which is the creation and development of the vocabularies of the Chinese social sciences. The author’s invention of large numbers of transcultural anthropological terms is a concrete exercise bringing elements of Chinese culture to a wide audience, which accords with CCPN Global and GCA’s academic mission. Finally, CCPN Global and GCA’s social mission, as a bridge between China and the rest of world, the Chinese and the non-Chinese, is destined to inherit the spiritual legacy of the 500-year history of China–Europe encounters. We therefore see this article as symbolic, demonstrating the actual character of JCGCP and CCPN Global of GCA, the virtual community of symbiotic humanity. We hope to enhance people’s sense of community, the power of thinking with cultural diversity and complexity and the revival of a symbiotic ethical spirit.

The significance of inventing and developing Chinese social science vocabularies

In choosing the theme of this launch issue of JCGCP, the aim was to build a bridge between Chinese and Western social scientists who are dedicated to making contributions to human knowledge.

There are two viewpoints in Western social science: one is that the level of Chinese social science is generally low; the other is an expectation of learning from relevant research by Chinese scholars. The first article in this issue of JCGCP was written by a historical anthropologist who trained in both China and France and now works in Hong Kong. This article clarifies a complex transcultural and historical phenomenon through description and analysis with rich vocabulary and terminology. It demonstrates a Chinese scholar’s global vision and humanity. The second is a study by an American social anthropologist on the theory and method, and especially the vocabulary, employed by Chinese social scientist Fei Xiaotong in his research. The next article is a Swedish sinologist and lawyer’s commentary on the application of Fei Xiaotong’s methodological viewpoint. The following articles were written by scholars from the USA, the UK and Germany. These articles demonstrate, on the one hand, how Chinese scholars are producing innovative ideas on a normalized social scientific basis; and, on the other hand, how non-Chinese scholars are conducting in-depth studies on China by seeking to understand and re-evaluate Chinese scholars’ work. Both Chinese and non-Chinese contributors are engaged in self-reflection in doing research on China, but are, at the same time, going beyond their own cultural limitations.

In Chinese social science circles there are also two prevalent perspectives: the first is that Chinese study by foreign scholars yields only ineffective solutions for practical problems; the second is that the Chinese should ‘break out from Western academic hegemony’. This so-called ‘Western academic hegemony’ includes aspects of language and discourse. It can be seen in the publishing of articles in English, in the practice of writing in accordance with Western social science norms and styles, in authors being accepted by the Western academic system, and in works being understood according to Western ideology. To Chinese scholars, these requirements are seen as an ‘academic hegemony’, a viewpoint shared even by acknowledged great scholars such as Fei Xiaotong, only a few of whose works have been published in English because his extensive writings have not yet been translated. And even if these works were translated into English, the English version might not always accurately express the essence of his academic thought. Thus it has little power in the discourse of the field studied. In the following, we will see detailed related views.

First, there is a basic problem with publishing articles in English. The International Sociological Association recognized this when it established its journal *International Sociology* in 1986, giving special consideration to papers submitted by those whose first language was not English, reviewing them in their first language

by in-culture specialists and helping them with translation. With these aims, Dai Kejing of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences and specialists from other language communities were appointed as Associate Editors (Albrow 1987). The editorial input was correspondingly heavy and expensive, but fully justified by the editor in an analysis after four years showing acceptance during that time of a higher proportion of submissions from non-First World countries than from the First World (Albrow 1991: 111).

Having foreign editors for English-language journals is made all the more necessary in view of the ‘warning’ by the British Academy, cited by Steven Harrell in his article, of ‘a decline in modern language learning’ (2009) in the UK. A report entitled ‘Language Matters’ ‘discussed concerns that the future of the UK’s world-class research base might be threatened by the decline in modern language learning and calls for a series of measures by universities and government bodies to address this danger.’ This was one justification for the construction and expansion of CCPN’s bilingual website when it was at the LSE. ‘Language Matters More and More’ was published by the British Academy in 2011. The question of how to ‘build the capacity of the UK’s knowledge economy to meet national and international challenges’ is relevant here, not because of the language learning, but for gaining a better understanding of the meanings behind English and Chinese languages within a social, cultural and economic context. JCGCP’s dual language feature can be seen as a positive response to this warning. The title of the British Academy’s report in 2013 is ‘Languages: The State of the Nation’. In its Forward, Professor Nigel Vincent, vice president of the British Academy, points out that ‘languages are vital for the health and well-being of the education and research base, for UK competitiveness, and for individuals and society at large’ (p. 5). Based on JCGCP and other related materials Chinese for Social Sciences series will be published from 2016. It aims to help the world’s increasing numbers of Chinese language learners who are interested in social science topics. By reading our articles, they can improve their language abilities in meaning, context, discourse, translation skills and so on, and gain a deeper understanding of the related research article.

In the Preface, Professor Stephan Feuchtwang mentions two kinds of ‘translation problems’: one is the everyday translation from one language into another (this step is relatively easy); the other is the translation of culturally specific reflective words, which is a knowledge creation process requiring the participation of both social scientists and linguists.

Gao Bingzhong, Professor of Anthropology at Peking University, who did his postdoctoral research under Fei Xiaotong’s supervision, takes a different path. In 2002, he launched the ‘overseas ethnography’ programme, and led students to engage in anthropological fieldwork in a dozen countries around the world. They ‘rewrite anthropology in Chinese’ and have published more than ten ethnographies in Chinese. It is hoped that Chinese social science research will move from the empirical study of Chinese society to ‘world society’ (Fei Xiaotong proposed the concept in Chinese in the 1940s). This work would be more meaningful if the publications could be translated into English and thus compared with other English works. By comparing the similarities and differences between English and Chinese work on the same topics in the same region, it may be possible to gain a more comprehensive understanding.

Second, there is the issue of the writing of articles that conform to Western social science’s norms and styles. The academic norms and standards are very broad, from the methodology and the specific research method to the style and organization of the writing. In the next issue we will publish an article by Gary Hamilton. He points out that ‘writing in a foreign language about a foreign place has not stopped Foucault or Habermas or Bourdieu from developing wide readerships in the US’, so, why cannot this be the case for Fei Xiaotong’s works? Hamilton thinks this is because of Fei Xiaotong’s implicit writing style and his personal character. In fact, this kind of implicit (hanxu) prose style can represent a writing style of Chinese ‘literati scholars’ (Chang 2010 [based on PhD dissertation 2004]; Zhai 2006). Hamilton also pointed out that, from the Western perspective, in view of the limitations of many Chinese scholars when it comes to understanding Western theory, Chinese scholars also cannot totally understand the theoretical depth of Fei’s book *Xiangtu Zhongguo*. So, he sets the study of Fei Xiaotong in the framework of a comparative study of East and West.

In contrast, methodologically, Feuchtwang mentions in his Preface that anthropologists seek to make explicit and to overcome the formerly implicit power relationships between themselves and their subjects of study. He thinks that an outstanding ethnography can, in a roundabout way, use another language to convey meaning that cannot be translated directly. I believe two good examples of this are Fei Xiaotong’s *Peasant Life in China* (1938), a descriptive ethnography, and Yan Yunxiang’s *The Flow of Gifts* (1996), which also contains, compared with Fei’s work, a more in-depth study of the theoretical and methodological aspects of ethnography. However, outstanding works on Chinese society that are both written in English and follow so-

cial science norms are very rare in the world. If Western social scientists rely solely on these few research results to develop their theories, then world-class standards will indeed decline, as the British Academy warns.

Interestingly, in his own Preface to the Chinese version of *The Flow of Gifts* (1999), Yan apologizes to his Chinese readers that he does not include reviews of relevant studies by Chinese scholars. This suggests various questions. Is the best work by Western standards the best by Chinese standards? How can we understand the power relationship between researchers and subjects when the different methodological implications of 'implicit' and 'explicit' have been exercised in Chinese and in Western ways while studying global society, including both Chinese and non-Chinese societies? Do we have standards to judge which way is better? Who sets these standards?

Third, there is the problem of authors being accepted by the Western academic system. For centuries, ancient Chinese philosophers such as Confucius, Lao Tzu, Chuang-tzu and Sun-tzu have been introduced to Western countries by sinologists and included in textbooks. Chinese writers such as Gao Xingjian and Mo Yan were even awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature. However, how many contemporary Chinese social scientists have ever been recognized in the West? For example, according to 'A Report on Academic Influence of the Research Achievements in the Humanities and Social Sciences in China (2000–2004)' (Su 2007), Deng Zhenglai is ranked in the top 50 in six different disciplines, placed first in law, second in political science and fifth in sociology. But who in the Western academic world knows which of Deng Zhenglai's academic ideas have been widely cited in Chinese academic circles? Deng passed away early in 2014 at the age of 56. Would it be possible for Deng, as a 'self-employed academic scholar' (xueshu getihu) for 18 years in China, ever to be of interest to Western scholars?

Indeed, although it appears that Chinese scholars' academic thought is rarely recognized by Western social sciences, this would not be altogether impossible. When CCPN at LSE, with the encouragement and support of Professor Martin Albrow, the former president of the British Sociological Association, it compiled two series of books: one is Social Science: Key Concepts from a Chinese Perspective and another is Chinese Thoughts for a New World Order. We hope to start from a concept, a point of view, with cooperation between the authors and the translators, and then gradually to add Chinese social scientific and academic thinking to the repository of human knowledge. In addition to these, Global China Press is publishing some series of books, e.g. Chinese for Social Sciences, Chinese Discourse, Chinese concepts, Understanding China and the World, China's Urbanization, and Examining China and the World with 'Three Eyes'. This last book series will consist of popular social scientific books that use storytelling to promote mutual understanding between China and the world, Chinese people and non-Chinese.

Finally, we consider the topic of being understood by Western ideology. In the 1980s, there was a saying in Chinese academic circles, 'Masters stand outside institutions' (tizhi wai dashi). Deng Zhenglai, mentioned above, can be seen as one such case, although he was made Founding Dean of the Institute of Advanced Studies in Social Science, Fudan University, a few years before the end of his life. Karl Marx was in fact named in the 1980s by Chinese scholars as one of the 'masters outside institutions'. Although he was not employed by any university, he created more abundant knowledge products than most university professors and these have entered the textbooks in all mainstream universities. This may be because Marx's world view, methodology and academic norms are now part of the Western academic knowledge system, the innate factor that allows the possibility for his writing to be accepted in mainstream academic circles.

However, for Chinese social scientists, in addition to the language, the academic standard and its system, the problems of ideology and related methods also play an important role in the process by which Chinese academic theory and method gain acceptance into Western academic circles. For example, in his Preface, Feuchtwang mentions two people: one is Asad, who points out the inherent and inevitable power relations in English writing; the other is Fei Xiaotong, the reflective characteristics of whose writing have not become well known in the English academic world. Feuchtwang states that 'it is a cultural reflection in which he uses the concepts derived from a culture to reflect upon itself, and crucially in addition to reflect on and with its "heart" – the feelings as well as the reason and concepts that key words or phrases convey'. He also suggests that this can be compared with related content in the book of *Keywords* by Raymond Williams (1984).

In order to explore these issues, JCGCP will publish related articles comparing Andrew Kipnis's 'non-representational ethics' (1997) and Human Mind (the Chinese title can be translated into English as 'Human Life and Human Heart') by the Chinese master Liang Shuming (1948). This brings us to the question of how we should use complex vocabulary independently of the socio-cultural context. In the last article of the current issue, Harro von Senger discusses how to overcome the earthbound 'encoded eye' problem (Foucault

2008). He quotes Foucault's point of view that Westerners should be conscious of their 'encoded eye', which is governed by language, cultural tradition, perceptual framework, values, practical manners and the hierarchy of Western practices. Von Senger adds that Chinese has its own 'encoded eye', of which everyone, in trans-cultural communication, must be aware. This limitation on doing indigenous research in one's native land is also pointed out in the methodology of anthropological fieldwork. To overcome this weakness, as Feuchtwang suggests, we can, through self-reflection and self-description, try to distance ourselves as far as possible from the society in which we are embedded.

Fei Xiaotong's contributions to Chinese social science vocabularies and the globalization of knowledge

The articles published in this issue largely relate to Fei Xiaotong's book *From the Soil* (1992; *Xiangtu Zhongguo*, 1947). They have been sorted in the order suggested by the ever-larger circles in Fei's term 'chaxugeju' (differential mode of association, or social egoism). This sequence starts with the vocabulary of anthropology as the signal discipline, then expands to social science methodology and theory and finally moves to the globalization of knowledge from a Chinese perspective, including Chinese culture and Chinese thought from both Chinese and non-Chinese scholars.

The first article is 'Fei Xiaotong and the vocabulary of anthropology in China', by Steven Harrell. This was originally presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Ethnological Society in 1997, and has been updated and first published in this issue. In his article, Harrell puts forward a series of thought-provoking methodological and philosophical questions. 'Have anthropologists in countries outside the Euro-American metropole been able to develop their own vocabulary, relatively free from the influence of Euro-American anthropology, in order to elucidate phenomena that, in their judgment, English (or French or German) terms do not fit? In other words, does Chinese anthropology have Chinese terms for concepts that are peculiar to Chinese society or other societies that Chinese anthropologists study? How well has this vocabulary fared? How much of their own specific vocabulary do non-metropolitan anthropologists need – what mix between borrowed or translated terms and native ones?' Perhaps this can be interpreted as a kind of 'transcultural generativity' (Yu's term).

Through reading *From the Soil*, Harrell discovered that Fei Xiaotong invented a series of words, such as *xiangtu shehui*, *tuantigeju*, *chaxugeju*, *jiazu* and *lizhi*. After studying them, Harrell concluded that *From the Soil* (*Xiangtu Zhongguo*) 'is a landmark for the indigenization of anthropology in non-Europhone countries and cultures, in that it begins the process of creating a technical anthropological vocabulary in the Chinese language'. Although Harrell has a different opinion on the theoretical contribution of Fei's book from that of its translator, he believes some ideas and thoughts raised by Fei in the book need further study. This is particularly important, according to Harrell, as China is one of a few countries that have moved from peripheral to central status in the world system, and intellectual developments in China are becoming more and more difficult for the rest of the scholarly world to ignore.

Another article related to Fei Xiaotong's work and published here is '*Moulüe* (谋略 Supraplanning): on the problem of the transfer of earthbound words and concepts in the context of cultural exchange between China and the West', by Harro von Senger. He is keen to capture vocabularies that have methodological implications from Fei Xiaotong's writings and apply them to his studies on other issues, such as, in this case, *moulüe*. As early as 1995, von Senger published an article entitled 'Earthbound China – earthbound sinology'. In it, von Senger proposed an 'earthbound Western' problem. He read *From the Soil* (*Xiangtu Zhongguo*) in both English and Chinese, but he was not influenced by the English translation. Instead, he directly quoted the original phrase from Fei Xiaotong that 'words are the most important bridges', and applied it methodologically to his study. With regard to the matter of translation of *moulüe* into English, according to von Senger, both Chinese and American translators lost its 'earthboundness' when they used the English words 'strategy' or 'stratagem', because they simply replaced a Chinese character with a superficially corresponding Western word with a much narrower meaning. The pre-existing Western word does not function as a 'bridge' (Fei's term) but as an 'artificial limb'. Von Senger believes that this kind of Westernization of a Chinese term creates an illusion of mutual understanding but does not lead to a real mutual understanding.

Moreover, for von Senger, there are two approaches to translating complicated Chinese characters into English. One is directly using pinyin, such as *moulüe* or *guanxi*, but the problem is that people still need to define such foreign words. Another approach is to make a new word, just as Feuchtwang coined 'social egoism' for *chaxugeju*. Such a new vocabulary is easier to understand and to use compared with 'the differential mode of association' of Hamilton's direct translation. Therefore, von Senger coined an English word,

‘supraplanning’, for moulüe. This way of translating difficult Chinese characters maintains their earthboundness, namely their original touch and meaning, and can be understood and may even be of practical use in the other cultural environment. This is particularly important in practice, as we see from a Chinese saying, ‘Bite phrases and chew characters’ (*yao wen jiao zi*), literally meaning to be excessively particular about wording). As a sinologist and lawyer, von Senger himself benefited from such ‘chewing and nibbling’ on *mouliie*, which can be seen in his interpretations of the Constitution of the Communist Party of China, Law of the People’s Republic of China on Chinese–Foreign Joint Ventures, and China’s policy towards the cross-strait relations between China and Taiwan, etc. Readers may find basic principles as well as useful and practical tips on understanding China’s laws and policy in von Senger’s article.

In ‘What Western social scientists can learn from the writings of Fei Xiaotong’, by Gary Hamilton, the main translator of Fei’s *From the Soil*, the author tells us that in 1984 when he first read *Xiangtu Zhongguo*, he was trying to understand and describe the differences between *xiao* (孝 filial piety) and *patria potestas* (家父权), which involves a comparison between traditional Chinese and Roman societies. Among many Western scholars, the most notable person to engage with such a comparison in the field was Max Weber. ‘Weber argued that patriarchalism in China was the same phenomenon, typologically, as patriarchalism in the Mediterranean basin during Antiquity.’ Hamilton sensed that Weber had made a serious semantic error when he equated them. Hamilton decided that not only did the pair of concepts *chaxugeju* and *tuantigeju* that Fei invented contain profound insights into the nature of Chinese society, but his ‘ideal-typical contrast between Chinese and Western societies also points the way to a new understanding of Western society’. Therefore, Hamilton corrected Weber’s error by observing that *patria potestas* is emblematic of a legitimating principle that empowers people to act within the bounds of their own jurisdictions, which is the same as Fei’s *tuantigeju*; whereas *xiao* identifies a doctrine that obligates people to submit to the duties of their own roles, the principle of which is the same as Fei’s *chaxugeju*. Hamilton cites as evidence a series of his own empirical studies that are supportive of his view.

Compared with many Western scholars’ comparisons between *xiao* and *patria potestas*, Hamilton’s comparative studies are obviously more convincing. However, Hamilton seems to have exaggerated the importance of *xiao* (filial piety) in the Chinese social and cultural context. Chinese parents have always embedded their expectations of their children in their names. The first character of Fei’s first name is *xiao*, which also has the meaning of ‘filial piety’. However, Fei himself never treated *xiao* as a vital term for understanding the Chinese social structure and political system. In fact, Fei made it very clear in *From the Soil* that it is a set of morals and ethics as an assurance mechanism that maintains *chaxugeju*, and *xiao* is just one of them (Fei 1985: 29–35). Furthermore, to contrast the conventional view of Western society as having ‘a rule of law’ (法治) and Chinese society as ‘a rule of man’ (人治), Fei invented another term, ‘rule of ritual’ (礼治), to describe Chinese society (48–53). The different emphasis shows that Fei’s core theories have yet to be fully understood and recognized by Western scholarship. This is perhaps why Hamilton was surprised that his huge efforts in translating Fei into English had little impact in the West.

After reading the above translated version of *From the Soil*, Stephan Feuchtwang wrote ‘Social egoism and individualism: surprises and questions from a Western anthropologist of China: reading Professor Fei Xiaotong’s contrast between China and the West’. This paper was initially written for a conference celebrating the 70th anniversary of the beginning of Fei Xiaotong’s academic career and the 20th anniversary of the Institute of Sociology and Anthropology at Peking University in 2005. It could never have existed in a world if there were no Chinese social scientific ritual to form a part of its methodology. And it could not be brought into mainstream academic discourse in the English-speaking world without JCGCP as a platform.

In this article, Feuchtwang translated Fei Xiaotong’s pair of concepts *chaxugeju* and *tuantigeju* as ‘social egoism’ and ‘corporatism’, respectively, thus enabling readers from the English-speaking world to place them within their own knowledge framework. Feuchtwang also made some comparative case studies, such as models of Fei Xiaotong vs Freedman, corporate group vs small lineage, Sage vs God, consensual power and what follows, changes in the study of kinship and the emotional family in China.

In addition, Feuchtwang highlights the importance of *From the Soil* by linking related issues to its subtitle, ‘The Foundation of Chinese Society’. This can be seen from some of his thought-provoking questions, for example:

If the Western countries moved from hierarchies of estates to individualist democracies under the same God, through republican revolutions, what happened to the status differentiation hierarchy of social persons after the republican revolutions in China? How was the social person the basis of a transformed Chinese pol-

itics and society? And: What was the effect in China of importing some of the ideals and politics of Western democracy and individualism?

Feuchtwang's translation of *chaxugeju* as social egoism was regarded by von Senger as a fine example of translating a difficult Chinese term into English. In his dialogue with me, Hamilton comments that translating *chaxugeju* as social egoism does not get at the interactional dimensions of Fei's concept. I agree with this point. According to Kerry Brown in a seminar for students of the MSc China in Comparative Perspective at LSE in 2012, Hamilton's translation of *From the Soil* and the concept of *chaxugeju* helped him to apply the Chinese characteristic network to an analysis of relationships among CPC senior party members, which distinguished his work (Hutton & Brown 2009) from others' on studies of the Community Party of China.

Understanding China's social sciences and its transcultural experiences in the process of the globalization of knowledge

In addition to the main articles, we introduce different forms of writing to focus on the main theme of this issue. This is the creation of vocabularies of social sciences from China in comparative perspective and the exploration of the structure of Chinese society and its operational mechanism in a global context.

I would like to bring readers' attention to the first review essay: 'Globalized Knowledge Flows and Chinese Social Theory' by Martin Albrow. The book that he introduces is called *Knowledge Flows and Chinese Social Theory*, by Xiaoying Qi (Routledge 2014). According to Albrow, 'A great virtue of this book lies in demonstrating the worth of a multiplicity of methods for disentangling the transcultural potential of concepts from their cultural roots. The author brings an impressively equipped toolbox to her chosen task, to show how "Western or metropolitan social theory might be reconstituted through the incorporation of particular relevant Chinese concepts" (7).' This 'book offers three examples for the incorporation of Chinese concepts into mainstream social theory. The first is one that has already been received in the West extensively, namely face (*lian* 脍 and *mianzi* 面子). The second explains how *xin* (心 heart/mind) transcends the Western dichotomy of reason and emotion. The third develops a concept of "paradoxical integration" (*xiangfan xianghe* 相反相和 or *xiangfan yiti* 相反一体) derived from the classic Daoist text *Daodejing*.'

I now return to related work on and from Fei Xiaotong. This issue publishes a version of the dialogue between Gary Hamilton and Xiangqun Chang, organized by an editor of the China Reading Weekly, China, to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the birth of Fei Xiaotong in 2010. In this dialogue, we discussed some reviews of *From the Soil*. One reviewer thought it was a waste of time to translate Fei's book, published in 1947, in the 1990s. It may therefore seem to some that it would be even more of a waste of time for us to spend a few issues discussing this in the 21st century. In the Editorial of the founding issue, I noted that one of JCGCP's characteristics is to move through time and space. Some articles that were published in JCGCP had been published in China a few years earlier, but had never been published in the West; yet they 'have wide-ranging significance: for the development of social science for those who come from a non-metropolitan society; also how knowledge may be attained in a globalizing world.'

Although eight of Fei Xiaotong's books²⁸ have been published in English, this is still less than one third of his total oeuvre, and, needless to say, three of them were published by a Chinese publisher. Two books that were republished by the University of Chicago Press had little impact on Western academia. In the dialogue, Chang explained that Fei Xiaotong wrote prolifically in the last 15 years of his life, concerning himself mostly with theory. Can we truly judge Fei's contribution without reading most of his work? Besides, even if readers in the West read Fei's English publications, how could they be sure they fully understood his work? Hamilton himself, who translated Fei's *From the Soil*, still overlooked one of the key points that Fei made about the assurance mechanism of *chaxugeju*. I include this example here not by any means as a criticism of Hamilton's scholarship, but to show how difficult it is to translate social science concepts and bring Chinese work to the West. That translation is central to the mission of JCGCP, CCPN Global and their parent Global China Academy (GCA).

Furthermore, when the 'China model' was very topical after Joshua Cooper Ramo published *Beijing Consensus* in 2004, in both Chinese and Western discourse few works were able to link Fei Xiaotong's various models²⁹ with examining China's development model comprehensively and forging better understandings of its party policy or Chinese society and relationships with the rest of the world. This indicates that Chinese

²⁸ See the eight books, cited in chronological order, in the References list. Note that Fei Xiaotong's publications appeared with four names: Fei Hsiao-Tung (Wade-Giles system), Fei Xiaotong (modern Chinese pinyin), 費孝通 (traditional Chinese characters), and 费孝通 (simplified Chinese characters).

²⁹ e.g. the Southern Jiangsu Model, the Wenzhou Model or the Pearl River Model (Chang 2014: 7–13).

scholars also need to find ways to participate in the global discourse, especially as it relates to China. JCGCP stitches related work from the past to the present, inside and outside China, and hopes to help readers to better understand China in the global context by introducing and interpreting the theoretical and methodological implications of Fei's work.

In her comments on the above-mentioned dialogue on Fei Xiaotong's contributions, Bettina Gransow said that she liked Hamilton's English version of *From the Soil*, as it made it much easier for her to discuss the 'Fei Xiaotong complex' in a class with students. Gransow senses the linkage between *chaxugeju* and *tuantigeju* and Fei's idea of the 'pattern of pluralist unity'. She pointed out the necessity of framing 'the entanglement of cultures in a dynamic pattern from a global perspective that takes into account that more and more people are living out of context (as Clifford Geertz once put it).'

Methodologically, the pros and cons of studying one's own native society have been of concern to Chinese scholars for decades. Gransow provides her answer to the question about the intrinsic advantages of studying one's own society. She makes it clear that Fei Xiaotong and his teacher Wu Wenzao at Peking University were aware of the fact that, in their fieldwork, they cared about and could affect the living conditions of their subjects, and that this was an intrinsic aspect of the work. Western scholars have not generally considered this extra dimension of Fei's work. But for Gransow,

Fei's study represented an advance not only by virtue of examining a rural village (as part of a national context) as opposed to tribal societies, but also because it surely incorporated precisely the proximity between researcher and 'researchee' that Malinowski himself had never been able to generate in his own field research. Given his cultural distance to the 'natives' that formed his object of study, the method of participatory observation that he developed ran up against an insurmountable barrier.

In my dialogue with Hamilton, I revealed my understandings from reading Fei's completed work (2009). In the last two papers of his life, Fei repeatedly stressed that the order of Chinese civilization is based on *li*-centred Confucian culture. Fei believed this philosophy of individual self-discipline promoted good social order.

This issue publishes two book reviews relating to *li*, both by YU Hua. These books are *Ritual and Difference* (Neville 2008) and *The Interweaving of Rituals* (Standaert 2008). In the first review, Yu points out that 'Neville understands Xunzi's concept of ritual as conventional signs that lie along a broad spectrum, almost permeating every sphere of social, political and private life.' Yu agrees with the statement that ritual (*li*) is the determinate fabric of Chinese culture and, further, it defines social political order (Hall & Ames 1998). From a practical perspective, Yu found Neville's critical interpretation of the war launched by some American Christians on Muslim nations to be based on their material interests, so he sought Confucius' ritual and its embedded humane values as a possible solution:

Good rituals make civilized life possible. Without good rituals, no matter what the intent or how good the will of people with different interests, civilized life is impossible.

YU Hua's second book review on funerals, in the cultural exchange between China and Europe, resonates with Shuo Yu's article on transcultural generativity in China–Europe encounters. In the book review, YU reports that Standaert explores the integration, controversy, hybridization and amalgamation of different cultures by presenting missionaries' and Chinese converts' texts on death rituals.

The author first weaves two pieces of 'solid-coloured' cloth by sketching out the funeral in China and Europe respectively before the two cultures' encounter. In Chapter One, he elaborates on the orthodox Confucian death ritual and the popular practice that integrated Buddhists and Taoists, presenting the Chinese death rites as a piece of cloth that has already been interwoven with a warp and weft of Buddhism and Daoism.

If readers are interested in details, I suggest they read the original work by Standaert. I would like to add that, in his *Introduction to Death Ritual in Late Imperial and Modern China* (Watson & Rawski 1988), Watson argues that the 'Chinese state had no effective means of controlling beliefs regarding the afterlife' (p. 11). My book on *Guanxi* or *li shang wanglai* backs up the idea that the death ritual and other kinds of rituals (*li*) are a key to understanding how Chinese society operates.

The above question was asked by Watson in the days before the June 4th Event in 1989³⁰, in 'studies of Chinese funerals' (Watson 1988:3). Since then, socialist regimes in the USSR and Eastern Europe fell

³⁰ The English version of my book failed to be published in mainland China in 2009 because it mentioned the 'June 4th Event'.

from power like dominoes whilst the Chinese government steadfastly stood its ground under economic sanctions by many major Western countries. The question of 'What holds Chinese society together?' was raised again in the context of the economy, international relations and people interested in China and Chinese studies. The study of rural Chinese people's social support arrangements and *lishang-wanglai* reflected the above question from a different angle.' (Chang 2010: 539)

After conversations with many Chinese editors at the publishing house, I learnt that it was not just the 'June 4th Event' that cannot be mentioned. There was a fear of not understanding what I wrote in the entire English version, even when there was a Chinese version as a reference. There was also the matter of lack of linguistic ability, because they said that they knew how to correct my Chinese version but were unable to do English corrections in the same manner.

Finally, I move on to the matter of *Chinese for Social Sciences* (CSS) which is built upon JCGCP and other related material. We have four groups of readers in terms of languages: English readers, Chinese readers, professionals in China or outside China who want to gain comprehensive understandings of the same issue through checking dual languages, and non-Chinese who want to learn Chinese and Chinese who want to learn English in the context of social scientific studies on China. CSS consists of two sessions: reading and translation. They are written in Chinese by experienced linguists who have taught related courses in UK higher educational institutions.

The reading session includes intermediate and advanced levels. Apart from reading material, each piece contains some terms and phrases in Chinese with English explanations. The contents are derived from the same issue focusing on the same theme. For example, both 'Ripples and Straws' (intermediate level) by Lik Suen and 'A Chinese Map and a Raphael Fresco' (advanced level) by Lianyi Song are adapted from the article 'What Western social scientists can learn from the writings of Fei Xiaotong' by Gary Hamilton. The material and questions are a helpful aid for reading and understanding the original article.

The translation session includes Chinese to English and English to Chinese. Certain English sentences or small paragraphs are provided as samples for analysis. 'Translation of Philosophy and Philosophy of Translation: Social Science Translation' (by Dongning Feng) is based on two book reviews. According to Feng, Confucius' *ren* is commonly translated as 'humaneness' and 'good'. The 'good' is similar to Plato's 'idea of the good' or 'form of the good', but it is different from Western philosophical usage, which is an abstract concept, whereas *ren* has a clear meaning. For Feng, *ren* can be translated into English thus:

kindness, benevolence, goodness, compassion, social conscience, charity, charitableness, humanity, philanthropism, generosity, magnanimity, liberality, beneficence. However, none of these could grasp the elements of *ren* in the following ways, such as 孝 (filial piety), 惕 (respect for elder brothers), 忠 (loyalty), 恕 (sympathy), 礼 (ritual / etiquette), 知 (knowledge), 勇 (gallantry), 恭 (humility), 宽 (generosity), 信 (honesty), 敏 (diligence), 惠 (charity) and so on.

This example shows how difficult it can be to properly convey the meaning of a single Chinese character to English speakers. *Journal of China in Global and Comparative Perspectives* (JCGCP) provides a space in which to make intellectual bricks with words, vocabularies, ideas... to build a palace of human knowledge wherein global issues can be tackled with the aim of building a harmonious, mutually understanding global society.

To conclude: on the one hand, the *Journal of China in Global and Comparative Perspectives* (JCGCP) produces high-quality academic and intellectual products, including articles and book reviews and other publications; on the other hand, it works with CCPN Global and GCA, which encourages interdisciplinary, inter-institutional, transnational and comparative approaches, and facilitates collaborative studies on China in its Asian and global contexts. The results of our research and any consequent policy outcomes will feed back into our publications as global public goods, to serve the global academic community and make the benefits available to society worldwide.

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Examples of topics and themes for *JCGCP*

The coverage of *JCGCP* is very broad. For your reference, we list 30 themes below. Most of them were initiated by Professor Stephan Feuchtwang in 2006 as the core of the MSc course in China in Comparative Perspective, LSE. The list has been updated over the last 10 years:

1. World systems and views of *tianxia* 天下
2. Occidentalism and Orientalism
3. Civilizations and culture
4. Religions and beliefs
5. Empire and bureaucracy
6. Long-term historical and political-economic comparisons
7. Industrial revolution
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11. Socialism and post-socialism
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17. Economy and finance
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19. Schooling and education
20. Sports and the arts
21. Rule of law and rule of *li* 礼治
22. Media and communication
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25. Political parties and governments
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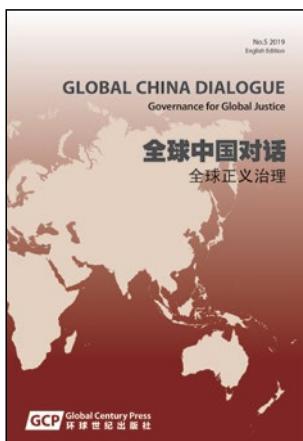
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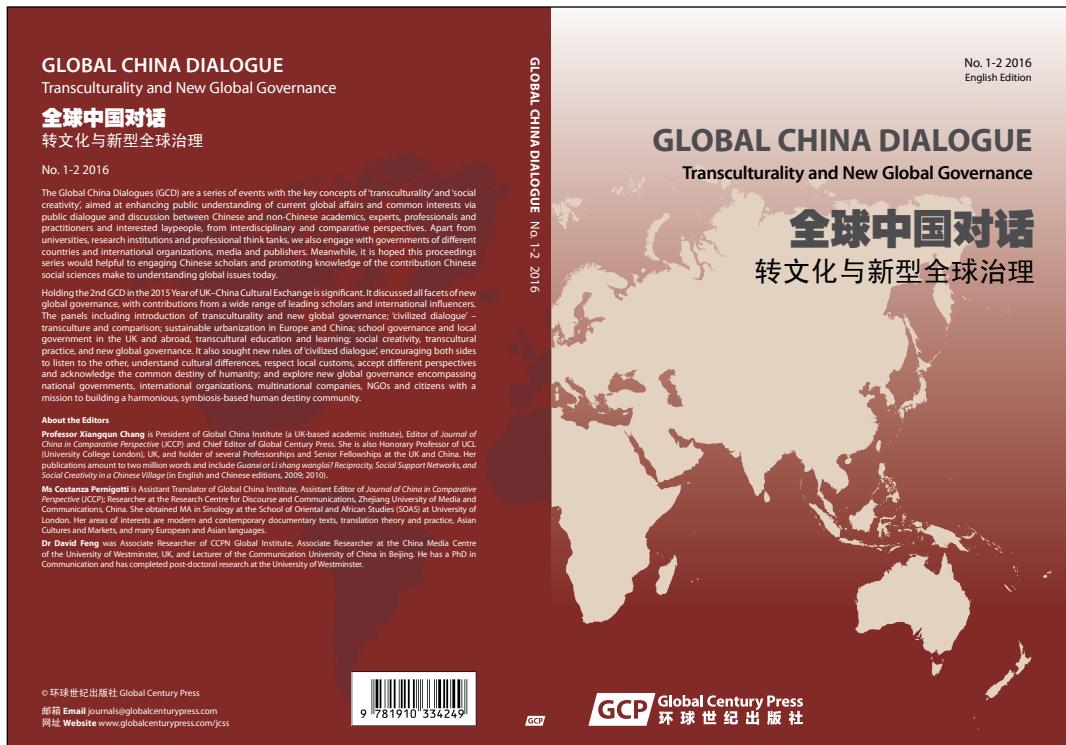
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The *Global China Dialogue Proceedings* (GCDP) series collects the contents of each Global China Dialogue conference, as far as is it possible to do, including texts from every session of the talks from chairs and discussants, speakers' speeches, and Q & A sessions. It also includes photos of every panel, the participants in the dialogue sessions, Q & A, discussion, and networking during breaks. It is hoped that this combination of pictures and text can preserve the dynamic dialogue intact for the reference of interested readers who cannot attend the conferences.

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Professor Xiangqun Chang is President of Global China Institute (a UK-based academic institute), Editor of *Journal of China in Comparative Perspective* (JCCP) and Chief Editor of Global Century Press. She is also Honorary Professor of UCL (University College London), UK, and holder of several Professorships and Senior Fellowships at the UK and China. Her publications amount to two million words and include *Guanxi or Li shang wanglai? Reciprocity, Social Support Networks, and Social Creativity in a Chinese Village* (in English and Chinese editions, 2009; 2010).

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Dr David Feng was Associate Researcher of CCPN Global Institute, Associate Researcher at the China Media Centre of the University of Westminster, UK, and Lecturer of the Communication University of China in Beijing. He has a PhD in Communication and has completed post-doctoral research at the University of Westminster.

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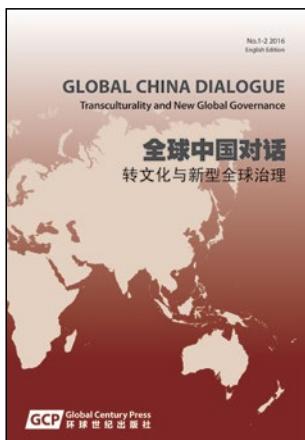
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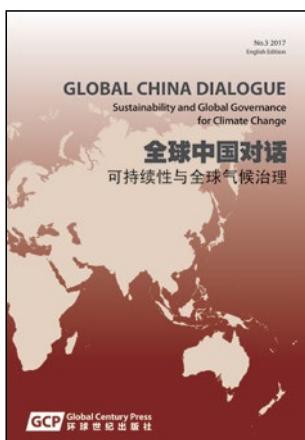
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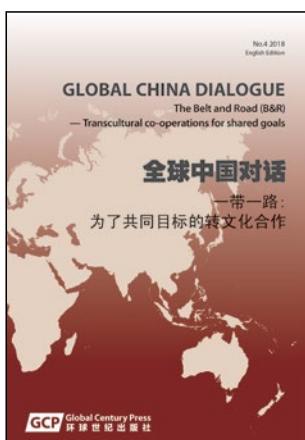
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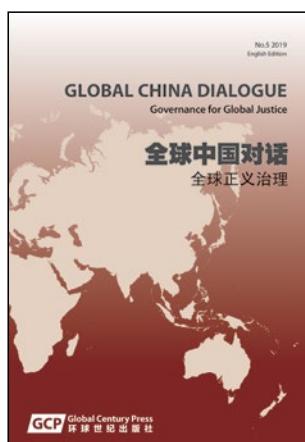
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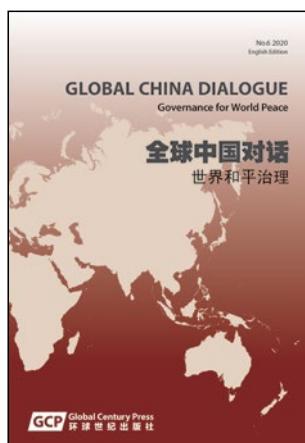
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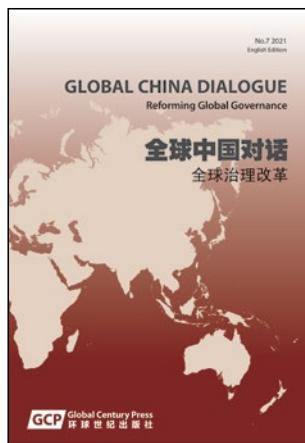
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X Launching Global China Academy (GCA)

Global China Academy (GCA, formerly CCPN Global and Global China Institute) is a UK-based independent worldwide fellowship that encourages comprehensive studies on China in the social sciences and humanities. Taking language-based comparative and global perspectives, it aims to add to the sum of human knowledge. It also encourages participation in global society building and governance. All of this is achieved through the dissemination of academic research, knowledge transfer, social consultancy and public engagement.

GCA is registering as a UK Charitable Incorporated Organisation (CIO). Its governance structure consists of a Board of Trustees, who have legal responsibilities to run the organisation in accordance with charity law and responsible for monitoring the risk and for taking the lead in implementing appropriate action if the risk should actually occur.

The GCA owns a subsidiary trading company, Global Century Press (GCP, see section IX). GCP carries the GCA's academic mission which is reflected in its publications of academic journals and book series. GCA's social mission is demonstrated through the Global China Dialogue series.

GCA Board of Trustees

- Professor Xiangqun Chang FRSA, President and Founding Fellow of Global China Academy; Honorary Professor of University College London (2015-20); Distinguished Professor of Nankai University of China
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Global China Academy Council

Global China Academy Council, composed of prominent individuals who have a clear interest in the study of China in a global context. The Council will play a key role in the Academy, as it will not only advise and guide the GCA as it moves towards its next phase of development and beyond, but will also be active in a range of ways, including the recruitment of new Fellows, contribution of articles to our journals, recommendation and submission of books for publication by GCP, recommendation of themes and speakers for our Global China Dialogue series (GCDs), and an active involvement in raising the GCA's profile.

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- Tony McEnery, (Lancaster University and AcSS), Chair
- LI Qiang (Tsinghua University), Chinese Chair
- LI Wei (IOE of University College London), Non-Executive Chair
- ZHANG Xiaodong (Agile Think Tank and Nanjing University of Finance & Economics), Chinese Non-Executive Chair

Presidents

- Xiangqun Chang (Global China Academy), President
- XIE Lizhong (Peking University), Chinese President
- Peter Schroeder (University College London), Vice-President (Fellowship)
- Julia C Strauss (SOAS, University of London), Vice-President (Publications)
- Carsten Herrmann-Pillath (Erfurt University), Vice-President (European engagement)

Honorary Secretary, Treasurer and Members

- Ingrid Cranfield (Global China Academy, Global Century Press), Honorary Secretary
- Thomas Clarke (Imperial College London), Treasurer
- Boyi Li (The London School of Economics and Political Science), Member (Events)
- Qing Cao (Durham University), Member (Publications)
- Yan Wu (Swansea University), Member (Media)

Past Honorary President (after 10th December, 2021)

- Professor Martin Albrow FAcSS, Emeritus Professor of University Cardiff; non-resident Senior Fellow at the Käte Hamburger Center for Advanced Studies “Law as Culture”, Bonn University; Former President of the British Sociological Association (BSA)

GCA Fellows are distinguished scholars and academics whose expertise and knowledge will provide GCA with access to the best possible advice and guidance. They will also be able to contribute their work to the GCP’s publications and GCD series forum. Currently, we are developing the Nomination Guidelines that we will be using in the near future.

Founding Fellows (in alphabetical order)

- Professor Xiangqun Chang FRSA, President of Global China Academy; Honorary Professor of University College London (2015-20); Distinguished Professor of Nankai University of China; UK
- Professor Carsten Herrmann-Pillath, Professor and Permanent Fellow at the Max Weber Centre for Advanced Cultural and Social Studies at Erfurt University, Germany; Vice-President of GCA
- Professor LI Qiang, Former Dean of Faculty of Social Science, Tsinghua University; Former President of Chinese Sociological Association, China; Chinese chair of GCA Council
- Professor LI Wei, Director and Dean of Institute of Education, UCL; Non-Executive Chair of GCA Council, UK
- Professor Tony McEnery, Distinguished Professor of English Language and Linguistics at Lancaster University, UK; Chair of GCA Council
- Professor Peter Schroeder, Professor of the History of Political Thought, Dept of History, Faculty of S&HS, UCL, UK; Vice-President of GCA
- Professor Shigeto Sonoda, Professor of sociology and Asian studies of the Interfaculty Initiative for Information Studies and Institute for Advanced Studies at the University of Tokyo, Japan
- Professor Julia C Strauss, Department of Politics and International Studies, SOAS, University of London; former Editor of the *China Quarterly*; Vice-President of GCA, UK
- Professor XIE Lizhong, Director of Centre for Social Theory, Peking University; President of Association of Social Theory Studies of China; Chinese President of GCA

Life Fellows (in alphabetical order)

- Professor BING Zheng (邴正), Former vice President of Jilin University; Vice President of Chinese Sociological Association, China
- Professor Paul Chilton, Professor Emeritus, Department of Linguistics and English Language, Lancaster University, UK
- Professor Robin Cohen, Senior Research Fellow at Kellogg College, Emeritus Professor and Former Director of the International Migration Institute, University of Oxford, UK
- Professor Prasenjit Duara, Distinguished Professor and the Oscar Tang Chair of East Asian Studies, Duke University, USA
- Professor Stephan Feuchtwang, Emeritus Professor of Department of Anthropology, the London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE), UK
- Professor GU Yueguo (顾曰国), Emeritus Professorial Research Fellow, Institute of Linguistics, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences; Chief Expert of the Key Laboratory of Artificial Intelligence and Human Language, Beijing Foreign Studies University

- Professor Kwang-Kuo Hwang (黃光國), Emeritus Professor of Personality and Social Psychology, Department of Psychology, National Taiwan University, Taiwan
- Professor Maria H.A. Jaschok, Senior Research Associate of the Contemporary China Studies in OSGA, University of Oxford; Visiting Professor at King's College London, (2019-21), UK
- Professor KOMAI Hiroshi, a Japanese sociologist and Emeritus Professor, University of Tsukuba, Ibaraki, Japan
- Professor Manoranjan Mohanty, Emeritus Professor of Council for Social Development, Former Director of the Institute of Chinese Studies, Editor of *Social Change*, India
- Professor David Parkin FBA, Emeritus Professor, Fellow All Souls College, Former Head Anthropology and Museum Ethnography, University of Oxford. Honorary Professorial Fellow, School of Oriental and African Studies, London University.
- Professor Laurence Roulleau-Berger, Research Director of the French National Centre for Scientific Research (CNRS), France
- Professor Charles Sampford, Foundation Dean of Law and Research Professor in Ethics, Griffith University; Director, IEGL, The Institute for Ethics, Governance and Law, the initiative of the United Nations University, Australia
- Professor Bettina Gransow-van Treeck, Institute of East Asian Studies, Graduate School of East Asian Studies, Free University of Berlin, Germany
- Professor Wolfgang Teubert, Emeritus Professor of Department of English Language and Linguistics, University of Birmingham; founding editor of International Journal of Corpus Linguistics, UK
- Professor Peter van der Veer, Professor and Director of the Study of Religious and Ethnic Diversity (2009-2021), Max Planck Institute, Germany
- Professor Chenggang Xu, Honorary Professor, University of Hong Kong; Visiting Professor, Imperial College and the London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE), UK
- Professor ZHU Guanglei (朱光磊), Vice-President of Nankai University; Vice-President of the Chinese Association of Political Science, China

Fellowship benefits

- Subscribe to one of our journals with a 50% discount
- Purchase five books or journals with a 50% discount
- Receive five journal articles or book chapters free
- Receive two hard copies of GCP publications (one journal and one book) on request
- Free consultancy to assist in producing a high-quality book to be published by Global Century Press in various publishing options for Chinese Fellows
- Arranging entry to any site in China for fieldwork or a field visit on request for non-Chinese Fellows
- A chance to be promoted as the top 100 world social scientists on China with a GCP collection
- Free registration at the Global China Dialogue series (GCDs)
- Free accommodation including family for one week at the GCA guesthouse in northwest London, covering:
 - staying in one of five self-contained studios and two en-suit rooms
 - being met at and seen off from an airport or a station in or around London
 - Free one-day London Travelcard, which could include a visit to the British Library (22 minutes by train to King's Cross or about 35 minutes to Euston by local Underground stations)
 - Being collected or dropped off at nearby Underground stations for a visit to London
 - Using the GCA library, which has 6,000 books on China, comparative studies on China, global studies and social sciences and humanities
 - An accompanied walk in an Ice Age oak wood (a few minutes' walk from the guesthouse)
 - A free round of golf and a meal at the club house (a few minutes' walk from the guesthouse), followed by the opportunity to relax in a single-person-sized jacuzzi, massage chair or infrared sauna at the guesthouse

Contact us

We are always ready to help and there are many ways to contact us. You may visit us, drop us a line via our website, give us a call, or send an email.

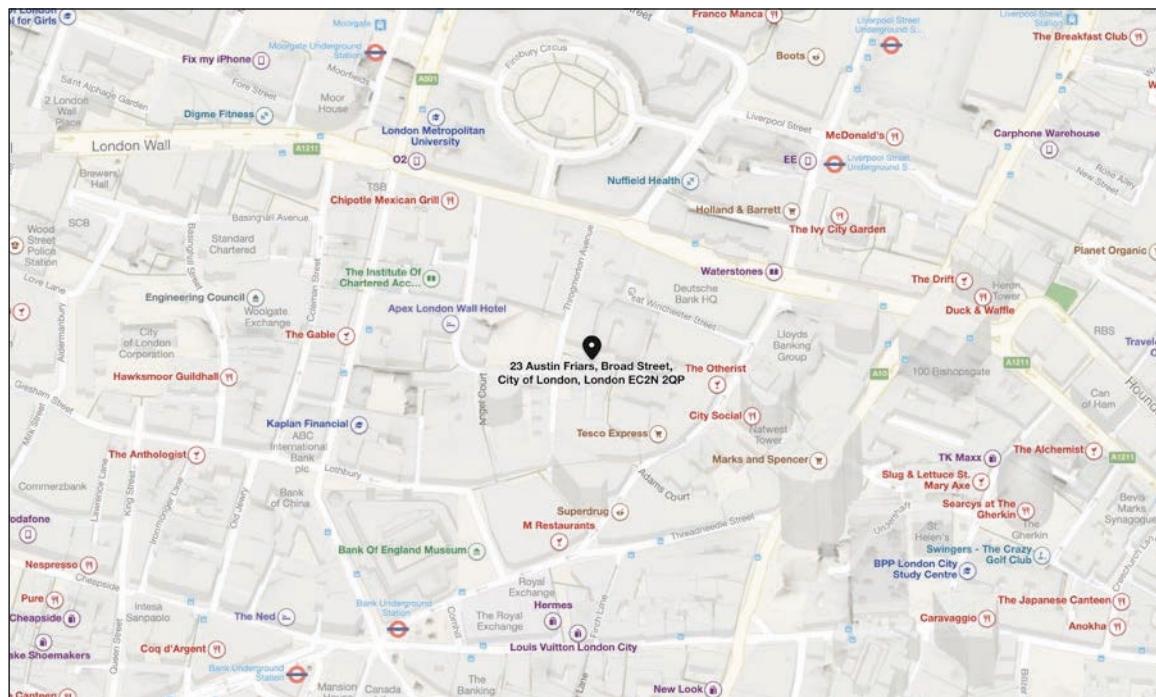
Telephone: (+44) 20 8906 8798

Email: info@gca-uk.org

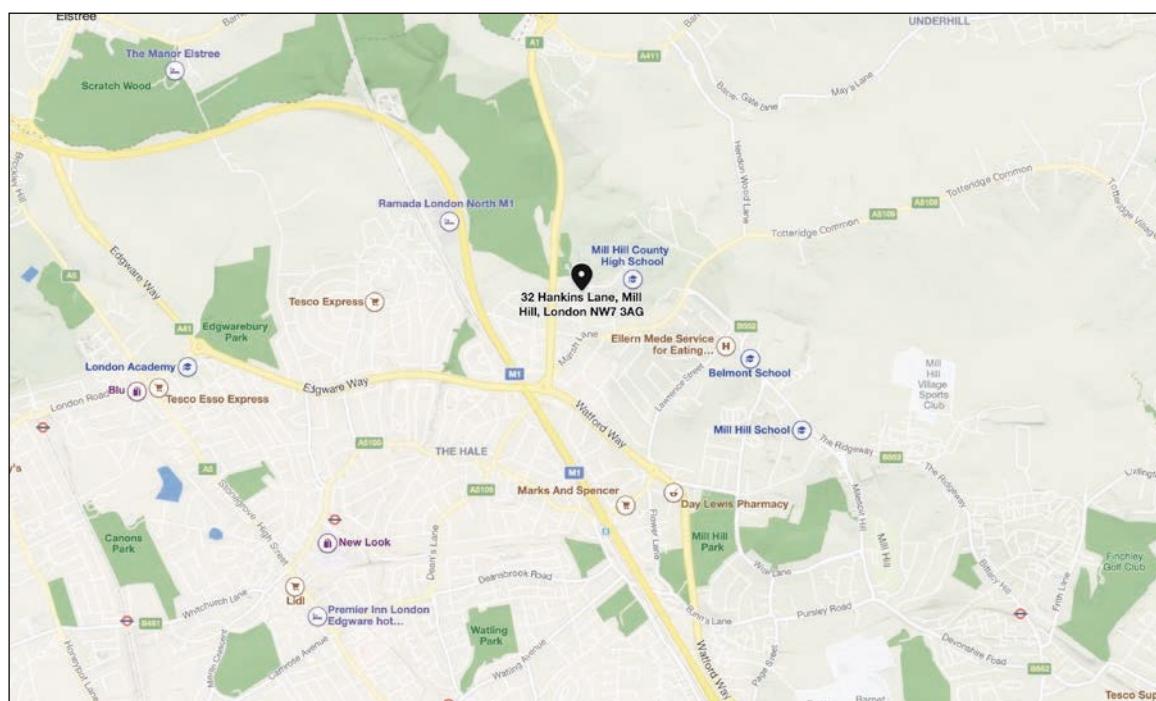
Website: <https://gca-uk.org/contact>

We will be available on LinkedIn, Twitter and Facebook shortly.

Address (Office): 23 Austin Friars, London EC2N 2QP, UK



Address (Library): 32 Hankins Lane, London NW7 3AG, UK



XI Essential Information, Registration and Contacts

I. Essential information

1. To ensure the smooth running of the conference, all delegates are required to abide by the conference schedule and regulations.
2. During the event, press conferences are not allowed to take place at the venue of the conference without permission from the Conference Programme Committee. Neither can books and leaflets or any other products be sold or distributed without seeking prior permission from the organizers.
3. The conference is taking place in central London. Please travel with care. Keep yourself and your belongings safe.
4. Throughout the conference, please switch off your mobile phone or set it to vibrate only to avoid causing any disturbance.
5. The programme is very full. We will have to maintain very strict time discipline to allow everyone their allotted time, including Q & A slots.
6. Languages are English and Chinese. Although we do not provide simultaneous or consecutive interpretations, we do provide interpreters for consecutive interpretations at Q & A sessions, and PowerPoint presentations with texts and captions of images in both English and Chinese.
7. Disclaimer: the speakers, topics and times are correct at the time of publishing. However, in the event of unforeseen circumstances, the organizers reserve the right to alter or delete items from the conference programme.
8. All the hospitality, registration, book stands, etc., will take place in the Entrance Hall and the Gallery.
9. All the journals and books on our stalls are for DISPLAY only. Please do not remove any copies. We are not selling journals or books at the event, but order forms will be available, and you are welcome to take as many as you need.
10. Before and after you arrive in London, if you need any help, please contact either Professor Xiangqun Chang 07910 716068 or Dr Boyi Li 07867380271.

II. Registration

Fees

- 1) Free: <https://gca-uk.org/event-registration-free>
 - 3 tickets each for organizers, supporters and sponsors (please specify which you represent)
 - Volunteers who provide substantial assistance to organizing and running the GCD VII
- 2) £200: <https://gca-uk.org/event-registration-200>

Deadline: 30th November 2021

III. Contacts

Contact: Mr Hugo Tai and Ms LI Xia

Phone: +44 20 8906 8798

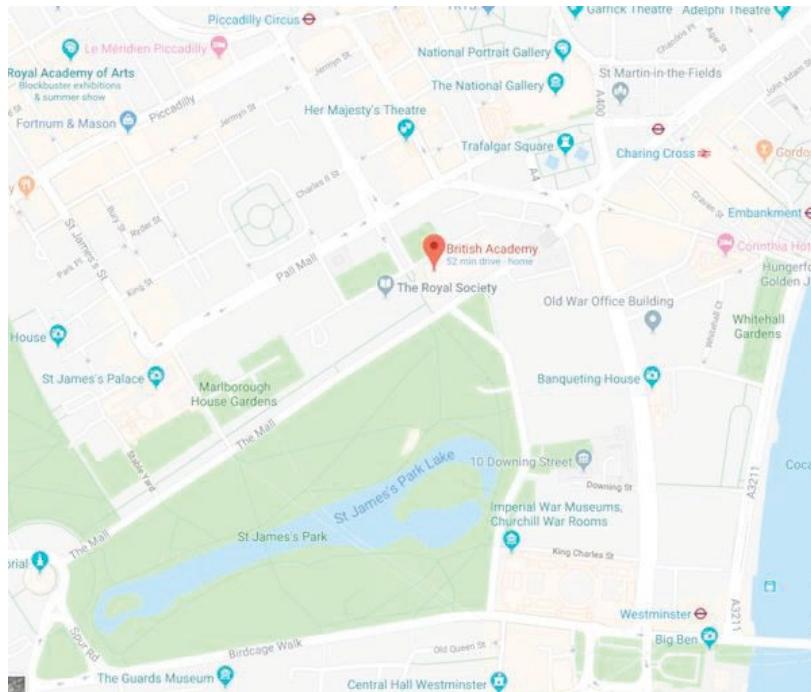
Email: dialogue@gca-uk.org

Website: <http://gca-uk.org/dialogue>

Eventbrite: tbc

XII Venue and Map

Global China Dialogue VII



Time: 8:30-22:00

10 December 2021

Venue:

The Wolfson Auditorium
The British Academy
10-11 Carlton House Terrace
London SW1Y 5AH

Tube:

- 1) Charing Cross
(Cockspur Street exit)
- 2) Piccadilly Circus
(Lower Regent Street exit)

Buses:

Piccadilly Circus
Lower Regent Street
Haymarket
Trafalgar Square

Plan of the first floor, the British Academy

<https://10-11cht.com/rooms>



第七届全球中国对话

全球治理改革

7th Global China Dialogue

Reforming Global Governance

手册 Programme

日期: 2021年12月10日

地址: 英国学术院

沃尔夫森会议大厅 · 画廊 · 音乐厅 · 理事会会议厅

主办单位
英国全球中国学术院
英国兰开斯特大学ESRC社会科学语料库研究中心

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一、活动简介

全球中国对话系列

动荡的世界

如今世界在和平和发展的道路上正在面临许多风险和挑战。国际体系和国际秩序不断变化，原有的世界局势的均衡正在发生深刻变革。

全球所有的国家，无论是发展中国家还是发达国家，都必须适应不断改变的国际和社会环境。然而，由于文化、宗教以及社会转型等复杂因素的影响，某些国家现代化的进程被打断。由此所带来的冲突和矛盾，有的已经爆发，有的潜藏着危机，这些都导致了全球混乱。

同时，技术和社会的快速发展对不同国家和群体的思维模式、行为、互动以及道德原则产生了深远的影响。这些发展也不断地挑战善治的观念，包括在全球化时代中的政府作用以及非政府组织的参与。

世界已发生了无数的变化和挑战：数码技术、移动通信以及互联网的普及，文化同质化与多样化的共存、种族和宗教冲突、巨型跨国公司与国家主权之间的碰撞、科学创新所带来的社会规范的变化、地区经济对国家经济发展所产生的重大影响、剧烈的气候变化以及新能源的发现和应用，等等。文化多元性和转文化主义已成为人们日常生活的一部分。

面对如此挑战，国家决策者将会根据现状和长期目标制定发展战略。商界领导人和企业家也将大量资源投入到对企业有影响的国际经济和金融秩序方面。与此同时，以上挑战也极大影响了专家学者探究文化和意识形态如何提高全球社会治理的关注。

这样的努力和举措朝着一个方向前进：即在全球治理条件下达到对人类共同体的知识体系的深入了解，发展出一种超越任何单一文化、国家或民族的“全球文化空间”。因此，中国、欧洲和全世界的发展与治理这个主题，逐渐成为全世界学者的核心研究兴趣之一。

变化世界中的中国

中国和中国人民正在为世界秩序和型塑全球社会做出重要的贡献。中国在考虑哪些关于全球的重要问题？中国对全球问题的思考和行为的方式是怎样的？我们希望与西方参会者们讨论由这些问题所带来的话题，包括发展、教育、经济、法律、移民、家庭、环境、公共卫生、人类安全以及全球治理。

在过去的将近30年，中国实行了“走出去”战略，鼓励中国企业在海外投资。该政策不仅仅涉及到经济，还涉及到金融、语言、文化、科学、技术、社科、出版业以及媒体，并按照其规则建立了亚投行。

近年来，习近平主席访问了50多个国家，推动他所提出的“一带一路”发展倡议。他在2015年访英时说到，“随着中国实力上升，我们将逐步承担更多力所能及的责任，努力为促进世界经济增长和完善全球治理贡献中国的智慧和力量。”2017年1月，习近平主席在日内瓦出席“共商共建人类命运共同体”高级别会议发表的主旨演讲，阐明了中国参与全球治理的基本原则，即坚持对话协商，建设一个持久和平的世界；坚持共建共享，建设一个普遍安全的世界；坚持合作共赢，建设一个共同繁荣的世界；坚持交流互鉴，建设一个开放包容的世界；坚持绿色低碳，建设一个清洁美丽的世界。

全球中国对话系列

为了共同构建人类命运共同体，中国与国际社会首先需要对话，来讨论上面提及的人类面临共同关心的问题。全球中国对话系列关注这些问题是为了从跨学科和比较的视野，通过华人和非华裔学者、专家、专业人士、从业者以及感兴趣的学者们的公共对话与讨论，提高公众对当前全球事务和共同感兴趣话题的理解。

除了大专院校、研究部门和专业智库之外，全球中国对话/论坛也将与中国和其他国家政府、国际组织、媒体和出版单位等密切合作，长期跟踪全球热点话题，为中国和华人参与全球社会的社会建设和全球社会的综合治理、推进全球公共利益等提供一个高端平台。

这项系列活动是一个持续进行的社会创造性活动，它把中国与西方的学者和意见领袖聚在一起，探讨转文化与文化生成性，参与型塑超越单一文化、国家、民族的“全球文化空间”。

全球中国对话还遵循“文明的对话”规则，鼓励双方彼此相互倾听、理解文化差异、尊重地方习俗、接受不同观点、承认人类的共同命运。这些规则尤其探讨由各国政府、国际组织、跨国公司、非政府组织以及公民为主题的新型全球治理模式，共建一个以和谐共生为基础的人类命运共同体。

全球中国对话系列将在联合国可持续发展目标(SDGs)的框架下展开活动，这符合联合国教科文组织的创造性宗旨，即在人们的思想中建立起保卫和平的屏障和可持续发展的条件。过去和未来几年的主题如下：

- 2014年第一届全球中国对话：中国现代化进程的经验教训与其它发展中国家和地区之比较
- 2015年第二届全球中国对话：转文化与新型全球治理
- 2016年第三届全球中国对话：可持续性与全球气候治理
- 2017年第四届全球中国对话：一带一路——为了共同目标的转文化合作
- 2018年第五届全球中国对话：全球正义的治理
- 2019年第六届全球中国对话：世界和平的治理
- 2021年第七届全球中国对话：全球治理改革

第七届全球中国对话

主题为“全球治理改革”的第七届全球中国对话将于2021年12月10日在英国学术院举行。这是创办于2014年的规划中的系列对话的高潮，旨在汇集来自中国和世界其他地区的学者和从业者，就当今地球上挑战人类生存的问题交流各自的见解。根据这些见解我们将提出全球治理改革的建议。

我们认为，全球治理涵盖全球社会秩序，从最广义上讲，使世界各国人民能够应对生存挑战，并给世界各地的人类带来过上充实生活的机会。中国的“人类命运共同体”的倡议也为世界提供了类似的愿景。我们邀请来自中国和其他国家的嘉宾参与四个版块的讨论，探讨在危机时刻如何实现对人类社会这些具有战略意义及其相关领域的治理。

第七届全球中国对话由四个版块组成：

- 转型：社会与环境
- 数字安全与地缘政治
- 个人身份认同、文化认同、国家与合作
- 机构改革

第一版块 转型：社会与环境。气候变化、流行病和环境退化等全球挑战的交集，突出了财富和收入两极分化造成的社会不稳定。什么样的合作有助于应对这些挑战并解决这一根本性问题？

第二版块 数字安全与地缘政治。国家间权力关系向数字化转变延伸到其军事能力、情报系统和空间殖民化。先进的信息和通信技术的共享在这个网络世界中能否有助于建立起建立各国之间信任的信心？

第三版块 个人身份认同、文化认同、国家与合作。数字时代加剧了个人和集体身份认同的倍增。伴随着监控技术的发展，责任与代理、空壳公司、匿名化和假身份的分离，国家与个人的关系在隐私和透明度之间的日益紧张，在这样的全球社会中能否维持个性？

第四版块 机构改革。第二次世界大战后强调通过联合国的合作解决问题。这种合作精神已经被辅之以定期会议，如缔约方会议、对可持续发展目标的承诺、区域协定和国家领导人会议。有什么进一步的体制改革可以加强全球对当前危机的共同反应？

二、组委会、支持和赞助单位

主办单位

- 英国全球中国学术院
- 英国兰开斯特大学ESRC语料库社会科学研究中心

组委会

主席

- 托尼·麦肯勒里 Tony McEnery 教授，英国社科院院士及理事会理事，英国皇家艺术院院士；兰开斯特大学语言学和英语语言学系杰出教授；全球中国学术院理事会主席及创院院士
- 李强教授，清华大学资深教授、清华大学社会科学院前院长，中国社会学学会前会长；全球中国学术院理事会中方主席及创院院士
- 常向群教授，英国皇家艺术院院士；全球中国学术院院长及创院院士；伦敦大学学院荣誉教授（2015-20年），中国南开大学特聘教授

秘书长

- 李伯一博士，英国伦敦政治经济学院管理系研究员；全球中国学术院理事会成员

成员（按姓氏拼音顺序）

- 马丁·阿尔布劳 Martin Albrow 教授，英国社科院院士，威尔士大学荣休教授；英国社会学学会前会长；全球中国学术院荣誉院长
- 程原博士，罗盛咨询公司大中华区董事总经理；全球中国学术院信托人委员会成员
- 马丁·雅克 Martin Jacques 教授，英国剑桥大学政治和国际研究系高级研究员；全球中国学术院终身院士；中国清华大学客座教授
- 李嵬教授，英国社科院院士，英国皇家艺术院院士，伦敦大学学院教育学院院长；全球中国学术院理事会非执行主席及创院院士
- 彼得·施罗德 Peter Schröder 教授，伦敦大学学院历史系欧洲与国际社会和政治研究教授；全球中国学术院副院长及创院院士
- 巴纳比·鲍威尔 Barnaby Powell 先生，英国英中理解协会理事会成员
- 埃琳娜·塞米诺 Elena Semino 教授，英国社科院院士，英国皇家艺术院院士，兰开斯特大学语言学和英语语言学系教授，ESRC语料库与社会科学研究中心主任
- 谢立中教授，北京大学社会理论研究中心主任；中国社会学学会前副会长；全球中国学术院中方院长及创院院士
- 张晓东教授，南京财经大学创新创业研究院院长；敏捷智库总裁；全球中国学术院中方非执行主席
- 赵一璋博士，清华大学社会学系副教授

三、支持单位和赞助单位

支持单位

- 欧洲改革中心
- 英中理解协会
- 筷子俱乐部
- 英国汉学研究研究生协会
- 中欧社会论坛
- 清华大学社会科学院
- 北京大学社会理论研究中心
- 中国人民大学社会学理论与方法研究中心
- 南京财经大学创新创业研究院

赞助单位

- 环球世纪出版社(英国)
- 学无国界教育集团
- 英国教育与签证中心
- 常青图书有限公司(伦敦)
- 中国图书进出口(集团)总公司
- 无锡新文化研究院
- 清华大学全球产业研究院
- 美亚联创科技有限公司(北京)
- 学术湾
- 学术志

四、演讲、主持及评议嘉宾

(基于会议议程结构)

第七届全中国对话开幕式主持

- 托尼·麦肯勒里 Tony McEnery 教授，英国社会科学院院士、英国皇家艺术院院士；兰卡斯特大学语言学和英语语言学系杰出教授，语料库社会科学研究中心创始主任；全球中国学术院理事会主席和创院院士

政界致开幕辞

- 卓丹廉 Dan Chugg 先生，英国外交部东北亚和中国区主任
- 杨晓光先生，中国驻英国大使馆公使。

学界致开幕辞及特别演讲

- 安东尼·吉登斯 Anthony Giddens 教授勋爵，英国伦敦政治经济学院前校长
- 李强教授，清华大学资深教授、清华大学社会科学院前院长；中国社会学学会前会长；全球中国学术院理事会中方主席和创院院士

主旨演讲

- 马丁·阿尔布劳 Martin Albrow 教授，英国社会科学院院士，威尔士大学荣休教授；英国社会学会前会长；全球中国学术院荣誉院长
- 彭凯平教授，清华大学社会科学学院院长，清华大学产业研究院执行院长

第七届全中国对话闭幕式主持及演讲

- 英格丽·克兰菲尔德 Ingrid Cranfield 女士，全球中国学术院信托人委员会主席，全球中国学术院理事会荣誉秘书，环球世纪出版社社长兼编审；恩菲尔德市前副市长 (主持)
- 马丁·雅克 Martin Jacques 教授，英国著名记者、编辑、学术和政治评论员及作家；剑桥大学政治与国际系高级研究员；清华大学客座教授；全球中国学术院终身院士 (演讲)
- 赵可金教授，清华大学清华大学社会科学学院副院长、全球产业发展研究院副院长 (演讲)

招待会及环球世纪出版社新书新刊发布会主持及演讲

- 埃琳娜·塞米诺 Elena Semino 教授，英国社科院院士，英国皇家艺术院院士，兰开斯特大学语言学和英语语言学系教授，ESRC语料库与社会科学研究中心主任 (主持)
- 托尼·麦肯勒里 Tony McEnery 教授 (见开幕式主持，演讲)
- 诺拉·安·科尔顿 Nora Ann Colton 教授，伦敦大学学院全球健康商学院院长 (演讲)

全球中国学术院创院活动主持

- 李嵬教授，英国社科院院士，英国皇家艺术院院士；伦敦大学教育学院院长；全球中国学术院理事会非执行主席和创院院士

大会版块演讲、主持及评议嘉宾 (按姓氏拼音顺序)

- 马苏德·阿迈德 Masood Ahmed 先生，美国全球发展中心总裁，曾就职于国际货币基金组织、世界银行和英国政府国际发展部
- 科林·布拉德福德 Colin Bradford 博士，中西对话的首席联合主席；美国布鲁金斯学会的非常驻高级研究员；柏林全球解决方案倡议的全球研究员

- 加文·布鲁克斯 Gavin Brookes 博士，兰卡斯特大学英语语言和语言学系语料库语言学家和话语分析师；《语料库语言学国际期刊》副主编；《语料库与中国社会科学》执行编辑
- 尼克·巴特勒 Nick Butler 教授，伦敦国王学院国王政策研究所客座教授和创始主席
- 曹青博士，英国杜伦大学现代语言文化学院副教授；全球中国学术院理事会成员；《语料库与中国社会科学》执行编辑
- 玛德琳·卡尔 Madeline Carr 教授是伦敦大学学院工程科学院计算机系全球政治与网络安全教授，英国社会技术网络安全研究所 (RISCS) 所长，数码科技政策实验室的主任
- 常向群教授，英国皇家艺术院院士，全球中国学术院院长和创院院士；伦敦大学学院荣誉教授 (2015-20)；南开大学特聘教授
- 罗宾·科恩 Robin Cohen 教授，牛津大学发展研究荣休教授和凯洛格学院高级研究员，曾为牛津大学移民研究中心主任；全球中国学术院终身院士
- 罗伯特·福克纳 Robert Falkner 博士，伦敦经济学院国际关系副教授，格兰瑟姆研究院气候变化与环境研究所的研究主任
- 冯东宁博士，英国社会语言学家和翻译研究专家，《社科汉语研究》联合主编；曾任英国伦敦大学亚非学院高级讲师和翻译中心主任
- 查尔斯·格兰特 Charles Grant 先生，欧洲改革中心主任；曾任《经济学人》高级编辑；英国文化委员会的董事和信托人；全球中国学术院信托人委员会成员
- 何梦笔 Carsten Herrmann-Pillath 教授，德国埃尔福特大学马克斯·韦伯社会与文化研究中心教授、终身研究员；全球中国学术院副院长和创院院士
- 胡彬博士，清华大学气候变化与可持续发展研究院副研究员
- 英特斯尔 Nigel Inkster CMG 爵士，国际战略研究所(IISS)高级顾问，曾任该所跨国威胁和政治风险主任和未来冲突和网络安全主任
- 李马克 Mark Lee 先生，环球世纪出版社的编辑平面设计师；Equinox 出版社的艺术总监
- 李春玲教授，中国社会科学院社会学所研究员、中国社科院社会学所青少年与社会问题研究室主任、中国社会科学院中国教育发展智库副理事长及中国社会科学院社会学院特聘教授
- 李伯一博士，伦敦经济学院信息系统与创新小组的研究员；全球中国学术院理事会成员
- 马克·洛克 Sir Mark Lowcock 爵士，伦敦经济学院国际发展系客座教授；美国全球发展中心杰出的非常驻研究员；曾为联合国主管人道主义事务的副秘书长兼紧急救济协调员
- 戎珂教授，清华大学长聘教授、博导、清华大学社科学院党委副书记，经济所副所长
- 罗兰 Laurence Roulleau-Berger 教授，法国国家科学研究中心主任，里昂高等师范学院(ENS Lyon)教授；全球中国学术院终身院士
- 彼得·施罗德 Peter Schröder 教授，伦敦大学学院历史系欧洲与国际社会和政治研究教授；全球中国学术院副院长和创院院士
- 埃琳娜·塞米诺 Elena Semino 教授，英国社会科学院院士，英国皇家艺术院院士，兰卡斯特大学语言学和英语语言教授，语料库社会科学语料库研究中心主任
- 沈小白博士，爱丁堡大学商学院国际和中国商业副教授，《科学技术政策管理杂志》副主编
- 朱莉 Julia Strauss 教授，伦敦大学亚非学院政治与国际研究系中国政治教授，《中国季刊》前主编；全球中国学术院副院长和创院院士
- 杰弗里·萨克斯 Jeffrey Sachs 教授，哥伦比亚大学可持续发展中心的教授和主任，地球研究所的负责人。被《经济学人》评为最具影响力的前三名在世的经济学家
- 彼得·凡·德·维尔 Peter van der Veer 教授，德国马克斯·普朗克宗教与族群多样性研究所前所长、乌特勒支大学杰出的荣休教授；荷兰皇家艺术与科学院院士；全球中国学术院终身院士
- 吴燕博士，斯旺西大学艺术与人文学院传媒系副教授；全球中国学术院理事会成员
- 郑路博士，清华大学社会学系副教授、清华大学数据科学研究院“RONG”教授、清华大学苏世民书院教授；美国德克萨斯A&M大学社会学系副教授

五、日程安排

2021年12月10日，星期五

08:30-17:00 对话论坛

08:30-09:00 注册

09:00-10:00 开幕式：致辞，特殊演讲与主旨演讲

10:00-10:10 全球中国学术院创院仪式 (1/2) 及全体合影

10:10-11:30 版块一：转型：社会与环境

11:30-11:45 茶歇

11:45-12:55 版块二：数字安全和地缘政治

12:55-13:55 午餐

13:15-13:30 全球中国学术院理事会会议（沃尔夫森会议大厅主席台边）

14:00-15:10 版块三：个人身份认同、文化认同、国家和公司

15:10-15:25 茶歇

15:25-16:30 版块四：体制改革

16:30-17:00 闭幕式含新书发布 (1/2)

17:00-18:00 休会

18:00-19:20 招待会及包括新书和新期刊发布

18:00-18:45 水酒及交流

18:45-19:10 发布全球中国出版社出版的新书及新刊 (2/2, 见 p36-75)

19:10-19:20 闭会发言及宣布第八届全球中国对话主题

19:20-22:00 全球中国学术院创院活动 (2/2, 见 p76-79)

19:40-20:00 向创院院士和终身院士颁发证书

20:20-20:40 向非院士理事会成员颁发证书

21:10-21:30 学术与业务交流

22:00 闭会

六、会议详细议程

08:30-09:00 注册

09:00-10:10 第七届全中国对话开幕式

会址: 沃尔夫森会议大厅

主持: 托尼·麦肯勒里 Tony McEnery 教授, 英国社科院院士及理事会理事, 英国皇家艺术院院士; 兰开斯特大学语言学和英语语言学系杰出教授; 全球中国学术院理事会主席及创院院士

09:00-09:10 政界致开幕辞 (5分钟/位):

- 卓丹廉 Dan Chugg 先生, 英国外交部东北亚和中国区主任 [现场]
- 杨晓光先生, 中国驻英国大使馆公使。[线上]

09:10-09:30 学界致开幕辞及特别演讲 (15分钟 + 5分钟):

- 安东尼·吉登斯 (Anthony Giddens) 教授勋爵, 英国伦敦政治经济学院前校长 [现场]
- 李强教授, 清华大学资深教授、清华大学社会科学院前院长; 中国社会学学会前会长; 全球中国学术院理事会中方主席和创院院士 [视频]

09:30-10:00 主旨演讲 (每人15分钟):

- 中国在当今世界的地位, 马丁·阿尔布劳 Martin Albrow 教授, 英国社会科学院院士, 威尔士大学荣休教授; 英国社会学会前会长; 全球中国学术院荣誉院长 [现场]
- 改善人类福祉的计算社会科学, 彭凯平教授, 清华大学社会科学学院院长, 清华大学产业研究院执行院长 [线上]

10:00-10:05 全球中国学术院创院活动 (1/2)

- 宣布全球中国学术院创立
- 向全球中国学术院荣誉主席颁发荣休证书
 - 马丁·阿尔布劳 Martin Albrow 教授, 英国社会科学院院士, 威尔士大学荣休教授; 英国社会学会前会长; 全球中国学术院荣誉院长 [现场]
 - 李强教授, 清华大学资深教授、清华大学社会科学院前院长; 中国社会学学会前会长; 全球中国学术院理事会中方主席和创院院士 [线上]

10:05-10:10 全体合影

10:10-11:30 版块一: 转型: 社会与环境

主持与评议: 朱莉 Julia Strauss 教授, 伦敦大学亚非学院政治与国际研究系中国政治教授, 《中国季刊》前主编; 全球中国学术院副院长和创院院士

发言 (每人10分钟):

- 流行病和气候变化: 它们能否改善中美关系? 杰弗里·萨克斯 Jeffrey Sachs 教授, 哥伦比亚大学可持续发展中心的教授和主任, 地球研究所的负责人; 被《经济学人》评为最具影响力的前三名在世的经济学家 [线上]
- 不断变化的国际能源市场的治理, 尼克·巴特勒 Nick Butler 教授, 伦敦国王学院国王政策研究所客座教授和创始主席 [现场]
- 地缘政治竞争时代的中国、美国和国际气候合作, 罗伯特·福克纳 Robert Falkner 博士, 伦敦经济学院国际关系副教授, 格兰瑟姆研究院气候变化与环境研究所的研究主任 [现场]
- 迈向碳中和: 中国的战略与挑战, 胡彬博士, 清华大学气候变化与可持续发展研究院副研究员 [线上]

评议，提问&回应

11:30-11:45 茶歇

11:45-12:55 版块二：数字安全和地缘政治

主持与评议：李伯一博士，伦敦经济学院信息系统与创新小组的研究员；全球中国学术院理事会成员
[现场]

发言（每人10分钟）：

- 全球技术治理的未来，玛德琳·卡尔 Madeline Carr 教授是伦敦大学学院工程科学院计算机系全球政治与网络安全教授，英国社会技术网络安全研究所 (RISCS) 所长，数码科技政策实验室的主任 [现场]
- 意识形态冲突时代的数字安全，奈杰尔·英特斯尔 Nigel Inkster CMG 爵士，国际战略研究所(IISS)高级顾问，曾任该所跨国威胁和政治风险主任和未来冲突和网络安全主任 [现场]
- 数字病毒、抗原和抗体——构建智力免疫和以人为本的数字基础设施，沈小白博士，爱丁堡大学商学院国际和中国商业副教授，《科学技术政策管理杂志》副主编 [现场]
- 数字经济、全球合作性竞争和新的增长动力，戎珂教授，清华大学长聘教授、博导、清华大学社科学院党委副书记，经济所副所长 [线上]

评议，提问&回应

12:55-13:55 午餐

13:15-13:30 全球中国学术院理事会会议（沃尔夫森会议大厅主席台边）e

14:00-15:10 版块三：个人身份认同、文化认同、国家和公司

主持与评议：彼得·施罗德 Peter Schröder 教授，伦敦大学学院历史系欧洲与国际社会和政治研究教授；全球中国学术院副院长和创院院士

发言（每人8分钟）：

- 比较视角下的中国宗教与世俗身份认同，彼得·凡·德·维尔 Peter van der Veer 教授，德国马克斯·普朗克宗教与族群多样性研究所前所长、乌特勒支大学杰出的荣休教授；荷兰皇家艺术与科学院院士；全球中国学术院终身院士 [线上]
- 年轻的中国移民，压缩的个人和全球状况，罗兰 Laurence Rouleau-Berger 教授，法国国家科学研究中心主任，里昂高等师范学院 (ENS Lyon) 教授；全球中国学术院终身院士 [线上]
- 全球化的中国：深圳的乡村面貌，何梦笔 Carsten Herrmann-Pillath 教授，德国埃尔福特大学马克斯·韦伯社会与文化研究中心教授、终身研究员；全球中国学术院副院长和创院院士 [视频]
- 中国国家发展主义和文化遗产，曹青博士，英国杜伦大学现代语言文化学院副教授；全球中国学术院理事会成员 [现场]
- 改革开放的孩子们：中国新生代与中国发展新时代，李春玲教授，中国社会科学院社会学所研究员、中国社科院社会学所青少年与社会问题研究室主任、中国社会科学院中国教育发展智库副理事长及中国社会科学院社会学院特聘教授 [线上]

评议，提问&回应

15:10-15:25 茶歇

15:25-16:30 版块一四：体制改革

主持与评议：查尔斯·格兰特 Charles Grant 先生，欧洲改革中心主任；曾任《经济学人》高级编辑；英国化委员会的董事和信托人；全球中国学术院信托人委员会成员

发言（每人10分钟）：

- 更好的灾难和危机机构：应对危险的分歧，马克·洛克 Sir Mark Lowcock 爵士，伦敦经济学院国际发展系客座教授；美国全球发展中心杰出的非常驻研究员；曾为联合国主管人道主义事务的副秘书长兼紧急救济协调员 [线上]
- 大国竞争时期的有效多边主义，马苏德·阿迈德 Masood Ahmed 先生，美国全球发展中心总裁，曾就职于国际货币基金组织、世界银行和英国政府国际发展部 [现场]
- 全球治理改革与我们的共同未来，科林·布拉德福德 Colin Bradford 博士，中西对话的首席联合主席；美国布鲁金斯学会的非常驻高级研究员；柏林全球解决方案倡议的全球研究员 [线上]
- 好金融和好社会：金融体制改革，郑路博士，清华大学社会学系副教授、清华大学数据科学研究院“RONG”教授、清华大学苏世民书院教授；美国德克萨斯A&M大学社会学系副教授 [线上]

评议，提问&回应

16:30-17:00 第七届全中国对话闭幕式主持及演讲

主持：英格丽·克兰菲尔德 Ingrid Cranfield 女士，全球中国学术院信托人委员会主席，全球中国理事会

荣誉秘书，环球世纪出版社社长兼编审；恩费尔市前副市长

闭幕演讲 (10分钟/位)：

- 我们有能力迎接挑战吗？ 马丁·雅克 Martin Jacques 教授，英国著名记者、编辑、学术和政治评论员及作家；剑桥大学政治与国际系高级研究员；清华大学客座教授；全球中国学术院终身院士 [现场]
- 强大的组织治理：COVID-19 影响下的中国治理经验，赵可金教授，清华大学清华大学社会科学学院副院长、全球产业发展研究院副院长 [现场]

16:50-17:00 发布马丁·阿尔布劳新作《中国与人类命运共同体》(1/2, 见 p43-55)

发言 (3分钟/位)：

- 本书作者谈本书，马丁·阿尔布劳 Martin Albrow 教授，英国社会科学院院士，威尔士大学荣休教授；英国社会学会前会长；全球中国学术院荣誉院长 [现场]
- 本书编辑谈本书，常向群教授，英国皇家艺术院院士，全球中国学术院院长和创院院士；伦敦大学学院荣誉教授 (2015-20)；南开大学特聘教授 [现场]
- 本书书评，罗宾·科恩 Robin Cohen 教授，牛津大学发展研究荣休教授和凯洛格学院高级研究员，曾为牛津大学移民研究中心主任；全球中国学术院终身院士 [现场]

17:00 全体合影

17:00-18:00 休会

18:00-21:30 招待会及环球世纪出版社新书新刊发布会主持及演讲

会址：音乐厅

主持：埃琳娜·塞米诺 Elena Semino 教授，英国社科院院士，英国皇家艺术院院士，兰开斯特大学语言学

和英语语言学系教授，ESRC 语料库与社会科学研究中心主任

18:00-18:45 水酒及交流

18:45-19:10 发布全球中国出版社出版的新书及新刊

发言 (3分钟/位)：

环球世纪出版社简介

- 创建转文化混合型全球出版社，常向群教授，英国皇家艺术院院士，全球中国学术院

院长和创院院士；伦敦大学学院荣誉教授(2015-20)；南开大学特聘教授 [现场]

- 环球世纪出版社的英汉双语排版模式，李马克 Mark Lee 先生，环球世纪出版社的编辑平面设计师；Equinox出版社的艺术总监 [现场]

发布全球中国出版社出版的马丁·阿尔布劳新作《中国与人类命运共同体》(2/2, see p43-55):

- 本书书评，李伯一博士，伦敦经济学院信息系统与创新小组的研究员；全球中国学术院理事会成员 [现场]
- 本书书评，吴燕博士，斯旺西大学艺术与人文学院传媒系副教授；全球中国学术院理事会成员 [现场]

发布期刊创刊

- 《社科汉语研究》期刊(JCSS, see p56-63)，冯东宁博士，英国社会语言学家和翻译研究专家，《社科汉语研究》联合主编；曾任英国伦敦大学亚非学院高级讲师和翻译中心主任 [现场]
- 《语料库与中国社会科学》期刊 (见第? ? 页)
 - 曹青博士，英国杜伦大学现代语言文化学院副教授；全球中国学术院理事会成员；《语料库与中国社会科学》执行编辑 [现场]
 - 加文·布鲁克斯 *Gavin Brookes* 博士，兰卡斯特大学英语语言和语言学系语料库语言学家和话语分析师；《语料库语言学国际期刊》副主编；《语料库与中国社会科学》执行编辑 [现场]

19:10-19:20 闭会发言及宣布第八届全球中国对话主题 (5分钟/位)：

- 托尼·麦肯勒里 Tony McEnery 教授，英国社科院院士及理事会理事，皇家艺术院院士；兰开斯特大学语言学和英语语言学系杰出教授；全球中国学术院理事会主席及创院院士 [现场]
- 诺拉·安·科尔顿 Nora Ann Colton 教授，伦敦大学学院全球健康商学院主任 [现场]

19:20 全体合影

19:20-22:00 晚宴及全球中国学术院创院活动 (2/2)

会址: 理事会会议厅

主持: 李嵬教授，英国社科院院士，英国皇家艺术院院士；伦敦大学教育学院院长；全球中国学术院理事会非执行主席和创院院士

19:40-20:00 向全球中国学术院创院院士和终身院士颁发证书

- 颁发者: 英格丽·克兰菲尔德 Ingrid Cranfield 女士，全球中国学术院信托人委员会主席，全球中国学理事会荣誉秘书，环球世纪出版社社长兼编审；恩费尔市前副市长
- 创始院士和终身院士自我介绍 (1分钟/位)
- 播放缺席创始院士和终身院士及理事会成员视频

20:20-20:40 向全球中国学术院理事会非院士成员颁发证书

- 颁发者: 常向群教授，英国皇家艺术院院士，全球中国学术院院长和创院院士；伦敦大学学院荣誉教授 (2015-20)；南开大学特聘教授
- 非院士理事会成员自我介绍 (1分钟/位)
- 播放缺席非院士理事会成员和信托人委员会成员视频

21:10-21:30 学术及业务交流

- 第七届全球中国对话演讲者、主办单位、支持单位、赞助单位和志愿者的介绍 (1分钟/位)
- 播放缺席第七届全球中国对话主办单位、支持单位、赞助单位和志愿者介绍视频

21:55-22:00 全体合影·闭会

七、嘉宾简介、内容提要及贡献

(以出场先后顺序)

第七届全球中国对话开幕式

主持: 托尼·麦肯里 Tony McEnery 教授



托尼·麦肯里 Tony McEnery 教授是英国社会科学院院士、英国皇家艺术学院院士，语料库社会科学研究中心(CASS)的创始主任，也是兰卡斯特大学英语语言和语言学的特聘教授。他曾在经济和社会研究委员会(ESRC)担任临时行政总裁、首席审计官、理事会副主席和研究中心主任。除此之外，他还担任艺术与人文研究委员会 (AHRC) 的研究主任。他是英国社会科学院理事会理事，全球中国学术院理事会主席，西安交大长江讲座讲授。此前，他担任兰卡斯特大学艺术与社会科学学院院长并担任语言学和英语语言系系主任。作为语料库语言学领域的领先学者，他在语言与社会生活之间的相关方面发表了大量文章，尤其是在关于线上媒体和印刷媒体领域的研究成果更加突出。他的著作包括《语料库和话语研究：整合话语和语料库（与 Baker 合作，2015年）》和《话语分析和媒体态度（与 Baker、Gabrielatos 和 McEnery 合作，2013年）》。

贡献

- 主持上午的开幕式
- 在开幕式上宣布全球中国学术院创立 (1/2)
- 向全球中国学术院荣誉主席颁发荣休证书
- 在招待会上致闭幕词
- 在晚宴的全球中国学术院创院活动(2/2) 接受聘书并做自我介绍
- 参与全天其它活动

政界致辞

演讲者: 卓丹廉 Dan Chugg 先生、杨晓坤先生



卓丹廉 Dan Chugg 先生，英国外交部曾任英国驻缅甸大使（2018–2021），在此之前，他曾担任过反达伊沙通讯部部长、通讯局局长（2015–2018年）、伊斯兰国特别工作组和伊拉克事务部负责人、中东和北非事务局局长、外交和联邦事务部新闻办公室副主任(2005 – 2007 年)等外交职务。卓丹廉先生在亚洲有丰富的经验，他曾担任过英国中国国大使馆政治参赞（2010–2014）、新德里新闻和传播事务方面的第一秘书（2007–2010）、英国驻香港副领事（政治）(2001–2005)。

贡献

- 开幕式政界致辞
- 参与其它对话活动



杨晓光先生，中国驻英国使馆公使、首席馆员，历任外交部欧洲司参赞（参加司领导），中国驻欧盟使团参赞、公使衔参赞，外交部欧洲司处长，中国驻欧盟使团二秘、一秘，外交部欧洲司副处长，外交部干部司三秘、二秘，中国驻澳大利亚使馆随员、三秘，外交部领事司科员、随员。

贡献

- 开幕式政界致辞

学界致辞及特别演讲

演讲者：安东尼·吉登斯 Anthony Giddens 勋爵教授、李强教授



安东尼·吉登斯 (Anthony Giddens) 勋爵教授，当代著名社会学家，伦敦经济学院前校长和社会学荣休教授，也是剑桥大学国王学院的终身院士。吉登斯勋爵对全球政治起了深刻影响，亚洲、拉丁美国及澳大利亚领导人征询过其意见。出版了大量专著，包括：《动荡与强大之洲——欧洲有什么未来》(*Turbulent and Mighty Continent: What Future for Europe*, 2014年)《为社会学辩护》(*In Defence of Sociology*, 2013年)《气候变化之政治》(*The Politics of Climate Change*, 2011年)《全球时代中的欧洲》(*Europe In the Global Age*, 2007年)《新型平等主义》(*The New Egalitarianism*, 2005年)《第三条道路以及其批评人》(*The Third Way and Its Critics*, 2000年)《失控世界——全球化如何重塑我们生活》(*Runaway World: How Globalization is Reshaping Our Lives*, 1999年)《政治学、社会学、社会理论——与经典和当代社会思想的相遇》(*Politics, Sociology and Social Theory: Encounters with Classical and Contemporary Social Thought*, 1995年)。他的几本书已翻译成40多种语言。

贡献

- 开幕式学界致辞和特别演讲
- 全体合影
- 参与对话其它版块活动



李强教授是清华大学社会学系教授、博士生导师、兼任清华大学民生经济研究院院长、清华大学当代中国研究中心主任，并曾担任清华大学社会科学学院院长、社会学系主任等职。在这之前，他曾任教于中国人民大学，并曾在该校担任社会学系主任。他的研究领域包括了社会分层与社会流动、应用社会学，和城市社会学等。他也曾任教育部社会科学委员会委员、国家信息化专家咨询委员会委员、国务院学位委员会第六届、第七届学科评议组召集人、以及中国社会学会会长。他的著作包括《多元城镇化与中国发展》《社会分层十讲》《农民工与中国社会分层》等二十余本书籍，以及学术论文260多篇。他也曾多次获得教育部全国高等学校人文社会科学研究优秀成果奖、“国家社会科学基金项目优秀成果奖”等学术奖励。

贡献

- 开幕式致辞
- 在开幕式的全球中国学术院创院仪式(1/2)接受荣休荣誉院长致谢证书
- 在晚宴的全球中国学术院创院活动 (2/2) 接受全球中国学术院理事会中方主席聘书[视频]

主旨演讲

讲者：马丁·阿尔布劳 Martin Albrow 教授、彭凯平教授



马丁·阿尔布劳 (Martin Albrow) 教授，英国社科院院士。从事社会学职业生涯长达半个多世纪。马丁·阿尔布劳获剑桥大学博士学位，于1989年成为荣休教授。在此之前，阿尔布劳教授任威尔士大学(卡迪夫)社会学理论讲座教授。此后，他在众多院校担任访问教授职位，如慕尼黑大学、英国伦敦政治经济学院、纽约州立大学石溪分校，同时他被受聘为北京外国语大学客座教授。他曾在华盛顿伍德罗·威尔逊 (Woodrow Wilson) 国际学者中心。现为波恩大学卡特汉堡 (Käte Hamburger) 高研院“法律文化”中非驻院高级研究员，全球中国研究院荣誉院长 (2021年12月10日止)。曾为英国社会学会副会长，英国《社会学》期刊主编，《国际社会学》创刊主编。自1987年首次受中国国家计划生育委员会邀请访问中国以来，一直关注中国社会的发展。近年来，他多次参加了中国社会科学院和文化部合作举办的中国研究研讨会。他的专长包括社会理论、组织理论和马克斯·韦伯的思想，他因其在全球化方面的开创性工作而享誉国际。代表作有：《全球时代：国家与超现代社会》(1996, 被翻译成德文、日本和中文等多种语言，并于1997年获得欧洲阿马尔菲奖)，其它著作有：《科层制》(1970)《马克斯·韦伯的社会理论建构》(1990)《全球化、知识与社会》(1990, 全球化概念首次出现

于书名,罗兰德·罗伯逊对此书的书评发表于《当代社会学》第21卷,1992年1月)《组织有感情吗?》(1997)《社会学基础》(1999)合作主编《全球公民社会》(2006/7,2007/8和2011)《法社会学理论》(2014)《全球化时代的社会和文化变迁》(2014)《中国在人类命运共同体中的角色:走向全球领导理论》(2018)。

议题:中国在当今世界的地位

提要:第一个百年目标的实现证实了中国共产党的持久性与西方机构逐渐破碎形成了对照。中国特色的社会主义坚持以人为本价值观并对技术官僚主义加以限制,使中国可能最有助于与那些致力于全球使命的西方公民社会团体携手实现全球治理的改革。

贡献

- 主旨演讲
- 在开幕式的全球中国学术院创院仪式(1/2)接受荣休荣誉院长致谢证书
- 在闭幕式的发布《中国与人类命运共同体》新书(1/2)发言
- 在晚宴的全球中国学术院创院活动(2/2)发表全球中国学术院荣誉院长荣休感言[视频]



彭凯平教授现任清华大学社会科学学院院长,清华大学心理学系系主任,兼任清华大学-伯克利心理学高级研究中心、清华大学社科学院积极心理学研究中心主任,以及清华大学幸福科技实验室(H+Lab)联合主席。国际积极心理联合会(IPPA)以及国际积极教育联盟(IPEN)中国理事,并担任中国国际积极心理学大会执行主席(2009年至今)。发表300多篇学术期刊论文,多次获得重要学术奖项,2004年美国社会心理学会最佳论文奖;2006年美国管理学院最佳论文奖;2007年被美国人格与社会心理学会评为全世界论文引用最多的中青年社会心理学家。

议题:改善人类福祉的计算社会科学。

提要:待确认

贡献: 主旨演讲

第一版块 转型: 社会与环境

演讲者:杰弗里·萨克斯 Jeffrey Sachs 教授、尼克·巴特勒 Nick Butler 教授、罗伯特·福克纳 Robert Falkner 副教授、胡斌博士



主持与评议:朱莉 Julia C Strauss 教授

朱莉 Julia C Strauss 教授,伦敦大学亚非学院政治与国际研究系中国政治教授。1983年获得康涅狄格学院中国语言和欧洲历史学士学位,1984年和1991年分别获得加州大学伯克利分校政治学系硕士和博士学位。1994年转入伦敦大学亚非学院(SOAS)政治与国际研究系。2002-2011年任《中国季刊》编辑。2013年晋升教授,教授中国政治学和比较政治社会学课程。她还是亚洲研究协会、美国政治学协会和拉丁美洲研究协会的成员,全球中国学术院副院长和创院院士。著有《中国和台湾的国家形成:官僚主义、运动和绩效》(2019年)《弱政中的强大制度:中华民国的国家建设,1927-1940年》(1989)等。全球中国学术院副院长、创院院士。

贡献

- 主持第一版块 转型: 社会与环境
- 在晚宴的全球中国学术院创院活动(2/2)接受聘书并做自我介绍
- 参与全天其它活动



杰弗里·萨克斯 Jeffrey Sachs 教授是哥伦比亚大学可持续发展中心的教授和主任，他从 2002 年到 2016 年担任地球研究所的负责人。他还是联合国可持续发展解决方案网络 (the UN Sustainable Development Solutions Network) 的主席和联合国宽带发展委员会的委员 (the UN Broadband Commission for Development)。他曾担任过三位联合国秘书长的顾问，目前是现任联合国秘书长安东尼奥·古特雷斯 (António Guterres) 领导下的可持续发展目标 (SDG) 行动的推动者。他在哈佛大学获得了学士、硕士和博士学位并在哈佛大学担任教授二十多年。杰弗里·萨克斯教授撰写了许多畅销书，最新著作是《全球化时代：地理、技术和制度》(2020年)。萨克斯教授曾两次被《时代》杂志评为最具影响力的世界领导人之一，并被《经济学人》评为最具影响力的前三名在世的经济学家。

议题：流行病和气候变化：它们能否改善中美关系？

提要：即兴

贡献：第一版块转型：社会与环境演讲



尼克·巴特勒 Nick Butler 教授，伦敦国王学院国王政策研究所客座教授和创始主席，他是三个公司的董事会主席：Promus Associates 公司、Ridgeway Information 公司和专门从事创新制冷技术的 Sure Chill 公司。他还是国王学院政策研究所的创始主席。1977 年他入职英国石油公司 (BP plc) 担任集团副总裁，并负责集团的战略和政策发展，随后担任首相戈登·布朗 (Gordon Brown) 的高级政策顾问。他也是一位能源经济学家，专门研究向低碳世界过渡的经济和政治方面的问题。尼克·巴特勒教授还在剑桥大学卡文迪什实验室 (Cavendish Laboratory) 和法拉第研究所 (Faraday Institution) 担任能源政策顾问，法拉第研究所由英国政府成立，旨在开发包括电池在内的储能技术。他也是海艺文学艺术节 (Hay Festival of Literature & Arts) 的副主席。除了能源问题，他的研究兴趣还包括国际关系、高等教育的未来和欧洲问题。他也为《金融时报》、《日经亚洲评论与展望》杂志撰稿。

议题：不断变化的国际能源市场的治理

提要：

本文重点关注国际能源市场中，新的国际治理结构的潜在价值。该市场正逐渐从传统的石油和天然气贸易模式转变为更复杂的结构，包括电力和潜在的氢贸易。本文还将考虑市场地理位置的持续变化，市场越来越注重满足亚洲国家的需求——这是贸易模式的重大转变，历史上的贸易模式主要集中在欧洲和美国的进口需求上。本文将研究与自给自足概念广泛相关的国家政策的吸引力，以及此类政策在多大程度上受短期市场条件和对即时供应安全威胁的影响。此外，文章还将考虑采取行动减少温室气体排放所产生的影响，以及在面临威胁关税的情况下（例如欧盟的碳边界调整机制）验证此类减排的必要性。本文将寻求包括中国在内的不同国家在选择自给自足与选择改革和更新的治理体系之间的适当的平衡。

贡献

- 第一版块转型：社会与环境演讲
- 在晚宴的全球中国学术院创院活动(2/2)作为演讲者做自我介绍
- 参与全天其它活动



伯特·福克纳 Robert Falkner 博士是伦敦经济学院国际关系副教授，格兰瑟姆研究院 (Grantham Research Institute) 气候变化与环境研究所的研究主任。他还担任“TRIUM 全球行政工商管理硕士 (The TRIUM Global Executive MBA)”项目的伦敦政治经济学院学术主任，该项目是由纽约大学斯特恩商学院，伦敦政治经济学院和巴黎 HEC 管理学院联合推出。罗伯特取得了慕尼黑大学 (Munich University) 的政治和经济学学位以及牛津大学的国际关系博士学位。2006-2007 年他到哈佛大学做访问学者，2018 年他被任命为多伦多大学蒙克全球事务学院的特聘研究员。伯特·福克纳博士的研究主要聚焦于全球环境政治、气候政策和国际政治经济学。他在这些领域发表了广泛的著作，包括《环境主义与全球国际社会》(剑桥大学出版社，2021 年)、《大国、气候变化和全球环境责任》(共同编辑，牛津大学出版社，2022 年) 和《全球气候与环境政策手册》(威利，2016 年)。他的研究得到了 ESRC、欧盟委员会、麦克阿瑟基金会 (MacArthur Foundation)、开放社会基金会、洛克菲勒基金会和墨卡托基金会等机构的资助。

议题：地缘政治竞争时代的中国、美国和国际气候合作。

提要：中国和美国是世界上最大的温室气体排放国，在实现《巴黎协定》2C温度目标方面发挥着关键作用。尽管两国关系恶化，但两国最近表示愿意在气候政策上进行合作，以防止灾难性的气候变化。中美气候合作能否在日益加剧的地缘政治竞争和经济脱钩中幸存下来？气候变化能否为两国在国际关系中找到共同点提供机会？本次演讲探讨了美中地缘政治冲突如何影响国际气候政治。

贡献

- 第一版块转型：社会与环境演讲
- 在晚宴的全球中国学术院创院活动(2/2)作为演讲者做自我介绍
- 参与全天其它活动



胡彬博士，现任清华大学气候变化与可持续发展研究院副研究员，主要研究方向包括环境与资源经济学、气候变化与风险管理以及气候战略与外交。胡博士的学术论刊登在《保险问题杂志》《环境与资源经济学》等权威期刊，所撰写的论文“Climatic variations and the market value of insurance firms”获得《保险问题杂志》和圣约翰大学保险监管研究中心颁发荣誉奖。此外，胡博士参与一系列国家及部门研究项目，亦曾经在国际货币基金组织担任研究顾问。

议题：迈向碳中和：中国战略与挑战

提要：作为世界上最大的二氧化碳排放国和最大的发展中国家，中国要在2030年前达到排放峰值并在40年内实现碳中和，完成这一任务面临着艰巨的挑战。完成这个目标要经过三个过程：首先到2030年稳步达到碳排放顶峰，其次到2050年二氧化碳排放量要减少到接近零排放，最后在2060年之前实现所有温室气体净零排放。为了实现这一目标，必须在2030年至2050年期间将二氧化碳排放量每年平均减少9.3%，这意味着要对减排措施进行大量投资，预计仅能源基础设施的投资就相当于当年GDP的2.6%。实现碳中和的技术路径将高度依赖常规减排技术和突破性技术，通过转变消费方式大幅度减少能源需求。中国需要制定符合《巴黎协定》和国内经济社会长期发展目标的温室气体低排放长期发展战略，并在五年规划和长期规划中分阶段实施。

贡献：第一版块转型：社会与环境演讲

第二版块 数字安全与地缘政治

演讲者：玛德琳·卡尔 Madeline Carr 教授、奈杰尔·英科斯特 Nigel Inkster 先生、沈晓白博士、戎珂教授



主持与评议：李伯一博士

李伯一博士是伦敦经济学院信息系统与创新小组的研究员。他的兴趣点在于全球发展相关的通信信息技术（ICT）。他致力于研究有关社会创新方向的相关领域，并致力于发展中（国家）语境下创新经济和可持续实践领域的研究。李博士目前是信息系统的理论基础，IT创新组织的授课教师，并参与MISDI项目的研究设计。他是全球中国学术院理事会成员。

贡献

- 主持第二版块 数字安全与地缘政治
- 在招待会的发布《中国与人类命运共同体》新书上发言(2/2)
- 在晚宴的全球中国学术院创院活动 (2/2) 接受聘书并自我介绍
- 参与全天其它活动



玛德琳·卡尔 Madeline Carr 教授是伦敦大学学院教授，全英国社会技术网络安全研究所(RISCS)的所长，该研究所关注网络安全的人为和组织因素。她亦是数码科技政策实验室的主任，该实验室支持政策制定，以适应社会数码科技整合的变化步伐。她的研究重点是新兴技术对国家和全球安全、国际秩序和全球治理的影响。卡尔教授发表了关于网络规范、多利益相关者互联网治理、保险行业在物联网中的未来、网络安全和国际法以及国家网络安全战略中的公共/私营伙伴关系的文章。她的著作《国际关系中的美国权力与互联网》由帕尔格雷夫·麦克米伦出版。卡尔教授是英国价值2400万英镑PETRAS物联网网络安全研究中心的标准、治理和政策部门的联合负责人。她现在是新成立的PETRAS

物联网网络安全国家卓越中心 (National Centre of Excellence in Cybersecurity of the IoT) 的经济和法律负责人。卡尔教授是世界经济论坛物联网全球理事会成员。她还是伦敦大学学院网络安全博士培训中心的副主任，该中心专注于这些问题的跨学科性质。

议题：全球技术治理的未来

提要：虽然数据对全球经济、关键基础设施以及我们生活条件的重要性是无可争议的，但数据安全治理的正确方法仍然存在争议。出现了三种截然不同的做法：美国的做法，重点是为私营部门创造价值，可以说是以牺牲对个人的充分保护为代价；中国的做法是对内容进行更严密的监控，重点是提供公共产品和治理；与此同时，欧盟也在寻求保护个人隐私，并发挥数据推动经济发展的潜力。在这三种主要方法的背景下，一系列中等大国努力平衡相互竞争的利益和价值观，以从数据中获得最大利益，同时降低长期的共同安全风险。努力适应政治多元化，同时追求充分利用机遇应对共同挑战所需的技术互操作性水平，这将是未来十年引领数字安全地缘政治的关键。

贡献

- 第二版块 数字安全与地缘政治演讲
- 在晚宴的全球中国学术院创院活动(2/2)作为演讲者做自我介绍
- 参与全天其它活动



奈杰尔·英特斯尔 Nigel Inkster CMG 爵士 CMG 自2017年6月起担任国际战略研究所 (IISS) 高级顾问。在此之前，他从2007年开始在IISS全职工工作，首先担任跨国威胁和政治风险主任，然后担任未来冲突和网络安全主任。在后者的职位上，他参与了与中国和俄罗斯关于网络安全和军事网络安全的半外交对话。2017年至2019年，他还担任网络空间稳定全球委员会委员。在加入IISS之前，他在英国秘密情报局工作了31年。从2004年到2006年，他担任助理首席运营和情报总监。他的著作包括：《中国的网络力量》(劳特利奇，2016)和《大脱钩：中国、美国和技术霸权的斗争》(赫斯特，2020)。

议题：意识形态冲突时代的数字安全

提要：我的演讲将着眼于美国和中国在数字技术领域争夺全球主导地位的竞争，并思考他们各自的目标是如何不仅考虑到国家安全和国家优势，还受相互冲突的意识形态的驱动。它将着眼于这一现实带来的挑战和机遇，以及对网络技术和人工智能技术进步的影响。它还将考虑其他州在这场竞争中的定位。

贡献

- 第二版块 数字安全与地缘政治演讲
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沈小白博士，爱丁堡大学博士，中国社科院哲学硕士，SRI理学士学位；爱丁堡大学商学院国际和中国商业高级讲师（副教授），《科学技术政策管理杂志》副主编，《中国的高科技之路：经济转型中的数字电信交换技术案例》(Palgrave Macmillan, 1999年) 作者。主要研究领域为科技创新研究，尤其着重于对发展中国家的研究。目前为DFF、FSE、FP2共同资助下“国家科学、竞争和创新政策（同构差异）政策”研究项目的联合研究员；中国AHRC数字版权和知识产权研究中心以及RCUK创意经济中RCUK版权和新业务模型中心CREATe共同资助下知识产权保护战略和商业模式趋同或差异研究项目的首席研究员。在此之前，她曾担任多个生物技术和ICT研究项目的研究员，其中包括由欧盟委员会和中欧ICT合作组织资助的ESRC INNOGEN计划和CIPR-PRIME的集体知识产权项目下的中国转基因技术。

议题：数字病毒、抗原和抗体——构建智力免疫和以人为本的数字基础设施

提要：这次演讲的重点是当今世界在数字时代所面临的信息安全挑战。借用世界卫生组织的信息概念，我们将其定义为误导性信息。它造成混乱和误解，并导致危及公共安全的冒险行为。它讨论了在社会一级建立对信息流行病的知识免疫力的必要性。今天，自2020年以来，全球移动普及(渗透率)已达到75%以上 (Statista, 02/06/2021)，全球化势头进一步增强。多对多而不是一对多的广播、时尚的交流和信息交流迅速增加，给越来越多的跨国家/地区/文化活动带来了新的挑战。我们注意到，虚

假信息和错误信息会导致错误行为。我们还担心，不同文化、社区、社会和国家之间的错误认知和错误认知可能引发导致危险冲突的反应。因此有必要在社会的每一个层面关注知识免疫力。例如，社会科学家应该发挥关键作用，帮助人们，特别是在基层，检测新出现的抗原，建立和增强抵御任何信息传播的能力。

贡献：第二版块 数字安全与地缘政治演讲



戎珂教授，现任清华大学长聘教授、博导、清华大学社科院党委副书记，以及经济所副所长。曾任英国埃克塞特大学和伯恩茅斯大学高级讲师，哈佛商学院访问学者。他目前的研究兴趣集中在商业/创新生态系统、数字经济和数据生态系统。他主持多项国家社科基金、国家高端智库、英国科学院、华为和字节跳动等研究项目。他发表的文章很多——在国际商业研究杂志 (UTD24)、国际生产经济学杂志、管理组织评论、国际管理杂志、集团和组织管理、技术预测与社会等期刊上发表了50 多篇参考文章。具有应用程序的变更和专家系统。他是中国国家科学基金会和英国科学院资助的多个研究项目的首席研究员，以及华为、字节跳动、海尔、腾讯和中国移动等领先公司。这些项目探索了数字经济、集成芯片、3D打印、电动汽车、智能手机、移动互联网和共享经济中的拼车等全球新兴产业的商业生态和平台战略。他的学术工作获得了多个奖项，包括中国教育部长授予的中国精英“长江学者计划”杰出青年学者奖。他还是领先期刊《长期规划、跨文化和战略管理》的编委，并且是世界经济论坛专家网络的成员

议题：数字经济、全球合作性竞争和新的增长动力

提要：从工业文明到数字文明，世界各国都在竞争和合作中走向未来。这个趋势同时带来了多个经济发展的新动能，包括，数字基础设施，消费互联网，产业互联网以及数据要素市场构建等。本演讲将会围绕这些经济发展的新动能来论述，探讨对于未来全球竞合下数字经济发展的启示。

贡献：第二版块 数字安全与地缘政治演讲

第三版块 个人身份认同、文化身份认同、国家与合作

演讲者：彼得·凡·德·维尔 Peter van der Veer 教授、罗兰 Laurence Roulleau-Berger 教授、何梦笔 Carsten Herrmann-Pillath 教授、曹青副教授、李春玲研究员

主持与评议：彼得·施罗德 Peter Schröder 教授



彼得·施罗德 Peter Schröder 教授，伦敦大学学院历史系欧洲与国际社会和政治研究教授。于1995年、1999年在德国马尔堡的菲利普斯大学获得硕士及博士学位，2001年进入伦敦大学工作。他曾担任首尔、罗马、巴黎等地大学的客座教授，也曾在埃尔福特大学的马克斯·韦伯社会文化高级研究中心、布达佩斯中欧高级研究所、比利时皇家弗兰芒艺术科学高级研究中心担任高级研究员。同时，施诺德教授还是斯图加特的Staatsdiskurse系列丛书编委会成员，国际研究项目“欧洲社会政治思想史及研究体系：自然法1625—1850”的研究成员。他在政治思想史方面的著作颇丰，最近的出版成果包括专著《早期现代国际政治思想中的信任：1598—1713》(剑桥大学出版社，2017)，编著：霍布斯的《巨兽或长期议会》的德译版（2015年，迈纳出版社）菲尔默的《父权制》的德译版（2019年，迈纳出版社）。全球中国学术院副院长、创院院士。

贡献

- 主持第三版块 个人身份认同、文化身份认同、国家与合作
- 在晚宴的全球中国学术院创院活动(2/2) 接受聘书并做自我自我介绍
- 参与全天其它活动



彼得·凡·德·维尔 Peter van der Veer 教授，德国马克斯·普朗克宗教与族群多样性研究所前所长、乌特勒支大学杰出的荣休教授、荷兰皇家艺术与科学院院士。在中国担任中央民族大学人类学兼职教授、云南大学人类学系国际咨询委员会成员。他是一位人类学家，专门从事亚洲社会的比较研究。

议题：比较视角下的中国宗教与世俗身份认同

提要：我要探讨两个在世俗主义的话题中没有得到足够重视的问题。一是世俗作为理性的问题。马克斯·韦伯 Max Weber 关于“祛魅”(Entzauberung) 的著作特别提出了这个问题，它涉及反对魔法或迷信的世俗政策，尤其是在共产主义国家。二是针对宗教少数群体的暴力。少数民族和主流民族 (majority) 之间的关系在所有民族国家中都至关重要，国家的世俗主义是其中的一个重要因素。现代民族主义的当务之急是将宗教民族化，但这样会因为认为某些宗教属于文明的本质，而边缘化其他宗教。宗教差异的存在本身可以解释为对单一国家及其发展使命的挑战。世俗主义的形式对于将国家保护扩展到宗教少数群体以及信仰和习俗差异方面至关重要。

贡献

- 第三版块 个人身份认同、文化身份认同、国家与合作演讲
- 在晚宴的全球中国学术院创院活动 (2/2) 终身院士自我介绍[视频]



罗兰 Laurence Roulleau-Berger 教授，法国国家科学研究中心主任，里昂高等师范学院 (ENS Lyon) 教授。她1982年获得社会学博士学位，2001年获得里昂高等师范学院社会学博士生导师资格。她是加利福尼亚大学的访问学者，伯克利 (1997)；2006年在社会科学院社会学研究所 (北京)，是洛桑大学 (瑞士，2004)，上海大学 (2011、2018) 成城大学 (2018)、同济大学 (2019年) 的客座教授。三十多年来，她在欧洲和中国承担了许多关于城市社会学、经济社会学和移民社会学的研究项目。2006年以来，她先后与中国社会学家、日本和韩国社会学家合作，用认识论的方式从事后西方社会学范式的构建。她是“中欧后西方社会学”国际联合研究所所长 (法国国家科学研究中心—里昂高等师范学院/中国社会科学院)。她已出版、编辑和共同编辑了大量书籍，并在法国和国际社会学期刊发表许多文章和书籍的章节。她最近精选的书籍，包括《走出西方的社会学：中国镜像中的欧洲》(2011)，2014年翻译成中文；《移民与性别》(2010)《中国的国内和国际移民》，与李培林合编 (2013)《社会学中的后西方革命：从中国到欧洲》(2016)《工作和移民：上海和巴黎的中国青年》，与YANJun合著 (2017)；《社会学知识的建构：后西方社会学的探索》，与谢立中合编 (2017，中文)《生态风险与灾害——中欧新经验》，与李培林合编 (2018)《年轻的中国移民：压缩的个人和全球状况》(2021)《移民社会学和后西方理论》，与刘玉照 (LIU Yuzhao) 合编 (2021)。她是Brill出版社“后西方社会科学与全球知识”系列丛书和ENS出版社“从东方到西方”系列丛书的主编，是多家学术期刊的编辑委员会成员，包括《中国社会学杂志》。在2018，她被法国国家科学研究中心 (CNRS)、里昂高等师范学院 (ENS of Lyon) 和里昂大学授予 Maurice Courant 科学研究奖，于2018年被聘任为上海大学“高端外国专家项目”特聘教授、2021年被聘任为全球中国学术院 (英国) 终身院士。

议题：年轻的中国移民，压缩的个人和全球状况

提要：中国过去40年经济的强劲增长、城市化进程的加速以及城乡之间的多重不平等推动了国内和国际移民的增加。这发生在张敬燮 (Chang Kyung Sup) 所认为的现代性压缩的背景下。李培林认为，在全球现代化史中，工人的内部迁移是改革开放以来中国现代化和“全球工厂”创建史上的一个独特现象。中国的年轻移民强烈地内化出一种想法：成为新的中国社会中 (即使不是整个社会) 的“英雄”，他们着迷于对成功与卓越的崇拜。国内和国际移民的相互交织，产生了经济世界主义。来自中国国内和国际的年轻移民通过谨慎的、自上而下和自下而上的全球化以及中介全球化，在当地和多民族社会中创造了新的、本土的和全球的经济体系。压缩的现代性包含经济和社会冲突的影响，其中社会、经济、道德过程与前现代、现代性和后现代、冲突和混杂的制度相联系。由此产生的个体化形式既是情境性的，又是全球性的，因为它们在西方社会中很活跃。中国移民体现了全球的个体，我称之为“压缩的个体”，即一个生活在伊娃·依鲁兹 (Eva Illouz) 所说的“情感资本主义”环境中的感性人。这样的个体内化了这一指令，并创造出一种自我完善的叙事，成为中国社会和全球化的英雄。被压缩的个体善于制定策略来远离、规避和抵制指令，并在间隙空间中成为了情感资本主义的拥护者，在间隙空间中，他们具有相互承认和相互尊重的集体话语规则。尽管如此，我们都是生活在不同现代性压缩中的压缩个体。

贡献

- 第三版块 个人身份认同、文化身份认同、国家与合作演讲
- 在晚宴的全球中国学术院创院活动 (2/2) 终身院士自我介绍[视频]



何梦笔 Carsten Herrmann-Pillath 教授，德国埃尔福特大学马克斯·韦伯社会与文化研究中心教授、终身研究员，中国清华大学苏世民书院特聘客座教授。在科隆大学完成经济学和汉学教育后，1992年至2016年间，他在杜伊斯堡大学、维滕/赫德克大学和法兰克福金融与管理学院担任经济学、演化/制度经济学和中国经济研究的教授和主席。作为客座教授，他曾在维也纳大学、波恩大学、圣加仑大学、图宾根大学、清华大学苏世民书院等多所大学任教。主要研究领域为经济学与哲学、制度变迁与经济发展、国际经济学和中国经济研究。他的出版物包括500多篇学术论文和20本书，涵盖经济学、人文科学广泛的跨学科领域，包括近期发表物：《经济方法学杂志》《比较经济学杂志》《进化经济学杂志》《经济学与哲学杂志》《欧洲经济评论》《哥本哈根亚洲研究杂志》《欧洲政治经济学杂志》《生态经济学》和《熵》。他基于30年对中国文化和政治经济的研究基础上创作出的一本关于中国的巨著：《中国的经济文化：国家和市场的礼制》（劳特利奇）于2017年出版。几十年来，他一直致力于重新思考经济学，出版了具有里程碑意义的专著《经济进化的基础：经济学自然哲学论著》（Elgar, 2013）。2020年，他与斯蒂芬·班纳斯（Stephan Bannas）共同发表了一份关于资本主义转型的宣言（德语：市场经济：迈向新现实，Schaeffer-Poeschel）。

议题：全球化的中国：深圳的乡村面貌

提要：几千年来，中国文化认同一直被定义为农村。在整个20世纪，现代化被设想为抹去农村社会的“落后”和“封建”面孔，这导致身份认同危机挥之不去。今天，我们观察到城市化的各种形式，其中农村成为现代化和全球化城市的一部分，与恢复传统价值观和思想的文化政策（如儒家思想）一起发挥作用。深圳的城中村和股份制合作社就是一个很好的例子，是中国文化全球化的典范。

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- 第三版块 个人身份认同、文化身份认同、国家与合作演讲
- 在晚宴的全球中国学术院创院活动 (2/2) 终身院士自我介绍[视频]



曹青博士，英国杜伦大学现代语言文化学院副教授。主要研究大众传媒在中国现代化进程中的功能与作用，及东西方之间的相互认知与形象建构。目前从事英国人文与艺术基金会资助的“晚清报界关于中国现代化方向与路径的大辩论”研究项目。主要论著包括西方唯一的研究BBC报导中国的专著《西方看中国：英国BBC纪录片中国报导解析1980-2000》及数十篇论文。

议题：中国国家发展主义和文化遗产

提要：本文将文化遗产与中国发展状态之间的关系视为理解中国作为“另类现代性”崛起动力的一种方式。举例说明中国如何借鉴西方工具来提高其治理能力，并讨论了中国的国家发展主义如何挪用了新自由主义。特别是，它探讨了传统的“政”（政治权威）和“治”（治理）概念在塑造当代政治中的作用，从而检验新古典哲学在支撑中国未来发展方面的可行性。

贡献

- 第三版块 个人身份认同、文化身份认同、国家与合作演讲
- 在招待会发布《语料库与中国社会科学》期刊发言
- 在晚宴的全球中国学术院创院活动(2/2) 接受聘书并做自我自我介绍
- 参与全天其它活动



李春玲教授，现任中国社会科学院社会学所研究员、中国社科院社会学所青少年与社会问题研究室主任、中国社会科学院中国教育发展智库副理事长及中国社会科学院社会学院特聘教授。同时，李春玲教授还担任中国青少年研究会副会长、中国社会学会常务理事、中国社会学会社会分层与流动专业委员会理事长、中国青少年研究会副会长、中国社会学会青年社会学专业委员会副会长以及联合国开发计划署人类发展报告专家委员会成员（2019）。李教授的主要研究领域及兴趣涉及社会不平等、社会分层与流动、教育研究学以及青年研究。李教授曾撰写多本著作，并对过百篇文章以及书本章节进行修编工作，主要著

作包括*China's Youth: Increasing Diversity amid Persistent Inequality* (2021), *Handbook of The Sociology of Youth in the BRICS Countries* (2018), 《可持续发展教育：进展与挑战》(2018)《青年与社会变迁：中国和俄罗斯的比较研究》(2014)《境遇、态度与社会转型：80后青年的社会学研究》(2013)、*The Rising Middle Classes in China* (2012)《性别分层与劳动力市场》(2011)《比较视野下的中产阶级形成:过程、影响以及社会经济后果》(2009)《社会分层理论》(2008)《断裂与碎片——当代中国社会阶层分化趋势的实证分析》(2005)以及《中国城镇社会流动》(1997)。

议题：改革开放的孩子们：中国新生代与中国发展新时代

提要：中国新生代出生于1980年至1990年，是在改革开放时代成长起来的社会群体。高速增长、独生子女政策、教育扩张、互联网兴起、市场化、工业化、城镇化以及全球化和中国崛起等一系列重大历史事件交织于他们的个体生命历程中，在他们成长的每个阶段影响着他们的生存机遇，形塑了他们的代际特征，凸显了他们与前辈群体的代际差异。但与此同时，新生代的代际共性未能突破社会结构的制约，代际认同也没能消解代际内部的社会经济差异。相反，市场化推进导致的社会分化强化了阶层地位代际传递效应，“二代”现象也成为新生代无法回避的代际面貌之一。当今中国的发展进入了新时代，青年的发展也迈入了新时期，均衡发展是新生代在新时代面临的新挑战。

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第四版块 机构改革

演讲者：马克·洛克 Mark Lowcock 爵士、马苏德·阿迈德 Masood Ahmed 先生、科林·布拉德福德 Colin Bradford 博士、郑路博士

主持与评议：查尔斯·格兰特 Charles Grant先生



查尔斯·格兰特 Charles Grant 先生自1996年起担任欧洲改革中心 (Centre for European Reform) 的创始主任。1998年1月，他离开了《经济学人》，成为欧洲改革中心的首任也是迄今为止唯一的主任。他是欧洲改革中心很多报告的作者，包括《俄罗斯、中国和全球治理》(Russia, China and global governance, 2012)、《如何建构现代欧盟》(How to build a modern European Union, 2013) 和《重启欧盟》(Relaunching the EU, 2017)。他的研究领域包括英国与欧盟的关系、欧盟的未来、欧盟外交政策、俄罗斯和中国。查尔斯先在剑桥大学学习现代历史，后在格勒诺布尔大学获得了法国政治文凭。回到伦敦后，格兰特于1981年加入了金融杂志《欧洲货币》(Euromoney)。1986年，他转投《经济学人》，在那里，他写一些关于这个城市的文章。1987年，他开始发表一系列文章，揭露纳特韦斯特县 (NatWest-Blue Arrow) 丑闻，导致贸易和工业部的两次调查，并对此进行了长期的刑事审判。查尔斯于2002年至2008年担任英国文化委员会的董事和信托人。他于2002年至2015年担任莫斯科政治学院 (后成为莫斯科公民教育学院) 国际顾问委员会成员。他是成员土耳其智库EDAM、法国智库Terra Nova和意大利智库Aspen Italia的国际顾问委员会成员。他是土耳其智库EDAM、法国智库Terra Nova和意大利智库Aspen Italia的顾问委员会成员。他是Ditchley基金会理事会成员、UCL欧洲研究所顾问委员会成员、苏格兰首席部长欧洲常设委员会成员以及英国制造业 Make UK (前身为工程雇主联合会) 脱欧顾问小组成员。他是全球中国学术院信托人委员会成员。

贡献

- 参加全球中国学术院信托人委员会会议
- 主持第四版块 机构改革
- 在晚宴的全球中国学术院创院活动 (2/2) 信托人委员会成员自我介绍[视频]



马克·洛克 Sir Mark Lowcock 爵士，现为是伦敦经济学院国际发展系客座教授，牛津大学布拉瓦特尼克政府学院访问学者。此前为联合国主管人道主义事务的副秘书长兼紧急救济协调员 (2017–2021)，任期结束后加入全球发展中心 (Center for Global Development)，是该中心的杰出的非常驻研究员。他从事国际发展政策和项目管理以及全球人道主义问题工作已有36年。他的兴趣领域包括金融发展、多边改革、治理、国际发展和人道主义机构的组织以及在脆弱和受冲突影响的环境中的运营管理。在联合国任职期间，他访问了加勒比地区、欧洲、非洲、亚洲、中东、拉丁美洲和太平洋地区，并负责协调对世界上所有重

大人道主义危机的反应。他主持了机构间常设委员会，协调联合国、红十字会和主要国际非政府组织，向陷入灾难和紧急情况的人们提供帮助和保护。2011年到2017年，他担任英国国际发展部常务秘书（担任该职位时间最长的人），在那里他监督英国的援助预算增长了40%，并且英国首次履行了联合国的义务0.7%的发展援助目标。在此之前，马克爵士在英国国际发展部担任过三个总干事职位，即2003年至2006年的公司绩效和知识管理（项目）、2006年至2008年的政策和国际（项目）以及2008年至2011年的国家计划方案（项目）。1985年至2003年间，马克爵士在英国国际发展部（及其前身组织海外发展管理局）担任过各种职位，包括财务和企业绩效总监以及在马拉维、津巴布韦和肯尼亚的国家职位。马克爵士，英国人，曾在牛津大学、伦敦大学、华威大学和波士顿大学接受经济学、历史学和工商管理教育。他是一名合格的会计师（英国特许公共财政和会计学会认可）。他为《华盛顿邮报》《金融时报》《卫报》《电讯报》《泰晤士报》《世界报》，美国有线电视新闻网等撰写和合作发表评论文章，并活跃在电视和广播中。

议题：更好的灾难和危机机构：应对危险的分歧

提要：过去的60年书写了关于发展的成功故事。现在的大多数人较之人类历史上任何时候生活都更好（生命也更长）。但还有人被抛落在后，现在的新冠疫情却使这种情况变得更糟。这对遭受苦难的人来说是坏事，对其他人来说也是危险的。改革后的机构可以为此提供帮助。

贡献：第四版块 机构改革演讲



马苏德·阿迈德 Masood Ahmed 先生是全球发展中心的主席。他于2017年1月加入中心，在主要国际机构（包括国际货币基金组织、世界银行和英国国际发展部）渡过了35年的职业生涯，推动了与债务、援助有效性、贸易和全球经济前景相关的经济发展政策倡议。艾哈迈德从国际货币基金组织加入全球发展中心，担任了8年中东和中亚部主任，被总干事克里斯蒂娜拉加德（Christine Lagarde）称赞为“有远见的领导者”。在此期间，他负责监督基金在32个国家的运作情况，并协调与主要国家和区域决策者和利益相关者的关系。前些年，他还担任过国际货币基金组织对外关系司司长、政策制定与审查部副司长。2003年到2006年，艾哈迈德担任英国政府国际发展部(DFID)政策和国际总干事。就职期间，他向英国部长提供有关发展问题的咨询服务，并监管英国与世界银行等国际发展机构的关系。1979年至2000年，艾哈迈德还曾在世界银行担任过各种管理和经济学家职位，后升为减贫和经济管理副总裁。在此期间，他领导了HIPC（重债穷国）债务减免倡议。迄今，该倡议已为世界上36个最贫困国家减轻了债务负担。艾哈迈德在巴基斯坦出生和长大，1971年移居伦敦，在伦敦政治经济学院学习，在那里他以优异的成绩获得了理学学士学位和经济学理学硕士学位。艾哈迈德是中东经济领域的领先专家，曾在伦敦政治经济学院中东中心的顾问委员会以及世界经济论坛的中东和北非全球议程委员会任职。

议题：大国竞争时期的有效多边主义

提要：大国关系日益紧张，国际合作难度加倍。在急需多边合作以应对紧迫的全球挑战（包括气候变化、新冠疫情、未来的流行病等）之际，这些紧张局势总是会蔓延到多边主义中。在这种背景下，多边机构如何改革以最好地解决这些紧张的关系和共同的挑战？

贡献

- 第四版块 机构改革演讲
- 在晚宴的全球中国学术院创院活动(2/2)作为演讲者做自我介绍
- 参与全天其它活动



Dr. Colin Bradford

科林·布拉德福德 Colin Bradford 博士是中西对话的首席联合主席，美国布鲁金斯学会的非常驻高级研究员 柏林全球解决方案倡议的全球研究员。他是全球治理和二十国集团G20的专家，是在伦敦、多伦多、首尔、夏纳、洛斯卡沃斯、圣彼得堡和布里斯班G20峰会上，推动专家与东道国政府官员协商的主要推动者。他编辑了《转型中的全球领导力》（*Global Leadership in Transition*, 2010）和《全球治理改革》（*Global Governance Reform*, 2007），并为布鲁金斯出版社出版的《G20峰会：战略领导时代》（*G-20 Summit at Five: Time for Strategic Leadership*, 2014）做出了贡献。作为一名政府官员，他也是实现千年发展目标(MDG)的领导者。

自2016年以来，作为VISION20 (V20) 的联席主席，布拉德福德与布鲁金斯学会共同举办了年度活动，以鼓励对未来长期的战略思考。2018年，他成为阿根廷G20峰会T20咨询委员会成员。自2017年以来，他还参加了在柏林举行的所有三届全球解决方案峰会 (GSS)，并被任命为未来三年的GSS全球研究员。布拉德福德曾在卡特和克林顿政府担任政治顾问六年，并在美国参议院工作了四年。作为一名发展经济学家，布拉德福德在20世纪90年代初推动将社会影响纳入经济政策方面发挥了主导作用，当时他召集了经合组织、美洲开发银行和联合国拉丁美洲经济委员会参加了几次会议并出版了几本书，开辟了新的前进道路。当他代表美国参与发展合作协调时，他是1995年经合组织发展援助会制定第一套全球目标的关键人物。21世纪初，作为世界银行的顾问，他使2015年从不同的方法过渡转变到单一的目标、指标和指标，现在称为千年发展目标 (MDG)。布拉德福德在耶鲁大学教授国际和发展经济学十年，在美国大学教授六年，并在乔治敦大学和约翰·霍普金斯高等国际研究院 (SAIS) 担任兼职教授。

议题：全球治理改革与我们的共同未来

提要：美国、德国、日本、意大利、法国、加拿大和其他国家的议会多数席位是成为了阻碍，阻止那些用来解决系统性的社会和环境挑战方法的实现，而这不是全球多边合作机制的失败，也不是拜登的失败，默克尔、德拉吉、马克龙或特鲁多或其他领导人了解系统性威胁的规模和范围。民主国家的公众不能够正视未来，并在其议会中投票多数代表以立法和资助的政党，这是核心问题。社会分歧和随之而来的政治两极分化是民族主义的主要驱动力，民族主义蔓延到削弱全球合作的对抗性地缘政治叙事中。正如过去两年中西对话 (CWD) 的经验所揭示的那样，中西关系的替代动力和框架是可能的。通过汇集来自中国、美国、英国、德国、意大利、法国、日本、韩国和智利的 CWD 思想领袖，将毒性的（存在冲突的/问题的）中美双边关系多元化 (Pluralizing the toxic US-China bilateral relationship)，这证明多边领导是有效的，创新的替代想法和模式是有效的并通过跨越分歧的对话实现相互理解。新的政治话语、创新的互动动态、新的政策制定模式和创造性的制度建设对于打破国内和地缘政治对雄心的限制是必要的。

贡献：第四版块 机构改革演讲



郑路教授在美国斯坦福大学社会学系获得博士学位，现任清华大学社会学系副教授、清华大学数据科学研究院“RONG”教授、清华大学苏世民书院教授以及美国德克萨斯A&M大学社会学系副教授，并在2021-22学年赴哈佛燕京学社担任访问学者。郑教授的主要研究方向包括经济社会学、计算社会学和中国社会治理，学术论文发表在《战略管理杂志》《英国社会学杂志》《社会力量》《社会科学研究》《中国季刊》《组织管理研究》《社会学研究》等期刊。郑教授撰写多本著作，其中包括 *Data you need to know about China: Research Report of China Household Finance Survey (2014)* 和 *Social Network Analysis: Methods and Examples (2017)*。郑教授在不同领域的学术研究在国内及国际上屡次获得最佳论文奖的殊荣：2004年独著论文《改革的阶段性效应与跨体制职业流动》（《社会学研究》1999年第6期）获中国社会科学院社会学研究所《社会学研究》创刊百期优秀论文奖、2012年独著论文“*The Contingent Nature of Political Embeddedness: Firms in China's Stock Market*”获中国管理研究国际学会 (IACMR) 2012年双年会最佳（宏观类）论文奖。郑教授在2012年加入清华大学前，在美国得克萨斯A&M大学社会学系担任访问助理教授。

议题：好金融和好社会：金融体制改革

提要：摘要：金融业已成为一个自主而强大的部门，愈渐影响甚至主导社会的其它领域。目前已观察到的金融化或金融发展的结果显示，不仅是一波波金融危机，使国家乃至全球经济陷入瘫痪，而且贫富之间的收入和财富差距令人震惊地扩大。然而，金融不应仅仅被视为对金钱的操纵，而应被视为风险管理、创新创业的引擎。通过CGSS2015的调查数据，我们发现，一方面，金融的发展导致收入差距的扩大和城镇居民物质需要的提升，进而导致社会公平感知水平降低。另一方面，我们的分析表明，个人参与金融市场、普惠金融的发展以及中产阶级的增多都可以减轻金融发展对社会公平感的负面影响。这些调查结果表明，金融部门需要进行制度改革，使其更具包容性并为共同繁荣的目标服务。

贡献：第四版块 机构改革演讲

第七届全球中国对话闭幕式

主持：英格丽德·克兰菲尔德 Ingrid Cranfield 女士



英格丽·克兰菲尔德 Ingrid Cranfield 女士，全球中国学术院信托人委员会主席，全球中国学理事会荣誉秘书，环球世纪出版社社长兼编审。克兰菲尔德女士是作家、编辑、翻译、文学顾问和讲师。她出版了13本著作，曾为麦克米伦出版社的高级编辑，编有《艺术词典》等。她还为大学生教授英语并担任过实习教师的讲师和主管。她是许多学校的校董、慈善等组织的理事会，目前是国际夫妻和家庭关系委员会的成员。她还是社区领导人，是伦敦恩菲尔德区的地方治理领导者。她曾经为2010年至2014年她被选为恩菲尔德议员，并任副市长。

贡献

- 主持全球中国学术院信托人委员会会议
- 在晚宴的全球中国学术院创院活动(2/2) 接受聘书并做自我介绍
- 参与全天其它活动

演讲者：马丁·雅克 Martin Jacques 教授、赵可金教授



马丁·雅克(Martin Jacques)教授，是英国的著名的记者、编辑、学术和政治评论员及作家。他是剑桥大学政治与国际系高级研究员，在日本、新加坡、美国及中国等国的高等学府担任客座教授。他曾担任伦敦经济学院的客座研究员(2003—2012)，英国智库Demos咨询顾问会的首任主席(1993—1997)及董事(1993—2000)，《今日马克思主义》的编辑(1977—1991)。他从剑桥大学毕业后，曾担任布里斯托大学教授社会经济史系的讲师。雅克教授的大多数作品多为杂志或报纸的文章、《今日马克思主义》的社论及讲座。他曾合编或合著了《劳动向前迈出的步伐停止了吗》(1981)《撒切尔主义的政治》(1983)《新时代》(1989)《错误》(1998)。他是全球畅销书《当中国统治世界：中国的崛起和西方世界的衰落》(2012, 2009)的作者。

议题：我们有能力迎接挑战吗？

提要：本次大会确定的四个主题，有力地概括了未来几十年世界面临的巨大挑战。气候变化、社会不平等、数字技术、流行病和全球机构危机：每一件事都表明，如果不进行根本性变革，我们今天所知的世界是不可持续的。但是，世界能否实现足够的凝聚力和承诺，以迎接挑战？COP26为乐观主义者和悲观主义者提供了充足的证据。或许最令人沮丧的现象是中美关系破裂，而后者对此负有主要责任。解决方案需要这两个大国的合作。如果他们的关系是缓和的，会议就会明显不同。如果冷战思维继续盛行，世界日益分裂，灾难性的情景就更有可能发生。在经历了40年日益加剧的不平等之后，美国正显示出愿意解决这一问题的初步迹象。中国正以相当大的力度应对科技公司的监管和不平等的挑战。有令人鼓舞的迹象，但到目前为止还太少。

贡献

- 闭幕式演讲
- 在晚宴的全球中国学术院创院活动(2/2) 接受聘书并做自我介绍
- 参与下午以后其它活动



赵可金教授，清华大学社会科学学院副院长、全球产业发展研究院副院长，国际关系学系主任、教授。复旦大学法学（国际关系）博士，兼任教育部区域国别基地专家委员会委员、中国人民争取和平与裁军协会理事、中国高校国际政治学会常务理事、察哈尔学会高级研究员、一带一路百人论坛专家委员会委员、吉林大学公共外交研究院客座教授、《公共外交季刊》编辑部副主任、编委等社会职务，2012年入选教育部新世纪优秀人才，2015年入选北京市四个一批人才。主要从事外交学、公共外交、中美关系等研究，先后出版《营造未来：美国国会游说的制度解读》(2006年)《中国国际关系理论研究》(2008年)《公共外交的理论与实践》(2007年)《全球公民社会与民族国家》(2008年)等著作十一部，在SSCI、CSSCI国内外期刊发表论文120多篇，荣获省部级科研奖励一等奖三

项，二等奖三项。

议题：强大的组织治理：COVID-19 影响下的中国治理经验

提要：新冠肺炎疫情是人类社会面临的一场严重的社会危机，这种危机本质上不仅仅是医疗健康危机，更是一种深刻的治理危机。当今世界上存在的两种典型的传统治理路径——基于国家合作的全球治理和基于国家自主行为的治理全球理念——都未能及时有效地应对此次疫情危机。与此两种典型的治理路径相比，中国共产党依靠自身强大的政党组织，成功动员了广大中国人民共同参与到疫情防控中来，不仅成功治理了疫情危机，而且实现了经济的快速复苏，形成了具有鲜明中国共产党治理特色的强组织治理模式和路径。

贡献：闭幕式演讲

新书发布（1/2）：《中国与人类命运共同体：探索共同的价值和目标》

演讲者：马丁·阿尔布劳 Martin Albrow 教授、常向群教授、罗宾·科恩 Robin Cohen 教授



常向群教授，英国皇家艺术院院士，全球中国学术院院长，该院是基于英国的在社会科学和人文领域独立地对中国进行全面研究全球院士制机构。现为南开大学特聘教授、吉林大学名誉教授，曾为伦敦大学学院的名誉教授（2015-20），伦敦大学亚非学院的教授级研究员，威斯敏斯特大学的客座教授，以及北大、人大、复旦和中山等多所大学的教授和高级研究员。她发表的中英文著述约300余万字，代表作为《马克思主义社会学论稿》（中文版58万字2018，46万字1992），《关系抑或礼尚往来：江村的互惠社会支持网和社会创造的研究》（中文简体字版，54万字，2009，英文和中文繁体字版两个版本，2010）。主编《社会建设：中国社会的一种发展模式》（英文版2014；英文和中文两个版本的增补版，2015-18）；合作主编《费孝通研究》（三卷本，2015-18）。她在研究中发现了一个有中国特色的互惠、互动、社会关系和社会网络的模型，借用并改造中国古典的和民间常用的“礼尚往来”用法，正在锤炼出一个基于“礼仪资本”的具有普适价值的分析概念：“互适”（reciprocity），被国际社会学协会（ISA）学术委员会选为全球的影响“适应动荡的二十一世纪的社会学”的15位社会学家之一。她还是环球世纪出版社总编，《中国比较研究》期刊（英文版和中文版）主编，主编多套系列丛书，如“中国社会科学全球化”，“中华概念”，“读懂中国与世界”，“全球中国对话文集”，合作主编“三只眼转文化丛书”等。

贡献

- 参加全球中国学术院信托人委员会议
- 在闭幕式的发布《中国与人类命运共同体》新书（1/2）发言
- 在招待会上介绍环球世纪出版社
- 在晚宴的全球中国学术院创院活动（2/2）接受聘书并做自我介绍
- 在晚宴的全球中国学术院创院活动（2/2）颁发非院士理事会成员证书
- 参与全天其它活动



罗宾·科恩 Robin Cohen 出生于南非，曾在尼日利亚、特立尼达和英国生活，是牛津大学发展研究荣休教授和凯洛格学院高级研究员，曾为牛津大学移民研究中心主任。他最初研究的是非洲劳工运动，随后研究了发展中地区的社会学和政治学、社会认同、移民、跨国主义和全球化。他最为人所知的是，在20世纪90年代，与其他学者合作复兴了“散居”这个古老的概念，并赋予了它新的概念。他的著作包括《全球侨民导论》（2007）；《全球社会学》（与保罗·肯尼迪合作，2013年）、《遭遇差异》（与奥利维亚·谢林汉姆合作，2016年）和《移民：人类从史前到现在的运动》（2019年）。他与尼古拉斯·凡·希尔（Nicholas Van Hear）共同开发了一套解决大规模流离失所问题的乌托邦式解决方案，名为《难民：解决大规模流离失所问题》（Refugia: Solving the Problem of mass displacement, 2020）。其《全球社会学》再版多版，并有中文版。

贡献

- 在闭幕式的发布《中国与人类命运共同体》新书（1/2）发言（1/2）
- 在晚宴的全球中国学术院创院活动（2/2）接受聘书并做自我介绍
- 参与全天其它活动

招待会及新刊和新书发布并预告第八届全球中国对话主题

主持: 埃琳娜·塞米诺 Elena Semino 教授



埃琳娜·塞米诺 Elena Semino 教授，英国社会科学院院士，英国皇家艺术院院士。她是社会科学语料库方法中心主任，兰卡斯特大学语言学和英语语言教授，中国福州大学外语学院客座教授，《隐喻和象征》(Metaphor and Symbol)杂志副主编。她还曾担任兰卡斯特语言学和英语语言系主任(2011–2014和2015–2018)；著有《劳特利奇手册：隐喻和语言》(2017)《文体》(2011)等著作，合著包括《英国公共话语中的社会关怀》(2020)《隐喻、癌症和生命的终结：基于语料库的研究》(2018)《比喻语言、体裁和语域》(2013)等。

贡献

- 主持招待会及新刊和新书发布并预告第八届全球中国对话主题
- 在晚宴的全球中国学术院创院活动(2/2)作为主办单位和主持者做自我介绍
- 参与全天其它活动

环球世纪出版社介绍

演讲者: 常向群教授 (见闭幕式)、马克·李 Mark Lee 先生



李马克 Mark Lee 先生是环球世纪出版社的编辑平面设计师，他在学术、贸易、科技、工程和数学 (STEM) 等领域与世界各地的出版社合作了二十年，包括劳特利奇 (Routledge)、威立 (Wiley) 和布莱克维尔 (Blackwell) 等出版社。除了在环球世纪出版社 (Global Century Press) 从事双语转文化产品的平面设计和排版工作之外，他还是 Equinox 出版社的艺术总监、“Artful – Make It Happen”的总监，这是一家将识别和创造社区参与机会与艺术家和制作人的专业发展和支持相结合的社会企业。他也是一位在数字和传统媒体领域工作的艺术家和版画家。

贡献

- 在招待会上介绍环球世纪出版社
- 在晚宴的全球中国学术院创院活动(2/2)作为演讲者做自我介绍
- 参与全天其它活动

新书发布 (2/2) : 《中国与人类命运共同体：探索共同的价值和目标》

演讲者: 李伯一博士 (见第二版块)、吴艳副教授



吴艳博士，斯旺西大学艺术与人文学院传媒系副教授。她的研究兴趣包括媒体对中国的报道和传播在中国的社会影响，近期研究重点是数字媒体和传播技术。其论文发表在《新媒体与社会》、《全球媒体与中国》、《国际数字电视杂志》《现代传播》等期刊。她撰写的章节发表在《媒体与公共空间》(2007年)《气候变化与大众传媒》(2008年)《移民与媒体》(2012年)《公共外交与不确定性政治》(2021)等著作中。马修·沃尔 (Matthew Wall) 博士，英国斯旺西大学政治与文化研究系政治学副教授。她的研究兴趣包括新媒体与政治，她的合著文章发表在以下期刊：《英国政治学》《民意季刊》《选举研究》《政党政治》《议会事务》《选举、民意与政党》《信息政体》以及《信息技术与政治》等。

贡献

- 在招待会的发布《中国与人类命运共同体》新书 (2/2) 发言
- 在晚宴的全球中国学术院创院活动(2/2) 接受聘书并做自我介绍
- 参与全天其它活动

新刊发布

演讲者：冯东宁博士、曹青博士（见第三版块）、加文·布鲁克斯 Gavin Brookes 博士



冯东宁博士，英国社会语言学家和翻译研究专家，《社科汉语研究》联合主编，该期刊研究在中文语境中对社会科学的现有翻译文本和中文语言使用的有用性和有效性关注的学术性期刊。曾为伦敦大学亚非学院语言、文化与语言学院语言学系高级讲师，亚非学院翻译研究中心主任和亚非学院中国研究所的成员。他的研究领域包括：社会学视角下的翻译研究、政治与翻译、批评性话语分析与翻译研究、译者自主性、翻译与文化研究、翻译研究中的定性方法、语用学与字幕学、口译研究与中国地域研究的认知方法。

贡献

- 在招待会发布《社科汉语研究》期刊发言
- 在晚宴的全球中国学术院创院活动(2/2)作为演讲者做自我介绍
- 参与全天其它活动



加文·布鲁克斯 Gavin Brookes 博士是语料库语言学家和话语分析师，对健康传播特别感兴趣。他是《语料库语言学国际期刊》(John Benjamins)的副编辑，《语料库与话语丛书》(Bloomsbury，与 Michaela Mahlberg 合作)的联合编辑，艺术与人文研究理事会(AHRC)顾问委员会成员，AHRC同行评议学院成员，英国应用语言学协会(BAAL)执行委员会成员，BAAL语料库语言学特别兴趣小组召集人。他还任职于以下期刊的编辑委员会：《应用语料库语言学》《语料库语言学研究》《质量健康交流》《语言、文本和社会》《语料库与中国社会科学》。

贡献

- 在招待会发布《语料库与中国社会科学》期刊发言
- 在晚宴的全球中国学术院创院活动(2/2)作为演讲者做自我介绍
- 参与全天其它活动

闭幕及宣布第八届全球中国对话主题

演讲者：托尼·麦肯勒里 Tony McEnery 教授（见开幕式）、诺拉·安·科尔顿 Nora Ann Colton 教授



诺拉·安·科尔顿教授是伦敦大学学院全球健康商学院(GBSH)的主任。她是一名专门研究中东的健康和国际发展经济学家。她会讲阿拉伯语，并出版有关中东和北非地区全球化和卫生问题的出版物。

此前，她曾担任伦敦大学学院眼科研究所和 Moorfields 眼科医院 NHS 信托的联合主任和伦敦大学学院副校长。诺拉还曾担任东伦敦大学的副副校长(学术)，在那里她监督所有的学术事务以及皇家码头商学院的院长。她是高等教育学院的首席研究员。

她担任多个董事会的非执行董事和受托人，包括英国高等教育统计机构、皇家国家盲人研究所和海外视力援助机构。她曾在贝鲁特的美国大学和中国成都的电子科技大学担任访问教授。

贡献

- 招待会闭幕发言
- 在晚宴的全球中国学术院创院活动(2/2)作为演讲者做自我介绍
- 参与全天其它活动

全球中国学术院创院活动 (2/2)

主持: 李嵬教授



李嵬教授，英国社会科学院院士、英国皇家艺术院院士，英国伦敦大学学院教育学院院长，应用语言讲席教授。主要研究方向：双语和多语现象，包括双语多语第一语言习得、早期第二语言习得、双语多语人言语障碍、语码转换语用学、双语教育及跨文化交流。其目前研究关注多语发言人的创造性和评判性。他还对亚洲哲学有兴趣（尤其是儒家、道家和佛教哲学）和语用学、不同文化中‘自我’概念、对跨文化和跨语言沟通应用会话分析。他研究方向与移民研究、文化记忆、人类学、心理学、认知科学等领域有联系。李教授是《国际双语学报》(*International Journal of Bilingualism*, SAGE 出版社)及《应用语言学评论》(*Applied Linguistics Review*, DeGruyter 出版社)主编、《汉语语言与话语》(*Chinese Language and Discourse*, Benjamins 出版社)《全球华语》(*Global Chinese*, De Gruyter 出版社)联合主编。同时是《语言及语言学研究方法指南》(*Guides to Research Methods in Language and Linguistics*, Wiley-Blackwell)《当代应用语言学》(*Contemporary Applied Linguistics*, Bloomsbury)《中国语言政策与实践》(*Language Policies and Practices in China*, De Gruyter)丛书系列主编。

贡献

- 参与招待会
- 参与全球中国学术院创院活动 (2/2)
- 在晚宴的全球中国学术院创院活动(2/2) 接受聘书并做自我介绍

八、与会者名单

(以姓氏拼音为序)

一、现场

- 马丁·阿尔布劳 Martin Albrow 教授，英国社科院院士，威尔士大学荣休教授；英国社会学会前会长；全球中国学术院荣誉院长
- 马苏德·阿迈德 Masood Ahmed 先生，美国全球发展中心总裁，曾就职于国际货币基金组织、世界银行和英国政府国际发展部
- 邓丽莎 (Theresa Booth) 女士，英国筷子俱乐部联合首席执行官
- 加文·布鲁克斯 Gavin Brookes 博士，兰卡斯特大学英语语言和语言学系语料库语言学家和话语分析师；《语料库语言学国际期刊》副主编；《语料库与中国社会科学》执行编辑
- 尼克·巴特勒 Nick Butler 教授，伦敦国王学院国王政策研究所客座教授和创始主席
- 曹青博士，英国杜伦大学现代语言文化学院副教授；全球中国学术院理事会成员；《语料库与中国社会科学》执行编辑
- 玛德琳·卡尔 Madeline Carr 教授是伦敦大学学院工程科学院计算机系全球政治与网络安全教授，英国社会技术网络安全研究所 (RISCS) 所长，数码科技政策实验室的主任
- 常向群教授，英国皇家艺术院院士，全球中国学术院院长和创院院士；伦敦大学学院荣誉教授 (2015–20)；南开大学特聘教授
- 陈秋洋女士，英国华威大学历史系博士候选人；英国汉学研究生会
- 程尧 H20 工作室 影视动画制作，摄影，监制
- 卓丹廉 Dan Chugg 先生，英国外交部东北亚和中国区主任
- 罗宾·科恩 Robin Cohen 教授，牛津大学发展研究荣休教授和凯洛格学院高级研究员，曾为牛津大学移民研究中心主任；全球中国学术院终身院士
- 童海珍 (HJ Colston) 女士，英国筷子俱乐部联合首席执行官
- 诺拉·安·科尔顿 Nora Ann Colton 教授，伦敦大学学院全球健康商学院主任
- 英格丽·克兰菲尔德 Ingrid Cranfield 女士，全球中国学术院信托人委员会主席，全球中国学理事会荣誉秘书，环球世纪出版社社长兼编审；恩费尔市前副市长
- 罗伯特·福克纳 Robert Falkner 博士，伦敦经济学院国际关系副教授，格兰瑟姆研究院气候变化与环境研究所的研究主任
- 冯东宁博士，英国社会语言学家和翻译研究专家，《社科汉语研究》联合主编；曾任英国伦敦大学亚非学院高级讲师和翻译中心主任
- 安东尼·吉登斯 Anthony Giddens 教授勋爵，英国伦敦政治经济学院前校长
- 查尔斯·格兰特 Charles Grant 先生，欧洲改革中心主任；曾任《经济学人》高级编辑；英国文化委员会的董事和信托人；全球中国学术院信托人委员会成员
- 郝斐先生，UVIC 集团和学无国界总裁；全球青年企业家协会会长；学无国界全球教育比较研究中心主任 [tbc]
- 英特斯尔 Nigel Inkster CMG 爵士，国际战略研究所 (IISS) 高级顾问，曾任该所跨国威胁和政治风险主任和未来冲突和网络安全主任
- 黄春华女士，英国外交部志奋领学，英国爱丁堡大学
- 马丁·雅克 Martin Jacques 教授，英国著名记者、编辑、学术和政治评论员及作家；剑桥大学政治与国际系高级研究员；清华大学客座教授；全球中国学术院终身院士

- 马克·李 Mark Lee 先生，环球世纪出版社的编辑平面设计师；Equinox 出版社艺术总监
- 莎拉·李 Sarah Lee 女士，环球世纪出版社图书馆员
- 李伯一博士，伦敦经济学院信息系统与创新小组的研究员；全球中国学术院理事会成员
- 李嵬教授，英国社科院院士，英国皇家艺术院院士；伦敦大学教育学院院长；全球中国学术院理事会非执行主席和创院院士
- 马小颖女士，伦敦大学学院 物质文化研究硕士生
- 托尼·麦肯勒里 Tony McEnery 教授，英国社会科学院院士、英国皇家艺术院院士；兰卡斯特大学语言学和英语语言学系杰出教授，语料库社会科学研究中心创始主任；全球中国学术院理事会主席和创院院士
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九、招待会及环球世纪出版社新书和新刊发布

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环球世纪出版社 (公司注册号: 8892970) 是全球中国学术院旗下的子公司。是世界上首家致力于在全球语境下出版双语的社科与人文的专业及大众书籍的出版社。环球世纪出版社专注于出版中国比较研究的著述，还包括在全球语境下对世界和人类知识研究的中华视野，以及对中国研究的非中华视野。出版的范围广泛，如学术期刊，会议或基于主题的论文集，研究专著，丛书，社科汉语教材以及工具书（彩印为主）。出版的形式多样，如印刷版、电子版、音像，网络及其移动网络版。本社有DOI授权，单篇文章夹在开头部分如序言和末尾部分如参考文献之间，包括了该书的相关信息，以“三明治”式的小册子形式呈现；但丛书总序言例外，类似“披萨”的形式呈现，不包括末尾部分。

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环球世纪出版社以全球和转文化视野创造了双语服务的独特功能

环球世纪出版社出版为所有期刊和书籍都提供了中英文双语信息。将在第七届全球中国对话上推出的马丁·阿尔布劳 Martin Albrow 新作《中国与人类命运共同体：探索共同的价值观与目标》是英文版（见第40–44页），后面对的中文基本信息有助于中文读者了解在英语世界这一领域正在进行的努力。同样的，会上将发布的两种期刊是中文版，也分别包括英文的基本信息，可以帮助非中文读者了解在英语世界之外这一领域正在进行的努力。

目前，环球世纪出版社出版三种前沿学术期刊和六种特色系列丛书，以鼓励从全球和比较的视野来研究中国。这些转文化产品展示了全球中国学术院如何为全球学术界做出贡献并参与构建人类命运共同体的。在双语信息后面的“关于本系列丛书”和“其他系列丛书”的扩展部分为读者提供了超越该书的更大图景（第45–47页）。

我们使用世界地图作为《全球中国对话文集》辑刊系列和所有期刊封面的背景，同时使用不同和对比款式来设计，《全球中国比较研究》封面由三种不同颜色的水平色条构成，《社科汉语》、《语料库与中国社科》和《全球中国对话文集》的颜色不同，其封面和封底均以“白中有黑”或“黑种有白”的阴阳八卦思维来处理。这两种封面都表达了我们“的全球和比较视野”的主题。

本社系列丛书的封面均精选自法国艺术家方索 François Bossière 的众多作品，他是创造了“跨文化生成性 (transcultural generativity)”概念（《全球中国比较研究》第1期，2015）的旅法历史人类学家于硕教授的丈夫。他们都有着丰富的中西转文化经历，这些经历通过这些画作表达出来了，每一幅画面都像是中西对话，折射出不同系列丛书的主题。

本社汉英双语显示体例

- 本社在带有DOI号的各篇后均加上“环球世纪出版社附加双语信息”，包括“关于本书”（见上节1.1–5）和“更多来自本社”（见本节2.1–4）两部分。这种汉英双语服务集中提供了该期刊或系列丛书中某书的重要信息。
- 在英文版中，封面、扉页和封底以及版权页等的双语显示均为英文在上中文在下；在中文版中则倒过来。
- 本社从1000多种可能的字体中选择了 Times New Roman 和方正楷体 (FZKai-Z03) 这两种字体分别对英文版和中文版进行排版，这构成了本社英汉双语排版的风格。当中文出现在英语版或英文出现在中文版时，InDesign 软件为我们提供复合字体。
- Times New Roman 字体的正体不能标准化地显示某些汉语拼音，如“地缘”的拼音“dìyuán”中的“á”与斜体拼音“diyuán”中的“á”看上去不同。在中国出版界通用的标准地显示拼音的字体 GB-PINYIN-D 中，无论正体还是斜体的显示均与后者相同。本社使用拼音的正体与斜体依旧采用 Times New Roman 来呈现。

- 本社仍在为我们的英汉双语排版（包括标题、标点符号、空格等）制订统一的规则。例如，所有的中文字体里的标点符号都大于 Times New Roman 中的同类标点符号。我们使用微软雅黑体 (KaiTi) 字体的标点符号来调整英文单词和汉字之间的尴尬空隙。

本社中文名字英文显示体例

- 一般而言，中文姓氏（或家族姓氏）由一个汉字构成（例如：赵、钱、孙、李），有时由两个汉字组成（例如：欧阳）。
- 中文人名的写法，在一般使用上，先写姓氏（一般较短的），再来是 名（一般较长的）[因为它们由两个中文字组成，例如：王老五 (Wang Laowu)，有时候，在中间加上分号 (-) 来连接人名的两个汉字。]
- 在实际运用上，海外华人总是将他们姓放在最后，以英文姓名顺序 来书写，例如：老五王 (Laowu Wang)。有些中文人名由一个汉字组成，例如：张三 (Zhang San 或 ZHANG San)。
- 一些广为人知的名字的拼音根据约定俗成规则，也是按照中文姓名顺序并且姓氏不用大写，如：费孝通 (Fei Xiaotong)。这种用法在西方越来越普遍。
- 一些曾用过韦氏拼音的名字，如 费孝通 (Fei Hsiao-tung)，以汉语拼音为主，在同一篇文章或著作首次使用时列出，如：费孝通 (Fei Xiaotong or Fei Hsiao-tung)。
- 非大陆原籍的海外华人英文名受方言影响，有的还有英文名，在可能的情况下，在同一篇文章或著作首次使用时尽量列出，如金耀基英文名通常为 Ambrose King Yeo-Chi 或 Ambrose King，有时出现汉语拼音 Jin Yaoji 或 Yaoji Jin。
- 在本社出版物中，如果你看到姓放在名的前面，你可以推测那个人是来自中国大陆。所有中文姓名由拼音形式呈现，而不是以斜体字呈现，地名也是如此，例如：北京或上海 (Beijing, Shanghai)。
- 名字的使用方式因人而异，也有例外。

第七届全球中国对话的主要成果

- 通过跨文化的对话，寻找全球化语境下的新知识、新范式，以更好应对全球治理面临的挑战，并探索互利互惠、共生共存共荣的可能
- 推动各国与中国的学术研究机构和智库的合作，共同关注“全球化与中国”话题下的学术、理论和方法，建立各机构和智库之间的合作机制

环球世纪出版社的学术出版

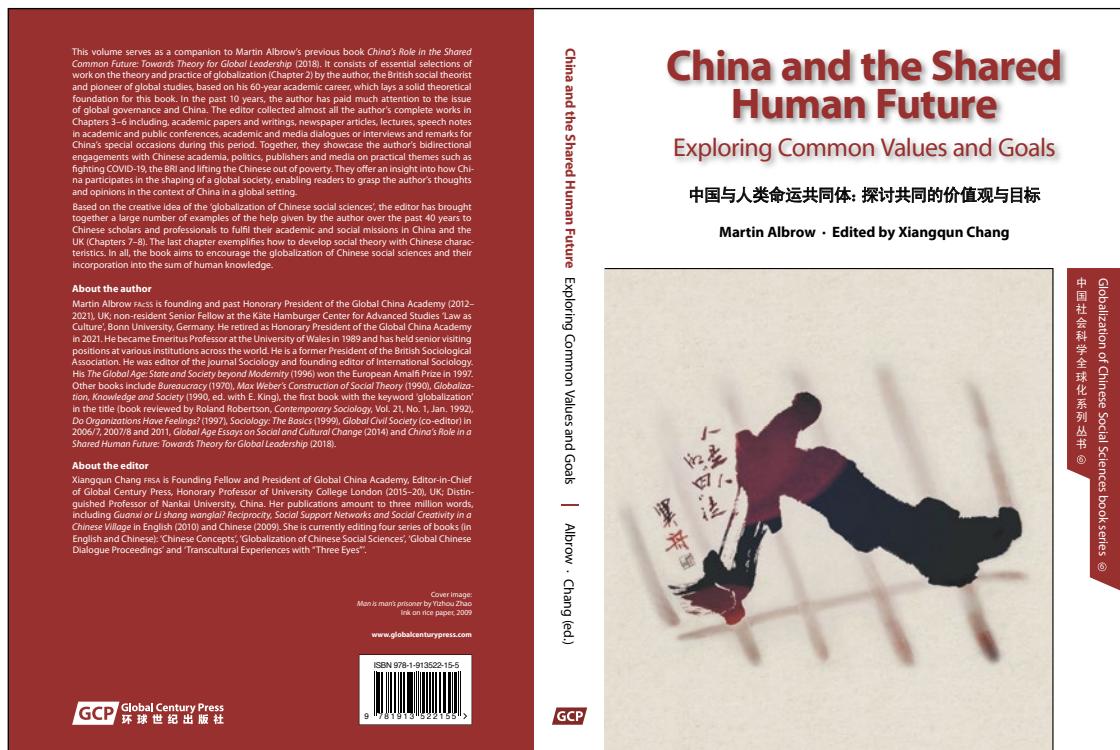
修订后的演讲和讨论稿将收录在以下学术期刊和会议文集录中，相关期刊和文集的基本信息如下：

- 《全球中国比较研究》期刊(英文版和中文版)，其英文版于2015年11月23日在英国学术院举行的第二届全球中国对话开幕式上创刊，参见第73-95页。
- 《语料库与中国社科研究》期刊 (中文版；英文版在开发中)，见第53-56页
- 《社科汉语研究》期刊 (中文版)，见第48-52页
- 《全球中国对话文集》(英文版和中文版)，见第80-83页

环球世纪出版社的新刊发布活动（见第14-15页）

新书发布：《中国与人类命运共同体：探讨共同的价值观与目标》

马丁·阿尔布劳 著



提要和作者

本书提要

在《中国在人类命运共同体中的角色——走向全球领导力理论》(2018, 马丁·阿尔布劳著, 下称《角色》)一书的中文版由商务印书馆于2020年即将问世期间, 中国和世界都陷于新冠病毒肺炎蔓延的危机时刻, 由此引发的国际社会对中国的不满与误解也与日俱增。为了化解误会、用人类共同的价值与目标进一步读懂中国, 编者结集了马丁·阿尔布劳近40年来与中国学术界、政界、出版界和媒体界交流的相关内容, 包括学术论文、书籍章节、报刊文章、教学和参加国内外学术会议的讲稿以及媒体采访稿。

作为《角色》一书的姊妹篇, 此书探讨了九个主题: 人类命运共同体、抗击新冠病毒、不平等与脱贫、“一带一路”倡议、中国与全球治理、全球化理论与实践、走向中国特色的社会理论、帮助中国和英国的中国学者履行学术与社会使命。

结合此书的相关主题, 本书收入了作者已经发表的相关文章和已经出版的书籍中的相关章节, 便于国内外读者客观地把握作者的全球研究的学术思想和观点。此书还编入了相关的媒体采访, 便于国内外读者全面地了解作者相关主题的撰文或讲话的背景, 进而洞悉中国如何参与全球社会的形塑, 以增进国内外读者对中国的进一步理解。本书的最后两章介绍了作为西方学者的做者如何帮助国内外中国学者履行学术与社会使命的历程和案例, 有助于推动中国社会科学全球化。

作者简介

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敦政治经济学院、纽约州立大学石溪分校，华盛顿特区的伍德罗威尔逊国际学者中心，以及北京外国语大学客座教授。现任波恩大学卡特汉堡“法律文化”高研院非驻院高级研究员。曾任全球中国学术院创院院长（2021年12月10日荣休），英国社会学学会会长和荣誉副会长，英国社会学学会的《社会学》期刊主编、国际社会学学会的《国际社会学》期刊创刊主编。他的专业特长包括社会理论、组织理论和马克斯·韦伯思想，因在全球化方面的开创性研究享誉国际。1997年，他的《全球化时代：国家与超越现代性的社会》（1996年）获得欧洲阿马尔菲奖。其他著作包括《科层制》（1970年）《马克斯·韦伯的社会理论建构》（1990年）《全球化、知识与社会》（1990年，与E. King合编）《组织是否有感情？》（1997年）《社会学基础》（1999年）《全球公民社会》（合作主编，2006年7月，2007年8月和2011年）《论全球时代的社会和文化变迁》（2014年）《中国在人类命运共同体中的角色——走向全球领导力理论》（2018）。

编者简介

常向群教授，英国皇家艺术院院士（FRSA），全球中国学术院院长及创院院士，英国伦敦大学学院名誉教授（2015–20），中国南开大学特聘教授。她发表的中英文著述100余项，约200余万字，代表作为《马克思主义社会学论稿》（中文版 2018, 58万字；1992, 46万字），《关系抑或礼尚往来：江村的互惠社会支持网和社会创造的研究》（2009, 中文简体字版, 54 万字；2010, 英文和中文繁体字版两个版本）。近年来，主编《社会建设：中国社会的一种发展模式》（2014 英文版；2015–18 英文和中文两个版本的增补版）；合作主编《费孝通研究》（三卷本，2015–18）。在研究中，她研发了一个有中国特色的互惠、互动、社会关系和社会网络的模型，借用并改造中国古典的和民间常用的“礼尚往来”用法，锤炼出的一个基于“礼仪资本”的具有普适价值的分析概念：“互适”（reciprocity），被国际社会学协会（ISA）学术委员会选为全球的影响“适应动荡的二十一世纪的社会学”的15位社会学家之一。她还是《全球中国比较研究》期刊（英文版和中文版）主编，环球世纪出版社总编，主编多套系列丛书，如“中国社会科学全球化”，“中华概念”，“读懂中国与世界”，“全球中国对话文集”，合作主编“三只眼转文化丛书”等。

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编者序 / 常向群

此书是为了纪念全球中国学术院荣誉主席 马丁·阿尔布劳 Martin Albrow 教授在过去十余年中对全球中国学术院和环球世纪出版社的学术指导，以及他在支持和参与前七届全球中国对话论坛方面的智力投入和活动。该书还展示了我们为构建中国和人类命运共同体探索共同价值观和目标的集体努力。阿尔布劳因其著作《全球时代：超越现代性的国家与社会》（1996年）获得欧洲阿马尔菲奖。他早期的著作包括《科层制》（1970年）《马克斯·韦伯的社会理论建构》（1990年）和《全球化、知识与社会》（1990年，与 E. King 合着，此书为第一本标题中带有“全球化”关键词的书）。随后他发表了《组织有感情吗？》（1997年）《社会学：基础》（1999年）《全球公民社会》（共同编辑；2006/7、2007/8和2011年）和关于《全球时代的社会与文化变革》（2014年）。这些均可视为作者对西方主流社会科学工作的贡献。

然而，近年来作者的写作产生了两本截然不同的著作。它们是《中国在人类命运共同体中的角色：走向全球领导力理论》（安东尼·吉登斯 Anthony Giddens 作序，2018年）和《中国与人类命运共同体：探索共同价值与目标》（2021年），均由环球世纪出版社出版。这两本书共约28万字：第1本约10万字，第2本约18万字。为了保持作者与中国在全球语境下研究的相关的学术成果和知识贡献的完整性，作为本书的编辑，我在撰写此《序》时将这两本书视为一部作品，总结了作者著作的重要性以及以下十项关键特征。

- 作品的学术价值对于西方主流出版商来说同样高
- 探索“转文化”的概念作为全球研究全球的另一种概念工具
- 鼓励英语和汉语世界之间的理论工作
- 区分中国社会学与一般社会科学
- 强调中国社会科学的实用性
- 以“务实的普世主义”重新定义“人类命运共同体”
- 以主题作品打破纯学术作品与通俗作品的僵化界限
- 促进中国社会学家在国际社会学界的工作
- 实践中国与非中国读者之间的转文化交流
- 传播中国社会科学全球化的话语

由于时间的关系没来得及翻译全序，以下是为编者在《中国在人类命运共同体中的角色》中文版（商务印书出版社，2020年版）作的《跋》，包含了上述一些特点。

跋¹

由著名的英国社会学家马丁·阿尔布劳教授所著《中国在人类命运共同体中的角色——走向全球领导力理论》英文版出版两年后，值此中文版付梓之际，谨向中文世界的读者扼要介绍一下本人阅读此书的几点体会。

一、本书的重点

1. 把“人类命运共同体”²视为全球治理的中国模式

阿尔布劳在本书中强调，植根于中国文化的“人类命运共同体”是中国领导人习近平博士提出的全球治理模式（第9-11章）。他把这种“人类命运共同体”的理论基础归为“务实的普遍主义”，认为它是应用于拯救我们星球的一个范例，同时它并不否认不同文化的独特方法，进而表明了人类在面临共同挑战时如何合作（第14章）。

当代著名社会学家吉登斯在本书“前言”中指出，我们的地球村是“高机遇、高风险”并存的世界，风险的全球化包括“全球气候变化，人口冲向百亿大关，核武器已经扩散，人口大量迁徙，流行病可能大肆蔓延。目前，我们根本不知道，人类这个物种是否有能力应对上述风险”。阿尔布劳在“不完美理解条件下的‘命运共同体’”一章中指出，古今中外关于“命运共同体”有很多的理解，达到完美的理解固然重要，更重要的是“正是通过认识气候变化、污染、疾病和核灾难对人类的威胁，我们才能够共享将形成命运共同体的项目”（第11章）。当下，这个项目就是全球如何合作共同应对“新型冠状病毒”，保护包括中国在内的人类共同的家园。

2. 从五千年中华文明和中国文化中提炼出全球领导的八个品质

当人类进入21世纪，随着通讯技术革命、社交媒体的发展，以及贫富之间两极化、恐怖活动的全球化和全球变暖形成的持续不断的压力，人类似乎已经无法控制世界。一个全新的地缘政治格局要求新的领导形式。

¹ 此海外中文版的《跋》在中国商务印书馆出版的“大陆中文版”的基础上略作更新。

² “人类命运共同体”的英译有几种，一般译作A community of human destiny。作者认为，他不用destiny因为有宿命论的隐喻。去年，在与中国商务印书馆合作期间得知，中国官方的译法以中共十九大的报告对“人类命运共同体”的译法为准，即A community of a shared future for mankind（见http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/interface/flip-board/1142846/2017-11-06/cd_34188086.html）。作者对这种表述也有看法，认为使用mankind有性别主义之嫌。作者在本书中使用的是a shared human future，可译为“人类的共享未来”，认为future比community更加开放，海外中文版的书名基于此译。

作者认为世界需要从一个拥有五千年历史的连续不断的文明那里寻求灵感。他提炼出中国拥有全球领导的八个品质，即绩效、效益、合法、尊重、互惠³、尊崇、超验和创新。作者认为《习近平谈治国理政》有助于在全球事务中推进全球公共政策的制定并延伸到对全球社会的治理（第4章）。

二、本书的特点

1. 强调了中国社会科学的应用性

英国人类学大师马林诺夫斯基在《江村经济·序言》中指出费孝通在伦敦经济学院所博士论文即《江村经济》中的原理和内容，揭示了扎实可靠的“现代中国社会学派”的方法论基础（1939年），将此视为他非常赞赏的燕京大学杰出的社会学家吴文藻教授带领的中国社会学学派对文化变迁和应用人类学的学术攻关的一项成果。⁴

60年之后，1999年，费孝通明确提出“我们一定要搞出一个社会学的中国学派”⁵。不仅如此，他还提出，要把这个“社会学的中国学派”提高到把文明国家的社会文化的研究作为社会人类学的奋斗目标⁶，这个目标已经实际上是参与国际社会人类学学科建设。近年来，中国社会学家和历史学家也提出了要在世界学术体系中发出中国声音，打造一批卓越的中国特色学派。⁷但是，至今还没见到“社会科学的中国学派”的提法。⁸

阿尔布劳认为，中国的这种“哲学的社会科学”不是纯思辨性的，而是带有公共哲学的意味，能够指导公共政策的知识转化。他说，全球治理与政策研究密切相关，治理这个理念让我们从全球治理的角度，将中国、西方和世界其他地区组合起来（第1章）。这一突破性的想法和做法可能会启发中国学者开展一系列进一步的实证研究，例如，中国改革开放40年中哪些社科人文理论转化为了哪些政策，它们在社会经济发展中发挥了什么作用？通过实践检验的政策如何提炼为理论，这些问题的探讨将有助于把对中国社会研究的成果贡献于全球社会科学。

2. 探讨了全球化的替补概念工具“转文化”

阿尔布劳是世界上首位把“全球化”概念用于书名者（1990）⁹，也是最早出版《全球时代》专著者（1996）¹⁰，该书于1997年获得欧洲阿马尔菲奖。目前，他在撰写《全球时代终结了吗？》一书。近年来，他一直在探讨对理解全球社会的具有分析性的思想工具“转文化”（transcultural）概念。作者在此书的英文版使用了78次transcultural，31次transculturality（转文化性），二者加起来109次，cross-cultural（跨文化）仅用了8次。他认为，转文化和跨文化有着本质的区别，本书在使用这两个概念时分别做了严谨的区分。“转文化”是古巴社会学者、人类学家费尔南多·奥尔蒂斯于1940年代首次提出的¹¹，至今在主流全球社会理论界还处于边缘。美国人类学家帕梅拉·J·布林克（Pamela J. Brink）对二者做了辨析，认为“转文化”处理的是多种文化转化的过程与结果，“跨文化”主要用于两种文化之间的比较（1994）¹²。

作者把具有全球视野的“转文化”概念贯穿于全书的每一章。在中文版中，我们把transcultural翻译为“转文化”¹³，强调的是作者的全球视野，它有别于中文世界惯用的两个文化之间的“跨文化”（cross-cultural）概念的比较视野。

³ 大陆中文版把“reciprocity”译为“对等互惠”。在Google上没有查到“对等互惠”的解释。在百度上搜到“对等互惠原则”，参考文献为李仁真著，《国际金融法》，武汉大学出版社2011年版（见 <https://baike.baidu.com/item/对等互惠原则/22255274?fr=aladdin>）。百度上“对等互惠”英译为equality matching（www.dict.youdao.com/w/对等互惠）。Equality matching 与reciprocity显然不同。海外中文版根据作者的原意沿用大陆约定俗成的译法把reciprocity译为互惠。

⁴ 马林诺夫斯基：《江村经济·序言》，英文版1939年出版，《江村经济》中文版，费孝通著，戴可景译，南京：江苏人民出版社1986年，第3-4页。

⁵ 费孝通，“重建社会学与人类学的回顾和体会”（1999年9月25日）。《费孝通全集》，呼和浩特：内蒙古人民出版社，2010年，第15卷，第247页。

⁶ 同上：“重读《江村经济》序言”（1996年3月25日），同前，第16卷，第440页。

⁷ 肖昊宸：“在世界学术体系中发出中国声音”，《中国社会科学报》2016年11月14日。

⁸ 这部分前两段没有包括在大陆中文版。

⁹ 马丁·阿尔布劳，伊丽莎白·金（Elizabeth King）（编）：《全球化、知识与社会》（Globalization, knowledge and Society），伦敦，纽伯里，新德里：塞奇出版公司1990年版。

¹⁰ 马丁·阿尔布劳：《全球时代》，高湘泽译，商务印书馆2001年版。（1996年出版英文版。）

¹¹ 费尔南多·奥尔蒂斯（Ortiz Fernando），《古巴的观点：烟草和糖》（Cuban Counterpoint: Tobacco and Sugar），达勒姆和伦敦：杜克大学出版社1995年版。[1940年出版西班牙版，1947出版英文版。]

¹² 帕梅拉·J·布林克（Pamela J. Brink），“编者序：转文化与跨文化”（Editorial: Transcultural versus cross-cultural），《西方护理研究》（Western Journal of Nursing Research），1994年第4期。

¹³ 陈立行和常向群 [2015; 2019]，三只眼转文化系列丛书“总序”，见《当代中国失去了什么？》，陈立行著，伦敦：

三、2020年出版此书的意义

1. 有助于把中国社会文化研究融入全球社会科学界

本书提及的古今西方社会理论家和学者有几十人，作为马克斯·韦伯研究专家，阿尔布劳与他的博士生、北京外国语大学章晓英教授合作，在第三部分有两章对如何把中国社会理论融入国际社会学理论大师的研究做了深入地尝试。他们以考察韦伯研究中国前提为基础，从西方以及中国角度讨论“世界”这个理念，找出判断其他文化探索带有的要求转文化接受的隐含意义。通过从客观性到转文化传播（transcultural communication），他们试图就韦伯在研究中国文化时提出的跨文化理解（cross-cultural understanding）问题达成共识（第12章）。第13章则是通过韦伯与适应概念——儒教伦理的个案研究探讨建构转文化适应伦理。

2020年时值韦伯逝世100周年，此书中文版的推出，为中国社会理论家把已有的研究与社会学大师的研究相结合提供了模板。

2. 有助于带动中国社会学工作者的研究进入国际社会学界

2020年还是中国著名社会学家、人类学家、社会活动家和国家领导人费孝通先生诞辰110周年。阿尔布劳在费先生诞辰100周年之际曾应邀撰写了《社会学全球化过程的中国篇章》一文，作为附笔收入此书。文中介绍了他在担任英国社会学学会会长期间，于1987年邀请刚到中国社会科学院社会学所担任所长的陆学艺研究员，在费孝通《江村经济》中文版译者戴可景研究员的陪同下，在英国做了为期一个月的考察。

阿尔布劳还邀请戴可景担任他创刊的《国际社会学》期刊的副主编。对中国学者来说，阿尔布劳创办的《国际社会学》期刊的理念和原则意味深长。他说：“支撑刊物的理念是，对文章的发表不应存在任何政治、文化或语言屏障。这有可能看起来也是西方的许多所谓‘国际’学术刊物的原则，但是那些障碍实际上存在，其中以语言屏障最突出——它们大多要求作者使用完美的英文写作。我们的方针是，不能因为语言原因退稿，这意味着我们必须首先审阅用中文写就的稿件。”这样，早在1980年代中期阿尔布劳就帮助了许多中国社会学者在国际期刊上发表了学术论文，部分地实现了费先生的把“社会学的中国学派”推向国际社会学界的中国梦。

3. 有助于推动中国社会科学走向世界的话语传播

在方法论上，此书从时空方面拓展了中国研究的视域，拓宽了中国比较研究的视野，从头到尾贯穿着全球和比较两个维度。中国在全球社会中的形象可以从很多方面来展示。改革开放40年中国在物质产品走出去方面取得了举世瞩目的成就，语言文化方面在全球也有了较大的影响。怎样发出中国的好声音并讲好中国故事，中国如何参与全球治理？作为全球中国学术院荣誉院长的阿尔布劳身体力行地帮助“中国社会科学走向世界”话语的传播。在深化改革进程中，此书可望为推动中国的思想、理论和学术等方面走向全球提供一个良好的范例。

★★★

本书英文版是英国全球中国出版社（现更名为全球世纪出版社）出版的，我兼职该出版社的总编，对本书英文版的出版略尽了绵薄之力。英文版出版后，鉴于商务印书馆在中国出版界的地位和严肃认真的出版精神，我代表全球世纪出版社将此书推荐给商务印书馆出版中文版。借此机会，以“跋”的形式，略陈本人以上几点体会，仅供读者参考。最后，我要对商务印书馆致以深深的谢忱：为了保证其译著翻译风格的统一另行邀请四川外国语大学的严忠志教授翻译此书，之后免费授权给全球世纪出版社出版海外中文版和双语版。北京外国语大学章晓英和郑一卉教授及余碧琳、杜知航、应宵、张梦溪、陈大旺等同学，曾将本书的绝大部分内容翻译成中文并且校对了本书全部中译稿。虽然最后没有使用他们的中文译稿，但是我必须对他们表达由衷的感谢！

常向群

英国皇家艺术院院士
全球中国学术院院长
伦敦大学学院荣誉教授
中国南开大学特聘教授
2020年2月8日于伦敦

全球世纪出版社 DOI <https://doi.org/10.24103/TETE1.cn.hb.2019>; 2) 常向群, 2017年, “转文化与中国社会科学全球化——词汇的发明与发掘”, 《全球中国比较研究》, 第一期, 第13-27页。 DOI <https://doi.org/10.24103/JCCP.cn.2017>. 3) 冯东宁, 2018年, “‘跨文化’、‘转文化’或其他?”, 《社科汉语研究》期刊, 第一期, 第112-113页. DOI <https://doi.org/10.24103/CSS.2018>.

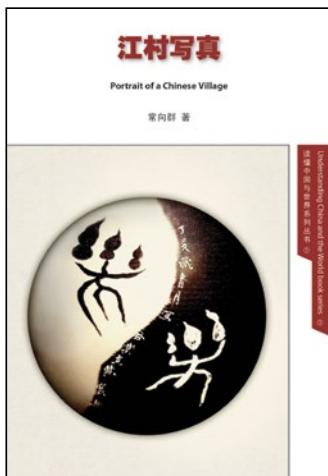
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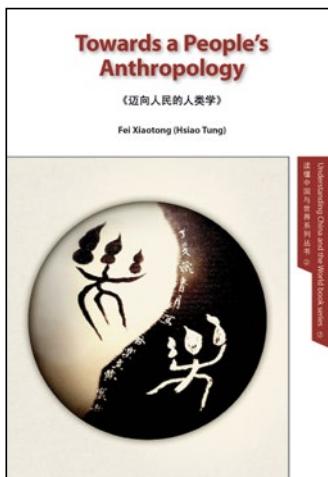
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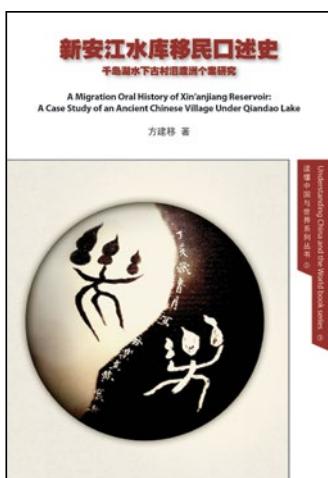
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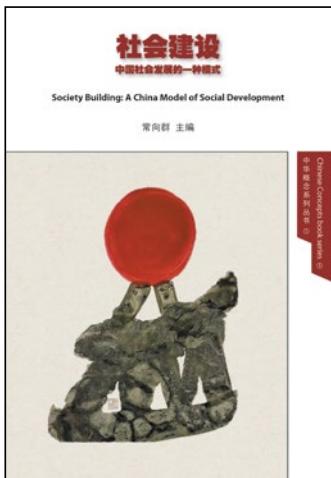


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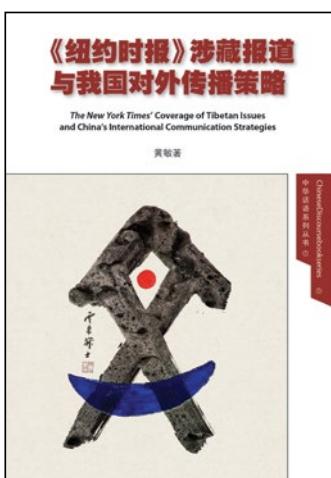
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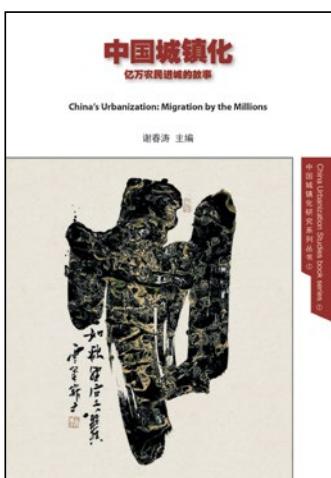
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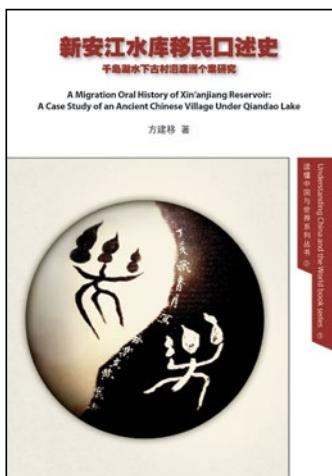
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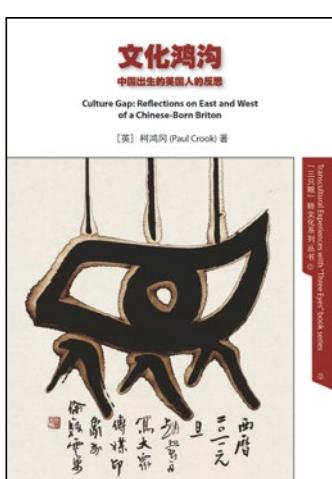
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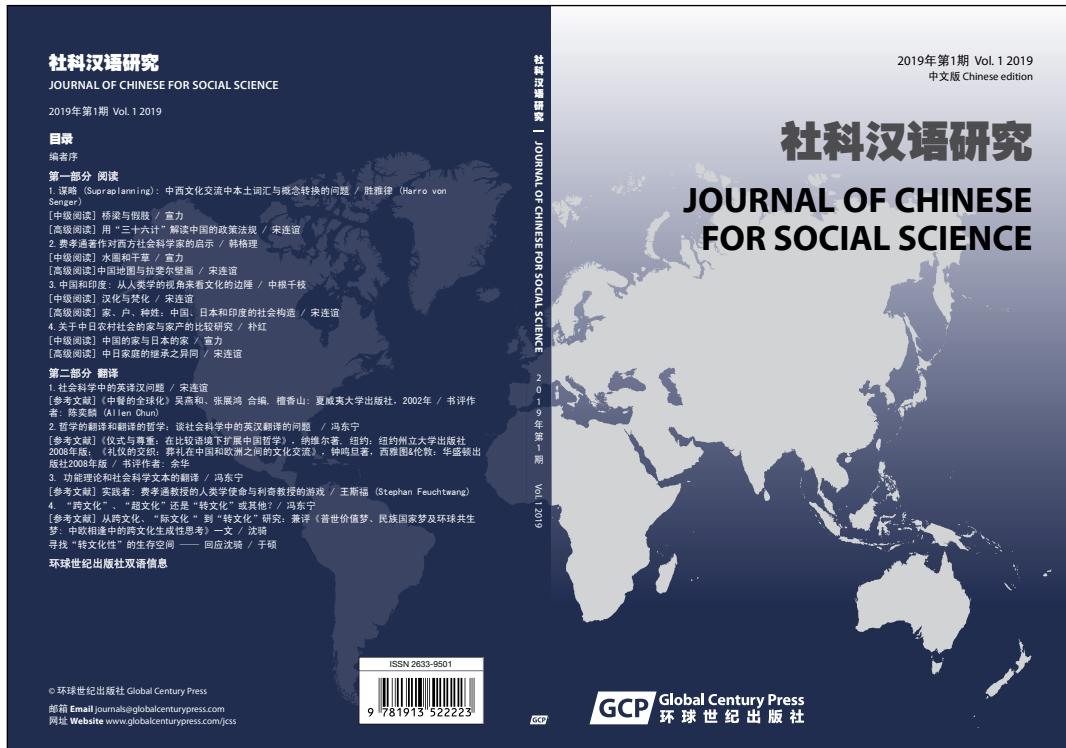
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本刊简介

《社科汉语研究》期刊旨在讨论语言在语境中的使用，以期能够引起学术界对中国社科领域已有翻译文本及语言使用的意义变化的关注。“社科汉语”或“社会科学汉语”是特定用途汉语 (CSP) 的一个分支，如“科技汉语”或“商务汉语”。其创意来自全球中国学术院 (Global China Academy)。通过其全球中国对话论坛聚集来自世界多国的不同学科的学者和不同机构的专业人士讨论中国与全球问题。由于每个领域和学科都有其独特的语言和话语，《全球中国比较研究》双语期刊以及环球世纪出版社的出版物，为社科术语、概念、观念及思想的中英互译形成的对话和交流提供了一个平台，也奠定了中国同世界其他国家共享思想和研究成果的基石。然后，有效的对话和思想交流的障碍之一是脱离语境的那些翻译的术语和概念的使用。这些翻译通常给读者一个东方化的中国的表征。针对这一问题，本刊着重讨论和分析翻译及原意的概念和差异。其目的是讨论语言在语境中的使用，以期能够引起学术界对中国社科领域已有翻译文本及语言使用的意义变化的关注。

在学术研究中，要取得英汉语言概念完全对等实属不易，尤其是在跨越这两种语言、文化和社会的社会学研究中则更具挑战性。在很多情况下，发表研究成果的语言并不是研究人员的第一语言，需要翻译。然而，如果翻译不当，在跨文化交流中可能会产生一系列潜在的风险。附有注释和翻译难点评论的双语学术期刊为最大程度地降低这些风险铺平了道路，而衍生的《社科中文》则将跨文化研究提升到了更高的水平。它不仅能使研究人员认识在学术翻译中存在的问题及解决的办法，而且此过程能进一步促进语言、文化和社会之间的交流，“对话”与发展。

主编简介

冯东宁博士 (Dongning Feng)，旅英社会语言学家，翻译学家。曾任英国伦敦大学亚非学院语言及文化学部高级讲师，亚非学院翻译研究中心主任，先后在中国、日本和英国从事语言、社会科学、翻译学等学科的教学二十余年，并曾任教于英国多所大学。他主要研究领域包括文学理论与翻译理论，翻译社会学、批判话语分析与翻译及翻译文化学。他发表的作品包括政治文本翻译和专著 *Literature as Political Philosophy in Contemporary China* (《论当代中国文学的政治哲学性》2002年)。

宋连谊博士 (Lianyi Song)，英国伦敦大学亚非学院中国与内亚文化和语言系高级讲师；亚非学院中国研究院和翻译中心成员。在英国获得教育学博士学位前后从事对外汉语教学20多年。他教授的课程包括：中文、高级中文、商务中文，汉译英等；研究兴趣为中文教学法、话语分析和中文应用语言学。其汉语教学著述包括《普通话自学入门》《十天会说普通话》《自信地说普通话》《普通话初学者》《普通话会话》，以及《中文读写脚本》等。

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陈奕麟研究员 (Allen Chun)，台湾交通大学社会与文化研究所讲座教授，曾任台湾中央研究院民族研究所研究员。他的主题兴趣包括社会文化理论、历史人类学、国家的文化社会学以及殖民和后殖民社会等领域。他曾在香港，台湾和新加坡做过研究。他发表了许多学术论文，著有：*Unstructuring*

Chinese Society: The Fictions of Colonial Practice and the Changing Realities of 'Land' in the New Territories of Hong Kong (Harwood Academic Press, 2000)。

冯东宁博士 (Dongning Feng)，旅英社会语言学家，翻译学家。曾任英国伦敦大学亚非学院语言及文化学部高级讲师，亚非学院翻译中心主任。先后在中国、日本和英国从事语言、社会科学、翻译学等学科的教学二十余年，并曾任教于英国多所大学。他主要研究领域包括文学理论与翻译理论，翻译社会学、批判话语分析与翻译及翻译文化学。他发表的作品包括政治文本翻译和专著 *Literature as Political Philosophy in Contemporary China* (《作为当代中国政治传播的文学符号》，2002年)。

王斯福教授 (Stephan Feuchtwang)，英国伦敦经济学院人类学系荣休教授，伦敦经济学院中国比较研究项目创始主任。曾为全英中国研究协会 (BACS) 主席。基于长期的在中国大陆和台湾长期对民间宗教和政治等研究其出版物体现在个人魅力、地方、寺庙和节庆及民间社会等方面。他还从事灾难性损失的认可、文明和帝国等方面的研究。他发表了几十篇论文并出版了十余部著作，如: *After the Event: The Transmission of Grievous Loss in Germany, China and Taiwan* (2011), and *Popular Religion in China: The Imperial Metaphor* (2001)。此书中译本名为《帝国的隐喻: 中国民间宗教》，赵旭东译，江苏人民出版社，2008年版。

韩格理教授 (Gary G. Hamilton)，美国华盛顿大学杰克逊国际研究学院社会学系荣休教授，是该学院前任副院长。著有《新兴经济体，多个不同路径: 南韩与台湾的经济组织与国际贸易》(2006年)，《中国社会的商业与资本主义》(2006年)，以及《市场的制造者: 零售商是如何改变全球经济的》(2011年)。他还以将费孝通的《乡土中国》(From the Soil – The Foundations of Chinese Society, a Translation of Fei Xiaotong's Xiangtu Zhongguo. Introduction and Epilogue by Gary G. Hamilton and Wang Zheng, Berkeley: University of California Press, 1994) 介绍到英语世界广为中国学者所熟知。

中根千枝教授 (Chie Nakane, 1926-2021)，日本东京大学荣休教授，曾为该校社会人类学教授并东方文化研究所主任。她还曾为芝加哥大学和伦敦大学亚非学院客座教授、康奈尔大学博文讲座教授。中根教授还是英国人类学研究所名誉会员。她的主要研究领域包括亚洲社会的比较研究和日本、中国及印度的社会结构。她的代表作包括《家庭的结构—社会人类学的分析》(1970年)。

朴红博士 (Hong Park 或 Ko Paku, 1967-2020)，曾为北海道大学大学院农学研究院农业经济学准教授，主要研究领域为长期进行田野式追踪调研东亚地区 (中国、日本、韩国、台湾) 的农业农村发展，如在黑龙江省进行国有农场的水利及水稻开发、经营的研究，在山东省进行对日出口蔬菜的生产、加工组织的研究，在江苏省开弦弓村进行农村工业化与产业结构及区域社会的变化研究，这是一项与社会学的跨学科的研究。至今出版了六部著作 (日文)，七十余篇学术论文 (日、中、韩、英文)，包括《中国东北地区家族经营方式的再生与农村组织化》(御茶之水书房，1999年) 和《台湾的农村协同组合》(筑波书房, 2010年)。

沈骑博士 (SHEN Qi)，同济大学外国语学院教授，曾任上海外国语大学语言研究院副教授，中国外语战略研究中心 (RCFLS) 副主任，他的研究兴趣有语言政策与语言规划，语言社会学，教育语言学与比较教育学。他致力于从政治学、文化学和社会学多视角研究中国语言教育政策的研究，他曾经提出一个融政策过程、政策内容与政策价值三位一体的分析框架，用以比较和分析东亚国家外语教育政策的发展全貌。目前他正试图开展教育语言学的超学科范式研究。

宋连谊博士 (Lianyi Song)，英国伦敦大学亚非学院中国与内亚文化和语言系高级讲师；亚非学院中国研究院和翻译中心成员。在英国获得教育学博士学位前后从事对外汉语教学20多年。他教授的课程包括：中文、高级中文、商务中文，汉译英等；研究兴趣为中文教学法、话语分析和中文应用语言学。其汉语教学著述包括《普通话自学入门》《十天会说普通话》《自信地说普通话》《普通话初学者》《普通话会话》，以及《中文读写脚本》等。

宣力女士 (Lik Suen)，英国伦敦大学亚非学院中国与内亚文化和语言系教师；亚非学院中国研究院和翻译中心成员，曾任伦敦孔子学院 (LCI) 副院长。曾先后在香港、美国和英国从事对外汉语教学近20年。教授的课程包括：初级汉语、中级汉语、现代汉语高级读物、初级广东话及其口语。她是英国汉语考试委员会主考官，主编《中学阶梯汉语》(Get Ahead in Chinese), 《步步高中文》(Chinese in Steps) 等系列教材。

胜雅律教授 (Harro von Senger)，德国弗莱堡大学的汉学荣休教授，瑞士比较法研究所的专家、法官，也是中国军事研究专家。著有《商业36计：通过隐藏和非常规的战略战术实现自己的目标》，《智谋：制胜与生存的战术》，翻译成十几种语言。

余华博士 (YU Hua), 上海外国语大学语言研究院副研究员, 曾任专职研究人员, 助理研究员, 研究兴趣: 文化记忆与文化话语学、批判遗产研究、语言民族志等。2007-2013年的研究对象为湘西苗寨的礼文化, 针对西方人类学家对苗文化研究的不足, 提出带有中国本土特点的, 以现象学为基础的人类学文化“厚描”, 将田野中采集到的文化记忆、口述故事, 以及相关的地方志文献整合为礼活动的细节描述。同时与中国传统经典著作中的文化大义进行深度对话, 试图发展一种基于传统中国文化写作方式的民族志, 与西方的他者表征形成对比。

于硕教授 (Shuo Yu), 旅法国社会人类学家和历史学家。曾任教于香港理工大学双语系并担任中欧转文化对话中心 (Centre for China-Europe Transcultural Communication) 的欧洲代表, 她是该中心的创始主任, 也是中欧社会论坛的创始人之一并任其第一任总监。赴法国攻读博士之前曾任教于中国农业大学。旅居法国三十余年, 与法国画家方索 (Francois Bossiere) 结婚, 从事跨文化人类学的研究及教学。她一直跟随法国著名思想家莫兰 (Edgar Morin) 并将其复杂性思维 (Pensée complexe/complex thinking) 运用于中欧对话交流的实践, 基于中欧三次相逢的研究 提出了跨文化场 (champs croisés/cross fields) 理论。

编者序 冯东宁 (Dongning Feng) 宋连谊 (Lianyi Song)

在全球中国学院和环球世纪出版社的鼎力支持下, 在伦敦举行了全球中国对话等国际会议。与会者来自不同的机构, 有的来自英国、中国、法国的大学, 也有的来自事业单位及政府机构, 还有的来自非政府机构及媒体等等。他们出版的《全球中国比较研究》对于中国社会科学的比较视野与当今世界的发展不谋而合: 学术界、专业人士、政府官员以及普通民众对于中国社会的发展表现出日益强烈的兴趣, 为英国、中国及其他国家的机构及学术研究提供了一个很好的共享平台。由于每个领域和学科都有其独特的语言和话语, 在此背景下, 社科术语、概念、观念及思想的中英互译形成了对话和交流的基础, 也是中国同世界其他国家共享思想和研究成果的基石。

有效的对话和思想交流的障碍之一是脱离语境的那些翻译的术语和概念的使用。这些翻译通常给读者一个东方化的中国的表征。针对这一问题, 本刊着重讨论和分析翻译及原意的概念和差异。其目的是讨论语言在语境中的使用, 以期能够引起学术界对中国社科领域已有翻译文本及语言使用的意义变化的关注。我们重点收录一些包含文本讨论和分析并且涉及语言使用、原文译文概念、源语文化及目的语文化话语属性的原创性文章。毋庸置疑, 社会学研究和社科研究与政治思想和各文化的哲学传统之间有着重大而广泛的相互影响。正如本刊中所展示的, 社科研究严重依赖哲学研究, 哲学的介入使得两种语言间的概念转换更为复杂。

“社科汉语”是“社会科学汉语”的简称, 它是特定用途汉语 (CSP) 的一个分支, 如“科技汉语”或“商务汉语”。其创意来自全球中国学院 (Global China Academy), 主要素材取之于《全球中国比较研究》, 该刊是用社会科学、人文科学和比较视野研究中国的匿名评审的学术期刊, 于2015年创刊(年刊), 由该学院旗下的环球世纪出版社出版。环球世纪出版社是世界上第一家致力于出版英汉双语的社会科学与人文科学著作的出版公司, 除了出版中国比较研究的著述, 该社出版的著作还具有在全球语境下对世界和人类知识研究的中华视野, 以及对中国研究的非中华视野。

《社科汉语研究》期刊的任务并非简单地梳理和提供那些特别的术语、概念、话语的定义以及翻译策略, 更在于引起读者注意, 从中英文转换及含义差别的角度重新审视这些翻译。

在贯彻本刊的上述原则的基础上, 本期还力求能够在语言及概念层面打破固有模式, 力图从语言使用, 翻译问题及话语属性三个层次给读者以启示。本期共分为阅读和翻译两个部分, 有助于读者找到阅读、翻译中可能出现的问题、指示意义与内涵意义之间的相互联系。

本期的第一部分贴切地以胜雅律 (Harro von Senger) 的《谋略》(Supraplanning) 为开篇。该文探讨了中西方文化交流中普通词汇和概念的转换, 解决了传播和理解跨文化哲学及社会政治概念的问题。宣力和宋连谊参考中国古典作品, 从解构角度对《谋略》进行了解读。韩格理 (Gary G. Hamilton) 研究了费孝通的作品并揭示了其对于西方学术界及研究者的启发。中根千枝 (Chie Nakane) 将我们的视野带到中国之外, 并从人类学的视角批判地看待中国和印度的文化边陲。宋连谊在其《汉化与梵化》(Nannization vs. Sanscritization) 中讨论了翻译特定术语和概念时所应用的翻译策略, 在《家、户、种姓: 中国、日本和印度的社会构造》(Kinship, household and gotra: configuration of societies between China, Japan and India) 中对社会结构进行了分析。朴红 (Hong Park) 对比了中日家和家产的不同概念。宣力和宋连谊评论了中国的“家”(jia) 和日本的“家”(ie) 的不同、两者涵义上的差别以及中日对于家族财产继承的不同态度。

本期的第二部分着重探讨翻译过程中出现的问题, 描述和分析了翻译与跨文化交际方面的问题。宋连谊以张展鸿和吴燕和的论文集《中餐的全球化》(The globalisation of Chinese food) 为文本

对社科翻译中的主要问题进行了描述和评价。冯东宁通过研究哲学文本的翻译回应了余华的两篇书评。冯东宁从功能理论的角度探讨了王斯福 (Stephan Feuchtwang) 的《实践者：费孝通教授的人类学使命与利奇教授的游戏》(A practical minded person: Professor Fei's anthropological calling and Edmund Leach's Game)。最后冯东宁基于沈骑和于硕关于转文化空间现象研究的讨论进而探讨了“跨文化性”概念的翻译问题。

《社科汉语研究》为双年刊，于环球世纪出版社于2018年创刊，中文版含英汉双语元素。宋连谊负责阅读部分，冯东宁负责翻译部分。读者还可通过环球世纪出版社的期刊、集刊和系列丛书对有关英文原文作拓展研读。

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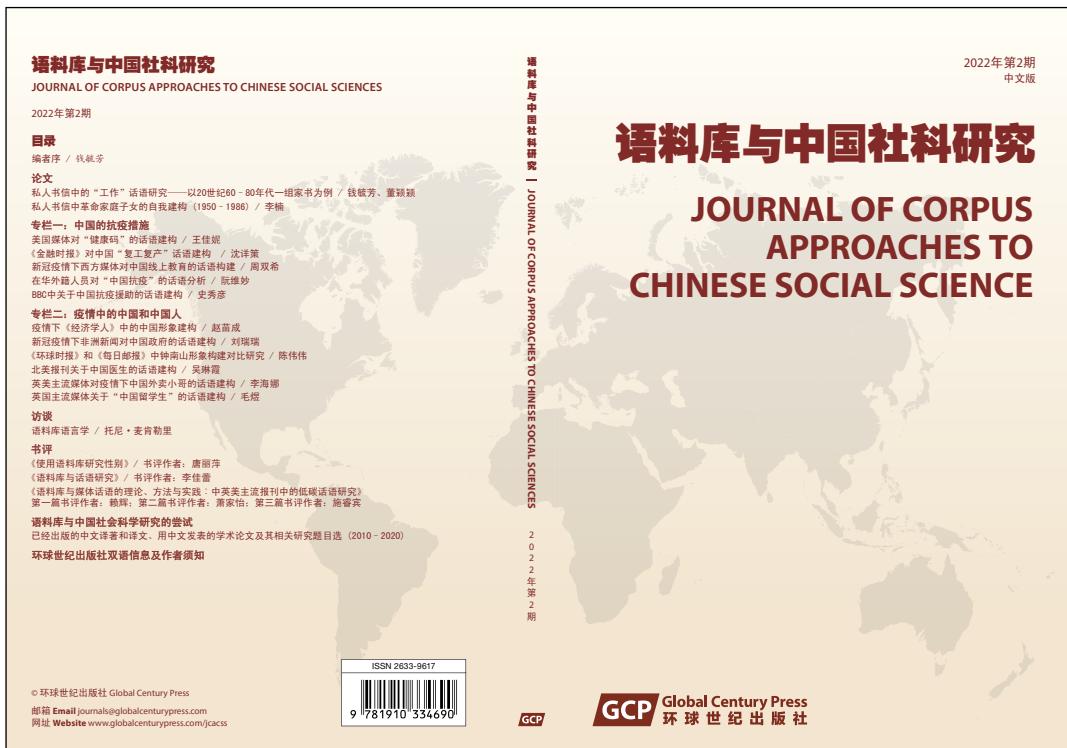
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以语言为基础的比较和全球视野，为构建人类知识大厦和参与全球建设与治理做贡献。

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本刊及其主编简介

本刊简介

在大数据时代如何寻找新的方法来分析海量的电子文本的问题，对社会科学已有的定量和定性分析的方法带来了挑战。全球化时代错综复杂的社会问题对社会语言学家提出了挑战，英国兰开斯特大学在经济与社会科学委员会的资助下成立的“语料库与社会科学中心”，把语料库方法应用于社会科学的一些门类如环境、犯罪和健康等问题。在该中心主任托尼·麦肯尼教授的指导下，在国内外同行支持下，以全球中国研究院为依托，于2016年成功地举办了“语料库与中国社会科学”工作坊，并筹划创办《语料库与中国社会科学》刊物。其目的是把这种新锐的语料库方法应用于中国社会科学领域，探索相关研究并发布相关研究的成果，为有共同志趣者提供一个学术交流平台。

主编简介

钱毓芳现为中国浙江工商大学中外话语研究院教授兼院长。曾担任浙江传媒学院话语与传播研究中心的创始主任，近年来发表了基于语料库的话语研究2部著作，20余篇论文。其著作《9·11前后〈人民日报〉与〈太阳报〉围绕恐怖主义的话语建构》获得第六届教育部高校人文社科优秀成果奖。还著有《语料库与媒体话语的理论、方法与实践：中英美主流报刊中的低碳话语研究》（2019），获得2021年浙江省哲社科科研成果二等奖。2016年以来，她共同主编了《中华话语系列丛书》。2017年联合主编了《全球中国对话论文集》（第三卷）。

本期部分作者简介

董颖颖：浙江工商大学外国语学院，外国语言学及应用语言学专业硕士研究生，研究方向为语料库语言学、话语研究，师从钱毓芳教授，近年来发表“海外媒体围绕义乌形象的建构”等语料库与话语研究相结合的文章。

赖辉，浙江传媒学院国际文化传播学院讲师，英国兰卡斯特大学语言学博士，师从 Paul Chilton 教授。研究兴趣包括文体学、语料库语言学、话语分析等；所出专著《新时期小说对话中的中国知识分子》（全球中国出版社2017版）为该社出版的《中华话语》系列丛书的第2卷。

李海娜，浙江工商大学外国语学院，外国语言学及应用语言学专业硕士研究生，师从刘法公教授。已发表论文“《人民日报》关于留守儿童的话语建构”。

李佳蕾，北京外国语大学中国外语与教育研究中心，外国语言学及应用语言学专业博士研究生，师从许家金教授，研究方向为语料库语言学、话语研究。已发表 A syntactic complexity analysis of translated English across genres、An aggregate approach to diachronic variation in modern Chinese writings and translations、近百年汉语书面语的语域演变研究等多篇 SSCI 及 CSSCI 论文。

李楠，浙江工商大学外国语学院在读博士，河南师范大学外国语学院副教授，研究方向为语料库语言学、话语分析。师从李文中教授，近五年发表语料库相关研究论文1篇，主持完成省级项目1项，作为课程负责人主持建设国家级一流本科课程1项。

托尼·麦肯勒里 (Tony McEnery) 教授，英国社会科学院院士，英国兰卡斯特大学英语语言和语言学杰出教授，经济和社会研究委员会(ESRC)经济和社会研究委员会)社会科学语料库方法中心创始主任。兼任英国社会科学院理事会成员，全球中国学术院理事会主席。麦肯勒里对将语料库方法应用于一系列与语言学及其他领域的语言相关的问题感兴趣。这包括触及语言学的理论核心的话题，如“体”的理论，但他更关注应用语言学的问题，如穆斯林和伊斯兰教在英国新闻界的表征。他对语言作为一种社会现象感兴趣，并一直在寻求语言使用的社会解释，最引人注目的是他对英语中脏话的研究。他致力于探索语言和社会之间的相互作用，这一领域的许多工作都植根于历史探索。大量的新语料库的建成使这种探索成为可能，这些语料库涵盖了近现代的英语。他还积极参与了这样的语料库的建设，特别是 BNC2014以及 Trinity Learner Corpus，是他工作的重点之一。

沈详策，浙江工商大学外国语学院，外国语言学及应用语言学专业硕士研究生，师从李文中教授，主要研究方向为语料库语言学、话语研究。已发表论文“基于语料库的中美主流媒体灾难报道的批评话语分析”等。

萧家怡，英国杜伦大学现代语言与文化学院的博士研究人员，她的研究兴趣包括媒体与再现、后殖民主义以及香港文化。师承中西方关系及话语研究著名学者曹青副教授。

其他作者均为浙江工商大学硕士研究生。

编者序 钱毓芳

2019年12月暴发的新冠肺炎(COVID-19)疫情，是一次世界范围的公共卫生突发危机事件，国际社会纷纷采取各种措施控制疫情的蔓延，与疫情展开顽强的斗争，共同维护人类家园。中国实施了隔离、健康码、戴口罩等方案，在短短几个月内就基本控制了疫情，生产生活秩序渐渐恢复正常，复工复产、线上教育等话题随之成为各种主流媒体和社交媒体热议的话题。疫情期间，中国政府与世界卫生组织和国际社会保持畅通的交流渠道，分享防控、治疗经验，为控制全球疫情贡献了一份力量。

本期收录了11篇关于疫情视域下的海外媒体围绕中国的话语研究的文章。它们被分为两个专栏：中国的抗疫措施和疫情中的中国和中国人。前者包括包括健康码、复工复产、在线教育、中国抗疫和中国抗疫外援。后者包括中国形象、中国政府形象、钟南山、中国医生、中国留学生、外卖小哥和中国留学生形象等话语对象。

这两组论文直击疫情期间的社会热点，通过收集大规模的媒体文本，用语料库的方法分析和识别文本中的话语，探究海外媒体如何表征中国的抗疫行动，如何建构中国的形象，体现了怎样的中西文化和价值观的差异，分析这些差异对抗击疫情产生怎样的影响。

值得一提的是，这组论文是浙江工商大学外国语言文学硕士课程话语分析的一个教学成果，作者均接受过系统的语料库语言学和批判话语研究的训练。

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《全球中国比较研究》期刊简介

主编：常向群



这是《全球中国比较研究》(2017年第1期)的一个例子(出版时为《中国比较研究》，2019年更名，以下基本上是2017年的形式和内容，仍有待标准化。)

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关于本刊和主编

本刊简介

《中国比较研究》(JCCP) 用于发表对当代中国进行多学科和跨学科比较研究之原创性论文, 题目涵盖社会和人文科学诸多领域。本刊鼓励从不同学科的角度(包括政治学、经济学、国际关系、历史、社会学、人类学、文化心理学及其它学科) 对同一问题或专题进行辩论、合作或合著, 旨在创新性地超越传统的学术界限, 以臻学问之佳境。

本刊所有文章都与中国比较研究相关, 它不仅只是有关中国——业内已有大量的有关中国研究的优秀期刊。本刊旨在从比较视野观察中国, 及其于更广范围内之发展、理念、运动、关系和制度。比较研究包括以中国为专题案例, 适用于一般性的应用理论, 或从有关中国及他国或范畴之比较数据得出分析性结论。该比较可区域、可全球、可历史、可当代, 亦可为视角性的比较——中国对他者之观察及中国在政治、经济、军事、文化领域与外界接触时, 他者对中国之观察。

我们也接受以下文章, 在中国和非中国之间的对比、华人和非华人的比照、以及他们之间关于中国与世界的学术辩论或对话。

除研究论文、报告和评论之外，本刊亦刊登阶段性专题讨论组稿、对特定学术领域之深度评论，及有益于中国比较研究之高质量书评。本刊论题可组织为专题，我们亦欢迎同行就专题提出宝贵意见。

无党派乃本刊无上宗旨。对任何政治、意识形态及宗教观点，本刊不党不伐，一以贯之。遵循标准学术实践要求，任何投递本刊之稿件须经严格之同行匿名评审。虽为学术刊物，然本刊编辑之方针乃确保学术界内外都能对刊发文章产生兴趣，如决策层及对中国研究感兴趣之一般读者。

主编简介

常向群教授，全球中国研究院院长，《中国比较研究》主编，环球世纪出版社总编。她是英国唯一的受过中国和英国社会学双重训练的社会学者，以及从事跨社会学、社会人类学和中国及其比较研究诸学科的华人学者。她还是英国伦敦大学学院荣誉教授、威斯敏斯特大学以及中国北京大学和中山大学的客座教授，中国人民大学的兼研究员、复旦大学特聘教授。发表的中英文著述约200余万字，包括《礼尚往来：江村互惠、社会支持网与社会创造研究》(Guanxi or Li shang wanglai?: Reciprocity, Social Support Networks, and Social Creativity in a Chinese Village; 英汉两个版本，2009和2010年)。

编者序¹⁴ 常向群

值此《中国比较研究》正式问世之际，特向读者介绍本刊的基本情况及其特点和本期主题及其文章要点。本期¹⁵发表的王斯福 (Stephan Feuchtwang) 教授的序言是他于2011年为《中国社会科学全球化：费孝通诞辰105周年论文集》(三卷)做作的序。该书英汉两个版本将于2015年由全球世纪出版社出版。在此发表此序言的原因有二：从内容上看，本期发表的主要论文是从该文集中选出来的与“中国比较研究”相关的论文；从方法论看，该序言与本创刊号的主题“中国社会科学的词汇的发明与发掘”也密切相关。

本编者序主要是介绍《中国比较研究》创刊的艰难历程以该刊物的几个特点。《中国比较研究》这一刊物的姗姗迟来，从2008年宣布其创刊，到其实质上的创刊号的问世经历了七年的时间。这是因为它有着太多的不同寻常的特点。

首先，学术创新的“中国比较研究”理念的超前性。该刊主旨是“用于发表对当代中国进行多学科和跨学科比较研究之原创性论文，题目涵盖社会和人文科学诸多领域。本刊鼓励从不同学科的角度(包括政治学、经济学、国际关系、历史、社会学、人类学、文化心理学及其它学科)对同一问题或专题进行辩论、合作或合著，旨在创新性地超越传统的学术界限，以臻学问之佳境”(见本刊“宗旨”)。当时得到了伦敦经济学院学术出版办公室的大力支持和全球学术社区的广泛赞誉。然而，2008年金融危机爆发以来，几个曾经对本刊感兴趣的出版社的兴趣锐减。在寻求资金赞助和期待出版社明确答复期间，本刊的编辑人员于2011年以来，一方面出版了电子刊物《比较：中国比较研究书评》(刊号ISSN 2045-0680)和《中国比较研究工作论文》(刊号ISSN 2043-0434)，将已经征集的书评和通过了匿名评审过的稿件发表出来；另方面一直在想方设法把《中国比较研究》期刊救活。与抢救非物质文化遗产的理念类似，我们抢救中国社会科学的学术资源和抢救本刊的工作几乎在同步进行。虽然时间过去了几年，其内容不仅没有过时，而且在世界上的相关研究中仍然遥遥领先。

其次，中国比较研究强调把中国置于全球社会的框架和语境下开展多方位的研究。本刊强调发表的“所有文章都与中国比较研究相关，而不仅只是关于中国的文章——业内已有大量的有关中国研究的优秀期刊。本刊旨在从比较视野观察中国，以镜像效应 (mirror effect) 去思考中国及其在全球范围内的发展、理念、运动、关系和制度。比较研究包括以中国为专题案例，提炼出普适性的一般应用理论；或从有关中国与其他国家或区域的范畴比较数据中得出分析性结论。该比较可区域、可全球，可历史、可当代，亦可为视角性的比较——中国对他者之观察及中国在政治、经济、军事、文化领域与外界接触时，他者对中国之观察”(见本刊“宗旨”)。

中国比较研究不同于汉学 (sinology)、中国研究 (Chinese studies) 含社会科学和人文科学的)、或作为区域研究的中国研究 (China studies)，因为我们有第三向度，即研究者跨文化的双重体验和超越单一文化的跨文化视野 (transculturality)。比如说，中国人通常会把全球视野等同于天下观。本期发表了几篇与“天”这个概念相关的文章。于硕的文章分析了300年前如何为了翻译“天”的概念而引发了持续百年的“中国礼仪之争”，其实是一场关于宇宙和信仰体系的普世价值之争。叶可嘉 (Ekaterina Zavidovskaya) 的书评讨论的是Celestial Healing一书，一种译法为《天行疗法》。陈奕麟的书评是关

¹⁴ 此编者序是在2013年出版印刷的样品期刊 (2011年第1期) 的“前言”基础上更新的。

¹⁵ 这篇序言以及本辑发表的绝大多数内容都是来自英文版。为了帮助中文读者我们尽量提供中文信息。由于资源有限我们暂时不考虑把中文版办成正规的学术期刊，仅以辑刊的形式呈现给读者。因此，《中国比较研究》英文版编委会及专家顾问，宗旨和作者须知等都以附录的形式放在书后供感兴趣的读者或作者参考。

于中餐的话题，对于华人而言，美食与生存紧密相连，正如俗语所云：“民以食为天”。这个“天”到底是怎么回事？只有具有双重的或多重的人文科学的研究和比较的视野，才可能对这个问题进行深入的理解和阐释。我们将于2016年出版《社科汉语研究》系列(冯东宁主编)，其中翻译部分取材于关于中餐的书评，目的在于帮助读者通过日常生活中的实践拓展对“天”的理解。

此外，中国比较研究网在伦敦经济学院期间出版的“中国比较研究”的书评、工作论文和硕士生的学位论文，已经展示了它与其他的中国研究的相关研究之不同。《中国比较研究》有意识将其对中国与其他国家和地区的比较研究作为全球研究的一部分。这一战略重点主要原因有二：全球化一直是一个主要因素。作为全球化的结果，人们对其他文化的教育交流与求知欲的欲望已经提高。此外，信息技术已经提供了更多的定量数据供比较之用，国际通信技术促进信息地快速蔓延。

第三，《中国比较研究》将匿名评审与有针对性地邀请相关论文的做法相结合。我们办刊的原则是学术质量和水准高于一切。如2010年，籍费孝通教授诞辰100周年之际，中国比较研究网举办了为4天的系列纪念活动。《中国比较研究》编委会向全球征集了各种相关论文。这些论文有的是针对性地邀请，有的是通过匿名评审挑选出来的。他们被收入前述王斯福作序的《中国社会科学全球化：纪念费孝通诞辰105周年论文集》(多卷本)。其中与中国比较研究的旨趣相关的12篇论文，发表在《中国比较研究》。二者均由全球世纪出版社和新世界出版社联合出版。我们最终决于2015年创刊《中国比较研究》，不仅是因为它是费孝通诞辰105周年，也是他逝世十周年的纪念日，而且正值他在广西大瑶山作田野调查的80周年，在时间上与中国在2015年展开的许多纪念活动同频，更在于它标志着中国社会科学全球化意识的觉醒。

几年来，这种通过中国比较研究网独立或合作举办学术活动与平时征稿相结合的办刊模式，一直沿用了下来。2011年，中国比较研究网与诺丁汉大学合作，把“中国比较研究”作为一个分论坛设立于在该校主办的“第四届国际当代中国研究论坛”，征集到了一些高质量的论文。但是，当时《中国比较研究》的命运难测，应有些作者的要求，稿件还给了作者。2012年，在北京召开的“第五届国际当代中国研究”的主题为“社会建设”，这是去年去世的中国社会学家陆学艺教授在第四届论坛上提出的议题。在中国比较研究网征集的论文中，包括中国研究和中国比较研究在内的、以“社会建设”为主题的论文的中英文版分别由剑桥学者出版社和全球世纪出版社于2014年出版，2015年其中英文版将由新世界出版社和全球世纪出版社合作再版。2013年，中国比较研究网从伦敦经济学院独立出来，成立了“全球中国研究院 (Global China Institute)”，并于同年9月5-6日在伦敦大学亚非学院召开了“韦伯与中国”的国际大会。经过大会论文评审委员会匿名评审的论文以及有针对性邀请的论文将发表于2016年的《中国比较研究》。

第四，《中国比较研究》在跨社会科学与翻译学和汉语语言教学学科相结合方面展开了积极尝试。在创办中国比较研究会这一英语世界唯一的社会科学研究中国的双语网站的基础上，《中国比较研究》成为世界上唯一的、与中国研究相关的有双语原素的期刊。虽然，中国大陆和台湾的一些汉语社科著作也包括了英语文章，但并不是同时刊登其中英文论文。《中国比较研究》致力于发表英汉双语文章，但它不是英汉或汉英对照。而是鼓励作者提交同一论文的两个版本，这样，作者在参与翻译的过程中，强迫自己通过用不同的语言表达其思想，深化对问题的理解，同时探索跨文化交流的路径。从后面胜雅律(Harro von Senger)的文章中我们会看到，他对中文的“谋略”概念和思想理解的准确性和翻译的正确性达到了百分之九十以上。

本刊出版英汉双语的目的还在于扩大读者群，这样有助于一些只懂英文或只懂中文的读者。如郝瑞 (Stevan Harrell) 在本期发表的文章指出，非世界体系中心的国家的人，试图在费孝通著作中寻找中国社会的模式，如果不懂汉语，有百分之九十的内容都无法读。如果我们仅仅依赖翻译家或社会科学家单方面的努力，这个过程的实现将会拖延，甚至可能长达半个世纪，如二十世纪三十年代出版的费孝通的英文版《江村经济》，到了八十年代才有了中译版；四十年代出版的中文版《乡土中国》，到了九十年代才有了英译本，而且至今尚未引起西方主流学术界的注意。

中国社会科学的全球化和中国知识的全球化是一个非常艰难的过程。全球中国研究院与伦敦大学亚非学院翻译中心、中国与内亚语言文化系和伦敦孔子学院等单位，正在联合研发一个为期十年“社科汉语”的项目。借助于《中国比较研究》发表的相关文章以及全球中国研究院的其他双语资源，在《社科汉语研究》发表两方面内容：一是社科汉语的中高级读物，另一为英汉双向翻译。以搭建一个推动社会科学家和翻译家之间合作的平台，以促进他们之间的跨社会科学和语言学学科的交流与合作，进而将中国和华人社会科学成果、思想和话语推介到全球参与共同关心议题的讨论和辩论。

第五，《中国比较研究》具有跨时空性特点，正如英国科幻作品《神秘博士》展示的这位“时间神”在不同的时间和空间里穿梭的故事。一方面，许多关于费孝通研究的论文，除了专门为纪念大会而作的，也包括上个世纪九十年代的几篇作品，但它们至今都很有新意和学术价值。尤其是对于处于非世界中心体系的社会科学的发展，并共建当今全球社会的知识体系更有着现实意义。但是，它们正在随着费孝通的逝世而销声匿迹。另方面，中国比较研究网在伦敦经济学院的过去十年来，生

产和积累了大量的知识财富，它们正如成熟的果实，如果不及时采摘就会烂掉。为了抢救这些精神财富，在资金问题没有完全落实的情况下，感谢所有的作者、编辑、编委会和国际顾问委员会和学术委员们的成员、双语之间的翻译、校对和行政人员，为我们的期刊志愿奉献。我们期待着以本刊的特色、质量和定期性争取列入国际社会科学引文索引(SSCI)，通过中国比较研究会会员的会费和大学及各机构的订阅来保障本刊的正常运作。

从2015年起，我们将陆续出版以前编辑过的所有期刊，并继续定期向全球学术社区提供这项服务。从空间上看，中国比较研究网已经离开了养育它的伦敦经济学院，我们已经把在那里出版的书评和工作论文停刊了，但是在上面发表的内容并没有随之而消失，一方面它们将继续刊登在中国比较研究会的网站上，另方面它们将重现在另一个空间，即陆续在《中国比较研究》上发表。几年来，伴随着《中国比较研究》穿梭于时空的人们也将被历史永远地记载下来，他们是直接参与本刊编辑工作的王斯福 (Stephan Feuchtwang), 张维良 (Victor Teo), 江绍龙 (Goncalo Santos), 拉青柯 (Sergey Radchenko), 乔富利 (Geoffrey Gowlland), 邓钢, 凯斯·杰克逊 (Keith Jackson), 以及所有编委会、国际咨询委员会和学术顾问委员会的全体成员。在此，也一并向在这方面帮助过我们的许多没被提及的同事和朋友致谢¹⁶。

《中国比较研究》英文版第1期 前言：“转文化”与中国社会科学全球化:词汇的发明与发掘17
/ 常向群

本文把本期所发表的文章概括为五个部分：首先介绍“转文化”概念提出的背景，然后说明“转文化”、中国社会科学的词汇的发明及理解中国与世界的重要性，之后提出“中国社会科学的词汇的发明与发掘”的意义，再介绍费孝通对中国社会科学的词汇和知识全球化的贡献，最后是全面深入理解中国社会科学和知识的全球化进程中的超文化经验。以期向读者展示中国研究与中国比较研究之区别，呈现在中国比较研究中的知识全球化的中华视野(华人和非华人的中国研究专家对中国文化解读的视野)及其对人类知识的贡献，以全面深入理解中国社会科学和知识的全球化进程中的超文化经验。

“转文化”(transculturality) 概念提出的背景

伴随着全球各国不同程度的历程，中国近40年的改革开放也经历了现代化、后现代化、现代性、后现代性、多元现代性、全球化、后全球化等思潮。一种相关联但又不同于跨文化或多元文化(cross-, inter-, multiculturality) 的超文化(transculturality) 概念能否在不久的将来成为一种显学并进入主流话语？

2014年12月全球中国研究院和全球青年企业家协会在伦敦成功地举办了首届全球中国对话，其主题为“中国现代化进程的经验教训与其它发展中国家和地区之比较”。通过比较和反思我们意识到，当今世界是一个变革的世界，是一个机遇与风险并存的世界，是一个国际体系和国际秩序深度调整的世界，是一个国际力量对比深刻变化并朝着有利于和平与发展方向变化的世界。在这个大变革、大调整的时代，世界各国，无论是发展中国家还是发达国家，都面临着国际环境和社会变革带来的各种问题。在全球化进程中，一些国家面临着文化、宗教和社会变革带来的冲突和矛盾，其现代化进程被打断，有的甚至给全球带来动荡。

与此同时，科技和社会的快速发展和变化深刻影响到不同国家和人群的思维模式、行为方式、互动模式以及道德规范，不断挑战着现存的治理模式，包括全球化条件下政府的职能和作用、非政府组织参与社会治理的积极和消极作用、数字技术和移动终端以及移动互联网普及带来的行为模式和社会治理模式的改变、文化的同质化和多元化并存、社会变革中民族和宗教的冲突、巨型跨国集团管理与国家主权的冲突、科学研究的创新发展和带来的社会规范的改变、区域性经济体的兴起对国家经济发展对决定性影响、气候变化和新能源对各国经济发展对制约和促进等等，超文化(trans-culture) 作为一种与跨文化或多元文化(cross-culture, inter-culture, multi-cultures) 不同的现象，已经成为人们日常生活的一部分。

¹⁶ 尤其是英国社科院院士、前英国社会学会会长、《国际社会会学》创刊主编马丁·阿尔布 Martin Albrow 教授为我们提供的学术指导和编辑工作的具体建议；山姆·威姆斯特 Sam Whimster 教授，《韦伯研究》主编，分享了他的经营期刊的经验和资源，并帮助制定《中国比较研究》的体例等。

¹⁷ 本期刊除了编者序之外，一般不专门设“前言”，但是，我们鼓励每期刊物尽可能地围绕主要的专题，以帮助读者了解相关的内容。感谢王斯福 Stephan Feuchtwang、马丁·阿尔布劳 Martin Albrow, 山姆·威敏斯特 Sam Whimster 等教授，冯东宁博士和项晓炜先生，以及许多学者和同仁为本文提出的宝贵意见和建议。

面对这些重大挑战，各国领导人根据各自国家的发展现状和长远目标各自提出了国家发展战略，商界领袖和企业家也投入大量资源研究国际经济和金融秩序演变对企业发展对影响。更多专家和学者把研究的议题集中到了全球有效治理以及背后发挥着重大影响的文化因素上，对于文化和思想观念在提高全球和社会有效治理等课题上开展了开拓性等研究，形成对人类共同体的知识体系以及在全球治理条件下形成超越单一文化、国家、民族的“全球文化空间”的深入认识。

转文化的研究、组织机构的建立早在1990年代即开始了。比较有代表性的文章包括Cuccioletta 2001/02, Flüchter and Schöttli 2015, Lewis 2002, Schachtner 2015, Slimbach 2005, Welsch 1999，此外，还有一些机构出版专门的期刊或举办活动，如：The Institute for Transtextual and Transcultural Studies 出版 *Transtext(e)s-Transcultures: A Journal of Global Cultural Studies*, 法国的国际跨文化学院(The Transcultural International Institute)与中国社科院举办过四届“中欧跨文化高峰论坛”，在哥伦比亚大学还设有专门的系(Department of International and Transcultural Studies, Columbia University)或专业(International And Transcultural Communication, Universität Salzburg)，还有一些大学设有相关的研究中心(Centre for Transnational and Transcultural Research, University of Wolverhampton; Research Centre for Transcultural Studies in Health, Middlesex University, International Center for Transcultural Education, University of Maryland, Heidelberg Centre for Transcultural Studies)。中国的北京大学跨文化研究中心，早在1998年创办了《跨文化对话》的期刊(Dialogue Transcultural)，该刊与南京大学比较文学与比较文化研究所，中国文化书院跨文化研究院，北京师范大学中国民间文化研究所，欧洲跨文化研究院合作，受到法国夏尔—雷奥波·梅耶人类进步基金会资助。在此基础上发展出由北京大学、北京市教育委员会和韩国高等教育财团联合主办的“北京论坛”，从2004年开始，到2015年，将于2015年11月6-8日举办第12届，题为“文明的和谐与共同繁荣——不同的道路与共同的责任”。

在这种背景下，全球中国研究院、《全球中国比较研究》、全球中国对话系列¹⁸等将与各界广泛合作，在上述已有的研究和活动的基础上，全方位推动“转文化”概念，将这个在学术社区处于边缘地位的概念推入学术界、知识界和思想界的主流话语，为深入理解和全面认识我们所处的历史时代以及深刻洞察和准确预测人类社会的发展走势提供一个不同的思想工具和分析概念。

转文化、中国社会科学的词汇的发明及理解中国与世界¹⁹的重要性

本期选择“超文化”的文章开篇别具匠心。因为从于硕的《普世价值梦、民族国家梦及环球共生梦：中国—欧洲相逢中的超文化生成性思考》一文中我们发现，作者对“礼仪之争”的重新解读全方位地展示了她在中国比较研究方面的综合能力，如，动态、整体、整合、综合、分析、历史、比较、发明和创造。而且，该文提供了一个社会科学与语言学跨学科研究的范例，表明对社会文化中的翻译和诠释可能对历史的走向产生巨大影响。

此文的主要贡献在于引进了自创的“超文化生成性(Transcultural Generativity)”等一套新概念，创造性地将“超文化路径或视野”应用于宽广漫长的社会历史领域，对西方传教士和清朝朝廷之间的、直接的和间接的互动进行了分析。在这个过程中，通过呈现双方创造性地接触、交往、合作或破裂以及探讨彼此相逢过程的内在机理，发现“超文化生成性”的证据。正如作者显示的，相逢的结果既不是汉化、也不是西化，而在“永久过渡性”的动态边缘性中，创造了第三类共享的知识价值。这种混合体引发了我们的灵感，更新了全球中国研究院网站的横幅²⁰。

这篇文章用三个梦将过去与现在连接起来：普世价值梦、民族国家梦及环球共生梦，认为当下的“中国梦”对人类最大贡献可能是对环球共生梦的推动。正如作者指出的，“21世纪不可能不是一个合作的世纪，全球善的和恶的力量都在组成多元联盟”。“超文化生成性”可能帮助我们理解全球社会是如何不断地被型塑和重塑的。“超文化生成性”还可以通过作者引进的一系列概念来理解，如界限空间、永久过渡性、文化间代言人、中欧相逢和环球共生梦。虽然这些概念是通过过去几个世纪的中欧相逢的互动过程及其关系的研究中提炼出来的，它们对中国和世界的读者来说都比

¹⁸ 定于11月23-24日在英国学术院举办的第二届全球中国对话以“转文化和新型全球治理”为主题，适逢2015年中英文化交流年，它将是中外学术界和民间学术组织通力合作的超文化实践：通过对话与交流，展示国内外学术界对区域和全球治理的关注和参与。寻求文明的对话的规则，鼓励彼此互相倾听，理解文化差异；尊重地方习俗，接受他人的不同，承认人类的共同命运；探讨由各国政府、国际组织、跨国公司、民间社团以及全球公民为主体的新型的全球治理模式，以共建以互补互惠、和谐共生为基础的人类命运共同体。进而展示国内外学术界对区域和全球治理的关注和参与。

¹⁹ 这里，“中国与世界”是“中国与世界其他国家和地区”的缩写，不是二者对立的用法，而是将中国置于全球社会作比较研究。

²⁰ 全球中国研究院网站 (www.ccpn-global.org/cn) 主横幅是根据法国画家方索 (François Bossière) 的油画《万头攒动》(Fourmillements 130x162厘米，布上丙烯，1985年) 制作的。

较陌生，对学术研究来说，这些概念是否能被列入社会科学的一般概念体系中去的问题更是一种挑战。

该文的核心概念“超文化生成性”与本创刊号的主题“中国社会科学的词汇的发明与发掘”不谋而合，这种中西合璧的概念制造是人类学工具词汇跨文化发明的一种具体实践，也是将中国元素提炼到人类知识大厦的有益尝试，符合全球中国研究院的学术使命。而全球中国研究院的社会使命即搭建中外沟通之桥梁，通过知识全球化的中国与华人视野参与型塑全球社会，使之义不容辞地继承500年中西相逢的历史给中国和欧洲留下了共同的精神财富，这印证了《中国比较研究》作为这一相逢的延续和载体的定位和所担负的艰巨使命，即提升人类共同体的意识，增强多元文化和复杂性思维的能力，复兴相依为命的共生伦理的精神。于是，我们将这篇文章作为我们研究会和期刊这一虚拟学术社区的第一个表征。

中国社会科学的词汇的发明与发掘的意义

《中国比较研究》创刊号(2015年第1期)的主题为“中国社会科学的词汇的发明与发掘”。选择这一主题来创刊《中国比较研究》的意义在于，为中西方社会科学家共筑人类知识大厦搭建一座相互理解的桥梁。

在西方社会科学界有两种说法：一是认为中国的社会科学水平普遍较低；二是期待着学习来自中国学者的相关研究。《中国比较研究》创刊号发表的这组论文，前面提及的第一篇来自受过中国和法国学术训练的华人历史人类学家，该论文通过丰富的语汇对复杂的跨文化历史现象加以厘清，反映出华人学者的全球视野和人类关怀。后两篇分别来自美国社会人类学家对中国社会学家费孝通的理论和方法论的研究，以及瑞士汉学家和法学家对费孝通的观点或方法论的应用。还有来自美国、英国、德国的作者的论文。这些文章表现出，一方面华人学者力图在研究中在社会科学研究的规范化基础上有所创新，另方面，非华人学者在做中国研究时在深入理解中国学者的研究中重新评估其研究价值，二者都在对中国的研究中来自我反省的同时超越自我。

在中国社会科学界有两种说法，一是外国学者对中国的研究等于是隔靴搔痒，意思是其研究结果不及要害，也不解决实际问题；二是要“打破西方学术霸权”。所谓“西方学术霸权”包括发表学术著述的语言和表达学术观点的话语两方面。体现在用英语发表的文章，用西方社会科学规范著述，作者被西方学术体制接纳，作品为西方意识形态所理解等方面。对中国学者来说，这几项加在一起犹如“学术霸权”，即使是像费孝通这样的学者，用英语能看到的只是他的很少一部分作品，因为他的大量著述还没有被翻译成英文，即使翻译成英文也未定能准确地表达出其学术思想的精华。因此，其研究成果在国际学术界的话语权就比较少。在以下几方面我们也将看到这几方面的相关看法。

首先，用英语发表文章的问题。国际社会学学会早在1986年创刊《国际社会学》时就认识到了这一点。对那些英语是用非母语的作者提交的论文由该语言文化内的专家参与审稿和翻译。如中国社科院的戴可景和其他专家被任命为该刊的副编辑(Albrow 1987)。编辑工作的投入也就相应沉重和昂贵，但是，其付出的回报在四后显示出来了，来自非第一世界国家投稿并接受的比例分高于来自第一世界的(Albrow 1991: 111)。

英语期刊使用非英语为母语的编辑的情况使郝瑞(Stevan Harrell)在他的文章中引了英国学术院关于“现代语言学习在下降”(2009年)警告就更为必要了。在中国比较研究网在伦敦经济学院建立网站初期，我们也看到了这份报告。完整的意思是，由于英国的学校忽视现代语言教育，导致英国社会科学的世界级水准正在下降。这是中国比较研究网在伦敦经济学院创建网站后随即将它扩建为双语网站的原因之一。2011年英国学术院的报告题为“语言问题越来越成问题”。提出了如何“构建英国的知识经济的能力，以满足国内和国际挑战”的问题，与我们相关的不是语言学习问题，而是如何更好地理解英语和汉语语言背后的社会、文化和经济语境下的含义。《中国比较研究》办双语期刊的决定，在某种程度上也是对此警示的积极回应。2013年英国学术院发表了标题貌似耸人听闻的报告“语言：民族国家”。该院副院长奈杰尔·文森特(Nigel Vincent)在序言中指出，“语言在对于英国的国家竞争力、个人和整个社会关乎健康与福祉的教育和研究中至关重要”(第5页)。全球中国研究院支持由英国学术院发起的语言运动，基于《中国比较研究》为素材的《社科汉语研究》(冯东宁主编)，有助于全球日益增长的学习汉语人士，对感兴趣的学术研究的论题通过阅读相关文章，提高语言、语意、语境、话语、翻译技巧等，深入领会文章的内涵。

前述王斯福(Stephan Feuchtwang)的序言里提到了两种“翻译”的问题：一是从一种语言翻译成另一种语言的问题，这是一种相对容易的语言的翻译；二是较难的一种，即翻译那些文化特定的反射词(culturally specific reflective words)，这是一个需要社会科学家和语言学家共同参与的知识创造过程。曾在费孝通指导下做过博士后研究的北京大学人类学教授高丙中则另辟蹊径，他于2002年带领学生们展开了“海外民族志”的项目，在世界上十几个国家从事人类学田野作业。他们用“中文重

写人类学”，已经出版了10余部民族志。希望能够推动中国社会科学从以中国社会为经验研究的对象转向对“世界社会”的研究(费孝通在1940年代提出的概念)。如果这项工作能够进一步延续将会更有意义，即将其著述翻译成英文，通过对同一地区的同一问题通过不同的语言表达的研究成果，探讨对同样问题的理解存在哪些异同。

其次，用西方社会科学规范来著述。学术规范内容广泛，从方法论，到具体的研究方法，到写作方式和体例等。韩格理 (Gary G. Hamilton) 在文章中问道，用外语写作来描述异域的福柯 (Michel Foucault)，哈贝马斯 (Jürgen Habermas) 或是布迪厄 (Pierre Bourdieu) 都能够在美国赢得大量忠诚的读者，为什么费孝通的著作不能呢？韩格理认为，这是因为费孝通的含蓄的写作风格所使然。其实，这种含蓄和散文性的笔法可以代表中国“文人学者”的写作风格的特色 (常向群, 2010[2004]; 翟学伟, 2006)。韩格理还从西方学者的视角看到，中国学者对西方理论了解的局限性，导致他们对《乡土中国》一书的理论深度缺乏理解。于是，他把对费孝通的研究置于东西方比较研究的框架。此外，从方法论看，王斯福在前述序言中提到人类学家面对的问题，是寻求克服他们以往的与其研究对象之间的含蓄的权力关系，并把这种权力关系明确化。他认为，优秀的民族志能够做到通过迂回的方式，用另一种语言去传达不能直接翻译的东西。我想，这应该包括费孝通的《江村经济》(1938年)这种纯描述性的民族志，还有半个多世纪以后出版的阎云翔的《礼物的流动》(1996年)，该书在理论和方法论方面都有了更深入的探讨。

阎云翔的著作用西方学术界的标准衡量是优秀的著作。世界上能够用英语和社会科学规范性去研究中国社会的优秀著作毕竟是凤毛麟角，如果西方社会科学家仅仅依靠这些成果来发展其关于中国研究的理论，正如英国学术院所警示的，其世界级水准不可能不下降。一个有意思的现象是 阎云翔在该书的中译本的序言(1999年)中向读者致歉，因为此书没有包括

对中国学者的相关研究的评论。这里的问题是：由西方标准衡量的优秀社会科学著作，按照中国的标准是否最好？王斯福序言里提到人类学家将自己与研究对象的权力关系“明确化”的追求，与中国学者的“含蓄”的方法论 (翟学伟, 2006年) 是否矛盾？用什么标准来判断学术标准？谁来制定标准？再次，作者被西方学术体制接纳的问题。中国古代哲学家如孔子、老子、庄子、孙子等经典大师及其著述，几个世纪以来不断地被汉学家们介绍到西方，并进入体制内的教科书。中国体制内外的作家如高行健和莫言等均问鼎了诺贝尔文学奖。在中国社会科学界，邓正来在21个人文社科学科的论文引证率中，在6个学科中位居前50名，其中：法学第一、政治学第二、社会学第五(苏新宁：2007年)。但是，在西方学术界，有谁知道邓正来的哪些学术思想引起了中国学术界的广泛引用？邓正来英年早逝，西方社会学界可能挖掘这位在体制外做了18年的“学术个体户”的理论和思想吗？

诚然，中国学者的学术思想被西方社会科学界接受的很少，但这并非不可能。在英国社会学会前会长马丁·阿尔布劳 (Martin Albrow) 教授的鼓励和支持下，全球中国研究院正在筹备编撰两套系列丛书：《中华视野：社会科学关键词》和《中华思想：为了一个世界新秩序》。希望从一个一个概念入手，一个一个观点出发，通过中国的作者本人与翻译家合作，把中国社会科学和学术思想一点一滴地介绍到人类的知识殿堂里来。此外，全球世纪出版社还将用英汉双语出版另外若干套丛书或书刊，如：《社科汉语研究》、《中华话语》、《中华概念》、《读懂中国与世界》、《中国城镇化研究》、《中国社会科学全球化》、和《“三只眼”超文化丛书》(仅限汉语)。所谓“三只眼”，即三个维度或三重视野(生活在大陆的华人和非华人、生活在海外的华人和非华人以及他们在不同领域或专业的视野)，这套社科科普读物丛书包括三个系列：看自己、看中国和看世界，力图通过讲故事的形式帮助国内外人士读懂中国与世界。

最后，作品为西方意识形态所理解的问题。在上个世纪八零年代，中国学术界曾提出过“体制外大师”的观点。在中国，邓正来是做了18年的“学术个体户”之后成为大学教授的，后来又成为复旦大学高研院创院院长，算是体制外大师级。但在八十年代所说的体制外大师，指的是马克思这样的大学问家。他虽然没被任何一所大学所雇佣，但其创造出来的知识产品，比很多大学教授都丰富，并进入了主流大学的教科书。这是因为马克思的世界观、方法论和学术规范是西方学术知识体系的一部分，为其著述被主流学术界接纳提供了先天的可能性。

对于中国社会科学家来说，除了语言、学术规范及其体制之外，中国学术理论和方法能被西方学术界接纳与否还有一个意识形态问题以及相关的方法论问题。王斯福在他的序言里提到两个人，一是阿萨德，他指出英语写作所固有的和不可避免的权力关系；二是费孝通，他写作中的反省性特点尚未被英语世界的学术界所知晓，王斯福还建议费孝通关于在文化反省过程中用心去感受，透过关键词或短语传达情感、理性和概念的方式，可以与雷蒙德·威廉斯 (Raymond Williams) 的《关键词》(1984)中的相关内容做比较研究。

此外，《中国比较研究》将会发表相关的论文，还会把中国国学大师梁漱溟的《人生与人心》(1948)的相关研究，任柯安 (Andrew Kipnis) 的非表征伦理 (nonrepresentational ethics) 等相关研究加以

比较。但是，如何才能客观地研究如此的复杂现象？胜雅律 (Harro von Senger) 在本期发表的论文中专门讨论了克服本土的“编码眼光 (encoded eye)”的问题。他引用福柯的观点，认为西方人应该警惕他们可能有“受到其文化基本代码支配的眼光”（2008年）。这是由其语言、文化传统、知觉框架、价值观及其实践方式等因素所支配的。胜雅律做了引申，认为中国人也有自己的“编码眼光”，所以，在跨文化的相互交流中，每个人都必须警惕其“编码眼光”。这也是人类学的田野作业方法论中指出的本土人做本土研究的局限性问题。正如王斯福所说的，克服这个弱点，可以通过自我反省和自我阐述方法，在研究时尽可能地脱嵌 (disembed) 于他所嵌入的社会。

费孝通对中国社会科学的词汇和知识全球化的贡献

本期发表的几篇文章大都与费孝通的《乡土中国》一书有关。它们的排序有“差序格局”的特点，即从人类学这一个学科的词汇出发，扩展到社会科学的方法论和理论，最后走向知识全球化的中华视野，包括中国文化和华人思想（含非华人汉学家与中国专家的相关研究）。

《费孝通与中国的人类学词汇》是郝瑞 (Stevan Harrell) 于1997年在美国民族学会年会的发言稿²¹的基础上，更新后在本刊首次发表。他在文中明示，他一直在思考一个问题，“是否有居于世界体系中心的欧美国家之外的人类学者能够不受欧美人类学的影响，相对自由地开发自己的词汇，以便解释那些在他们看来英文(法文或德文) 的人类学词汇无力描述的现象？欧美学者自己有多少具体词汇能满足世界体系中心的欧美国家之外的人类学者的需要 — 在借用或翻译过来的词语与本土词语之间存在着怎样的融合？”郝瑞在此文中还提出了一系列方法论和哲学意义的问题，引人深思。郝瑞在阅读《乡土中国》时发现，费孝通发明了这样一系列的词汇：乡土社会、差序格局、团体格局、家族、礼治等等。由此断言，《乡土中国》是人类学在非欧语系国家 (non-Europhone) 文化圈之外的本土化过程中的一个里程碑²²，它为用中文创造人类学的技术词汇 (a technical anthropological vocabulary) 开了先河。郝瑞对《乡土中国》的译者对费孝通评价有不同看法，认为费孝通提出的这些概念及其对人类学理论的贡献还有待进一步研究。我们欣喜地看到，鉴于中国是仅有的从世界体系的边缘移向中心的几个国家之一，中国的知识发展变得越来越不能被国际学术界所忽视。也许这也是一种于硕所说的“超文化生成性”？

在《谋略 (Supraplanning): 关于在中西方文化交流语境下翻译本土词汇及其概念的理解问题》一文中，胜雅律 (Harro von Senger) 敏锐地捕捉到费孝通著述中的带有方法论意义的词汇，并借题发挥。早在1995年他就发表过以《被土地束缚的中国与被土地束缚的汉学》(Earthbound China – Earthbound Sinology)²³ 为题的论文。在本期发表的这篇文章中，他又提出了“被土地束缚的西方”的问题。胜雅律在阅读《乡土中国》汉英两个版本时，他没有受英译本翻译的影响，而是直接从费孝通的原著中引出“词是最主要的桥梁 (费孝通 1985:17)”的具有方法论意义的观点。胜雅律认为，中西方翻译家均把“谋略”概念译为“strategy (战略)”或“stratagem (计谋)”，这种粗浅的找一个现成的、远比其原有含义狭窄得多的西方词汇进行直接替换的做法，就是将中国术语西化，使之丧失了其本土性。于是，现成的西方词汇并没有起到费孝通所说的“桥梁”的作用，而是变成一个“假肢”，造成某种相互理解的错觉，无法引领到真正的相互理解。

此外，胜雅律认为，对于复杂的中文词汇有两种做法：一种是直接使用拼音，如moulüe (谋略) 或我们都很熟悉的guanxi (关系)，但其缺陷是，人们还是需要对这样的外来词汇加以定义。另一种是创造性的“意译”，如王斯福把“差序格局”翻译成social egoism的创造性尝试，与他为了翻译“谋略”而制造一个英文词汇“supraplanning”的做法，有同工异曲之妙。胜雅律认为，这样的做法既能保留其本土性(原汁原味和原意)，又能让他文化的人们易于理解，甚至在新的文化环境中被采用。从这篇文章中我们还看到，作为汉学家的胜雅律对中文“谋略”的咬文嚼字，作为法官的胜雅律对《中国共产党章程》、《中国中外合资经营企业法》、海峡两岸关系的理解和诠释，使他比很多西方的中国研究专家更加到位。《社科汉语研究》的中级读物“桥梁与假肢”和高级读物“用三十六计解读中国政策法规”均取材于胜雅律的这篇文章，希望帮助读者找到解读中国的政策法规的基本原则和实用性要点。

²¹ A Report Presented at the Annual Meetings of the American Ethnological Society, Seattle March 8, 1997.

²² 看过费孝通《江村经济》的人一定会记得，马林诺斯基对该书“序言”开篇之语：“我敢于预言费孝通博士的《中国农民的生活》(又名《江村经济》—译注)一书将被认为是人类学实地调查和理论工作发展中的一个里程碑。”（费孝通,1985: 第1页）。

²³ 借用于费孝通著作的书名。费孝通, 张之毅:《被土地束缚的中国: 云南乡村经济研究》, 伦敦, 1948年。又名: 《云南三村》, 中国社会科学文献出版社, 2006年 (*Hsiao-t'ung, Fei and Chih-I, Chang. 1948. Earthbound China: a study of rural economy in Yunnan. London: Routledge & Kegan Paul, 1948.*).

韩格理 (Gary Hamilton) 是费孝通的《乡土中国》的主要译者，我们发表了他的《费孝通著作对西方社会科学家的启示》一文。他在文章中告知，当他于1984年第一次阅读《乡土中国》时，恰好在研究一个问题：尝试着去理解并描述中国“孝”的理念与古罗马“家父权”(*patria potestas*)制度的差异。在诸多做这种比较的西方学者中，马克斯·韦伯为最。他把“家父权”(*patria potestas*)和“孝”这对概念为中心与古代地中海社会与中国社会的父权体制等同化。韩格理认为韦伯的这种类比犯了一个类型学方面的错误。韩格理在发现费孝通发明的“差序格局”和“团体格局”概念²⁴及其对于中西方社会的理性类型的对比 (ideal-typical contrast) 后，认为这为重新理解西方社会指明了一条路径。通过费孝通的“差序格局”和“团体格局”这对概念，韩格理纠正了韦伯的观点²⁵，认为“家父权”制度可被视作“立法原则”的象征，这个原则可等同于费孝通提出的“团体格局”之概念；“孝道”规定人在角色安排下所必须履行的义务与责任，这个原则可等同于费孝通提出的“差序格局”之概念。之后，韩格理通过一系列实证研究支持了他的观点。

韩格理较之其他西方学者中对“家父权”(*patria potestas*) 和“孝”的比较研究显然更胜一筹。但是，韩格理片面地夸大了“孝”在中国社会文化中的作用。中国的家长为孩子取名时通常会把自己的期待放在孩子的名字中。费孝通本人的名字中有一个“孝”字，但他并不认为“孝”是中国社会结构和政治运作中的核心概念。根据他在《乡土中国》一书中的陈述，维系“差序格局”的是包括孝在内的一整套伦理道德观 (费孝通, 1985: 29–35)。而且，针对把西方和中国社会分别视为“法制社会”和“人治社会”的流行观点，费孝通提出了“礼治社会”的观点 (48–53)。费孝通在《乡土中国》中提出的这些核心理论观点，至今尚未被西方学术界所真正地理解和接受。这也许是为什么韩格理本人感到惊讶，他花费了这么多精力所翻译的此书在国外并没产生什么影响。

王斯福 (Stephan Feuchtwang) 的《社会自我主义与个体主义 — 一位西方汉学人类学家阅读费孝通“中西对比”观念的惊讶与问题》一文，最初是作者于2005年为祝贺费孝通学术生涯70周年和北京大学社会学与人类学所建所20周年而作。如果没有中国社会科学界的具有方法论意义的庆典仪式，就没有这篇文章，如果没有《中国比较研究》这个学术平台，这篇文章也不可能进入英语世界的主流学术话语圈。

在这篇文章里，王斯福将费孝通的“差序格局”和“团体格局”分别译为“social egoism (社会自我主义)”和“corporatism (法团主义)”，使英语世界的读者能将它们与自己已有的知识框架联系起来。基于《乡土中国》的素材，王斯福也做了几个比较研究的个案，如：费孝通与弗里德曼 (Freedman)、法团团体与小家族、圣人与神、同意权力 (consensual power) 及其结果，以及亲属制度研究的变化和中国的感情家庭。

除了上述比较研究之外，王斯福还将相关议题与《乡土中国》英译本的副标题“中国社会的基础”联系起来，从他提出的以下引人深思的问题即可明证

“如果西方国家通过共和革命，在同一个上帝的指引下从身份等级制度向个体主义民主转化，那么中国在经历了共和革命之后社会人的身份差异等级发生了什么变化？社会人怎样成为转型后中国政治与社会的基础？另外，中国在引进西方民主和个体主义的政治与理念之后会产生什么结果？”

胜雅律 (Harro von Senger) 将王斯福把“差序格局”这一难度很大的中文概念翻译为“社会自我主义social egoism”当作汉译英的一个范例。在与常向群关于费孝通学术贡献的对话中，韩格理指出，王斯福将“差序格局”译为“social egoism”，虽然从个人的角度概括了中国社会的特征，但是没能传达费先生这一概念中互动的维度。我同意这一观点。凯利·布朗 (Kerry Brown) 于2012年在伦敦经济学院给中国比较研究专业的硕士研究生的一次讲座中告知，韩格理翻译的《乡土中国》一书以及“差序格局”的概念有助于他的关于共产党的研究，他对共产党的高级领导人之间的中国特色的社会关系网的分析有别于其他学者的相关研究 (Hutton & Brown 2009)。

全面深入理解中国社会科学和知识的全球化进程中的超文化经验

除了倾力主要文章，我们也通过其他形式聚焦本期的主题：通过中国比较研究提炼社会科学概念并探讨中国的社会结构及其运作机理。本期发表了一篇由《中华读书报》的编辑于2010年费孝通百年华诞之际组织的关于费孝通学术贡献的对话，这是在韩格理与常向群之间进行的。在对话中，他们谈及了《乡土中国》英文版的几篇书评。其中一篇认为，在二十世纪九十年代花费如此精力翻译四十年代发表的作品是一种资源浪费。那么，我们今天用几期的篇幅来讨论费孝通的著述似乎更大的浪费。我在编者序谈到了本刊的具有跨越时空的特点。在《中国比较研究》发表的许多

²⁴ 韩格理与王政将“差序格局”和“团体格局”概念分别译为‘differential mode of association’ 和 ‘organizational mode of association’

²⁵ 在2013年于伦敦大学亚非学院召开的“韦伯与中国：文化、法律与资本主义”的国际大会上，沃尔夫冈·施鲁赫特 (Wolfgang Schluchter) 教授已经确认了这一点 (www.ccpn-global.com/cn/cms.php?artid=44&catid=63)..

论文几年前在中国大陆发表过，但从未在西方学术界发表过，“它们至今都很有新意和学术价值。尤其是对于处于非世界中心体系的社会科学的发展，并共建当今全球社会的知识体系更有着现实意义。”

尽管费孝通有八本著作²⁶是用英语发表的，总字数还不足其出版著作总量的三分之一，更何况其中三本是中国的出版社出版的，其中有两本的内容被收入芝加哥大学出版社出版的文集，尽管如此，其影响力在西方学术界甚微。在对话中，常向群介绍到，在费先生生命的最后15年中，他仍旧是一个多产的学者，其中大部分著作涉及理论。如果西方学者没有阅读费先生晚年的这些中文著述²⁷，如何能认为自己真正读懂了费孝通？此外，即使是翻译了《乡土中国》的韩格理，也忽略了费孝通在该书中概括的差序格局的运作机理这样重要的内容。我提及这一点，丝毫没有批评韩格理的才学之意，而是要说明把中文的社会科学著述翻译并推介到西方是非常困难的。这正是《中国比较研究》以及全球中国研究院的使命。

再者，在雷默 (Joshua Cooper Ramo) 于2004年发表《北京共识》以来，在国内外大量的关于“中国模式”的出版物的话语中，鲜有成果把费孝通的几种模式慎密周详地用来研究中国的发展模式²⁸，并在此基础上形成对党和国家政策、中国社会以及其与世界的关系等方面更好的理解。这种现象说明中国学者在西方的关于中国的热点研究的话语中需要寻找路径积极参与。《中国比较研究》尝试把过去的、现在的、中国的、国外的相关研究的碎片系统地缝合起来，比如通过对费孝通的研究的理论和方法论的梳理和介绍解，来更好地在全球语境下读懂中国与世界。

在对上述对话的评论中，柯兰君 (Bettina Gransow) 表示，韩格理翻译的《乡土中国》使她在与中国学生的课堂上讨论“费孝通情结”更容易了。她还察觉到了费孝通的差序格局和团体格局的概念与“多元一体格局”的联系，并指出，“如今，愈来愈有必要从全球视野在动态范式中去化解文化纠结，把越来越多的生活在该语境外的人考虑进来（正如克利福德·格尔茨曾经提出的）。”

在方法论意义上，近几十年来，本土学者研究本土社会的利与弊一直备受中国学者关注。柯兰君对本土学者研究本土社会，即中国人研究中国问题、欧洲人研究欧洲问题中的固有优势究竟何在的问题给与了解答。柯兰君认为费孝通以及他在北京大学的老师吴文藻都明白以下两种研究方法的区别，一种是在田野作业中对被研究者生活条件的关注及其产生的影响，另一种是一般性的自上而下的或从实验室走出去的贯彻他们自己方案。而西方学者一般没有注意到费孝通的田野作业方法中的这一特点，对她而言：

“费孝通的研究无疑是一大进步，无论是从与部落社会相对的农村研究（作为国家的一部分）角度，还是该研究将研究者和被研究者的亲近关系的纳入。这种研究者与被研究者的亲近关系在马林诺夫斯基自己的田野研究中是绝不可能产生的。基于他与“本土人”的距离，形成了他的研究对象，他发明的参与式观察方法碰到了一个不可逾越的障碍。”

在与韩格理的对话中，常向群公开了他阅读完费孝通著作的一个发现，费孝通在有生之年的最后两篇文章里，反复强调中华文明的秩序是建立在以“礼”为核心的儒家思想的基础之上的，费先生相信，克己的哲学有助于社会秩序的优化。

本期发表的余华所作的两篇书评均与“礼”有关。这两本书的书名分别为：纳维尔 (Robert C. Neville) 的《仪式与尊重：在比较语境下扩展中国哲学》和钟鸣旦 (Nicolas Standaert) 的《礼仪的交织：葬礼在中国和欧洲之间的文化交流》。在第一篇书评中，余华认为“纳维尔将荀子的‘礼’理解为习俗的符号，几乎渗透到了社会、政治、甚至私人生活的方方面面。”她同意霍尔与安乐哲的观点，认为礼是“中国文化的纹理，礼进而也定义了社会政治秩序。中国文化正是通过礼的语言来表达的。”(Hall and Ames 1998) 从实用的角度看，余华指出，纳维尔批判了美国基督教徒以宗教理念和社会正义发起的对穆斯林国家的战争其实有功利性的原因，因此，试图从儒家的礼仪和以仁为中心的价值观中来解释现代社会体系导致的不公平与罪恶，纳维尔说：

“礼仪使得文明的生活成为可能，没有好的礼，无论人们的目的或愿望是如何美好，文明的生活都是不可能的。”

余华的第二篇书评讨论的是明末清初中欧文化交流中的葬礼，恰好呼应了本期开篇发表的于硕的中欧相逢中的“跨文化生成性”一文。余华认为钟鸣旦的著作通过呈现有关传教士和中国教徒的葬礼实践文本探讨了中西文化的结合、矛盾、杂揉以及融合。她描述了在葬礼安排中的一个例子：

²⁶ 八本书均列入后面的“参考书目”。注意：费孝通的名字有四种表达方式：Fei HsiaoTung (韦氏拼音)、Fei Xiaotong (现代汉语拼音)、费孝通 (中文繁体字)和费孝通 (中文简体字)。

²⁷ 感谢方李莉教授编辑和出版了中英文两个版本的关于费孝通晚年关于全球化和文化自觉方面的文集。

²⁸ 如苏南模式、温州模式或珠江模式 (常向群 2014: 10–16页)

“作者首先将两块不同质料的布连结起来，勾勒和描述在两种文化相遇前的中国和欧洲的葬礼实践。在第一章，作者详细论述了正统儒家葬礼和民间结合了佛家和道家元素的葬礼实践，也就是说在基督教进入到中国之前，儒家葬礼已不是一块同质同色的布块了，而是编织着佛家和道家礼仪实践的经纬线的混色纺织品。”

如果读者对此书兴趣的话，请阅读原著。我想补充的是，华生 (Watson) 在他和罗友枝 (Rawski) 主编的《帝国晚期与近代中国的死亡仪式》一书的前言中指出：“中国政府在控制来世的信仰方面无能为力” (1988:11页)。本人拙著《关系抑或礼尚往来？》支持了这个观点，即死亡仪式以及其他各类重要的礼仪是理解中国社会是如何操作之关键：

“‘礼尚-往来’的研究可以说是对本书开头借用华生提出的问题‘是什么使中国社会聚合在一起’的回应。美国哈佛大学著名人类学家、阎云翔的博导华生教授的这个问题的出版年代为1988年 (James L. Watson, 1988, 第3页)。我强调这个时间的目的是为了指出，这个问题的思考早于1989年13。此后，苏联和东欧国家的社会主义制度解体，而中国政府却在许多西方国家的制裁下坚持自己的立场，领导着中国社会深入经济和社会改革。随后，‘是什么使中国社会聚合在一起’的问题不断地在经济、国际关系以及中国研究等领域被提起。中国农村居民社会支持安排和‘礼尚-往来’的研究从社会学和人类学的角度回应了这个问题。” (2010: 461页)

最后，我将介绍一下本期与《社科汉语研究》相关的内容，因为它主要是基于《中国比较研究》的资源拓展出来的成果。我们有四类读者群：纯英语读者、纯汉语读者、懂英汉双语的中英专家学者欲通过阅读双语进行深入研究者、以及学习英语的华人和学习汉语的非华人想在社会科学语境中学习英语或汉语者。“社科汉语”包括“阅读”和“翻译”两部分，内容由在英国的大学里教授汉语语言或翻译的资深语言学家用中文写成。

阅读部分有中级和高级水平之分，除阅读文章外，还有词组或短语并有拼音和英文解释。素材来自本期发表的文章，如宣力的“水圈和干草 (中级水平)”和宋连谊的“中国地图与拉斐尔壁画 (高级水平)”，均取材于韩格理的《费孝通著作对西方社会科学家的启示？》一文，这些读物和其中的问题是阅读和理解原文的有益的辅助工具。

翻译部分包括“汉译英”和“英译汉”两部分。其中有一些英文句子或小段落作为分析之用。冯东宁的《哲学的翻译和翻译的哲学：谈社会科学中的英汉翻译的问题》一文是基于本刊发表的两篇与“礼”相关的书评而作。冯东宁认为，孔子的“仁”通常有两种译法，“humaneness”和“good”，因此，柏拉图的“idea of the good”或“form of the good”被译为“仁之理念”或“仁之形式”。但是，孔子的“仁”并不是对等于西方哲学中的“goodness”，西方哲学中的“good”概念是抽象并且是模糊的，而孔子的“仁”则是有其具体内容的。他进而指出：

“‘仁’的语义定义在英文中的表达可谓广泛，其中主要的包括 *kindness*, *benevolence*, *goodness*, *compassion*, *social conscience*, *charity*, *charitableness*, *humanity*, *philanthropism*, *generosity*, *magnanimity*, *liberality*, *beneficence* 等等，都似乎沾边，也都不尽然，且没有哪一个可以传递‘仁’的要素，例如，孝 (*filial piety*)、悌 (*respect for elder brothers*)、忠 (*loyalty*)、恕 (*sympathy*)、礼 (*ritual / etiquette*)、知 (*knowledge*)、勇 (*gallantry*)、恭 (*humility*)、宽 (*generosity*)、信 (*honesty*)、敏 (*diligence*)、惠 (*charity*) 等。”

此例说明，将汉字中的一个“仁”字恰到好处地翻译并介绍到英文世界具有很大的挑战性。《中国比较研究》提供一个平台，我们在此用一个个的字、词和观点等打造智识的砖瓦 (*intellectual bricks*)，搭建人类的知识大厦；并用知识全球化的力量应对全球性问题、参与全球的社会建设。

总之，《中国比较研究》努力一方面从事高质量的学术和知识产品的生产包括发表论文和书评以及其他出版物；另方面通过中国比较研究会的研究项目和活动紧密联系现实生活，并鼓励比较的、跨学科、跨机构、跨国家的，和与政府、各实际工作部门多元合作的方法，把中国纳入亚洲和全球的背景下作比较性的研究。再将研究成果积淀下来，通过《中国比较研究》和其他出版物等全球公共产品，服务全球学术社区，造益全球公共社会。

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中国比较研究论题例举

中国比较研究是对中国研究的一种独特视角, 覆盖的领域比较广泛。以下列举王斯福教授于2006年创办中国比较研究硕士学位的核心课程的20个论题, 仅供参考。

1. 西方主义和东方主义²⁹
2. 文明：中心、外围、等级

²⁹ 英文版已经增加到30个主题了。

3. 世界系统
4. 长期的历史和政治经济比较
5. 经济和人口转变
6. 饥荒和现代国家
7. 国家的资格和民族独立
8. 革命和冷战之后
9. 现代化项目
10. 改革、种族和自我的技术
11. 农村与城市的联系和经济关系的自由化
12. 城市地区
13. 家庭，性别和现代化
14. 产权
15. 消费主义
16. 学校和意识形态
17. 公民社会
18. 民主，法律和政治改革
19. 环境政治
20. 抗议与社会运动

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《中餐的全球化》吴燕和、张展鸿 合编, 檀香山: 夏威夷大学出版社2002年版 / 书评作者: 陈奕麟

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《礼仪的交织：葬礼在中国和欧洲之间的文化交流》，钟鸣旦著, 西雅图和伦敦: 华盛顿出版社 2008年版 / 书评作者: 余华

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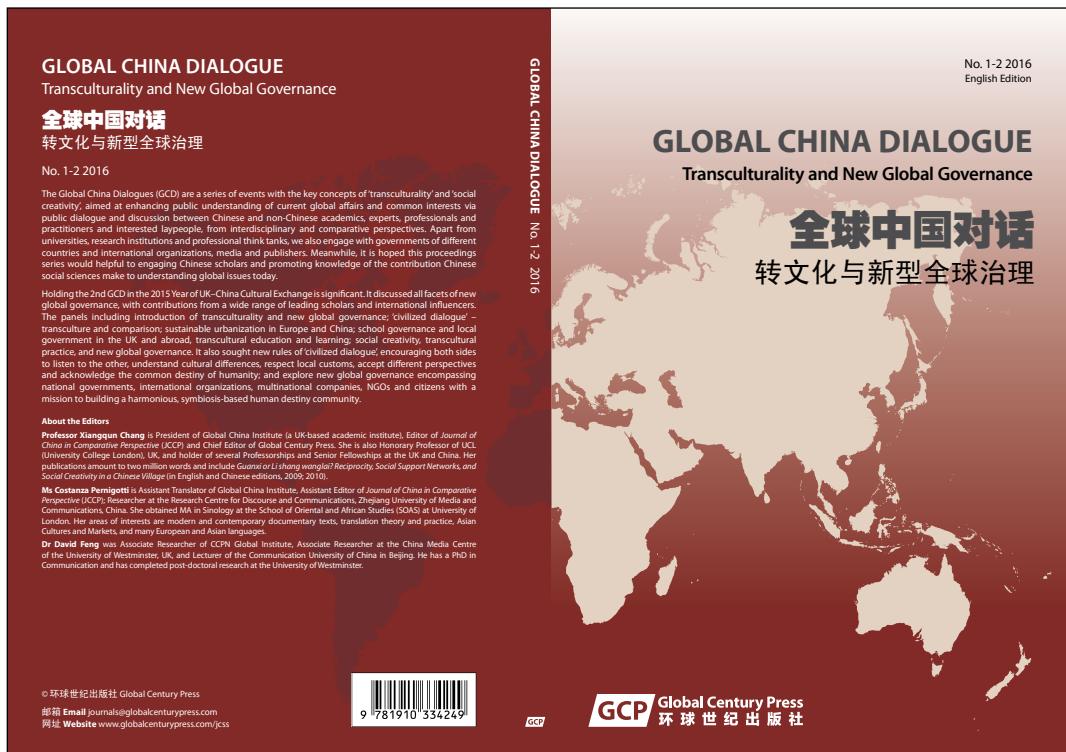
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《全球中国对话文集》系列辑刊简介

Edited by Xiangqun Chang, Costanza Pernigotti and David Feng



This is an example of Global China Dialogue Proceedings (Vol. 1-2, 2016)

全球中国对话系列文集及其主编简介

《全球中国对话文集》系列简介

《全球中国对话文集》尽可能收集了每次对话的内容，包括主持/评议者、演讲或发言、问答环节的文字，也包括每个版块的参与者、参会者、会上参与和会下交流的图片。希望这种图文并茂的形式能把动态的对话完整地保留下来，供不能与会的感兴趣的读者参考。

本集主编简介

常向群教授，全球中国研究院院长，《中国比较研究》主编，环球世纪出版社总编。她还是英国伦敦大学学院荣誉教授，英国和中国多所大学客座教授或兼职研究员。发表的中英文著述约200余万字，包括《礼尚往来：江村互惠、社会支持网与社会创造研究》（英汉两个版本，2009和2010年）。

裴可诗女士，全球中国研究院助理翻译，《中国比较研究》助理编辑；中国浙江传媒学院话语与传播研究中心研究人员。伦敦大学亚非学院汉学硕士。主要兴趣包括现代和当代的中文非文学文本、翻译理论和实验翻译、亚洲市场与文化、以及欧洲和亚洲多国语言。

冯琰博士，曾为全球中国比较研究会副研究员、英国威斯敏斯特大学中国传媒中心副研究员、中国传媒大学讲师；传播学博士，并在威斯敏斯特大学完成博士后的研究工作。

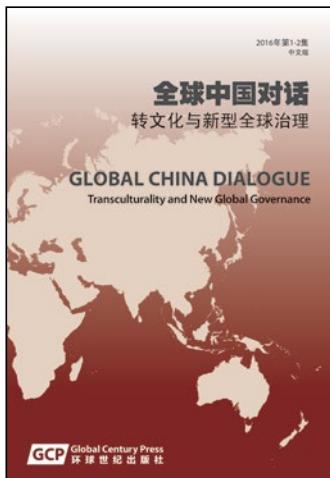
本集主持/评论者和演讲嘉宾（按字母顺序排列）

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《全球中国对话文集》

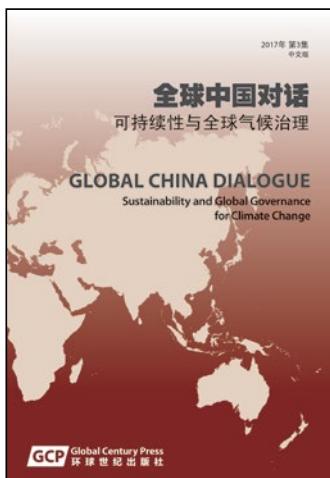
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《转文化与全球治理》



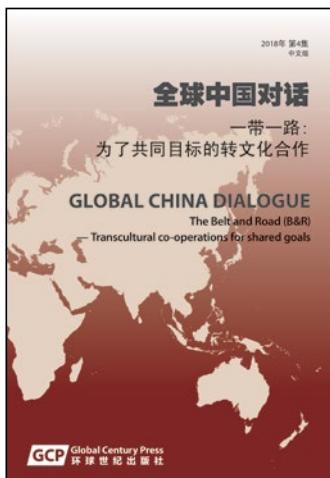
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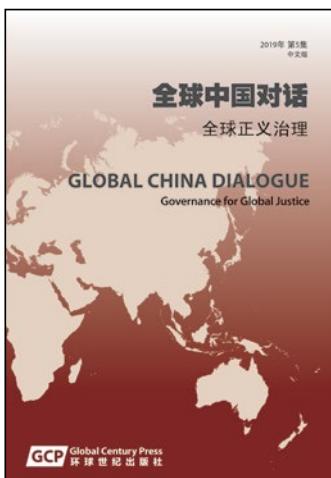
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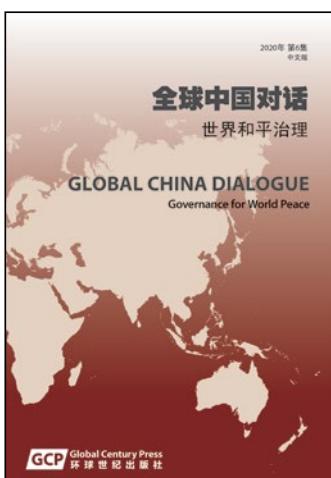
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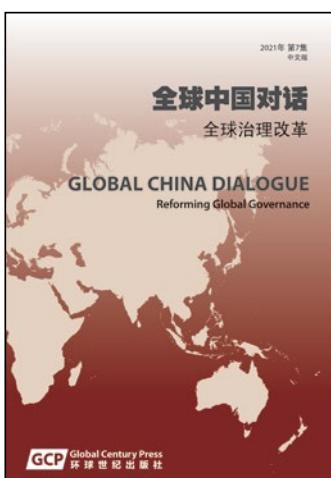
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十、晚宴及全球中国学术院创院活动

全球中国研究院（前身为全球中国比较研究会和全球中国研究院），是基于英国的独立的全球性院士制机构，鼓励在社会科学和人文领域对中国进行综合性研究，其以语言为基础的比较和全球视角旨在增加人类知识的总和。它还鼓励参与全球社会建设及其治理。所有这一切都体现在其学术和社会双重使命中，通过学术研究的传播、知识转化、社会咨询和公众参与来实现的。

全球中国研究院正在注册从一般的公益性机构升级为英国公益联合组织机构（CIO）。其治理结构基于信托人委员会，负有根据慈善法运营组织的法律责任，并负责监控风险并在风险发生时采取适当的行动减少损失。全球中国研究院拥有附属贸易公司——环球世纪出版社（见第 IX 部分），它主要承载着学术院的学术使命，体现在出版的学术期刊和丛书中，其社会使命主要是通过全球中国对话系列（见第 I 部分）得以体现。

全球中国学术院信托人委员会

- 常向群教授，英国皇家艺术院院士，全球中国学术院院长和创院院士；伦敦大学学院荣誉教授(2015-20); 南开大学特聘教授
- 程原博士，英国罗盛咨询公司大中华区董事总经理，总公司董事会成员兼咨询和金融服务部首席执行官
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全球中国学术院理事会

全球中国研究院理事会由对全球背景下的中国研究有明确兴趣的杰出人士组成。理事会将在全球中国学院中发挥关键作用，因为它不仅将在学术院迈向下一发展阶段及以后的过程中为其提供建议和指导，还将以多种方式发挥积极作用，包括招募学术院的新院士，提高学术院的形象和声誉，推荐文章在环球世纪出版社的期刊上发表，推荐并提交书籍在环球世纪社出版出版，为全球中国对话推荐主题和演讲者等等。

主席

- 托尼·麦肯勒里 Tony McEnergy (兰卡斯特大学；英国社科院), 主席
- 李强 (清华大学), 中方主席
- 李嵬 (伦敦大学教育学院), 非执行主席
- 张晓东 (南京财经大学创新创业研究院院长；敏捷智库), 中方非执行主席

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前荣誉院长 (2021年12月10日荣休)

- 马丁·阿尔布劳 Martin Albrow 教授, 英国社会科学院院士, 威尔士大学荣休教授; 德国波恩大学凯特汉堡高级研究中心“法律与文化”非常驻高级研究员; 英国社会学会前会长; 全球中国学术院前荣誉院长

全球中国学术院院士是来自全球的杰出的学者, 他们的专业和知识将能为全球中国学术院提供尽可能最好的建议和指导。他们还将能贡献于环球世纪出版社的出版以及全球中国对话系列论坛。目前, 我们正在制定我们将在近期使用的院士推荐指南。

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- 玛诺拉扬·莫汉迪 Monoranjan Mohanty 教授, 印度社会发展委员会荣休教授, 中国研究所前所长, 《社会变革》编辑
- 大卫·帕金 David Parkin 教授, 英国学术院院士, 牛津大学万灵学院院士, 牛津大学人类学和博物馆人种学前负责人; 伦敦大学亚非研究学院荣休教授。
- 罗兰 Laurence Roulleau-Berger 教授, 法国国家科学研究中心主任, 里昂高等师范学院(ENS Lyon)教授

- 查尔斯·桑普福德 Charles Sampford 教授，澳大利亚格里菲斯大学道德、治理和法律研究院院长
- 柯兰君 Bettina Gransow-van Treeck 教授，德国柏林自由大学东亚研究所东亚研究所社会学教授
- 沃尔夫冈·图伯特 Wolfgang Teubert 教授，伯明翰大学英语语言学系荣休教授；英国《国际语料库语言学》期刊创始编辑
- 彼得·凡·德·维尔 Peter van der Veer 教授，德国马克斯·普朗克宗教与族群多样性研究所前所长、乌特勒支大学杰出的荣休教授
- 许成钢教授，香港大学名誉教授；英国帝国理工学院和伦敦政治经济学院客座教授
- 朱光磊教授，中国南开大学副校长；中国政治学会副会长

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 - 为去伦敦市中心免费提供在附近的地铁站往返接送服务
 - 使用全球中国学术院的图书馆，该图书馆拥有约6,000本关于中国、中国比较研究、全球研究以及社会科学和人文学科的书籍
 - 陪同在距客房几分钟步程的冰川时期的橡树林中徒步
 - 陪同在距客房几分钟步程的高尔夫球场打球并招待在会所免费用餐，之后可在客房的单人按摩浴缸、按摩椅或红外线桑拿浴室放松身心

创院活动（见第15页）

联系我们

我们提供多种联系方式，如访问我们的网站、打电话或发送电子邮件随时与您联系。

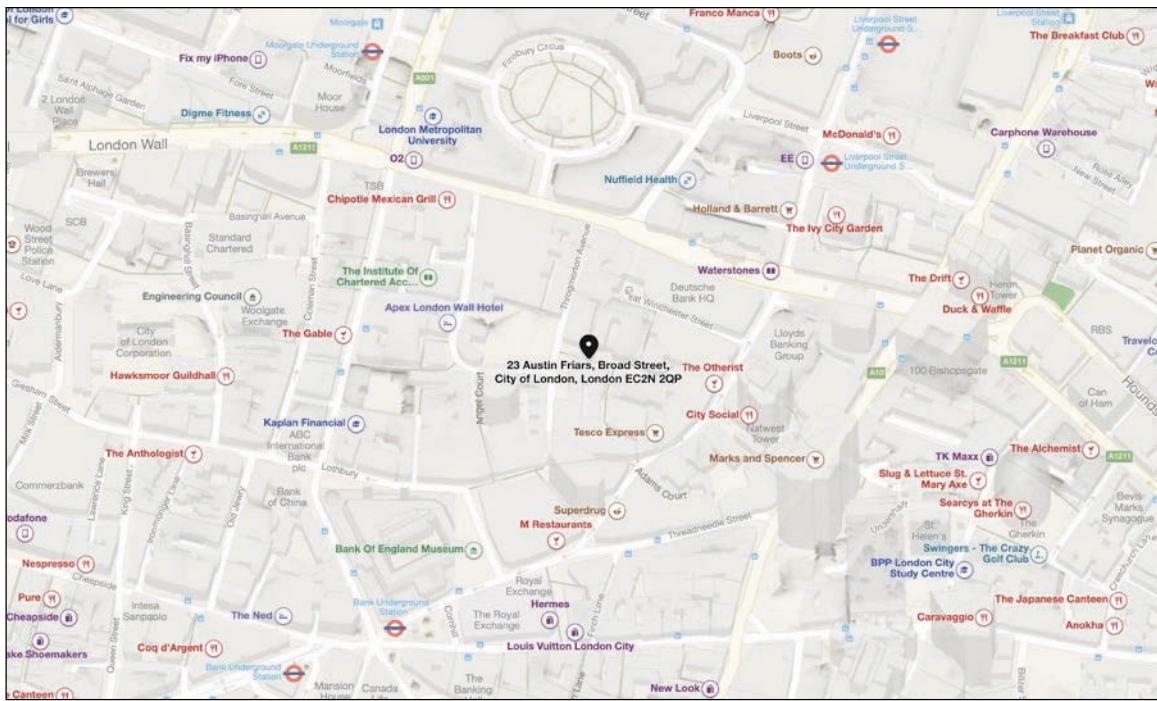
电话: (+44) 20 8906 8798

邮箱: info@gca-uk.org

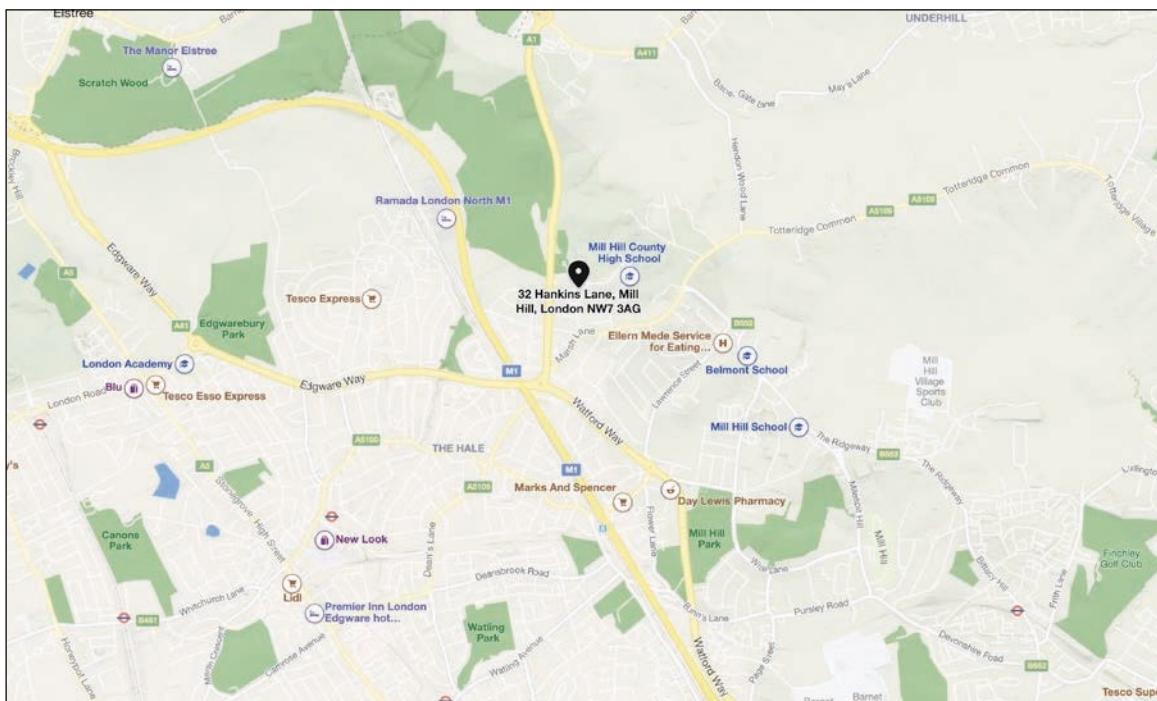
网址: <https://new.gca-uk.org/contact>

近期将开通 LinkedIn、Twitter 和 Facebook。

地址 (办公室): 23 Austin Friars, London EC2N 2QP, UK



地址 (图书馆): 32 Hankins Lane, London NW7 3AG, UK



十一、温馨提示、注册与联系

1. 温馨提示

- 1) 为保障论坛顺利进行，请与会代表遵守会议作息时间及各项规定。
- 2) 会议期间，未经会务组批准，不得在会场召开新闻发布会，不得散发图书资料、推销商品。
- 3) 会议地点在伦敦市区，与会代表请遵守相关法律及相关规定，注意人身及财物安全。
- 4) 会议期间，敬请将手机设为振动或关闭，以便会议顺利进行。
- 5) 会议议程排得很满。务必严格遵守时间，以确保每位发言者若干分钟时间以及规定的问答环节时间。
- 6) 语言为英汉双语。虽然我们不提供同传，但我们在问答环节提供交传，为全部发言提供英汉双语的文字和标题的PPT演示。
- 7) 免责声明：演讲者姓名，主题和时间在印刷时是正确的。然而，在发生意外情况时，主办单位有权更改或删除相关内容的权利。
- 8) 全球中国对话所有的接待、登记、书刊展位、茶歇和午餐均在 Entrance Hall and the Gallery。
- 9) 展台上的期刊和书籍均为陈列品，请勿拿走。我们在会议期间不卖书刊，但是会提供订单，欢迎需要多少拿多少。
- 10) 抵达伦敦前后若需帮助请与会务组联系：常向群教授 07910716068; 李伯一博士 07867380271。

2. 注册

费用

- 1) 免费: <https://gca-uk.org/event-registration-free>
 - 主办单位、支持单位和赞助单位各3张门票（请注明您代表的是哪个单位）
 - 为组织和操办第七届全球中国对话提供帮助的志愿者
- 2) £200 <https://gca-uk.org/event-registration-200>

截至日期：2021年1月30日

3. 联系人：戴浩光先生和李霞女士

电话：+44 20 8906 8798

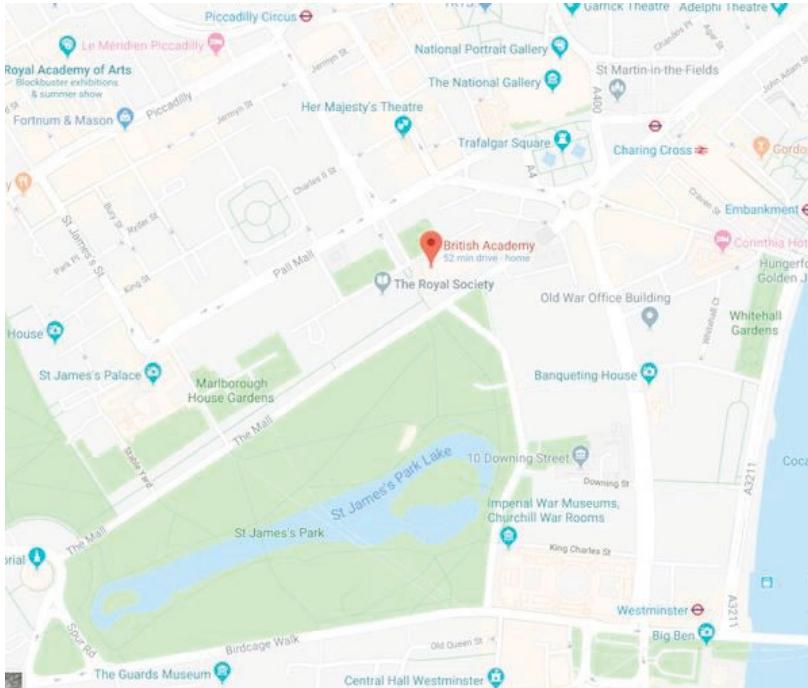
邮箱：dialogue@gca-uk.org

网站：<http://gca-uk.org/dialogue>

Eventbrite:

十二、地址与地图

第七届全球中国对话



时间: 8:30-22:00
10 December 2021

地址:

The Wolfson Auditorium
The British Academy
10-11 Carlton House Terrace
London SW1Y 5AH

地铁:

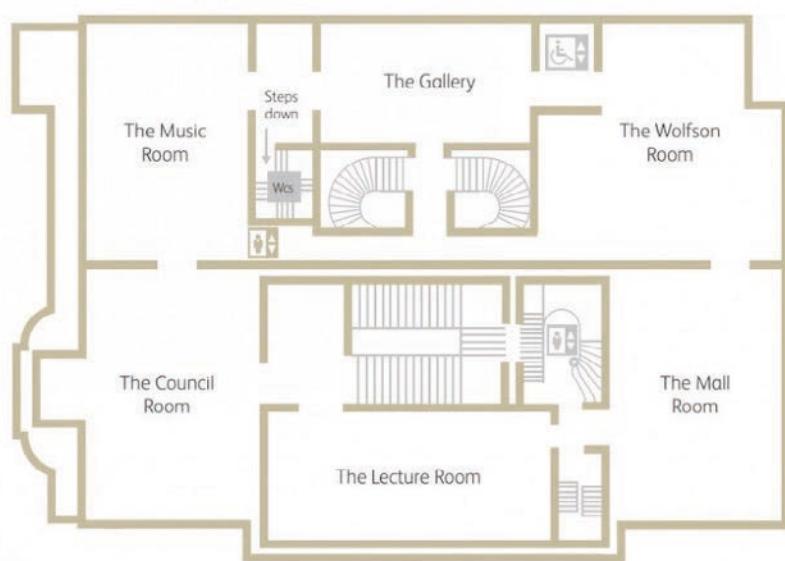
- 1) Charing Cross
(Cockspur Street exit)
- 2) Piccadilly Circus
(Lower Regent Street exit)

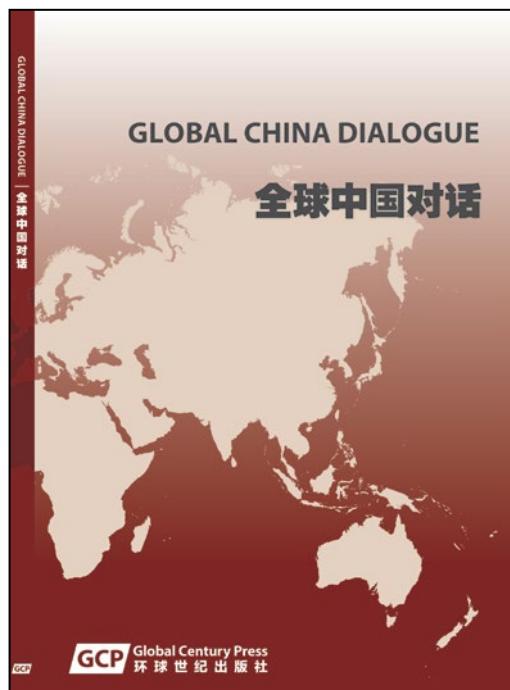
公交:

Piccadilly Circus
Lower Regent Street
Haymarket
Trafalgar Square

英国学术院二楼平面图

<https://10-11cht.com/rooms>





The Global China Dialogue series (GCDs) forum were conceived in 2014 as a series of seven annual events that would ideally culminate in proposals for the reform of global governance.

The 7th Global China Dialogue (GCD VII), with the theme 'Reforming Global Governance', will be held on 10th December 2021. This is the planned culmination of a series that began in 2014 with the aim of bringing together scholars and practitioners from China and the rest of the world to exchange their insights into the problems that challenge human existence on our planet today. Our aim is to yield proposals for the reform of global governance based on these insights.

We consider global governance in the broadest sense to cover the worldwide ordering of society to enable the peoples of the world to meet existential challenges, and to give the chance for human beings everywhere to lead fulfilling lives. China's 'community of a shared future for mankind' also provided the world with a similar vision. Our panels of discussants from China and other countries will be invited to examine four areas of strategic significance for realizing these or, indeed, any visions for the governance of human society at this time of crisis.

GCD 7 consists of four sessions.

- **Transformations: Society and Environment**
- **Digital Security and Geopolitics.**
- **Personal Identity, Cultural Identities, State and Corporation**
- **Reforming the Institutions**

The launch of Global China Academy (GCA), as well as the launch of a new book and two journals, will take place at the 7th Global China Dialogue. The Academy's academic mission is reflected in its academic journals and book series that are published by Global Century Press (GCP), and its social mission is demonstrated through the Global China Dialogue series.

自2014年以来，遵循全球中国对话论坛创办之初的愿景，我们成功地举办了五届对话，为进入全球治理改革的高潮奠定了基础。

主题为"全球治理改革"的第七届全球中国对话将于2021年12月10日在英国学术院举行。这是创办于2014年的规划中的系列对话的高潮，旨在汇集来自中国和世界其他地区的学者和从业者，就当今地球上挑战人类生存的问题交流各自的见解。根据这些见解我们将提出全球治理改革的建议。

我们认为，全球治理涵盖全球社会秩序，从最广义上讲，使世界各国人民能够应对生存挑战，并给世界各地的人类带来过上充实生活的机会。中国的"人类命运共同体"的倡议也为世界提供了类似的愿景。我们邀请来自中国和其他国家的嘉宾参与四个版块的讨论，探讨在危机时刻如何实现对人类社会这些具有战略意义及其相关领域的治理。

第七届全球中国对话由四个版块构成：

- **转型：社会与环境**
- **数字安全和地缘政治**
- **个人身份认同、文化身份认同、国家与合作**
- **机构改革**

全球中国学术院创院和新书及新刊创刊将在第七届全球中国对话中举办。全球中国学术院的学术使命主要体现在环球世纪出版社出版的学术期刊和系列丛书中；其社会使命体现在全球中国系列论坛中。