



**SEIZING A UNIQUE
OPPORTUNITY**
中国的伟大机会

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- I am grateful for this chance to express my very deep concern about the decisions China is making with respect to agriculture and rural development. I look to China with hope that it may lead the world toward ecological civilization. But I greatly fear that China may make a fateful decision about agriculture and rural development that will preclude any possibility of itself becoming an ecological civilization. I desperately hope that China ' s commitment to becoming an ecological civilization will override its commitment to rapid modernization. If it makes that choice, it may yet lead the world, indeed, save it.

- 中国当前的农业决策和关于农村发展的决定，将是影响成千上万中国人命运的决策，也是影响世界未来走向的决策。我衷心地希望中国可以引领世界走向生态文明。中国政府对建设生态文明的郑重承诺，以及在生态文明建设上所取得的成就，我为之感奋，但同时也非常担心中国做出的农业和农村发展决策，会阻碍中国实现生态文明的可能性。我迫切希望中国对现代化的热衷让位于对生态文明的建设。假如中国做出如此决策，她将领导世界，确切地说，是拯救世界。

- In the literature of the ancient Hebrew people, Moses is the greatest hero. More than three thousand years ago, he led the ancient ancestors of the Jews out of slavery in Egypt and established them in the land we now call Israel/Palestine. As they prepared to settle, he laid before them two choices. One was to adopt the way of thought and life common to the peoples who lived all around them. That was the easy way, the way they would take if they made no collective decision to define their own future. But Moses told them that this was the choice of Death. And his judgment receives some support from the fact that none of these other people survived.
- 在希伯来人的文献中，摩西是最伟大的英雄。三千多年前，他带领犹太人的祖先离开了埃及的奴隶制度，并将他们安置在现称之为以色列或巴勒斯坦的土地上。在人们准备定居的时候，他给了他们两个选择：一个是因循守旧，接受生活在他们身边的人们的思维方式和生活方式。这很简单，如果他们对于未来目标没有集体做出明确决定的话，那么他们就会采取这种方式。但是，摩西告诉他们，这是选择死亡。而且，事实也支持他的判断，这些人无一幸免。

- **Moses outlined another possibility. It included particular agricultural and economic practices.**
- 摩西给出的另一选择是独辟蹊径，这包括选择特殊的农业和经济实践。
- **That decision introduced new possibilities into the world. The descendants of those who followed Moses created both Islam and Christianity. And to this day, the Jews also survive and flourish. In their unique circumstances of a band of escaped slaves returning to the land of their ancestors, the Hebrews had a unique opportunity. They seized it.**
- 这另一个选择给世界带来了新的可能。跟随摩西的人们的后代创造了伊斯兰教和基督教，直到今天，犹太人依然繁荣昌盛地生活着。在独特的历史境遇中，希伯来人只有唯一的机会，他们抓住了。

- I believe that the choice of rural development policy by China today has the same fundamental character. I will state it bluntly. The modernization of agriculture, practiced all over the world and recommended by the experts, is, quite literally, the choice of death. I wish I could say that the alternative insures life, but I cannot. However, I can and will say, with deep conviction, that it provides the only hope for life.

- 我相信，中国的农村发展政策在今天有着同样根本的性质。我会坦率地阐述这一点。毫不夸张地说，尽管全世界都在践行农业现代化，专家们也力推农业现代化，但这却是选择死亡。我希望我能说，存在另一种选择，它能够确保我们生存，但是我不能。然而，出于深刻的信念，我却可以说，这另一种选择带给我们唯一的生存希望。

Choosing Death 选择死亡

- I realize this is strong language. I wish it were an exaggeration. But it is not. Let us consider realistically, without pretense, the situation in which humanity now finds itself.
- 我知道这是很强烈的语言，也希望这是夸大之词，然而，却不是。如果客观地审视人类今天所处的境况，我们就会发现，生态危机的脚步在一步步逼近。

Choosing Death 选择死亡

- I will focus on climate change. We have already set in motion irreversible changes that have put an end to the favorable natural context of the past ten thousand years. Even if we stopped putting carbon in the atmosphere tomorrow, the glaciers would continue melting, methane would be released into the atmosphere in dangerous quantities, and the ocean level would rise
- 以气候变化为例。全球气候变暖已不可逆地发生了，它将断送上万年来良好的自然环境。即使我们明天就停止向大气排放碳，冰川也依然会继续融化、危险数量的甲烷也仍然会被释放到大气中、海平面也同样会升高。

Choosing Death 选择死亡

- This means that vast areas of delta and low lying coastal lands, now immensely productive and densely populated, will be submerged by the sea. Hundreds of millions of people will have to seek new homes. The rivers dependent on the glaciers, including the Yellow River and the Yangtze, will run only intermittently. Storms will be more intense and destructive. Both floods and droughts will increase.
- 这意味着大面积的三角洲和沿海低洼的土地将会被海水淹没，这些地区，正是如今具有极大生产力、拥有密集人口的地方。成千上万的人将成为生态难民，不得不背井离乡寻找新的家园，包括黄河和长江在内的依赖于冰川的河流，都将会断流或者时断时续地流淌，暴风雨将更加猛烈、更具破坏性，洪水和干旱都会增加。

Choosing Death 选择死亡

- I hope I am overstating the case, but I think in fact that the situation will be worse than this alone indicates. That movements of hundreds of millions of people will be peaceful is a wonderful hope, but it is probably not realistic. Resource wars have already begun. China is competing for control of land in Africa with the earlier colonial powers there. Starving Africans may not accept this exploitation of their resources by others without violence. In the United States, the only place where there is realistic planning is the Department of Defense, and its realism consists of figuring out how to deflect as much of the suffering as possible on other people.
- 我希望这是夸大其词,然而事实可能比这更糟糕。在不久的将来,唯一现实的希望是:人类这种自我戕害的速度会放缓。否则,无论农村发展政策如何,我们都将面临世界末日。但我仍然希望,即使在我们自己共同招致的不利环境下,大部分人依然能够活下来。

Choosing Death 选择死亡

- Perhaps you now understand why I say that the choice of modernization of agriculture will be the choice of death. Modernization is the substitution of fossil fuels for human and animal labor. Obviously modernization of agriculture would involve an enormous increase in the use of fossil fuels. If this were allowed to continue, it would counter all efforts to reduce the carbon dumped into the atmosphere globally and thus threaten an end to the human species. Alternately, human beings will come to their senses and ban any further use of fossil fuels in agriculture. If at that time China's agriculture is based on these fuels, production will collapse. A nation already hungry will starve.
- 也许你现在明白，为什么我说，选择农业现代化是选择死亡。现代化是用化石燃料替代人类劳动和动物劳动。显然，农业现代化需要大幅增加化石燃料的使用。如果允许这样继续下去，它将摧毁为了减少全球碳排放的所有努力，进而威胁人类生存。或者，人类会回心转意，禁止在农业中进一步使用任何化石燃料。如果那时中国的农业是基于这些燃料，生产将会崩溃。一个饥肠辘辘的民族将会饿殍遍野。

Choosing Death 选择死亡

- The fact that choosing to increase dependence on oil is foolish is the most obvious reason not to industrialize agriculture. However, it is not the only one. Even if there were an inexhaustible supply of oil, and even if its use had no deleterious consequences, industrial agriculture is a bad choice.
- 选择更依赖石油是愚蠢的，这个事实是不让农业走向工业化（产业化）最明显的理由。然而，这并不是唯一的理由。即使有取之不尽用之不竭的石油，即使使用石油没有不良后果，农业产业化依然是个糟糕的选择。

Choosing Death 选择死亡

- First, it is unsustainable. It kills and erodes the soil. It depends on finding ever new poisons for insects and weeds, an effort that will eventually fail.
- 首先，它是不可持续的。它会扼杀并侵蚀土壤，它依赖于找到新的杀虫剂和除草药，这样的努力终将失败。
- Second, it reduces the variety of species in ways that reduce the ability to adapt to changes.
- 第二，它会减少物种多样性，因为它降低了物种适应变化的能力。

Choosing Death 选择死亡

- **Third, it has disastrous unintended consequences such as the collapse of bee colonies with the resulting threat to pollination.**
- **第三，它会引起意想不到的灾难，诸如蜂群的瓦解，以及由此导致的授粉威胁。**
- **Fourth, the food produced in this way is far less healthful.**
- **第四，这种方式生产的食品是不健康的。**

Choosing Death 选择死亡

- Fifth, the shift from small scale agriculture to agribusiness requires a vast movement of population and causes massive social upheaval. It would probably lead to vast unemployment and it certainly intensifies the alienation of people from the natural world.
- 第五，从小型农业转向农业综合企业需要迁移大量人口，这会
引起巨大的社会动荡，很可能导致大量失业，也必然会加剧人
与自然的疏远。
- In short the industrialization of agriculture expresses modern
alienation from nature and moves society just the opposite direction
from ecological civilization.
- 总之，农业的工业化是现代人对自然的疏离，它对社会的推动
方向恰恰与生态文明相反。

Choosing Death 选择死亡

- One may wonder how it has been foisted upon so much of the world when it does so much damage.
- 有人可能想知道，农业的工业化或工业化农业有这么多伤害，那么它为什么还如此盛行？

Choosing Death 选择死亡

- The answer is that it is supported by the modernist triumph of economism, that is, the ideology of departments of economics in capitalist countries. In a world where real human values are given no role in forming policies, only wealth and power count, and the power is that of the rich. In this world, it is wealth above all that is powerful; so the distinction amounts to little. The modern economic system, supported by modern economics, concentrates wealth more and more in the hands of those who are already wealthy. Marx certainly understood this. Surely a Marxist country does not have to follow the dictates of this ideology.
- 答案是，现代经济主义的胜利支持它，这种经济主义是资本主义的国家意识形态。在资本主义体系中，形成政策时，真正的人类价值无法发挥作用，只有财富和权力是有价值的，而权力只是富人的权力。现代经济学支持的现代经济体系，将财富越来越集中在那些已经富有的人手中。马克思当然明白这一点，所以马克思主义国家自然可以不按照这种意识形态的规则运行。

Choosing Death 选择死亡

- Sometimes the idea that industrialized agriculture is the most “productive” is taken to mean that it produces more food. People argue that as food becomes scarce in relation to population, we must produce as much as possible and conclude that this means we need to industrialize agriculture. But this would be true only if labor were scarce. Where there are enough workers, as much or more can be produced by small farms, even organic ones, as by factory farming. As long as labor is available, the move to industrialize agriculture benefits only the rich.
- 工业化农业的辩护者喜欢说，工业化农业“最富有成效”，能生产更多的食物。人们认为，人口问题导致食物变得稀缺，因此我们必须尽可能地生产，并得出结论：这意味着我们需要工业化农业。但是，只有在劳动力匮乏的情况下，这才是真的。只要有足够的人工，小农场，即使是有有机小农场，也可以和工业化农业生产的一样多，甚至更多。工业化农业的举措只会使富人受益。

Choosing Life 选择生存

- Choosing life requires much more than simply not choosing death. Maintaining peasant agriculture in China makes it possible to envision developments toward an authentic ecological civilization. In its present form it is not an ecological civilization. Preserving it does not guarantee that it will develop in a healthy direction. It might mean only a little postponement of death.
- 选择生存需要的，比仅仅不选择死亡所需要的多得多。在中国保持传统农业，使得向真正的生态文明发展是可以想象的。在其现有形式中，它还不是生态文明。保存传统农业并不能保证它会沿着健康的方向发展，可能仅仅意味着推迟了死亡。

Choosing Life 选择生存

- I will begin by recognizing the relevance of an argument for mechanization of some aspects of agriculture. Ever since horticulture developed into agriculture, a large portion of farming has been done by involuntary labor. Often the workers are slaves or serfs. At other times they are paid, but they do this work only because it is the only way they can survive. The work itself is not only boring but backbreaking. Machinery can relieve human beings of this kind of work and reduce the motivation of some to force others to engage in painful labor.
- 我承认，关于农业某些方面的机械化的论据是适当的。自从园艺发展为农业，农业的大部分已经由非自愿劳动完成。在地里干活的人往往是奴隶或农奴，他们没有薪水，做这项工作，仅仅因为这是他们唯一的生存途径。工作本身不仅无聊，而且非常辛苦。机械可以减轻人类的这种工作，也减少强迫他人从事痛苦劳动的动机。

Choosing Life 选择生存

- This is true, and it is important. We should not suppose that the alternative to industrialized agriculture precludes some use of machines as long as fuel is available to run them. It does preclude dependence upon these aids. The goal should be to reduce drudgery to the minimum, but mechanization is not the only way of doing this. Simply having small, family-owned, diversified farms already greatly reduces drudgery in comparison with large plantations.
- 这是真的，而且很重要。只要有燃料使之运转，我们就不应该假设生态文明视野下的农业不使用机器。应该将苦差事减少到最低，但机械化并不是实现这一目标的唯一方法。与大型种植园相比，仅仅拥有小型的、家庭所有的、多元化的农场就已大大减少了单调的苦工。

Choosing Life 选择生存

- One of my special heroes, Wes Jackson, has given his life to developing perennial grains that are as productive as the annuals on which we now depend. With perennials, plowing is no longer needed. If these are grown in polycultures, the need for insecticides and herbicides will be greatly reduce. Obviously the need for drudgery will also be much less. This can be an enormous contribution to an ecological civilization.
- 我的好朋友，美国土地研究院院长韦斯·杰克逊，开发了多年生的农作物，与我们现在所依赖的一年生作物同样多产。有了多年生作物，就不再需要耕地。如果这些多年生作物以混种的方式生长，对杀虫剂和除草剂的需要将会大大减少。显然，需要的苦差事也会少得多。这可能是对生态文明的一个巨大贡献。

Choosing Life 选择生存

- Jackson has developed one highly productive perennial grain similar to wheat, and he is working in China on a perennial version of upland rice. If China is serious about becoming an ecological civilization, it will support and expand these efforts.
- 杰克逊已经开发了一个类似于小麦的高产的常年作物，他正在中国研究旱稻的常年作物形式。如果中国对建设生态文明是严肃的，就会支持并发展这些努力。

Choosing Life 选择生存

- What is needed also is a massive and very complex effort to create ecological civilization. This is far more possible at the village level, than by beginning in large cities. Ecological civilization involves relationship to the land and its creatures. It also involves human communities that are facilitated when small groups of people live together and already feel some responsibility for one another.
- 为了创建生态文明，我们还需要巨大的、综合性的努力。这样的努力在农村开始，比在大城市更可行。生态文明涉及到与土地及其生物的关系，也关乎人类社会。

Choosing Life 选择生存

- Ecological civilization is realized only when these groups of people relate to the land and its creatures in a cooperative and mutually supporting way and when they relate to one another similarly. It requires that the basic needs of all be met, that life be interesting and satisfying, and that people have an understanding and appreciation of themselves, their communities, and the wider communities of which they are a part.
- 只有当这些人群与土地及其生物以合作和相互支持的方式彼此联系，而且是简单地彼此联系时，才能实现生态文明。这要求所有人的基本需求得到满足，要求人们的生活是有趣的、令人满意的，要求人们理解并欣赏自己，和他们的小共同体，以及他们作为其中一部分的更大的共同体。

Choosing Life 选择生存

- A truly marvelous example is a home in Pasadena, near where I live, called “Path to Freedom.” On a small lot, the family has developed a variety of remarkable techniques the net effect of which is astonishing. They are glad to share their inventions and techniques, but only at a price. That price is high for individual families that seek to do something similar. But a province in China could easily purchase rights and help hundreds of thousands of farmers to improve their lives dramatically.
- 一个真正不寻常的例子，是在我住家附近的帕萨迪纳市的一家，它被称为“南加州的桃花源”。在很小的土地上，这个家庭已经开发了各种各样的卓越技术，其净效能是惊人的。他们很乐于分享他们的发明和技术，中国如果想帮助成千上万的农民大大改善生活，向“南加州的桃花源”学习，应该不失为一条捷径。

Choosing Life 选择生存

- I believe that investing work in new gardening methods would improve the economic condition of villagers more than working in a distant city. It would certainly be socially better for the family and the village. It would permanently strengthen the capacity of the village to survive the crises that lie ahead.
- 我相信，在新的高效的耕作方法上投资，远比让农民背井离乡到遥远的城市打工，更能改善农民的经济条件。它肯定会给家庭和村庄带来社会性的益处。这将永久地加强乡村在未来危机中的生存能力。

Choosing Life 选择生存

- China as a whole, as it seeks to become an ecological civilization, needs to be self-sufficient in food. It is now a major importer. In large part this is because of the increased demand for meat. A calorie of beef may require ten calories of grain. China cannot become self-sufficient in food as a carnivorous society. The increased consumption of meat is bad for health. If China is to become an ecological civilization, education now about the advantages, especially of avoiding red meat, is urgent. Certainly, such education should be part of village development. This does not mean that villagers should not eat ducks and chickens and goats that are part of an integrated farming system.
- 中国要成为一个生态文明国家，首先需要在食物上自给自足。眼下的中国还是个主要的粮食进口国，很大程度上是因为对肉类食品日益增长的需求。1卡路里的牛肉需要10卡路里的粮食。中国若成为肉食社会，则无法在食品上实现自给自足。大量消费肉食对健康也是十分不利的。如果中国要成为生态文明的国家，就迫切需要对公众进行肉食危害，特别是红肉危害的教育。当然这并不意味着农民不应该吃鸡鸭羊肉，这些牲畜是他们传统农耕系统的有机组成部份。

Choosing Life 选择生存

- At least for gardening, but to some extent for farming also, much can be done to improve soil, to lessen problems with insect pests and weeds, and to reduce water use. Many Chinese farmers may already be doing all this. But I suspect that some are doing more than others, and that many can learn from what others have achieved. I also suspect that many would be receptive to learning more about these things. Probably fish production on small farms offers another form of diversification and improvement of diet and can be combined with other gains.
- 至少对园艺而言，我们可以做很多工作来改善土壤、减少害虫和杂草，降低用水量，但在某种程度上，对农业而言也可以如此。许多中国农民可能已经在做这些。但我猜想，有些人做得比其他人更多，有许多别人已经实现的技术可以供人学习，也有很多东西都可以被接受以便学习更多。很可能小农场的鱼类生产，提供了饮食多样和改善饮食的另一种形式，而且可以与其他收益相结合。

Choosing Life 选择生存

- I do not want my specific examples and suggestions to be taken too seriously. I am not myself experienced in these matters. What works one place may not work in another. I do want to assert strongly that farmers in one place can learn from successful experiments of farmers in other places, that almost all farmers can improve in ways that are basically enjoyable and satisfying, and that the process of doing so can build up community self-reliance and mutual respect.
- 我不希望，我这些具体的例子和建议被太当回事。在这些问题上，我并没有什么亲身经历。在一个地方管用的东西，在另一个地方可能并不适用。我真正想说的是，一个地方的农民可以向其他地方有成功经验的农民学习，几乎所有的农民都能够以基本令人愉快和满意的方式得到改善，因此，这一实践过程就能够建立起自力更生和相互尊重的乡村共同体。

Government's Role 政府的角色

- What does this mean for government policy and program? It means that if the government is serious about building an ecological civilization it can immediately move toward doing so.
- 这对政府的政策意味着什么呢？这意味着如果政府认真考虑建设生态文明，那么它就应立即付诸实践。

Government's Role 政府的角色

- I suggest a close working relationship between a provincial government and a university. I suggest that the university encourage hundreds of students to go in teams to villages to live with the villagers for at least a month and listen to their ideas of what would improve their lives. During that period they could also discuss what they are learning with each other and report to the villagers with whom they are living what is wanted in other villages. They could thus enrich the discussion in each village without imposing their ideas.
- 我建议在省政府和大学之间建立密切的工作关系。建议大学鼓励成千上万青年学子组成团队，去村庄与村民同住至少一个月，去倾听农民关于如何改善自己生活的想法。在此期间，他们也可以互相讨论自己正在学习的东西、给与之一起生活的村民讲讲其他村庄的人们想要什么。这样，不用将自己的想法强加于他人，就可以使每个村庄的讨论丰富起来。

Government's Role 政府的角色

- The students would then plan ways to present their results to government and university leaders to see which of the needs of the villagers could be met. In some instances, the response might be to gather representatives of several villages to work with government officials on new programs or projects. If the villagers felt that the officials were really listening and responding, a relationship of trust could develop in which the villagers could also listen seriously to suggestions.
- 之后，学生们向政府和校领导展示他们的研究成果，看看农民的哪些需求可以得到满足。有时，可能需要聚集几个村庄的代表与政府官员合作开展一些项目。如果村民觉得官员真地倾听自己并回应自己，就会发展出彼此信任的关系，有了这样的关系，村民们也会认真地听取建议。

Government's Role 政府的角色

- Meanwhile the university would survey all China and beyond to learn of successful projects in intensive gardening and soil improvement, etc. The students who had previously gone to listen might now come with suggestions. There would be no pressure to change, just the suggestion that the lives of those who adopted new methods would be improved.
- 同时，大学将考察国内外密集型有机农耕的经验和土壤改良等方面成功的项目，并将这些提供给地方政府和农民借鉴，以改善乡村人民的生活。

Government's Role 政府的角色

- If, as I would hope, within two or three years programs of this kind made a considerable difference in the lives of individual farmers and in the morale of peasant villages, I would consider them a success. One measure might be that some of the men who had left their families to work in a city decided to invest themselves in improving their farms at home. If one or another program did succeed, an improved version could be tried elsewhere, perhaps on a larger scale. Perhaps within ten or fifteen years there could be some beginning of change throughout the whole province
- 倘若如我所希望的，在两到三年内，这种项目对个体农民的生活和农村的士气，产生了相当大的影响，那么我就认为这是成功的。一种衡量成功的方式可能是，一些背井离乡在城市打工的人，决定回到家乡投身于改善家乡的建设中。如果这一项目在一个地方成功了，或许它的改进版就可能在其他地方大规模地推行。也许在10到15年内，整个省都会发生改变。

Government's Role 政府的角色

- Ecological civilization must grow from the bottom, and build on the growing confidence of the people. But this does not reduce the role of government. Without government support and leadership ecological civilization will not develop.
- 生态文明必须从底部生长，并建立在人民的信心不断增强的基础上。但这并不减少政府的作用，没有政府的支持和领导，生态文明就不会发展。

Government's Role 政府的角色

- Its growth can and must be stimulated and nurtured from the top. The goal of governments should be to improve the soil, improve the quality of food, to improve the economic security and well being of the people, to improve their ability to survive in an increasingly difficult context, and to improve the morale of the villages and the confidence of the people in taking further steps together. Doing this should also lead to improved networking among the villages. Unless the people of the villages understand themselves to be the agents in improving their own lives and prospects, the progress will not be sustainable.
- 因此，生态文明的发展能够而且必须从顶部激发和培养。政府的目标应该是改善土壤、提高食品质量、增进经济安全与人民的福祉，提升他们在日益困难的条件下的生存能力，提高村庄的士气和人们共同采取进一步措施的信心。这样做，也会改善村庄之间的联络与交流。只有农民意识到自己是改变自己生活的主体，进步才会具有持续性。

Government's Role 政府的角色

- I have described what I consider to be the basis of an ecological civilization. Obviously it must be developed to incorporate huge cities. What I have sketched is the barest starting point for reflection and discussion. But I believe that moving in this direction is the choice of life in a global context that continues to move toward death. I deeply, deeply hope that China will choose life.
- 我已经阐述了我所认为的生态文明的基础。很明显，生态文明还涉及大城市的改变。以上勾勒的，仅仅是为了反思和讨论所需要的最基本的出发点。但是我相信，在继续走向死亡的全球背景下，朝着这个方向前进是选择生。我深切地、殷切地希望中国会选择生而不是选择死。

Postmodern and Ecological Civilization

后现代文明和生态文明

- In concluding, I want to acknowledge my distress at having contributed to a very false view of how China can move to ecological civilization. I have participated in associating ecological civilization with postmodern civilization. In the West, this association is real and inescapable.
- 在结语中，我承认我的担忧，那就是担心，为中国如何走向生态文明提供一种非常错误的观点。我已经分享了将生态文明与后现代文明予以结合的观点。

Postmodern and Ecological Civilization

后现代文明和生态文明

- Modernization is a *fait accompli*. Modern thought reigns supreme, only recently seriously challenged. The challenge cannot be to return to the pre-modern. That is simply impossible. We can only move from the modern to what comes next. To reject the finality of the modern is necessarily to call for the postmodern. There are developments all around the edges that work toward an ecological understanding. We are celebrating those developments and calling for a vision that brings them together. We find that vision in the work of Alfred North Whitehead. To call it “postmodern” is realistic and appropriate.
- 在西方，这种关联是真实的、不可避免的。现代化是既成事实，现代思想的地位至高无上，它是直到最近才受到严重挑战的。拒绝现代的统治，必然意味着对后现代的呼唤。今日的西方，生态意识日益觉醒，各式各样的生态运动正在蓬勃发展。我们欢呼这些发展，正在寻求一个将这些发展整合起来的视野。我们在怀特海的思想中发现这种视野，将其称为“后现代”是现实的，也是恰当的。

Postmodern and Ecological Civilization

后现代文明和生态文明

- But this is not the situation in China, certainly not in rural China. To identify ecological civilization with the postmodern in China implies that China should first modernize and then move on to what lies beyond the modern. In those areas where China has already modernized, this makes sense. One must begin where one is.
- 但这不适合中国的情况，当然也不适合中国农村的现实。将生态文明与中国的后现代等同起来，容易给人以误导，似乎中国应该首先实现现代化，然后再走向超越现代的东西。在中国已然实现了现代化的地区，这是有意义的。因为一个人必须从当下开始。

Postmodern and Ecological Civilization

后现代文明和生态文明

- But wherever the move to the modern is not complete, the ideal of ecological civilization calls for a different strategy. For example, in China modern thought never really fully overcame the Confucian depths of understanding. This provides the chance to avoid some of the worst of modernity. It enhances the possibility of moving to an ecological civilization. It would be a terrible mistake to try to destroy what is left of Confucian influence in order to complete the modernization process before moving toward an ecological civilization. Renewal and strengthening classical Chinese thought is far more promising.
- 然而，对于尚未实现现代化的地方，生态文明的理想需要不同的战略。例如，中国现代思想从未真正完全超越儒家的理解深度。这提供了机会，以避免某些最糟糕的现代性，也增加了走向生态文明的可能性。为了在走向生态文明之前完成现代化进程，而试图摧毁残余的儒家影响，这将是一个可怕的错误。更新和加强中国古典思想才更有前途。

Postmodern and Ecological Civilization

后现代文明和生态文明

- In the United States now there really is no rural culture. This was destroyed a generation or two ago. There are some movements of return to the soil and to connection with nature. There are new efforts to garden and even to farm organically. Working toward an ecological civilization has something to build on, but it is postmodern.
- 在美国，现在已经没有乡村文明了，它在几十年前就被毁灭了。不满现代化的人们一直在推动回到大地、回归自然的运动。最近一些年对有机农耕的呼唤也日益高涨。这都可以看作是走向生态文明的努力，自然也是走向后现代的努力。

Postmodern and Ecological Civilization

后现代文明和生态文明

- We Americans have lost the chance to move from a pre-modern rural society directly to an ecological civilization. That would have spared us many calamities. Today, we must undo much of what has been done to us in the past century.
- 我们美国人已经失去了从前现代的乡村社会直接进入生态文明的机会。如果我们那样发展，就会减少许多灾难。在过去一个世纪中，我们所做的大多数事情都是错误的，中国今天绝不应该重蹈我们的覆辙。

Postmodern and Ecological Civilization

后现代文明和生态文明

•China's chance to develop what is still a largely traditional society directly into an ecological civilization gives it a great opportunity, one that is unique to China, to lead the world. To seize this opportunity will be the choice of life. To impose on rural China the patterns of modernity would be the choice of death. I beseech you: Choose life!

•中国大体上仍然是一个传统社会，直接进入生态文明的发展抉择带给中国一个千载难逢的伟大机会，这个机会是中国独有的领导世界的机会。抓住这个机会将是选择生。重复西方的错误，将现代化模式强加给农村则是选择死。我恳请你们：请选择生！请抓住直接进入生态文明这一千载难逢的伟大历史机遇。

(西安交通大学人文学院王伟副教授翻译)



THANK YOU

谢谢!