教育部"985工程"科技与社会(STS)哲学社会科学创新基地 国家重点学科"东北大学科学技术哲学研究中心"

国外技术哲学与STS译丛(第一辑)

GROUP CREATIVITY

--- INNOVATION THROUGH COLLABORATION

-通过合作创新

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辽宁人民出版社

教育部 "985 工程" 科技与社会(STS)哲学社会科学创新基地 国家重点学科 "东北大学科学技术哲学研究中心"

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团体创造力

——通过合作创新

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—Innovation Through Collaboration

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辽宁人民出版社

版权合同登记号图字 06 - 2007 - 243 号

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

团体创造力:通过合作创新/(美)保罗斯(Paulus, P.B.),(荷)尼斯塔特(Nijstad, B.A.)著;罗玲玲,李家坤等译.一沈阳:辽宁人民出版社,2008.4

(国外技术哲学与 STS 译从)

书名原文: Group Creativity: Innovation Through Collaboration

ISBN 978 - 7 - 205 - 06163 - 0

I. 团··· Ⅱ. ①保···②尼···③罗···④李·· Ⅲ. 企业管理—组织管理学—文集 Ⅳ. F272. 9 - 53

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2007)第 001023 号

© 2003 by Oxford University Press, Inc.

Group Creativity: Innovation Through Collaboration was originally published in English in 2003. This translation is published by arrangement with Oxford University Press and is for sale in the Mainland (part) of The People's Republic of China only.

本书的英文版本出版于 2003 年。本书得到了牛津大学出版社的授权,仅允许在中国大陆销售。

出版发行: 辽宁人民出版社

地址:沈阳市和平区十一纬路 25 号 邮编: 110003

网址: http://www.lnpph.com.cn

印刷:沈阳百江印刷有限公司

幅面尺寸: 146mm×208mm

印 张: $15\frac{1}{2}$

字 数: 360 千字

出版时间: 2008年4月第1版

印刷时间: 2008年4月第1次印刷

责任编辑:张 强 阎伟萍

封面设计: 杜 江 版式设计: 王珏菲 责任校对: 蔡梓娟

书 号: ISBN 978-7-205-06163-0

定 价:38.00元

教育部 "985 工程"科技与社会(STS) 哲学社会科学创新基地 国家重点学科"东北大学科学技术哲学研究中心"

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总 序

以他山之石,攻自己之玉

古人云:"他山之石,可以攻玉。"

这一经常被世人引证的至理名言,不禁使我们联想到:石 与玉、他与我、自然物与人工物、天然自然与人工自然、本体 与价值、存在与意识的关系等重大哲学问题。

在任何一个文明时代,对哲学的重新研究与定位,都是一个不需要提供合法性证明的正当要求。雅斯贝尔斯说过: "自由是人类的时间之路。"我们在某种意义上可以接着说:哲学是自由的思想之路。同其他具体学科相比,哲学的对象域和定位似乎总是一个开放的问题,每一时代的真正哲学都是人的生存意义的自我澄明与显现,哲学不可能固守不变的问题域和不变的定位。哲学总在途中,哲学是一条没有尽头的生存之路、思想之路、创新之路和开放之路。哲学研究是人类一种生生不息涌动的理性反思和文化批判。因此,"以他山之石,攻自己之玉"不啻是哲学创新与发展的必然逻辑。

20世纪60年代以来,随着人类社会现代化进程的加快,科学技术日益成为生产、生活、生命、生态中的显象,科学技术哲学合乎逻辑地成了人类社会知识百花园中的一门显学。特别令人感叹的是,技术哲学和STS(Science,Technology and Society)研究独辟蹊径,异军突起,捷足先登,方兴未艾,在20多年的发展中,技术哲学与STS在中国这个有着深厚而肥沃哲学土壤的国度里已经生根、发芽,这不仅是哲学发展的内

生力使然,也是科学发展观引领下中国现代化、工业化、城镇 化、国际化的趋势所致,技术哲学与 STS 研究正在为中国现代 化建设发挥着愈来愈大的作用。

毋庸讳言,目前技术哲学在我国已日臻成熟,但 STS 作为 20 世纪 60 年代以来新兴的一种交叉学科研究,作为一门研究 科学、技术与社会相互关系的规律及其应用,并涉及多学科、多领域的综合性新兴学科,其在中国的发展还不够深入;其作为一种新的价值观念和思维模式,虽然受到全球学界和社会的强烈关注,在欧美以及日本等发达国家已广泛开展,但在中国还尚待成熟。然而我们必须关注的是,近年来国外的技术哲学与 STS 研究发展快,成果多,势头好。那么,西方技术哲学与 STS 的研究进路、研究重点、研究方向、研究方法、研究程度等方面究竟如何?这些"研究"是值得我们关注的。这就是我们翻译国外经典技术哲学与 STS 著作的必要性和可能性之所在。

戴着这副"有色眼镜",当代西方一些著名技术哲学家与STS 专家的代表著作进入我们的关注与研究视野。翻译这些著作,是翻译者的翻译,是理解者的理解,是转化者的转化,是翻译者与文本之间、国外文化与中国文化之间、历史与现实之间的一种相互协调。出版这些译著,对于中国学者更好地理解西方的技术哲学与STS 思想和建构中国的技术哲学与STS 理论体系,应当是有所裨益。这也是我们应有的崇高期待!

东北大学科学技术哲学研究中心早在 20 世纪 80 年代就密切关注技术哲学和 STS 的发展,专门派遣教师到国外学习、交流和进修技术哲学和 STS, 并积极支持技术哲学和 STS 方面的课题研究。基于国内外技术哲学和 STS 发展的大背景,教育部"985 工程"科技与社会(STS)哲学社会科学创新基地、国家重点学科——东北大学科学技术哲学研究中心决定出版《国

外技术哲学和 STS 译丛》。

我们希望通过翻译出版这套译丛,追踪、引进、借鉴国外技术哲学与 STS 研究的前沿成果,使我国的技术哲学与 STS 研究始终保持在一种国际化的视野中。我国技术哲学家陈昌曙教授曾经多次强调,我们应重视了解国外技术哲学发展的动态,追踪学科前沿,尽快与国际接轨,在前人和他人成就的基础上,提出我们的新意和见解,以求在立足"本土化"的同时,逐步走向"国际化",这必将促进有中国特色的技术哲学理论体系的建构与完善。翻译出版国外技术哲学与 STS 著作,有助于更好地了解国外技术哲学与 STS 的研究成果,建立起对话平台,有助于技术哲学与 STS 研究的交流与合作,共同促进学术繁荣。

在翻译这些学者和专家的原著过程中,我深深地感到,要真正实现康德所说的"作为目的自身"的人的最高尊严,不能单靠激情、更要凭借理性。要把两者有机地统一起来,谋求生存与发展的新的艺术与策略,以鉴赏人生艺术的豪迈态度,面对和逾越技术哲学和STS发展的一切障碍和界限,向一切不可能发出挑战,时时超越实际生活的狭隘,开辟新的生命境界。

我相信,《国外技术哲学与 STS 译丛》的出版,借用"他山之石"的智慧,必将激发我国学者对国外技术哲学与 STS 的研究热情,并促进技术哲学和 STS 的"本土化"发展,为中国"创新型国家"与"和谐社会"的建设提供智力支持。

最后,感谢译丛原作者和出版社的积极支持,感谢译者的辛勤工作,感谢辽宁人民出版社为译丛的出版所作的努力和奉献。

陈 凡 2007 年 9 月 于 沈 阳 南 湖



General Preface

Use the Stone of Other Mountains to Polish One's Own Jade

An old saying in China goes "stone from other hills could be taken as the jade".

The wisdom often quoted by common people raises many thoughts thronging in our minds. All these major philosophical problems emergestone and jade, he and me, natural matters and artifacts, natural world and artificial world, ontology and values, the relationship between existence and awareness, etc.

In any civilized eras, the re-study and re-location for philosophy are reasonable requirements, which don't need to be provided with legal evidence. Just as Jaspers said, "Freedom is the time path of human being." Then, in some sense, we can develop the saying as this—phiosophy is the thought road of freedom. Compared with other concrete subjects, philosophical domain and location always seem to be an open matter, and the true philosophy in each era is to clarify and visualize the existence sense of human being. It's impossible for philosophy to stick to the same issue and location. Always being on the way, philosophy is a road of survival, ideology, innovation and opening without destination. Furthermore, philosophy research is a kind of human rational re-

flection and cultural criticism, developing incessantly. So the old saying "Stones from other mountains can polish jade" is as good as the inevitable logic in the process of philosophy innovation and development.

Since the 1960s, along with the acceleration of the process of modernization in human society, science and technology has increasingly been applied to production, living, life and ecology, meanwhile, the philosophy of science and technology has naturally and reasonably become an obvious subject in the miscellaneous knowledge field of human society. In more than 20 years' development, it's particularly admirable that technological philosophy and STS("Science, Technology and Society") research, as the suddenly new force, being in the ascendant, has opened a new road and arrived first with the swift foot. They have taken root and sprouted in profound-fertile philosophical soil in China, which is promoted by inner-dynamics of philosophical development and by the trend of modernization, industrialization, urbanization and internationalization guided by scientific and concept of development. They are playing a more and more important role in the modernization construction of China.

Needless to say, nowadays, philosophy of technology has been becoming more mature in China. But for STS, as a newly emerging inter-discipline-science research since the 1960s, and a newly integrated discipline on the law and application of the relationship between science, technology and society, involved in multi-discipline, multi-domain, its development in china lacks depth. Moreover, as a new value concept and thinking mode, in spite of the strong concern in global academic community and soci-

ety, and the extensive development in Europe and the United States as well as other developed countries, such as Japan, it needs to be mature in China. However, what we must concern about is that in recent years, foreign country's technology philosophy and STS research have been in the situation of fast development, more fruits and good momentum. Well, it's worthwhile to pay more attention to these studies—research progress, focus, direction, method, centre and process of technological philosophy and STS in the West. That's the reasons why it's necessary and possible for us to translate foreign classic works of technical philosophy and STS.

Wearing these "blinkers", some of the representative works and contemporary-western-country technical philosophers have been brought into our scopes of attention and research. Furthermore, translation depends on translator's understanding, analysis and translation on his own, which is a kind of mutual coordination between translators and context, foreign culture and Chinese culture, history and reality. Chinese scholars should benefit from publishing these translations in order to make a better understanding of western philosophy of technology and STS concept as well as construction of China's philosophy of technology and STS theoretical system. This is the lofty expectation we should have.

As early as the 1980s, the institution for philosophy of science and technology at Northeastern University had put more focus on the development of philosophy of technology and STS, sent special teachers abroad for learning, intercommunication and advanced studies, and supported actively the study of subject on philosophy of technology and STS. Under the big background of

philosophy of technology and STS development between domestic and overseas, the "985 project" social science innovation base of science and technology and society (STS) by Ministry of Education, the state key discipline—the Institution for Philosophy of Science and Technology at Northeastern University made a decision to publish Foreign Philosophy of Technology and STS Translations.

We hope that through translating and publishing the translations, tracking, importing and making use of other countries' forefront fruits on the research of philosophy of technology and STS, we can keep our research always in an international perspective, just as Chen Changshu, a Chinese philosopher of technology, has ever repeatedly stressed that we should understand the importance of foreign developing dynamics of philosophy of technology, track academic frontiers, be in line with the world as soon as possible, and put forward our new idea and concept on the basis of previous and other countries' achievements in an attempt to set up a "localization", at the same time, to step into foothold on "internationalization". This will definitely boost the construction and improvement of Chinese characteristics theoretical system on philosophy of technology. Translating and publishing the works of philosophy of technology and STS in foreign countries, contributes to a better understanding of their research achievements in this field, establishing a dialogue platform which will promote the communication and cooperation in the field of philosophy of technology and STS as well as academic prosperity.

During the process of translating the scholars and experts' original works, I deeply feel that it's insufficient to rely solely on passion if you want truly to realize what Kant said, the highest

dignity of human "as an end itself". It's necessary to depend on reason, especially the organic integration of both to seek new art and strategy for survival and development for the purpose of appreciating bold attitude of life art, facing and exceeding all obstacles and boundaries in the process of developing philosophy of technology and STS, challenging all impossibilities to always go beyond limitation of real life and open up new realms of life.

I believe that the publication of Foreign Technical Philosophy and STS Translations, in favor of academic achievement, will definitely inspire our scholars' passion on them, promote "localization" development of the philosophy of technology and STS, which is inevitable to provide intellectual support for China's construction in "innovation country" and "harmonious society".

Finally, thanks for active support by the original author and publisher for translations, for translators' hard work and the efforts and dedication by Liaoning People's Publishing House.

Chen Fan

In South Lake, Shenyang; September, 2007

中文版序言

在英文版《团体创造力:通过合作创新》的序言当中,我 们已经注意到,从根本上讲,在创造力著作当中往往忽略协作 的作用。这是非常不幸的,因为在当今,大量的创造性的工作 需要由团队来承担。事实上, 鉴于科学和技术越来越复杂化, 倘若没有各种人才间的协作, 那么实现重大的创新也绝非易 事。然而,往往协作也并非总是行之有效的。其原因在于,在 团队交互作用中,可能会存在抑制团体创造力的机制。这本书 旨在强调那些包含团体创造方法的过程。同时,从着眼于未来 的研究和提供有用的信息方面来说,这本书也为那些有志于提 高创造性协作水平的人士奠定了一定的理论基础。此外, 所进 行的这项研究也为理解组织中的创造性团队提供了理论框架。 (可参看 Thompson 和 Choi, 2005)《团体创造力》这本书,已 经大大地激发了全世界范围内的人们对这一主题的浓厚兴趣。 而且,关于团体创造力的中文译本将会在华语世界中广为流 传。尽管我们认为,书中所强调的许多一般原则可能适用于中 国的文化背景, 然而我们的确要承认的是, 在团体创造过程中 将会存在着文化上的差异(Concalo & Staw, 2006)。真诚地希 望、中国的学者和有关人士会认为、这本书或相关的著作将有 助于中国对协作性创新的深层次理解。我们为《团体创造力: 通过合作创新》中文版本的即将问世而深感高兴, 同时也期盼

着中国学者们能够就这一主题的有关想法给我来信。

保罗·B·保罗斯、伯纳德·A·尼斯塔特

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前 言

创造力,即新观点的产生,尤其是那些有用的新观点的产生,对于作为一个物种而延续下来的人类来说是很必要的。因此,我们赞美并敬重那些在科学、技术和商业等领域做出创造性贡献的人,就不足为怪了。的确,《时代杂志》选择爱因斯坦作为 20 世纪的代表人物,是因为同牛顿以来的任何人相比,他"只借助于纸和笔",却能透过大自然的神秘帷帐,更为 深 远 地 窥 视 大 自 然 的 秘 密 (见 http://afffiliate.timeincmags.com/time100/time)。

尽管创造经常被说成是个人的孤军奋战,就像爱因斯坦那样,但许多创造也是来自于两人或多人的合作式贡献。比如,倘若克里克(Crick)或沃森(Watson)各自进行孤立的研究,那么DNA 双螺旋结构就不能被他们发现;倘若罗伯特·奥本海默(Robert Oppenheimer)没有许多称职的合作者,那么曼哈顿计划(Manhattan Project)也就会失败;倘若不是引进许多富有创意的艺术家,那么沃尔特·迪斯尼电影公司(Walt Disney Studios)也不会那么成功。

以往,研究创造力的文献基本上忽视了对创造性合作的研究。但近 10 年,关于这一主题的理论和研究却空前繁荣起来。这本书集中了各个领域和学科的学者们最新的研究成果和实践经验。我们希望学者们所代表的宽广视角,能有助于团体创造力研究的整合,而使之成为一个独立的领域,并带动日后人

们对它的持续研究。

该书采用了心理学、社会学和商业的不同视角,适合于对创造力感兴趣的学生、从业者、专业研究人员和非专业人士阅读。各章节为了适应更广泛的读者群而没有采取纯专业性的写作风格。书中每一章都是独立的,可以分开阅读,当与其他章节有明显的衔接时,作者会特意指出。此外,作者已试着进一步地描述他的研究工作的实际涵义,有时会自然而然地提出如何激发出团体创造力的明确建议。

出版这本书的原动力来自于 2000 年 4 月在阿灵顿 (Arlington) 召开的由国家科学基金会 (the National Science Foundation)和得克萨斯大学 (the University of Texas) 主办的团体创造力学术会议。一些在团体创造力研究方面的顶尖学者云集于此,交流他们的学术见解。我们感激这些学术团体的支持,此外,我们也感激卡伦·图伊 (Karen Twohey) 在编辑、出版成稿方面给予的帮助。最后,值得注意的是我和卡伦不但有相同的学术兴趣,而且还有着相同的背景。我们都是在荷兰的爱默洛 (Ermelo in the Netherlands) 这个小城里长大的,这是一个能够持续地使我们保持活力和创造能量的地方。