# 当代美国小说的文化病理学阐释

Cultural Pathologies in
Contemporary American Fiction



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### Preface (序言)

在拙作出版之际,有必要使用中文撰写一篇序言,作为全文导读和研究方法 阐释之辅助,使读者能够在阅读英文版本时,预先有一个整体性和框架化的思路 把握,更有助于读者在学术消费选择中较短时间内做出判断。

拙作研讨当代美国小说所表征的资本主义或晚期资本主义社会各个层面的 文化病理现象,解析资本主义文化语境下权力再生产所导致的主流或共享价值 观念及行为系统的病理性特征,尝试探寻一种"系统性和整体性"理论作为治疗 这种文化病理的新批评方式,主要涉及作家包括索尔・贝娄、菲利普・罗斯 和唐・德里罗。

"文化"是人类认知和改造自然与社会过程中所形成的价值观念及其行为系统。作为价值观念及行为系统的总和,这种广义层面的"文化"虽呈现为相对静止的历史沉淀,但在每一个时代却都表现出强烈的能动性,常常按照某一时代主流意识形态或权力话语,把这种总和性的价值观念及行为系统转化成"活的""能动的""可感知的""具有控制力的"文化,可称为"流通文化"。这种常常作为主流文化的流通文化从本质上讲是病态的,原因在于权力话语或意识形态在宏观社会层面上对主体进行引导、支配、控制、统治,在微观心理层面上对主体进行凝视、疏通、遏制。正是由于权力话语的渗透、撒播、塑型,才使流通文化本身表现为一种统治阶级的权力幻影,或一种虚假的意识形态,才使这种权力幻影或意识形态成为主体习得的文化模式,成为一种遏制策略,压制主体的自然属性、

能动性、创造性、颠覆性,因而产生了如下后果:1. 摧残自然主体之肌体;2. 残害自然主体之精神;3. 导致社会发展长期萎靡不振、停滞不前;4. 甚至使整个社会陷入疯狂或毁灭的群体性价值观念及其相应的行为系统,在此称为"文化病理"。为了维护其复制或再生产,主流权力话语通常粉饰、宣传、强化这种病理性的价值观念或行为系统,不断地制造某种"虚假意识"使自身的存在持续性地获得合理性、合法化,并依靠社会化过程中的主体性翻译或意识形态复制与遏制来完成其控制整合。由此,各种社会功能失调乃至社会及群体心理功能障碍之源就在于流通文化本身的病理结构及其功能,因为这种病理性文化相悖于阿诺德、理维斯、威廉斯所分别定义的"世界上最精华部分的人类思想与言说""人类最微妙、最优秀、最深邃然而也是最容易腐烂的那部分传统"及"能够体现永恒秩序,或对普遍的人类生存具有永恒参考意义的那些价值"这样的"理想文化"。正因其脱离自然功能,无视自然功能及其必然性,"文化的病"是社会功能失调和主体心理障碍的中枢或根源,需要建构一种走向"文化病理学"的批评理论作为文学研究的新方法。

在人类文明史或文化史上,从整体论、系统论及"人类大历史"层面反思人类文化、斩断文化谱系对旧权力结构的形态复制,特别是阻抗作为历史沉淀的文化成为新统治方式的尝试和努力一直存在,只是作为一种"静悄悄的革命",或作为"长期革命"或"微观革命",因没有那种刀光剑影、充满暴力与血腥的结构性变革那样剧烈,常常使人难以察觉。站在19—20世纪门口、对当代世界产生巨大影响、最具代表性的此类型理论大师是尼采、马克思、弗洛伊德:尼采的"重估一切价值",马克思主义经典理论对资本主义或作为资本主义最高阶段帝国主义的政治经济学分析,弗洛伊德雄心勃勃但业未完成的"群体病理学"或"社会病理学"的精神分析,他们都以其博学智慧、无畏勇气、历史担当为继续拓展这样一种研究方法提供了重要思路。

文化病理源自权力,权力生产文化的同时也在腐蚀文化,其基本原理是基于二元对立的差异和异质性生产,如阶级、性别、种族、民族、地域、国家、年龄、身体差异的文化生产。这些差异或异质性生产是文化病理的存在层面所在。拙作选取几个具有代表性的差异关系,将其放在当代美国社会文化语境中进行考察,以具体历史阶段或社会形态作为例证,观察泛历史阶段和泛社会形态的文化病理

特征。

作为杰出的当代美国小说家,索尔·贝娄以其对现代人精神世界的深刻理解和对人类文化肌理的透彻洞察深受批评界赞誉。拙作首先从"年龄"的二元对立出发,通过重读其《奥吉·马奇历险记》《雨王汉德森》及《赫索格》这三部经典作品,剖析西方成长类小说这种叙述结构所蕴涵的文化象征意义,探讨基于年龄差异二元对立所建构与传承的人类文化机制,期望能够探索出一种颠覆文化病理的青春诗学。

当代学术界对占文化统治地位的主体所指或是男性,或是主流族裔,或是统治阶级,或是其他主流利益集团,但在贝娄这三部小说中,都体现了一个共同的统治主体:老龄群体。这是一个镶嵌于各种利益与情感范畴的复杂群体,通常难以辨析。贝娄小说所探询的文化离心力完全超越性别、种族、阶级等二元对立,蕴涵这些差异之外的一种更核心化、更基本的文化颠覆力量。《奥吉·马奇历险记》人物塑造就是按照相对年龄差异这一二元对立结构展开的,其中老龄形象几乎全部被塑造为丑陋、贪婪、吝啬、世故、邪恶、好色、权力崇拜,而以奥吉·马奇为代表的青春形象则是英俊、健壮、天真、纯朴、好奇、充满大爱和勇气、敢于开拓创新、具有颠覆精神。前者代表正统社会,代表主流文化价值,而后者则代表社会与文化离心力。在这种由老龄形象与青春形象构成的二元对立结构中,贝娄把青春形象总是塑造为正面的,而老龄形象却是反面的、消极的,甚至妖魔化的。这反映出作者无意识层面的一种厌老情绪,或源自人类文化进化史的象征性弑老情结。

代表新生文化价值的年轻形象在权力关系中始终处于弱势地位,遭受老龄群体的教化、管理,甚至暴力。拙作把老龄试图按照自己的价值规范"教育"青春群体的这一过程称为"文化的暴力复制"。面对这种文化软暴力,青春形象始终在寻找颠覆的可能性,或暴力反抗,或象征性拒绝,或逃避流浪,或绝望甚至死亡。在《雨王汉德森》中,批评家经常会提出这两个问题:一是什么驱使汉德森去非洲? 二是他在非洲找到了什么? 汉德森去非洲的外在原因是他无法承受以老龄权力为主导的社会对他的控制与压抑,内在原因则是他受到那种难以言状的、神秘的、骚动声音的驱使。正是在非洲这块神秘的大陆上,特别是在他所抵达的未被开化的非洲部落,汉德森从他们的雕塑、舞蹈、仪式以及部落习俗中找

到了这些难以捉摸的真理,也就是艺术评论家汤普逊所总结的"青春主义"。简言之,汉德森所经历的是一场象征着进入人类集体无意识的非洲之旅,并在非洲找到了"青春主义"美学,学到了"生活的智慧"。

作为贝娄小说最典型的自传性主人公,赫索格通过其现实生活的经历以及对同时代现代主义甚至具有后现代色彩的哲学的批判,颠覆了西方文明史以来的文化根基,但又在英国或欧洲浪漫主义以及美国超验主义中找到了某种文化离心力暗示。赫索格书写了大量没有寄出的信件,这不仅记录了他的整个精神之旅,亦展示了他与当代及历史大家的心灵对话。这些精神之旅与心灵对话透视了两个核心观念:一是文化是病态的;二是必须在诊断文化病理的基础上积极探寻一种被压抑、被边缘化、被程式化的新文化话语。对赫索格本人的无意识解剖发现,赫索格追求纯真的现实生活、崇高的欲望满足、散发青春活力的青春主义。这种被文化长期控制与疏导的话语模式,成为《赫索格》探索文化的主旨与动机。

这三部小说都是基于"成长类小说"的叙述模式,从年龄增长、社会阅历成长、心理与精神成长等方面剖析社会文化对成长主体的建构、妥协、对话、遏制。这种叙述模式在所有文学中普遍存在,反映了人类心理结构的共同特征。巧合的是,与贝娄同时期的美国作家也通过他们的作品向主流文化宣战,而宣战主体同样是青春群体,青春主义话语似乎是一种深受作家偏爱的叙事策略。更加巧合的是,这些以青春诗学为文本策略、并活跃在20世纪50年代的作家极有可能在一定程度上肇始并推动了20世纪60年代的青年反文化运动。

当代美国小说家菲利普·罗斯 2004 年出版的经典作品《反美阴谋》以自己 犹太家族的"小叙事"言说方式,通过反事实的"假设性历史书写",虚构了 1940 年至 1942 年间的美国历史进程,颠覆了主流意识形态话语关于美国历史的"宏 大叙事"。拙作聚焦罗斯作品"假设"的真实意图,从其"小叙事"与"宏大叙事" 的对立性出发,研讨美国文化与当代恐怖主义文化的契合性,揭示美国主流文化 的恐怖主义病理特征。

在当代理论视野中,美国文化与恐怖主义都是基于其意识形态和利益关系,本身就是一个"具有争议的话语模式"。截取当代批评界关于美国文化阐释的学术共识,以个人主义、民主价值、普世主义作为其文化核心,探讨个人主义作为

美国民族性格、民主价值作为美国文化身份、普世主义作为美国群体性行为在《反美阴谋》中的真实意义。与此同时,亦采用当代学术界关于恐怖主义本身的基本认识,以偏执妄想、阴谋主义、群体性癔症作为其核心特征,分别探讨了个人主义与偏执妄想、民主价值与阴谋主义、普世主义与群体性癔症及其暴力之间的契合关系,其具体论证如下:一是作为美国个人主义代表的林德伯格、亨利·福特、伯顿·维勒、比利奈尔·本格斯多夫、主人公的父亲赫尔曼、媒体专栏作家和电台主持沃尔特·温切尔,甚至罗斯福总统本人,均体现这偏执妄想障碍的共性,反映了美国主流个人主义作为美国国民性格的偏执性;二是小说中无论是掌权者,还是弱势群体,都以民主价值为名义,而实际背后都是诸多潜规则或阴谋主义的实施者,诸如政府臭名昭著的"正义公民""青年下乡""美国优先""公地法案"及"睦邻友善"等各种社会运动都是针对某些弱势群体的意识形态控制,而弱势群体的反抗也带有深刻的阴谋主义逻辑,所以阴谋主义替代民主价值就成为美国文化的典型特征;三是偏执与阴谋所导致的全社会混乱及歇斯底里般的相互残杀与暴力,更证明了美国群体性行为在普世主义文化逻辑下的客观现实。

体现美国民族性格的个人主义蜕变为群体性偏执妄想,代表美国文化身份的民主价值成为不折不扣的阴谋诡计,反映美国大众行为的普世主义演化为持续的混乱与暴力,这种偏执、阴谋、暴力作为当代恐怖主义文化的典型特征准确地定义了美国文化的本质与核心,印证了当代理论大师鲍德里亚的"恐怖主义情景转换"和齐泽克的"普世价值作为恐怖主义"的认知判断。这一分析揭示了美国文化潜在的本体论和认识论问题,颠覆了主流意识形态对美国文化本身的认知视野,拓展了乔姆斯基等批评家关于美国文化恐怖主义作为一种亚文化,或局限于某种诸如政治、外交、意识形态等领域的学术局限。其次,以当代恐怖主义的典型特征,分别就其个人主义、民主价值、普世主义等进行审视、分析和解构,揭示了偏执型的个人主义、阴谋型的民主价值及暴力癔症式的普世主义作为美国文化的核心特征,为读者进一步认识美国文化提供了有意义的借鉴。

随着"9·11"事件之后国际与美国国内各种对立情绪的叠加与强化,21世纪的美国文化及美国人的认知图式越来越凸显更加严重的群体性偏执、阴谋论及暴力癔症的特征,强调作家罗斯在美国总统选举之年和打击国际恐怖主义进

入迷惘之际推出的这部著作,不仅给当时的美国人以建设性的提醒,也为我国针对美国的对外宣传起到积极的参考作用。

承续这一探索的集大成美国小说家是唐·德里罗。作为一位著名后现代作家,德里罗20世纪80年代创作的《名》《白噪音》《天秤星座》《毛二世》是其最具代表性的经典作品,也常被称为其后现代小说"四部曲"。抽作通过对德里罗四部曲的前三部之美国社会机制、社会心理、文化表征叙事的解读,诊断美国作为晚期资本主义的典型代表所遭受的文化病理侵蚀,并通过《毛二世》之解读,探索该作品所蕴含的文化病理治疗方式。抽作认为,在美国社会进入晚期资本主义的文化语境下,权力,特别是国家权力,通过新技术与媒体的广泛渗透,使主流文化退化为一种纯粹的权力遏制,使主体习得的文化模式成为一种遏制策略。这种"文化"的主流形态,服务于主流阶级的权力意志,维护统治阶级的绝对利益,表现为一种无所不在的权力幻影,因而产生了使整个美国社会陷入诸如群体性偏执、体制性阴谋、大众失语、恐怖主义、暴力、谋杀等走向毁灭性的社会行为、社会心理及文化表征。面对这种走向死亡文化病理的"危险时代",德里罗也正在试图探索通过某种文化批判来治疗其病理的写作策略。

在小说《名》中,德里罗聚焦当代美国文化病理的社会机制,认为美国晚期资本主义的国家意志通过媒体与影像的全面渗透,使社会主体空心化、符号化及暴力化,导致美国社会进入比历史任何时期都严重的病理状态。这一文化病理的社会机制具体表现为:一是美国社会的存在性恐慌导致美国主流文化的"邪教化";二是小说所书写的"疯狂结构"体现了美国社会与文化的"群体性偏执";三是当代媒体与影像对社会主体的共谋式控制抵达"几乎完美"的状态,以暴力为基本特征的国家意志使社会文化进入合法化的"暴力与恐怖化"状态,国家意识形态镶嵌导致美国文化的"集体性暴力与恐怖主义心理情结"。作为权力边界的国家权力通过媒体的完美渗透,不但导致美国社会本身的恐怖主义或邪教化,更是导致群体性偏执症的社会机制。

在《白噪音》中,德里罗从美国晚期资本主义的文化特征追踪社会主体的心理病症机制,认为服务于非自然功能的社会与文化权力,通过媒体与影像对社会主体现实生活的全面渗透与异化,导致了各式各样的、以"死亡"为心理驱动力的集体性精神综合征:一是以主人公杰克和慕里为典型代表的"希特勒人格障

碍综合征",症状表现为偏执、嗜权、阴谋、暴力、歇斯底里;二是以杰克夫妇及其家庭成员或同事为典型代表的"群体性死亡恐惧症",症状表现为心理狂躁、死亡场景附身及迷恋性死亡幻想;三是令几乎所有小说人物困惑与成瘾的"技术狂热症"及其相生的"媒体综合征",具体表现为拒绝现实、迷信技术、机械化地盲从物质主义及媒体痴迷。除这些外,这些后现代语境下的"畸形人"还患有包括身体自恋症、身体畸形恐惧症、购物狂躁症、创伤后精神障碍及各种各样目前还难以定义的怪异症状。这些以集体性心理走向变态或死亡为特征的文化病理是美国晚期资本主义文化所生成的畸形心理。

在《天秤星座》中,德里罗聚焦当代美国文化病理的话语特征,认为统治阶级权力生成一套话语系统来遏制社会主体,导致社会主体性形成过程中的"文化失语"现象,其病理在此小说中具体表现为:一是集权统治下权力强化所生成的"囚禁性话语",即要求"言说与阐释高度统一"的命令型主流话语,一种类似军队条令式的、独裁的、严格按照主流权力话语逻辑言说和表达的话语模式;二是"操纵性话语",一种基于掩盖事实或反对公众阐释的话语模式,特别是针对其阴谋诡计;三是"惩罚性话语",一种基于驯服、惩戒、遏制社会主体反抗的话语模式;四是"含混性话语",一种基于驯服、惩戒、遏制社会主体反抗的话语模式;四是"含混性话语",即旨在歪曲事实、导致阐释障碍、进而试图永恒掩盖事实的话语模式,其特征是含混、空洞、远离现实。正是主流话语的上述病理性特征导致社会主体的文化性失语症,因此作为文化失语者,德里罗通过其虚构性的小说叙述演示了美国晚期资本主义语境下权力导致失语的过程及方式。

在《毛二世》中,德里罗尝试颠覆主流文化、恢复自然主体性的创作构思:一是通过主人公比尔的写作障碍(文化失语症),展示通过主体与主流文化切割进行文化病理治疗的努力,通过逃避与疏远主流文化,以降低主流文化的侵染;二是通过书写主流文化的斯德哥尔摩综合征,展示主流文化的"致害过程"及作者希望通过符号解码来颠覆主流文化病理的治疗尝试;三是德里罗所揭示的"阐释力"主旨在于解放"大众心理",阉割偏执性的文化权力,恢复其自然功能。总之,德里罗的后现代主义"四部曲"所书写的美国文化病理及其治疗尝试体现了其文化批判的真知为见,其文本在社会、群体心理、文化表征层面所蕴含的文化病理探索方式为进一步认识当代美国文化乃至整个人类文化提供了批评视角。德里罗不仅可以被看作是美国晚期资本主义文化的病理诊断者,更是这一文化

病理治疗的重要尝试者。

总而言之, 拙作借鉴尼采、马克思、弗洛伊德及其诸多现代和后现代批评理论, 特别是经典马克思主义关于帝国主义的政治社会分析, 结合当代批评话语对资本主义和晚期资本主义的文化剖析, 从社会机制、心理机制、文化表征及文化病理治疗方式等层面进行研究, 揭示了美国文化本身的病理本质, 显示了文化病理学批评的深刻透视力。尽管如此, 将当代美国社会与文化作为典型案例阐释文化所固有的病理属性, 也只是一种案例分析, 泛历史阶段和泛社会形态的文化病理分析其学术利益性还有待于进一步展开。 拙作只是在此领域进行了初步尝试, 除坚信自身学理没有任何问题之外, 具体分析还存在诸多不足, 甚至谬误, 恳请志同道合者予以批评指正。

本书能够得到顺利出版,首先应感谢国防科技大学国际关系学院首长的大力支持,感谢学院科研学术处和四系领导积极安排出版资助;其次,感谢南大出版社董颖主任的专业性指导和技术性帮助。笔者正在进行国家社科基金项目"19世纪美国改革文学"的研究工作,此书是该项目的方法论基础,与笔者即将出版的《19世纪美国文学史论》及《文化病理学导论》一样,亦作为该项目的阶段性研究成果。

方 成 2018年9月初于南京板桥镇

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#### Introduction

This joint monograph attempts an intertextual reading of modern and contemporary American literature and Western critical theories, with a dual purpose to study American society and culture on the one hand and reinterpret those theoretical formations on the other, that is, employing literary perspectives to negotiate with our understanding of varieties of critical theories, and reading critical theories against those social realities that American writers have constructed. The neutral territory that literature and critical theory meet, evokes a kind of intersectionality where American society and culture in particular is focused and analyzed, accordingly shedding light on the whole human society and culture in general and making possible the reconstruction of a literary sociology of evaluating civilization and diagnosing its discontents.

Contemporary American society and culture is one of the major contexts, under, against and with which both American writers and critical theorists have negotiated. What those writers have done led us to value contemporary American literature as a theoretical resource. Saul Bellow (1915—2005) is a Jewish Canadian-American writer. His monumental writing represented, in the words of the Swedish Nobel Committee for "The Nobel Prize in Literature 1976," "the mixture of rich picaresque novel and subtle analysis of our [American and Western] culture, of entertaining adventure, drastic and tragic episodes in quick succession interspersed with philosophic conversation, all developed by a commentator with a witty tongue and penetrating insight into the outer and inner complications that drive us to act, or prevent us from acting, and that can be called the dilemma of our age." Bellow's well-known works, as will be respectively addressed in the following, *The Adventures of Augie March* (1953), *Henderson the Rain King* (1959) and *Herzog* (1964), deal with American history from the Great Depression

in the 1930s to the 1960s.

Philip Roth (1933— ) is one of the most awarded American writers of his generation for his provocative explorations of Jewish and American identity. His 2004 novel *The Plot Against America* deliberately blurs the distinction between reality and fiction, and offers an alternative history in which Franklin Delano Roosevelt (1882—1945) is defeated in the 1940 presidential election by Charles Lindbergh (1902—1974), having provided a good glimpse of American society and culture in the 1930s and 1940s in particular and the American culture in general, including its glories and shames.

The contemporary Italian American novelist, playwright and essayist Don DeLillo (1936—) writes the American life from the 1970s to the present, with such diverse subjects as the Cold War, nuclear war, television, sports, the complexities of language, performance art, the digital age, politics, economics, and global terrorism. His reputed writings, such as *The Names* (1982), *White Noise* (1985), *Libra* (1988) and *Mao II* (1991), provide a more recent understanding of America with its prosperity and gloom. As he has once defined, "contemporary American society is the worst enemy that the cause of human individuality and self-realization has ever had." On another occasion, he repeated: "I think my work is influenced by the fact that we're living in dangerous times. If I could put it in a sentence, in fact, my work is about just that: living in dangerous times."

From Saul Bellow's writing of "the dilemma of our [his] age" and Philip Roth's "alternative American history" to Don DeLillo's pronouncement of "contemporary American society [as] the worst enemy" and "we're living in dangerous times," American society seems to have contracted a variety of fatal diseases spreading to its vital organs, being rotten to the core, hopeless, incurable, and at death's door. This metaphorical description may go to the extreme, but as a literary reflection, it needs further exploration and clarification.

In the concluding remarks of his classic dissertation Civilization and Its Discontents (1929), Sigmund Freud proposed a diagnosis and therapy of collective

① Frank Lentricchia, ed. Introducing Don DeLillo. Durham and London: Duke University Press, 1991. 5.

or social psychoses and neuroses of the general human society and culture, instead of those of the individuals' in the professional psychopathic analysis, saying:

The diagnosis of communal neuroses is faced with a special difficulty. In an individual neurosis we take as our starting-point the contrast that distinguishes the patient from his environment, which is assumed to be normal. For a group all of whose members are affected by one and the same disorder no such background could exist; it would have to be found elsewhere. And as regards the therapeutic application of our knowledge, what would be the use of the most correct analysis of social neuroses, since no one possesses authority to impose such a therapy upon the group? Yet despite all these difficulties we may be fairly sure that one day somebody will venture upon such a pathological study of cultural communities. <sup>①</sup>

Freud wished that this project, "the diagnosis of communal neuroses" and "a pathological study of cultural communities," should be undertaken, but he had not yet or dared not to do this in his life time under his peculiar living circumstances. As Stivers has explained, "Freud's apparent discovery that repressed sexuality was the basis of the unconscious was a historical accident — a product of the Victorian period." Freud's unfinished work and thirsty expectation invite and call for contemporary writers, theorists and critics' action.

The study of communal psychoses or neuroses has always been an academic attempt but for a long time a practical infeasibility, the reasons for which are two-folds: one is that the collective group has always been a frame of reference to evaluate the individual, while the other is that the culture, as a representation of the group's beliefs, behavior patterns and psychologies, constitutes the individual's formative configuration; generally, it has always been a theoretical risk to say that one culture is inherently distorted or abnormal. Consequently, to categorize whether a culture is diseased or morbid largely depends on its social dysfunction, that is, on the fact that the totality of people of the social group is psychiatric in their mental status or abnormal in their routine behaviors. Moreover, as a constitutive element, culture has formed their subjectivity, thus making their

Sigmund Freud. Civilization and Its Discontents. Trans. David McLintock. London: The Penguin Group, 2004. 104 -105.

② Richard Stivers. Shades of Loneliness: Pathologies of a Technological Society. New York: Rowman & Littlefield Publishers, Inc., 2004. 59.

awareness of what they have acquired as being pathological especially difficult. Despite such complications of cultural pathology, we attempt to venture upon such a study.

The peculiar qualities or functions of the overall civilization or dominant culture have been repeatedly discussed and criticized, but none of those discussions and critiques has offered ethics based on its ontology and epistemology. Sigmund Freud's unfinished work, though with strong expectation to accomplish, may contribute to the present cultural work. As a scientific study of the nature of a disease and its causes, process, development, and consequences, the scientific terminology "pathology" often deals with the structural and functional changes in abnormal physical and biological conditions, and thus is "pathobiology." It is here used as a metaphor for cultural studies in terms of the pathology of our shared ideas, values and behaviors that have constituted a communal culture. In addition, pathology also conceives a broader meaning in the sciences of the study of disorders, not specifically in such a discipline as psychology, which is termed as "psychopathology," or simply "pathology," indicating disorders within their domains (mental, emotional and behavioral) to be forms of "illness" or "disease." When it is appropriate in the field of the study of collective disorders in the domain of culture, it can thus be termed as "cultural pathology" and "patho-culturology." Therefore, the terminology "cultural pathology" here basically refers to "communal" or "social" psychoses or neuroses, just to legitimize Freud's academic legacy.

In his classic Marxist interpretation of the last phase of capitalism or imperialism, Vladimir Ilyich Lenin arbitrated such a conclusion: "We have to begin with as precise and full a definition of imperialism as possible. Imperialism is a specific historical stage of capitalism. Its specific character is threefold: imperialism is monopoly capitalism; parasitic, or decaying capitalism; moribund capitalism." According to Lenin, imperialism is the highest stage of capitalism, followed by its succeeding historical stage of communism. The four terminologies characteristic of imperialism, "monopolistic," "parasitic," "decaying" and "moribund," not only define its economic morphology, but also frequently name its socio-political institution. Lenin didn't arbitrate its cultural pattern, but it can be ratiocinated or

Vladimir IIyich Lenin. "Imperialism and the Split in Socialism." Lenin Collected Works, Volume 23.
 Trans. M. S. Levin, The Late Joe Fineberg and Others. Moscow: Progress Publishers, 1964. 105.