

# 新亚洲

A white rectangular paper with the words 'NEW ASIA' printed in a black, serif, all-caps font. The paper is surrounded by several decorative cutouts that look like stylized leaves or paper scraps, some with a black and white checkered pattern and others with a black and white dotted pattern. The background is a solid red color.

NEW  
ASIA

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# 卷首语

**作**为新中国第一家民间社会科学研究机构，亚洲研究所是以“改革十年”报告会的形式宣告她成立的。今天我们奉献给读者的这本《新亚洲》，又以主要篇幅汇集了各位朋友呈现给那次报告会的精辟演讲。由此，或许可以体现我们的研究以及这本文集的立足点和归宿点。

但是，我们的目光，始终注视着中国以外的整个世界。过去200多年来，这个世界发生了何其深刻的变化！万流归宗，所有的变化可以说都起源于一种以工业化和市场体系为基础结构的生产方式。由于它的出现，才有了产业革命、新大陆的开拓、鸦片战争、明治维新、戊戌变法、共和制的普及、两次世界大战、冷战、缓和，甚至于民族独立、石油提价，以及作为一种理所当然的结果的世界范围的工业化、现代化过程。

我们的目光，更着眼于近30年来经济迅速崛起的亚太地区。这个地区中的大部分地方，几千年来一直尾随于我们，几十年前也只是与我们站在同一起跑线上，但是现在，也是由于那种以工

业化和市场体系为基础的生产方式的直接结果，它们有的已经远远领先，有的开始超过我们，有的正赶上我们。

于是，我们和许多同代人和朋友一样，感到了压力和危机。我们感到，这种以工业化和市场体系为基础的生产方式，以及由这种生产方式所造就的战后国际竞争的新时代，尽管有着许多内在的不合理和矛盾，但却提供了更多的机会、选择和挑战。人们尽可以在理论上设想更完美的未来社会，但实践经验已经证明，游离于这种机会、选择和挑战，就不可能为人民带来现实的福祉。

我们同样感到，从历史角度看，沧海桑田，国力沉浮，本属正常现象，但事在人为，有志者事竟成，也是不破的真理。地球上大多数悠久文明的衰弱并不等于古文明必定衰亡；东亚经济崛起的另一种含义就是昭示了传统的汉文化和现代文明的可沟通之处。因此比国力变迁更可怕可虑的倒是心态的麻木不仁或自暴自弃。

正是基于这样的感受，我们把这个文集定名为《新亚洲》。我们想通过我们的研究和介绍告诉读者，由于东亚经济的起飞和亚洲其他国家经济的正在起飞，世界已经面对着一个新的亚洲；由于东亚经济的成功起飞和一系列相应的政治、社会变化，从经济发展角度看，“亚洲”的概念已不局限于地理上的亚洲范围，而是有可能成为落后国家现代化成功的一种典范；由于中国改革和开放的进展，新的亚洲和世界正在越来越多地感受到它的影响。因此，了解新的亚洲，或许实际地有

助于我们走向明天的事业。当然，我们更希望通过这个文集，广交志同道合的朋友，为形成一种现实的、科学的经济发展观和世界观而努力。

本文集还收有陈启懋等专家撰写的四篇有关东亚经济政治分析的专文。上海市人民政府顾问汪道涵先生专门为文集发表了关于亚洲问题研究的谈话。“亚洲与中国现代化”座谈会纪要，则从一个侧面反映了上海的一些中青年学者对这一问题的看法。姚为群就南朝鲜前总统朴正熙所著的《我们国家的道路》一书所写的书评，也许可以为读者提供一些新的启迪。

“新亚洲”文集每年出版四本。我们欢迎任何善意的批评和建议；我们愿意与我们的作者和读者一起展望中国和亚洲乃至世界的明天。

亚洲研究所

1988.10.20

## Introduction

Asia Institute is China's first non-governmental organization devoted to the research of social sciences, and was established when it hosted a forum on «10 years: Economic Reform in China». Here we present "*New Asia*", which features again those exciting speeches on the forum, which we think mirrors the focus of our research efforts as well as our standpoint.

we are at the same time looking at the world outside China. The past two hundred years has been a record of changes and conflicts, which have originated from the emergence of a mode of production based on industrialization and market system. Hence there came the Industrial Revolution, the exploration of the New World, the Opium War, the Meiji Restoration, the Reform Movement in China in 1898, the popular adoption of republicanism, the two World Wars, the Cold War, the détente, and the movement of national independence, the price increase of oil. Also resulted from the new world order is the modernization process around the world.

we are also looking at the Asian and Pacific regions whose economy has enjoyed a rapid development in the past thirty years. A majority of the Asian countries had followed China for

several thousand years, and decades ago, they started their development programs on equal footing with us, and now, as a direct consequence of the mode of production, some of them have already greatly outrun China, while some are just ahead of us by a small margin and some running closely behind.

Now comes the pressure and sense of crisis, which we share with many of our contemporaries. It seems to us that although carrying with it a lot of irrationality and contradictions, this new mode of production, together with the post-war new era of world-wide competitions, have created much more opportunities, choices and challenges, and getting away from which has been proved to be unable to bring forth good fortunes to the people.

We understand that the ups-and-downs of a nation is nothing unusual when viewing from a historical angle. However, Where there is a will there is a way, and it is also an unrefutable truth. The fall of other long-standing civilizations doesn't necessarily mean the doom of the whole ancient civilization, and the economic boom in the Far East again indicates the possibility of communication between traditional cultural heritage of Han nationality and the modern civilization. Therefore, what's more startling and worrisome than the changes of a nation's power is the apathetic approach of giving up rather than trying again.

It is against this background that we entitle our publication "*New Asia*", in the hope of introducing to our readers through our research efforts

a true new Asia which has been refreshed by the economic take-off in the Far East and in some other countries in the region. Obviously the successful economic take-off and the corresponding changes in politics and social environment have, in fact, broadened the concept of "Asia". It is no longer limited within the geographical region, but has more or less become a model—undeveloped countries turning into modernized ones. With its further efforts in economic reform and opening to the outside world, China has been exerting an ever greater influence on the new Asia and the rest of the world. It may be helpful, therefore, to our reform course by understanding the new Asia. By this publication, we would like to bind those who share the common goal and make efforts to build a practical and scientific economic and world outlook.

Also featured in this virgin issue are four articles concerning with the economy and politics in Far East. Besides, we present an exclusive interview with Mr. Wang Daohan, adviser of Shanghai Municipal People's Government, on Asian studies, while carrying a summary of a seminar on "Asia & Modernization Program in China" in which we can share the fresh ideas of some young and middle-aged scholars in Shanghai. And also Mr. Yao Weiqun reviews "*Our Nation's Path*" written by the former President of South Korea Park Chung Hee, which has just been published in China.

"*New Asia*" is a quarterly and dedicated to Asia studies by the way of exchanging different viewpoints. Well-meaning criticism and sugges-



tions are welcome. We are looking forward to enjoying your company in our effort to look at the tomorrow of China, and the whole world.

Asia Institute

Dec 20, 1988

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——姚为群

## 人 物 专 访





## 世界格局中的亚洲与亚洲研究

### ——访上海市人民政府经济顾问汪道涵先生

**今**夏某日，原上海市长、现任上海市人民政府经济顾问汪道涵先生在他那间颇似书斋的办公室里，接见了亚洲研究所所长兼文集中主编陈琦伟等人。应陈琦伟（以下简称陈）之邀，汪道涵先生（以下简称汪）就世界大格局中的亚洲及亚洲研究问题，发表了看法。自那时以来，虽已过数月，但汪先生的谈话对我们清醒地观察亚洲经济形势及国内亚洲研究之现状，仍有很大益处。现将这次谈话记录整理刊载于此，以飨读者。

陈：老市长，近来国内研究亚洲的机构及学者日渐增多，这也许不是一种时髦现象吧？

汪：研究亚洲，确实不是“赶时髦”，而是具有相当的紧迫性。

从地缘上看，中国地处亚洲，同亚洲各国各地区在经济、文化以及所史、现实等方面有着千丝万缕的联系。亚洲的发展变化必然折射到中国的发展变化中来，中国的发展变化也会影响亚洲的发展变化。例如，已经成为工业发达国的日本的经济将向何处