

基于主体认识视角的 当代中国档案学术研究

JUYU ZHUTI RENSHI SHIJIAO DE
DANGDAI ZHONGGUO
DANGAN XUESHU YANJIU

任越 著



中国出版集团



世界图书出版公司

基于主体认识视角的 当代中国档案学术研究

任 越 著

世界图书出版公司

上海·西安·北京·广州

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

基于主体认识视角的当代中国档案学术研究/任越著.
—上海:上海世界图书出版公司,2010.11
ISBN 978-7-5100-2947-9

I. ①基… II. ①任… III. ①档案工作—中国—
文集 IV. ①G279.2-53

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2010)第 214171 号

基于主体认识视角的当代中国档案学术研究
任 越 著

上海世界图书出版公司出版发行
上海市广中路 88 号
邮政编码 200083
南京展望文化发展有限公司排版
上海竞成印刷有限公司印刷
如发现印刷质量问题,请与印刷厂联系
(质检科电话:021-55391771)
各地新华书店经销

开本: 787×1092 1/16 印张: 12.00 字数: 280 000

2010 年 11 月第 1 版 2010 年 11 月第 1 次印刷

ISBN 978-7-5100-2947-9/G·223

定价: 32.00 元

<http://www.wpcsh.com.cn>

<http://www.wpcsh.com>

序

任何学术研究都是其主体的认识过程,因此离开了对学术主体的研究,大家将无法真正理解所谓学术、学问、学科或者理论究竟是怎么一回事。如果人们将档案学看作一门学科的话,它当然也不能属于例外。比如,大家无法预想档案学的开拓者们提出电子文件真实性和完整性的论断,就像大家无法想象诸葛亮建设过社会主义新农村一样——所有的历史都是当代史,所有的学人都是在特定时空、基于特定主体认知的血肉之躯,他们的研究成果不可能超出其自身的“认识视角”。

既然大家可以将包括档案学在内的研究看作人的思维和认识过程,那么任越博士的《基于主体认识视角的当代中国档案学术研究》就会成为顺理成章的结果。在任越博士看来,“作为一门独立的人文社会科学,档案学术研究活动是主体在对档案及其现象这种人类社会实践活动下产物的认识,它本身包含着对于主体思想和一定思想支配下的行为与活动的认识,是一种基于社会总体的自我认识,从而也是一种反思性认识……因此档案学术研究的对象与其说是对档案及其现象的研究,不如说是对其背后主体性因素的研究。”

从这部专著的写作思路上看,任越博士首先以学术研究在认识活动中的阶段性为基础,根据学术研究对象的性质特征,揭示出学术研究的本质其实是对客观世界的一种理性的认识行为;然后总结和归纳了中国档案学术研究主体研究行为的发展轨迹,从价值取向、心理特征、学术伦理、学术认同等方面去思考存在于当前中国档案学术研究过程中的非理性、不合理性的行为表现,进而提出当前中国档案学术研究主体所应具备的素质与能力。在此基础上,任越博士以中国档案学术研究的理性回归为主题,从学术研究主体的学术价值取向、学术伦理体系和情感因素等三个方面,指出了保证中国档案学术研究合理性、可持续性发展的道路。

作者在到中国人民大学攻读博士学位之前,曾经在黑龙江大学长期师从倪丽娟和陈辉教授,对于哲学认识论有着浓厚的兴趣和多年的研修。从他的专著中可以感觉到,作者秉承了我国档案学界老一辈学者用哲学观点研究档案学的传统和主张,力图从哲学的高度解决一些长期困扰

档案学的基本问题。后生可畏,精神可嘉,持之以恒,我国的档案学术研究又何尝没有一个光明的未来呢?

当我们同一些伟人一起仰望星空的时候,请大家千万不要忘记在自己立足的大地上还有另外一些如任越博士那样的耕耘者,正是在他们的身上承载一个学科的未来和希望。

任越

中文摘要

基于主体认识视角的当代中国档案学术研究,是以对当前中国档案学术研究主体的学术研究活动的反思为核心问题的选题。本文以哲学认识论关于学术研究活动的认识层级划分与影响学术研究的认识主体性因素的剖析作为立论基础,试图对中国档案学术研究传统认识行为进行归纳与评述,并对现实档案学术研究活动中所表现出的各种主体性因素进行概述和反思,并从学人的角度去剖析当前档案学术研究主体所应具备的基本能力和素质,以此提高档案学术研究主体的学术研究能力,规范档案学术研究的行为,促进中国档案学的进化与发展。本文主要包括四个部分:

一、理论基点——基于主体认识视角的档案学术研究评述

学术研究活动是社会主体所从事的一项集经验认识与理论认识于一体的理性认识活动,是人类通过自身认识能力的控制和对认识对象能动性的选择,依靠一定的方式和手段从根本上了解,并进而把握客观世界的一种本能性行为。人是认识的主体,更是学术研究的主体。评价学术研究所采用的概念体系、原理、客观学术成果、发明物等都是由研究主体所形成的,因此其中夹杂着丰富的学术研究主体的意识、观念、价值取向、情感等各种主体性元素。档案学术研究的进化和发展实质上就是档案学术研究主体在认识范围与认识能力方面的扩展与提升。因此,从主体认识的理论基点去思考学术研究主体在认识档案和档案现象活动中所表现出的各种主体性行为,能够使笔者从“形而上”的思维层面去反思和评价当前中国档案学术研究的整体状态。

首先,从哲学认识论关于认识的阶段性的划分来看,从认识的形式上看,学术研究是一种理性认识,它的主要目的是通过感性认识提供给主体的资料去把握客观事物运动的本质与规律;从认识的内容上看,它是一种经验与理论兼具的认识活动。特别是像档案学这样与社会实践活动密切相关的学科更要求经验认识与理论认识的统一,这是因为档案学不仅要研究档案管理实践的经验事实,更要对经验事实背后的科学事实进行准确的揭示,以此提升社会主体对档案管理实践的理解与把握能力。

其次,作为一项社会主体参与的社会实践活动,学术研究本身是一种由学术研究主体参与的认识活动。由于主体认识具有自主性、选择性、差异性、创造性和社会性,所以主体认识容易受到来自社会环境、文化背景和社会风气、风貌的影响而出现偏差,进而形成了认识主体之间不同的主体性因素。认识主体的主体性要素可以分为理性与非理性两大类,理性要素包括知识结构、逻辑思维、价值取向和认识方法;非理性要素主要包括好奇、情感、意志、愿望和直觉。不同的主体

性要素由于不同认识主体的发挥而呈现出不同的效果。

再次,档案学术研究活动由个体和群体两大部分构成,由于个体与个体、个体与群体、群体与群体之间在认识主体性上的差别,所以会存在不同的研究目的、研究方法和研究结果,但无论最终的学术成果形式如何多变,档案学术研究主体的价值取向始终是围绕着求真、求善和求美而展开。因此,对学术研究主体认识活动的评价,要采取“外部证实”与“内部完美”的双重途径去考量。

二、中国档案学术研究活动的历史溯源

中国档案学的发展史是一部档案学术研究主体认识与研究活动的发展史。从档案学术研究萌芽之日到档案学理论体系的初具规模,无一不渗透着学术研究主体在认识档案及其现象过程中所表现出的方法、观念和价值观等方面的进化与发展,也就是说学术研究主体在对发展着的档案社会实践的认识能力和观念的把握方面是不断进步和发展的,只有这样才能使档案学术研究能够从呱呱坠地的婴儿成长为科学大家庭中的一员,而每一次学术研究主体对研究对象的认识方式与价值观念的转变都会为档案学的成长打下深深的烙印。按照学术研究主体把握档案及其现象的演进史的顺序,笔者将中国档案学术研究活动的历史分为四个阶段。

首先,观察与积累。它们是中国古代档案学思想家进行学术思考和传播的重要方式,观察是人类认识史上最早出现的一种搜集资料、获得经验知识的方法。中国档案学术思想的起源正是对档案“物”的观察,即对档案内容的观察,这是中国档案文献编纂思想产生的主要原因。早期档案学思想家对档案及其工作的观察不仅为档案学术思想的产生提供了大量的、第一手的、可供参考的经验性资料,也正是一代又一代档案学术思想观念与档案管理实践经验研究的积累才使中国档案事业发展拥有一条完整的发展线索,并为民国时期档案学术研究活动的形成奠定了基础。

其次,借鉴与移植。中国档案学术研究能够在其产生的短短十几年之后拥有一定的规模,关键在于早期档案学术研究主体对欧美国家成熟的档案管理经验的借鉴与移植,这种学术研究方式同样出现在新中国成立之后对苏联经验的移植。借鉴与移植虽然能够在短期之内解决由于缺少相关经验而出现的理论匮乏的问题,但是对于学科的长期和自主性发展是没有任何益处的,这一点从新中国成立后我国档案学界全面移植苏联模式的实践中有所体现。

再次,反思与批判。反思是一种再认识,即以认识自身为对象的认识行为,从认识论意义上讲,反思是对主体认识活动、认识结果及其自身发展规律的认识和思考。这种情况的出现在上世纪80年代的学术研究方式为中国档案学术研究提供了一条新的研究思路,使档案学术研究主体的学术研究活动不再建立在重复认识基础之上,而是以一种批判性的认知形式去把握既成的事实。批判是辩证的否定,这种否定不是否定一切,而是具有相对性的否定。对待任何一种理论、思想,要持有一种批判的眼光,看看它是否全面,是否符合事物发展的规律,是否具有生命力,要进行“扬弃”,在批判中去发展它,这是档案学术研究主体从事学术研究的理性表现。

最后,继承与创新。所谓“继承”,是指对前人研究行为方式的延续和研究成果的再利用。档案学术研究继承主要是对传统主体知识结构与学术思想的继承,因为这是档案学科发展的精髓之所在。所谓创新是指主体通过自身的认识能力创造或发现新的事物、观点或方法。学术创新意指学术研究要创造出新的东西:或发明出新范式和新方法,或孕育出新思想和新见解,或发掘

出新材料和新证据,一言以蔽之曰——创造新知。档案学术研究的创新主要是对学术理念、视野、方法与思维方式的创新。继承与创新是摆在当前档案学术研究主体面前的重要的认识途径,只有继承前人的思想,才能为当前的创新提供智力支持和方法论准备。

三、中国档案学术研究主体的意识、素质与能力

档案学术研究主体肩负着发展完善档案学理论与实践体系的知识积累与探索的职责,承担着保证档案事业平稳、有效、科学发展的重要工作。为了履行这份职责,承担起这份责任,档案学术研究主体必须具有相应的主体素质。所谓主体素质,即人作为主体而存在和活动的内在根据和条件,是人们自觉有效地从事一定主体活动,发挥和实现自己功能的内部准备状态。

首先,在思想品质方面,档案学术研究主体要养成追求真理、探索未知的求真、求知欲,并在严谨学风的指引下带着学术宽容的心态参与学术竞争,建立良好和谐的团队协作精神。其次,在主体意识方面,档案学术研究主体要从自决意识、自主意识、自控意识、批判怀疑意识、责任意识和个性意识六个方面对自身的学术意识进行提高与重塑。再次,在主体能力方面,档案学术研究主体要具备创造性的逻辑思维能力、丰富其专业的知识能力、丰富情感与顽强的意志力。

四、当前中国档案学术研究活动的主体性反思与批判

作为档案学社会实践的重要组成部分,档案学术研究主体所需要的敬业精神应该体现在一种科学精神之上,体现在良好的治学态度和严谨求实、不急不躁的学术风气上。纵观当前中国档案学术研究,一些学者缺少相应的档案学术研究责任,缺少对档案事业的忠诚和执着,仅仅把档案学术研究当作一种谋生手段或赚取个人学术名气的工具,全然忽视了档案学术研究作为科学认识和研究行为在整个社会发展中的责任与义务。

首先从社会学术观念角度来看,实证主义观将实证主义思想和认识工具植入到现代的档案学术研究之中,使学术研究主体过分地依赖经验的证实和计量的研究方法;功利主义观使学术研究主体放弃了对档案学真理的追求而过分地看重个人的学术权力与学术利益;理想主义使档案学术研究主体对档案学科抱有极高的期望值和理想化预期,使档案学术研究与档案管理实践渐行渐远。

其次,从学术研究个体与群体来看,由于档案学术研究个体对档案学术研究存在着过于自信或过于自卑的心态,因此使其在学术研究活动中很难对自己做出清楚的学术定位,因此大量的学术不端、学术腐败问题层出不穷。而在档案学术研究群体方面,由于缺少合理的学术风气和良好的学术交往的空间,研究主体与主体之间很难保持高效、合理的学术合作与交流,因此导致档案学术导向偏离了档案学科学的发展航道,而出现了学术危机。

再次,从档案学术研究的具体问题来看,学术逆差、学术规范与学术认同三个方面是当前档案学术研究主体所面临的三大难题。学术逆差问题主要由于主体对国外档案学理论与技术的过度崇拜和自身语言上的缺陷而引起的;学术规范问题是学术研究主体在学术研究方法上存在着缺陷;学术认同问题则是学术研究主体之间、学术研究主体与社会主体之间存在的理解偏差而引起的。

五、中国档案学的进化与发展——基于学术研究主体的思考

中国档案学术研究的进化与发展不仅体现在学术界发现了多少新的理论、提出了多少新的

观点、建构了多少档案管理的实践模型,还体现在档案学术研究主体的认识范围、认识能力、认识方法与认识图式的扩展与提升。而要想实现这种主体涵义上的进步,必须要解决当前出现在档案学术研究主体身上的问题。

首先,档案学术研究主体的价值取向问题。档案学术研究领域出现的价值取向问题主要是由科技理性与价值理性在档案学术研究主体的学术研究活动中的冲突与矛盾而引起的,即“悟道”与“求技”之间的矛盾。对档案管理技术、工具的崇拜与对档案学术价值与社会责任的迷失是当前档案学术研究主体在价值取向方面存在的主要问题,解决此问题的关键在于档案学术研究主体的价值理性的回归,主要表现为主体的责任意识回归,即包括学术责任、社会责任和文化责任。

其次,档案学术研究主体的学术道德问题。科学共同体在学术研究活动中形成的所公认的和遵守的行为准则称之为学术伦理。一个学科学术研究主体道德水平的高低不仅取决于其是否具有一整套的符合学术研究需要的道德规范体系,更取决于这一规范体系多大程度上能够在主体学术活动的现实中演绎出来,也就是说有多少学术研究主体能够秉持着这种外在和内化的道德规范进行学术研究。解决目前档案学术研究领域的道德问题关键在于学术伦理机制的建构与实施,这其中不仅包括学术研究个体的学术自律的倡导和学术研究群体之间学术规约的设立,还包括外在的学术管理制度的普遍实行。

再次,档案学术研究主体的学术情感问题。学术情感是主体从事学术研究的主要动力。提升档案学术研究主体的情感,关键要在档案学教育进程中加入情感教育的部分。只有通过对档案学专业学生这类潜在的档案学术研究主体的情感教育才能使其产生对档案学术研究的热情,激发他们投身档案学术研究的兴趣。

主题词: 认识论;主体反思;档案学研究;档案学术研究主体

Abstract

The introspection on the behavior of the archival research subjects is the core of this dissertation. This article is on the base of the classification of the subjective cognition and the structure of the subjective factors in archival science research through philosophical epistemology, by which we can try to generalize, introspect the research tradition on archival science research history and the subjective performance of archival subject in China. At the same time, we could conclude the basic ability and quality of the archival researcher, through which we can improve the research ability and regulate the behavior of the archival researcher in order to the evolution and development of archival science.

1. Theoretical Point - Cognitive Subject in philosophical epistemology

From the stage of subjective cognition, academic research is a rational activity that contains experience and theory cognition, which is the instinctive behavior for human being to understand and discover the rule of world through the control of the cognitive ability and initiative choice of the cognitive object. Human being is not only the cognitive subject, but also is the academic research subject. The conceptual system, principle, academic fruit and invention which researcher use to evaluate the academic activity are all formed by academic researchers, so there are many subjective factors in those objective things, such as consciousness, thought, value orientation and emotion. Essentially, the improvement and development of archival research is the improvement and extension of the ability and range of the academic subject in the cognition. So only we introspect from the subjective factors which are appeared in the course of solving the archival problems and understanding the archival phenomena, we can discover the essence of the academic research from the metaphysical aspect.

Firstly, from the format of cognition, academic research is a rational cognition whose purpose is to discover the essence and rule of object through the documents which the perceptual cognition supplies. From the content of cognition, academic research is a practice that contains experience and theory cognition. Especially, archival research should be researched from experience and theory. The reason is not only that the archival practice is an experiential social activity, but also that the archival research owns the responsibility to

discover the truth and rule in archival practice, so through this social activity, the ability to understand and deal with archives should be improved.

Secondly, as a social practice which social subjects participate in, academic research is a cognitive practice that academic subjects participate in. Because the subjective cognition is independent, selective, discrepant, creative and social, it is easy for cognition to be influenced by social circumstance, cultural background, social atmosphere, which could make the researchers' research warp and form the different subjective factors. The subjective factors could be divided into two parts, rational and irrational. Rational factors contain knowledge system, logical thinking, value orientation and cognitive methods; irrational factors contain curiosity, emotion, volition, wish and intuition. Those subjective factors are useful to subjective cognition, such as choosing and direct function, assimilative and integrative function, controlling and adjusting function.

Thirdly, archival research is made up of two parts, individual and colony. Because of the differences between individual and individual, individual and colony, colony and colony, each researcher has different research purposes, methods and fruits, but no matter how the fruits modes are changeful, the archival researchers always put the pursuit of truth, kindness and beauty as their research final value. So the evaluation of the archival researchers need us choose "outer-confirmation" and "inner perfect" as the criterion.

2. Retrospection on Chinese archival science research

The development history on archival research is a history for academic cognitive subject and his cognition. From the birth of archival research to the perfection of the archival knowledge system, this course makes the methods, thought and value of archival researcher in archival study practice. Because of those subjectivity factors, archival science could be bringing up rationally and smoothly, and every change and development of archival research methods and research value could be regarded as an important milestone in the history of archives. So the history of Chinese archival study could be divided into four stages.

Firstly, Observation and accumulation are the most important way to think and spread the academic thoughts on archives for our ancient researcher. Observation is the way to search information and gain the knowledge. Chinese archival research is on the base of the Observation of archives. Those researchers put the emphases on the Observation of the content and pointed some new thought and methods to arrange the archives, so this is the reason why Chinese archival research appeared. In other word, our ancient researcher didn't regard the Observation as the only way to do research, now that it supplied lots of first-hand information and reference. The accumulation of knowledge and experience gave Chinese archival history an integrated clue to improve the status on archival research, which is the main reason for the forming of Chinese archival science research.

Secondly, Reference and transplantation. The reason why Chinese archival research owned the fast pace to get a high level after appearing ten years is refer and transplant the mature archival management experience form early European countries. Although reference and transplantation could help researcher to solve the problems on theory which is caused by the inadequacy of management experience, but it is not profitable for archival research to run a long-term development, which happened from the experience to refer and transplant U. S. S. R. archives.

Thirdly, Introspection and criticism. Introspection is a behavior to recognize ourselves and our own practice. From epistemology, Introspection is a cognitive practices for people to cognize our object, things and the rule of world. This cognitive behavior has been a popular method in to research archival science in 1980s which supplied a new orientation for researcher to cognize the moving archives. That makes our academic fruits not base on the repetitive cognition and let our researcher hold the fact from a view of critical cognition. Criticism is the Dialectical Negative. This negative does not deny everything. It is just relative negative. To own a critical view is a rational behavior for archival researcher, through which we can judge a theory and thought whether it is general, whether it is accord the rule, whether it has the vitality.

Fourthly, Inheritance and Innovation. Inheritance is a behavior for an academic researcher to recycle the academic fruits and continue the way to research from our early researcher. Inheritance in archival research orders researcher to inherit traditional knowledge system and academic theory which are the core of archival science. Innovation is a practice for a subject to create or find new things, opinions and methods. The innovation in academic research is to create new things, new Paradigm, new methods, new evidence and new documents, in a word, create new knowledge. Innovation in archival research hopes researcher have new mode of thinking, new view and methods to research the new archival practice. So Inheritance and Innovation are the two new methods to cognize the archives for archival researcher, and only inheriting our traditional theory, thought, methods, as a scientist, we could create our new perspective for archival science.

3. Research on consciousness, quality and ability of Chinese archival researcher

The responsibility of archival science researcher is to improve and perfect the system of archival theory and practice knowledge, and to make sure the Archives to development more balanced effective and scientific. In order to take on and carry out this responsibility, the researcher must own the relevant ability that is the condition and basis for people's life and practice, and also is the inner status for people to do a certain activity.

Firstly, the researcher should bring up the desire to pursue the truth and explore the new knowledge and participate in the academic competition with a for bearing mindedness which is

directed by the strict academic atmosphere, and then construct a well and harmony team-work spirit. Secondly, the archival researcher should own six consciousnesses, and that is self-decided, self-determination, self-control, criticism and suspicion, responsibility and personality. Thirdly, the archival researcher should have the ability of creationary thinking, abundant and professional knowledge, plentiful and bullheaded will power.

4. Introspection on the subjectivity of Chinese archival researcher

As the most important parts in archival practice, the professional dedication which the researchers need should be based on the scientific spirit, nice academic attitude, serious and placid academic atmosphere. In modern archival research, some researchers are short of archival responsibility, loyalty and punctiliousness to deal with the archives, so they just regard archival research as a means of subsistence or a way to gain the academic fame instead of the social responsibility and obligation.

Firstly, from the view of the academic notion, Positivism transplants the thoughts and methods of Positivism into the modern archival research, which makes the academic subject lean on the experience and metrology unduly; Utilitarianism makes academic subject give up the pursuit of the truth and think a lot of the academic power and academic benefit; Idealism makes the researchers engender a high expected value and sublimate result, which makes them far away from the archival management.

Secondly, from the view of the individual because of the over self-confidence and over self-abasement in archival research, some researcher could not have a clear academic orientation to choose the research topic and write the academic articles, so there are many academic corruptions and academic misconducts in archival research. In the other hand, because of the lack on the rational academic atmosphere and space for academic intercourse, the archival research could not develop in his rational direction, which leads to the academic crisis.

Thirdly, from the view of the research problems, there are three problems faced to archival researchers, which is academic deficit, academic criterion, academic identification. The academic deficit is caused by the adoring the foreign theory and technique unduly and the langue limitation in exchanging the opinions. The academic criterion problems are caused by the inadequate knowledge on cognitive method. The academic identification is caused by the understanding deviation on the value of archival research between the academic subjects and social subjects.

5. Evolution and development of Chinese archival science from the view of cognitive subject

The improvement and development of Chinese archival academic research isn't determined by how many theories, opinions the researcher make, how large the management mode the researcher builds, but also contains the extension and improvement of the range, ability, method, and cognitive pattern of archival researcher.

First of all, from the value orientation of archival researcher, the reason why there are so many problems happened in archival research on the value orientation is the conflict and contradiction between instrumental rationality and value rationality. There are two reasons to explain this contradiction. One is the adoring of the archives management technique and instrument; the other is the lost of the archival value orientation and responsibility. The important point to solve this contradiction is to advocate the regression of the value orientation in academic research. In other words, this way is just to arouse the regression of the responsibility of archival researcher that contains academic responsibility, society responsibility and culture responsibility.

Secondly, from the academic morality of archival researcher, the principles which are obeyed and generally accepted in scientific research by scientific community are called academic ethics. The level of the academic morality in scientific research is not decided by whether there is an integrated academic morality system, but only decided by the degree that the scientists use those inner and outer morality to direct the scientific research. To solve the problem about the absence of the morality in scientific research, it is necessary to build and implement the system of academic ethics that is the advocating of the self-discipline, the construction of the academic stipulations between different scientific communities, including the implementation of academic management system.

Thirdly, from the academic emotion of archival researcher, emotion is the power for people to do the research. Archival students are the potential subject of archival science research. It is important to add the emotion education into the archival education in order to improving the emotion of the archival researcher, which is the right way to make the students form the passion and inspire the interest to do the archival research.

Keywords: Epistemology; Introspection of Cognitive Subject; Archival Science Study; Archival Science Researcher

目 录

序	(I)
中文摘要	(III)
Abstract	(VII)
1 导论	(1)
1.1 研究的依据与动因	(2)
1.1.1 档案学术评价从根本上讲是对档案学人研究行为的评价	(2)
1.1.2 对档案学人行为的研究是保证档案学学科良性发展的必然选择	(3)
1.1.3 档案学术研究主体责任感与道德感迷失的深刻反思	(3)
1.1.4 对学人研究行为的反思是突破档案学理论研究瓶颈期的重要途径	(4)
1.2 文献综述	(6)
1.2.1 文献综述思路	(6)
1.2.2 文献研究综述	(7)
1.3 研究意义和研究假设	(14)
1.3.1 研究意义	(14)
1.3.2 研究假设	(15)
1.4 研究的难点、创新与不足	(19)
1.4.1 本文研究的难点	(19)
1.4.2 本文研究的创新	(20)
1.4.3 本文研究的不足	(21)
2 理论基点——主体认识视角下的档案学术研究	(23)
2.1 学术研究的本质——从主体认识的阶段性谈起	(23)
2.1.1 哲学视野下的主体认识的阶段性	(24)

2.1.2 主体认识的对象及其本质	(29)
2.2 认识主体与认识的主体性	(34)
2.2.1 哲学视角下的主体内涵的阐释	(34)
2.2.2 主体认识与认识的主体性	(37)
2.3 档案学术研究的主体及其主体性评价	(44)
2.3.1 中国档案学术研究主体构成及其来源	(44)
2.3.2 档案学术研究主体的价值取向	(50)
2.3.3 评价档案学术研究主体的途径与方式	(53)
2.4 本章小结	(57)
3 中国档案学术研究活动的历史溯源与现实架构	(59)
3.1 中国档案学术研究的传统学术观念探寻	(60)
3.1.1 观察与积累	(60)
3.1.2 借鉴与移植	(63)
3.1.3 反思与批判	(67)
3.1.4 继承与创新	(70)
3.2 档案学术研究主体的素质与能力	(74)
3.2.1 档案学术研究主体的思想品质	(74)
3.2.2 档案学术研究主体的主体意识	(77)
3.2.3 档案学术研究主体的能力	(83)
3.3 本章小结	(88)
4 中国档案学术研究的主体性反思与批判	(90)
4.1 学术观与中国档案学术研究	(90)
4.1.1 实证主义观	(90)
4.1.2 功利主义观	(95)
4.1.3 理想主义观	(100)
4.2 对当代中国档案学术研究主体学术行为的反思	(103)
4.2.1 档案学术研究个体学术行为的分析	(103)
4.2.2 档案学术研究群体学术行为的分析	(107)
4.3 中国档案学术研究相关问题的反思	(113)
4.3.1 学术逆差行为剖析	(113)
4.3.2 学术规范问题的剖析	(117)
4.3.3 学术研究的主体认同问题	(123)
4.4 本章小结	(125)

5 中国档案学的进化与发展——基于学术研究主体的思考	(127)
5.1 中国档案学的进化与发展的总述	(128)
5.1.1 中国档案学术研究的整体进化与发展	(128)
5.1.2 中国档案学术研究主体的进化与发展	(131)
5.2 “道”与“技”的博弈——中国档案学术研究主体责任的回归	(134)
5.2.1 “道”与“技”的理解	(134)
5.2.2 “悟道”与“求技”之间博弈——科技理性与价值理性的冲突与矛盾	(136)
5.2.3 由“求技”向“悟道”的回归——中国档案学术研究的价值理性回归	(139)
5.3 “德”与“情”的结合——中国档案学术研究主体的学术伦理与情感教育	(147)
5.3.1 “德”的建构与实施	(147)
5.3.2 “情”的教育与实施	(154)
5.4 本章小结	(160)
 6 结论与展望	 (162)
 参考文献	 (165)
 后 记	 (171)