## Multiculturalism



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著者:Charles Taylor

出版者:Princeton University Press

出版时间:1994-8-22

装帧:Paperback

isbn:9780691037790

A new edition of the highly acclaimed book Multiculturalism and "The Politics of Recognition," this paperback brings together an even wider range of leading philosophers and social scientists to probe the political controversy surrounding multiculturalism. Charles Taylor's initial inquiry, which considers whether the institutions of liberal democratic government make room--or should make room--for recognizing the worth of distinctive cultural traditions, remains the centerpiece of this discussion. It is now joined by Jrgen Habermas's extensive essay on the issues of recognition and the democratic constitutional state and by K. Anthony Appiah's commentary on the tensions between personal and collective identities, such as those shaped by religion, gender, ethnicity, race, and sexuality, and on the dangerous tendency of multicultural politics to gloss over such tensions. These contributions are joined by those of other well-known thinkers, who further relate the demand for recognition to issues of multicultural education, feminism, and cultural separatism. Praise for the previous edition:

作者介绍:

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## 标签

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多元文化

政治哲学

政治

族群与族群冲突

文化研究

政治學

哲學

Culture

## 评论

泰勒和哈贝马斯之间的辩论。泰勒反对古典自由主义对于个人自由和权利的偏执,认为群体的身份认同问题无法在这个框架下解决,他否认国家有维持中立政治原则的可能,并倾向于认可通过行政力量确保特殊群体的权益,虽然他也明白这样做很多时候是以侵犯个人权利为代价的。哈贝马斯走的是自己的老路,他认为有差异的文化在政治共同体里达成共识是古典自由主义的应有之义,并且特别强调了在当代社会里少数群体和女性如何通过有交往理性的社会运动在事实层面上扩展公共空间。因而不必为了解决文化多元问题而放弃古典自由主义原则。他反对通过行政手段保护某个特定群体,认为那不但侵犯了人们自由选择的权利,在事实上也并不能真的保护一种文化。我当然觉得泰勒的思考太粗疏了,不过哈贝马斯说的如何可行,我还真不那么确定自己明白了。

non-defeatist.
断断续续地,只记得魁北克这个栗子了
书评