香港大學學生會 社會科學學會 社會學學會





Sociology Society sss HKUSU

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編者的話

這一期相信香港大學學生會社會科學學會社會學學會九三至九四年度的最後一期會訊。在過往的一年間,我們一共出版了三期的會訊(包括現在你們上的那一期),它們全都希望各位同學可以給同學一些社會學的知識。

雖然這是最後的一期但我們一點也不會千猜做的。今期的內容包括有人類學的簡介、與有名的社會學家 Jeffrey Alexender 的訪問等等。希望各位同學能夠有所得著。

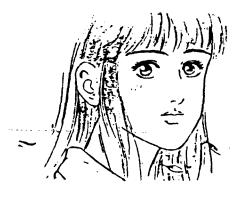
人類學 ----- 文化浪遊

Anthro 是位熱愛週遊列國的浪子,因他聽聞這世界有許多千奇百怪的人和風俗,便萬般雀躍地踏上征途,看個究竟。

見遊一 「美人兒 我!性感的女神

我!」

不住往大家所示的方向看 去,但出乎 Anthro 所料, 這群五官端正,談叶還算友 善得體的年靑人・竟然目不 轉睛地注視著一位三圍約有 48" 40" 50" , 身高不到 5' 4",體重至少有200lb,眼 細鼻扁口大的女性!與香港 的張曼玉、葉玉卿或楊釆妮 簡直是風馬牛不相及!再看 這群年靑人眼中閃爍著的情 慾,Anthro 實在不知所措, 「莫非『戀母狂』是此部落 的民族性之一?』當晚 Anthro 便在他的筆記裏記下 這疑問。



見遊二 普世歡騰的葬禮

不幸地,Anthro 在村內 逗留的第四天,一戶人家的 老人家過身了,改天便是葬 禮·Anthro 穿上僅有的黑色 衣服,預備著憑吊的心情,一一 一邊努力構思用什麼言詞去 安慰死者家人,一邊以沉重 的腳步往聚集的方向行去。 一陣猛烈的鼓聲,喧嘩聲擾 亂了他的思路,抬頭一看, 竟看到男男女女皆穿上色彩 鮮艷的衣服・喜氣洋洋地隨 著鼓聲起舞。Anthro 以爲自 己耳朵不鹽光,把甚麼慶典 聽了作葬禮,但走前幾步, 卻見到那老人家躺在木架 上,穿上了大紅色的壽 衣....(Note 1)

見遊三 道徳倫亡?!

幾經辛苦,抵達祖國的 雲南山區·Anthro 心想這是 「自己人」的地方・理應沒 有什麼光怪陸離的事會發生 一罷!一晚,Anthro和一群活 潑可愛的少女漫談香港的生 活,繼而稱讚她們純樸的民 風比香港那些女孩子胡亂崇 拜偶像,只顧抽那些無聊的 閃咭,買名牌,流連卡拉 OK,亂攬男女關係好得 多!少女們追問此話何解, Anthro 理直氣壯地嘆息說: 「今日的香港道德淪亡,能 保貞潔的女孩子可遇不可求 了!」一瞬間,少女們個個 笑得死去活來,本來的矜持 已抛往九宵雲外。Anthro 摸 不著頭腦,待她們冷靜下來,才發現那裏並沒有什麼婚前婚後性行為,結婚便是娶個人回家,若能買一送一(或二、三、四),多帶幾個孩子過門就更是無任歡迎!

見遊四 詛咒中的婚禮

終於回到香港的懷抱了! Anthro 在西貢一條客家村落歇腳,本想借一宵便回家,但聞有家女兒要嫁了,便留下來看看。第一晚Anthro 睡得並不好,整晚一把女子哀號的聲音擾其清夢,似是背詩又似哼歌,但都不離一絲哀怨。Anthro 深

後記

昨天 Anthro 和美國來的朋友到茶樓品嚐地道風味的「飲茶」,更叫了自己最喜愛的美味點心和他們分



後後記: 反「自然」論

以上只是人類學研究極 之微小的一個部份,因其可 觸及的範圍並無限制。基本 上,有人集居之處便可有人 類學,因爲社會組織、關 係、習俗禮儀、行爲模式、 價值觀等便會隨之發展。生 活上事無大小,都是文化建 構 (Cultural Construct) 📝 的產品(你如廁時爲要到 「洗手間」而不是「屎 坑,?打哈欠爲何要掩口? 甚麼才算是「文明」的行 徑?)。我們許多時會用 「自然」去解釋許多社會現 象-----用「血緣」去決定 家人和親戚(你姐夫的姐夫 是否你的親戚?表哥表妹爲 何可以相宿相棲而唐兄妹卻

無法廝守一生?),用基因 和LQ.去「證明」白人比黑 人優越,用「自然反應」去 解釋發現女朋友或老婆非處 女身時的「無名火」......。 人類學是希望藉著了解文化 間的異同,能夠打破文化屏 隨,化解誤會之餘也能加深 對自身文化的認識。人類學 是希望能對不同的文化及同 一個文化的多面有深入的認 識和了解; 藉著分析文化模 式的異同,我們希望能發掘 出一個「文化選緝」 (Cultural Logic)·一套有 系統的知識去增加我們對 「自己」(self)和「他 人」(others)的認識。我 理想中的人類學是可以於打 破文化屏障,化解誤會的同 時,也能更客觀的去了解自

己的行爲、觀念和信仰。

詩靈 九四年秋

Notes

- 1) Huntington, R. & Metcalf, P. (1979) Celebrations of Death: The anthropology of Mortuary Ritual p. 45 Cambridge: New York
- 2) Blake, F. (1978) "Death and Abuse in Marriage Laments: The Curse of Chinese Brides" Asian Folklore Studies Vol 3" No. 1 p.13-33

MALKOROPY

AND

Sagrage

Talk with Professor Jeffrey Alexander

Professor Jeffrey Alexander from the University of California, Los Angeles, visited our Department in mid-May and gave several lectures on one of his major interests, cultural Sociology. We were pleased to have a brief conversation with him to further explore the topic.

Q: Can you briefly introduce what cultural Sociology is?

A: Cultural Sociology is an approach to the study of society which places emphasis on "meanings" in social relationships, social structure and social actions. It is an approach which looks "inside" of action in order to find subjective coherence in social order—and in social relationships.

Q: So, how can we study culture?

A: To study culture, one can try to locate statements, either written or otherwise, which can be used as data in various kinds of institutional situations. These statements are analyzed in order to locate orders or patterns, which are evidences of meanings and which make relationships

possible. It's not necessarily important to insist that actors are sincerely and authentically involved in the texts that they produce, in order to communicate with others and to make legitimate their behaviors. The important thing is that actors feel that they have to use certain texts and certain symbolic structures in order to legitimate their actions.

To study something culturally is to consider meaningful actions as a text. Thereby you bracket out issues of actions' necessities and issues at the institutional level. In cultural Sociology we assume there is always a dimension of activity which is motivated by those who have a relationship to the structure of culture, which may simply be relevant to that particular group, not to society as such, and we try to reconstruct what this culture is, from people's behaviors, statements, narratives or metaphors.

Q: Does it involve an interpretation?

A: Yes, it is an act of interpretation. A cultural pattern is a whole which allows you to interpret the particular fragments

of actions or behaviors as if they were manifestations and specifications of this particular general, or whole.

Q: Can you give us an example of doing cultural Sociology in the context of Hong Kong?

A: Most local sociologists have hard time in acknowledging that Hong Kong has a structured culture; this is so because they have been looking primarily to the material or economic level or on business behaviors. For example, the concept of utilitarian familism, which suggests that cultural ethics exist in Hong Kong families but that "morality" does not exist outside this intimate sphere. From my point of view, I would say that of course Hong Kong is permeated by culture and that the value of business behaviors in Hong Kong, the practice of pragmatism, is its culture. I would take the practicality of Hong Kong people itself as a cultural system that people have learnt. They act like this, not only because of the pressures of business, or of government, but to live up to the cultural expectations of society.

Q: I think you consider yourself a theorist. Why is theory so important?

A: Gramsci once said that all men were philosophers, they just did not know that they were. I think every sociologist, and

even every person, is a theorist, because our consciousness is structured by theoretical frameworks. My position is that empirical research in general functions to specify and elaborate the conscious or unconscious theoretical models that we possess. This kind of post positivistic understanding is important to develop self-conscious ability for theoretical criticism.

- Q: Most sociologists and anthropologists in this century have agreed that theory and practice should inform each other. Do you expect to revise some of your cultural theories if you have done some more empirical research?
- A: I've done many empirical studies, mostly historical research or archive studies. In fact, every time I have done my research, I have developed or inspired new theoretical ideas.

Q: Is Hong Kong the first Asian country that you have been?

A: I spent a month in the PRC from mid March to mid April in 1989, and this was my first major encounter with Asian countries, although I've travelled in India and Japan. Coming to Hong Kong is what I have always wanted to do..... I believe that one of the great things in the last 20 years is to see the development of Asian countries, especially Japan and

Hong Kong, which have challenged the "single path of development" as predicted by the modernization paradigm. So it's intellectually extremely important to visit these countries.

Q: In your opinion, what makes a good sociologist?

A: One condition is to have a curiosity about the world. Things become continuously incomprehensible, so there is always a need to continuously make sense of them. A good sociologist doesn't see neat answers to questions, and doesn't think for others about what make things good or had. He or she instead will ask "how people get to be this way". A good sociologist must have the ability and desire to write. Writing is very important as you have to put your ideas on paper. Moreover, you have to love what you are doing, because the discipline is not gigantic, nor does it provide a very good living, nor is it regarded as important to society in most people's eyes. Thus unless you love researching, teaching, and your students, being a sociologist may not be rewarding. If your love any one of these things, really, then this is one of the best jobs in the world!

我有個同學係「基佬」

與四週的同學絲絲細語 後,方知道原來今日周講師 請來了兩位雙性愛者來作客 席講師。唔怪得今堂的同學 特別多。與同學交談(八 野才眞)之餘,眼光亦不由 自主地四處轉找離人是今日 的主角。事後回想,眞是覺 得自己很失敗,雖然上了接 近整整一個課程(只是走了 一堂),但是仍然有一種獲 奇的心態,眞是不應該。

頓時心跳好像停了一樣,心想我又唔係「基」點會識佢 •地呢。

結果我們失敗了,猜不 對,原來主角就是一位名叫 Anson 的女子及一名叫阿



同性戀者或者是雙性戀 者其實都對於我們自稱異性 戀者沒有多大的分別,分別 只在於性取向的不同。同性 戀者愛與同性別的人相愛; 雙性戀者愛與同性別或異性 別的人相愛;而異性戀者則 愛與異性別的人相愛。利用 人的性取向把人分類只是異 性戀霸權的一種手段。正如 世界上有喜愛戴帽子的人; 有不喜愛戴帽子的人,但為 什麼卻沒有人把人們分類為 「帽子人」及「非帽子 人」?

 態」、「愛滋」等走在一起。就以阿 Ken 的為例,他並沒有愛滋病;他亦都一類態;他也不是奇怪人物不是奇怪人麼我們總要把這些想然強加上他們身上呢?雖然有人會說阿 Ken 只是一個別的例子,但單憑阿 Ken 的例子就足反映這傳統的(錯誤)觀念。



其實這個現象可以稱爲 馬克斯學說中的異化 (Alienation)。人們把自己分類爲同性戀、雙性戀及 異性戀,但他們全都被其分 類控制了其行爲、性格和對 事物的觀感。好像一般的異 性愛者都患有同性戀恐懼症 (Homophobia)。他們都害 怕與同性的朋友有親密的關 係以免被稱為「基佬」 「基婆」。而同性戀及雙性 戀者則面對著社會的壓力而 生活受到制爪,而且又隨時 受到別人的歧視等。

總括來說,無論你是同性戀者、雙性戀者或異性戀者,你都是此建制的受害者。不要再存有你我或敵我的思想吧!



Soci Bridge 話你知

如果你留意社會學學會活動的話,都一定會記得 Soci Bridge,而 94 年最後一次 Soci Bridge,而 94 年最後一次 Soci Bridge 亦於一月宣告完成。今級學 都提出對 Soci Department 的意見。 Soci Soc 亦竭盡所能,以下是我們收集的結果。

(—)

一位一年級同學認為在 Tutorial 裏的討論時間不 足據了解,最合適的討論 時間是四十五分鐘,礙於 學 生 沒 有 規 定 的 Presentative 時間,可會 過長而導致討論時間不 足,Department 已經向 Tutors 提出這個問題,並 盡量控制適當的時間分 配。

(二)

另一位同學認爲於 Lecture 內派的 Notes 過於簡單,希 望能詳盡一點。我們向其 Lecturer 表達意見後,他指 出此乃個別同學的意見,並 不代表他同學,所以不會作 出評論。(編者則認爲只要 留心一點上堂就不用太依賴 Lecturer 派的 Notes)

(三)

一位二年級同學要 Soci Soc 舉行一些 Tea-gathering ,籍以提供主修同學更多溝通

機會,此意見不錯是很好, 但我們 Soci 庄的宗旨是學 術爲主, 而我們的資源有 限·所以未能照顧到那些聯 誼活動因此今年將不會舉行 此類聯誼活動。但一有機會 我們就會舉行這類聯誼活 動。

最後,多謝各位同學 的意見。如果你們對 Department 或 Sociology Society SSS HKUSU 有任 何意見,記住提出啦!有法 善才有進步呢!

注意

一九九四至九五年度的 香港大學學生會社會科學學 會社會學學會的幹事會已經 在十二月二十七日上午被選 出。

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