

Toward a World of the Collective-Sharing Civilization

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We will not achieve the Global Goals alone. It will take innovation from across sectors and across geographies and across cultures. But connectedness alone is simply not enough; leveraging this interconnectedness is an imperative. Just because humanity is better and increasingly more connected, it doesn't mean that humanity is any better off; it only means that we're better equipped to make it so.

— Faizal Karmali, Rockefeller Foundation

Faizal Karmali's comments were inspired by a Social Good Summit talk by Kailash Satyarthi, a Nobel Peace Prize winner for his renowned efforts to save children from exploited labor. With growing technology, expanding social networks, growing resources to facilitate communication, and 24--7 news and information sharing, it is no surprise that communities, cultures, and countries are more interconnected and interdependent than ever. But how will this increasingly intertwined world affect social, economic, and technological advances? How will it influence humankind as a whole and the direction it leads future generations?

The *Collective Sharing Civilization* is a monumental, engaging work that chronicles the historical roots, present-day realities, and possible future directions of our global society. Dr. Dezhi Lu's insightful analysis clarifies that, to achieve the next stage of human development, our path must lead to, embrace, and practice a heightened international togetherness across all sectors of society. Individuals, communities, and societies must focus on the whole of civilization and their shared role in developing it. However, as the daily news reminds us, bitter geopolitical disputes, ethical fiascos, and unbridled competition are just a few forces that impede humanity's progress toward the goal of a collective sharing civilization.

Human nature and history should give us faith, though. As humankind has demonstrated throughout the ages, we are not only able to shed narrow or selfish concerns for a greater good, we are instinctively primed to do so. Perhaps the clearest examples of international communities coming together arise after natural disasters. In 2017 alone, landslides in Sierra Leone, monsoons in Bangladesh, hurricanes in the United States and Caribbean, and a seemingly unending string of disasters continue to test humanity. But with each devastating event follows an outpouring of local, national, and international aid efforts that remind us of what humans can achieve when we return to our instincts and basic values of sharing and caring. Something about a natural disaster encourages us to immediately remember these basic values that comprise our roots and reside within us forever.

But natural disasters are not the only concerns facing humanity. Political ideologies, economic swings and systemic challenges, opposing philosophical ideas, and limited natural resources are constantly creating real challenges—and sometimes outright calamities—for people in everyday life. Countless individuals and groups are prevented from enjoying their most basic human rights, and societies and countries struggle to make economic and social progress. Ideological clashes continue between Eastern and Western thinkers, between supporters and opponents of any one political or economic cause, between groups of people who should love one another but often cannot see past frustration, confusion, or hate. People are often divided when they could most benefit from a greater connectedness.

Despite all of this, perhaps the world is not as far as some might think from achieving Dr. Lu's vision of a collective sharing civilization. China has become a living example of this idea. By opening and reforming its market approach, China has demonstrated a willingness to connect with the world by opening its doors to foreign investment and revamping its approaches to industry, trade, and commerce. The most recent and perhaps impactful example of China's dedication to a more peaceful world is its One Belt, One Road Initiative, a series of development and investment projects that currently aims to connect communities from over sixty countries across four continents.

With China's pioneering efforts, the question arises of who will follow. To what extent will Western governments, societies, and corporations participate in the collective-sharing vision? Fortunately, numerous individuals, communities, and corporations have already bought into the idea.

Today we are close to taking our next step. Our greatest opportunities are now global—like spreading prosperity and freedom, promoting peace and understanding, lifting people out of poverty, and accelerating science. . . . Our greatest challenges also need global responses—like ending terrorism, fighting climate change, and preventing pandemics. Progress now requires humanity coming together not just as cities or nations, but also as a global community.

These words, written recently in an open manifesto to the global community, were not penned by a politician, economist, or social theorist, but by an entrepreneur who has promoted a culture of sharing with rampant success. Mark Zuckerberg's Facebook began as a place university friends to socialize virtually but now connects communities and cultures across the globe like never before. One of the West's most prized, influential, and innovative thinkers not only supports the idea of a collective sharing civilization, he has already begun ushering in resources and forces to further this goal. This example is impactful but is only one of the many hearts and minds committed to furthering human civilization.

The *Collective Sharing Civilization* is an extraordinary, richly detailed account of where human civilization has come from and where we must go. Dr. Lu enriches our

understanding by guiding us through Chinese and human civilization's developmental challenges and solutions. The first chapter establishes the framework that collective sharing is a fundamental, natural part of our human character and that collective sharing has defined Chinese civilization's development throughout its long heritage. Chapter 2 deconstructs the knowledge, tools, values, and structure that comprise collective sharing civilization, with particular attention to advances in human thought and innovation. Chapter 3 presents a unique perspective on human development and humankind's tendency to return to its core nature. The chapter also explores the relationships between wealth and the majority in capitalist and socialist societies and fundamental but related philosophical questions, such as what it means to be human. Chapter 4 explains how the world is a community with a common destiny and that, to further our connectedness and progress, diverse individuals and societies must rise above their differences for the collective good. Charity, he explains, is one of the oldest and most accessible examples of such collective sharing. Chapter 5 introduces future directions of the collective sharing civilization, including collective sharing economy, politics, technology, culture, ecology and society, and international collective sharing. Chapter 6 overviews China's long history as a sharing civilization and explains how its current developmental approach can be a model for, and is intertwined with, global development. The book's conclusion is clear—to solve today's development dilemma, the world must embrace humanity as a whole, beyond all our differences, and focus our efforts on developing a true collective sharing civilization.

迈向一个共享文明的世界

黄建忠，洛基雪铁龙，朱利安维克斯和尼克韦斯特

我们不会单独实现全球目标。它将采取跨部门、跨地域和跨文化的创新。但是，只有连通性是不够的，利用这种相互联系是当务之急。只是因为人性更好，联系越来越紧密，并不意味着人性更好；这只意味着我们有更好的装备来实现这一点。

- 洛克菲勒基金会 Faizal Karmali

Faizal Karmali 的评论是受到诺贝尔和平奖获得者 Kailash Satyarthi 在社会公益高峰会的发言所鼓舞，Kailash 以拯救被剥削劳工儿童的努力著名。随着技术的不断发展，社交网络不断扩大，资源不断增加以促进沟通，新闻和信息共享，社区，文化和国家比以往任何时候都更加相互关联，相互依赖也就不足为奇了。但是这个日益交织在一起的世界将如何影响社会、经济和技术的进步呢？它将如何影响整个人类及引导子孙后代的方向？

《论共享文明》是一本不朽的，引人入胜的作品，记录了我们全球社会的历史根源，当今现实和未来可能的方向。卢德之博士的深刻分析阐明，为了实现人类发展的下一个阶段，我们的道路必须引领，拥抱和实践社会各个层面的高度统一。个人，社区和社会必须关注整个文明及其在发展中的共同作用。然而，正如日常新闻所提醒的那样，地缘政治纠葛，道德败笔，无节制的竞争都是阻碍人类向共享文明目标迈进的力量。

不过，人性和历史应该给我们信心。正如人类千百年来所表现的那样，我们不仅能为了更大的利益而摆脱狭隘的自私的担忧，而且本能地为此做好了准备。也许国际社会最明显的例子是在自然灾害之后出现的。仅在 2017 年，塞拉利昂发生的山体滑坡，孟加拉国的雨季，美国和加勒比地区的飓风，以及似乎连绵不绝的一系列灾难，都在继续考验着人类。但是，随着每一次灾难性事件的发生，地方，国家和国际援助活动的涌现都提醒我们，当我们回到我们的本能以及共享和关怀的基本价值观时，人类能够取得什么样的成就。有关自然灾害的事情鼓励我们立即记住这些构成我们根源的基本价值观，并永远留在我们的内心。

但是自然灾害并不是人类面临的唯一问题。政治意识形态，经济波动和系统性挑战，对立的哲学思想，和有限的自然资源不断创造真正的挑战，有时直接在人们日常生活中造成灾害。无数的个人和群体被禁止享有最基本的人权，社会和国家为经济和社会进步而奋斗。意识形态的冲突继续在东西方思想家之间，在任何政治或经济原因的支持者和反对者之间，在彼此之间应该相爱，但往往看不穿过去的挫折，困惑，或者讨厌的人群之间。当人们能从更大的联系中受益时，却常常选择分裂。

尽管如此，也许这个世界离实现卢德之博士共享文明的愿景不远。中国已经成为这个想法的一个活生生的例子。通过改革和开放市场的做法，中国已表现出愿意通过打开它的大门吸引外国投资和改造的工业，贸易和商业机制，与世界连接。最近，也是最具影响力的例

子是中国的一带一路倡议，一系列的开发和投资项目，展现对更加和平世界的努力，目前的目标是连结来自四大洲六十个国家的社区。

随着中国的开创性努力，问题出现在谁的后面。西方政府，社团和企业多大程度上参与共享的愿景？幸运的是，许多个人，社区和公司已经开始实现了这个想法。

今天，我们即将迈出下一步。现在我们最大的机遇是全球化的，像传播繁荣和自由，促进和平和理解，摆脱贫困，加速科学。。。我们最大的挑战也需要全球性的应对措施，如结束恐怖主义，应对气候变化，防止流行病。现在的进步不仅要求人类要在城市或国家层面团结起来，还要成为一个全球性的社区。

这最近写给全球社会公开宣言的文字，不是由政治家，经济学家或社会理论家写的，而是由一个企业家提出的，这个企业家在分享文化上取得了巨大的成功。马克·扎克伯格的脸书刚开始时是大学朋友的社交场所，但现在以前所未有的方式将全球的社区和文化连接在一起。西方最珍贵，最具影响力，最具创新精神的思想家之一，不仅支持共享文明的思想，而且他已经开始引入资源和力量来推动这个目标。这个例子是有影响力的，但它只是促进人类文明的众多心灵之一。

《论共享文明》一书是对人类文明从何而来，何去何从的非凡与丰富详尽的论述。卢博士引导我们通过中国和人类文明的发展挑战和解决方案来丰富我们的理解。第一章建立了共享是我们人性的根本，自然的组成部分，共享确立了中华文明长久传统的发展。第二章解构构成共享文明的知识，工具，价值观和结构，特别关注人类思想和创新的进步。第三章对人类发展和人类回归其核心性质的倾向提出了独特的视角。本章还探讨了资本主义和社会主义中财富与大多数人之间的关系以及相关的哲学问题。第四章解释了世界是一个有着共同命运的社区，为了进一步加强我们之间的联系和进步，不同的个人和社会必须为集体利益而超越分歧。他解释说，慈善是这种共享的最古老和最容易获得的例子之一。第五章介绍共享文明的未来走向，包括共享经济，政治，技术，文化，生态与社会，以及国际共享。第六章概述了中国作为共享文明的悠久历史，解释了中国现在的发展方式及如何成为全球发展的典范。本书的结论清楚，要解决当今的发展困境，世界必须接受全人类，超越一切差异，着力发展真正的共享文明。