

## 編輯報告

本期共分 5 個欄位，計刊登 12 篇論文。<sup>1</sup>

「專題論文」欄位，由中央研究院近代史研究所潘光哲研究員策劃主持，專題名稱爲「《新青年》與現代中國『概念變遷』的多重面向」，主要聚焦在《新青年》雜誌中的觀念變遷研究，從具體歷史脈絡中多面向的進行考察，透過本期專題可讓讀者看見《新青年》如何成爲現代中國「概念變遷」的多重動力來源。本次專題共刊載論文 3 篇。臺灣大學歷史學研究所博士候選人陳建守先生〈想像與真實：《新青年》再現的「啟蒙運動」〉一文，以「啟蒙」、「運動」與「啟蒙運動」三個關鍵詞與概念爲焦點，歷時性的考察並梳理觀念之間的分合現象與意義，從觀念史研究的角度，還原《新青年》中各種概念單元互動組合的過程，尤其從《新青年》雜誌的語料中，標舉出當時新青年知識分子們，在談論啟蒙之時不談盧梭，卻大談尼采的現象，這即呈現出觀念發展過程中，時常因爲語境脈絡的需要或轉向，而對觀念的理解有選擇性置換的現象，藉由本文當可令讀者掌握中國近代啟蒙運動相關概念的發展歷程。美國萊斯大學歷史系講師趙沈允“The Evolution of Chen Duxiu's Ideas About Patriotism: A Computational Analysis of His Writings, 1897-1942.” —

---

<sup>1</sup> 本期共收稿件 16 篇（國內稿件 6 篇，海外含大陸來稿 10 篇）。除研究綜述 6 篇爲短文，舊文新譯 1 篇譯稿不需送審外，餘 9 篇經內審後分送兩至三位外審委員審查。外審 9 篇計通過 6 篇，通過率爲 67%。本期共刊登 12 篇（含壓稿 0 篇）；內稿 2 篇，內稿率 16%。內稿認定原則：（1）當期所刊載之論文爲任職於本刊編輯部之同仁或總編輯主編與編輯委員所撰寫之論文；（2）期刊刊載論文若爲多人合著時，其中一位作者爲任職於本刊之同仁或總編輯、主編與編輯委員之文章。

文，主要使用數位人文技術，考察《新青年》的主編陳獨秀在《新青年》所發表504篇與政治討論相關的文章、短文、通訊，藉由zip'f定律過濾出陳獨秀論述中，超過自然語言使用規律的關鍵詞。本文從zip'f的關鍵詞表中，挑選出18個偏離值關鍵詞，這些詞代表著愛國主義與思想的發展，並進一步使用皮爾森係數（Pearson's coefficient calculation）計算其相關性，勾勒出關鍵詞彙間的分合變化。本文特點在於以核心關鍵詞為中心，分段挑選出其搭配詞，然後進行文獻分析，以勾勒出核心關鍵詞與搭配詞在不同階段彼此組合的歷史意義，最後並從分段搭配詞的分析中，掌握思潮演變的宏觀結構，藉由本文，當可令讀者理解目前最新的數位人文技術，如何進行觀念史研究的過程。中央研究院近代史研究所博士後研究簡金生博士〈新青年的新世界觀：瞿秋白與辯證唯物主義〉一文，從歷時性發展脈絡視野出發，梳理了馬克思主義在中國的發展歷程及其在近代的意義，如利用辯證法去解決中國人固有的二元矛盾問題，或點出當時知識分子因需要而對馬克思主義進行的轉化詮釋，像施存統的唯物史觀唯心化等，藉由本文研究，可讓讀者在文脈中了解馬克思主義的發展歷程，以及瞿秋白在當時對於馬克思主義的殊性詮釋。本期專題論文以《新青年》為研究範圍，從觀念史角度出發，觀察新文化運動階段中各種觀念的發展與互動過程，除了過去的人文精讀分析之外，也有以新方法處理舊問題的案例，為觀念史研究跨領域實踐提供了一個可能願景。

「一般論文」欄位，刊載中央研究院近代史研究所黃克武特聘研究員〈迷信觀念的起源與演變：五四科學觀的再反省〉一文。本文首先歸納近代西方「俗世化」的精義，再以之對照於中國經驗，之後落實於「迷信」、「宗教」、「科學」等觀念在近代中國思想中相互頡頏的態勢。在歷史敘述和思想詮釋方面，作者深入剖析「俗世化」的歷史認識框架如何適用於中國，並以之為背景勾勒出「迷信」概念的發展，能令讀者對於所論主題有更真切的認識。

「數位人文」欄位，刊載臺灣大學資訊工程學系項潔特聘教授等

所撰述〈數位人文視野下的知識分類觀察：兩部官修類書的比較分析〉一文。本文運用數位人文方法具體分析唐宋兩部官修大型類書《藝文類聚》和《太平御覽》在分類結構、比重，以及條目內容的差異。研究發現二部書部類結構存在著承繼關係，但《太平御覽》是在撮抄群書基礎上重新輯錄而成的，部類結構之下則有很多創造性的發揮。亦即舊知識在進入類書的知識框架時，實質增添了編修者的詮釋體系，以此闡述唐宋士人知識結構漸進而深刻的變化軌跡。本文旨在開發數位人文的應用方法，藉由新工具與新方法的運用，並增補佐證人文學者的看法，為類書研究提供更為清晰的實證基礎。

「舊文新譯」欄位，刊載1篇文章。係由中央研究院王汎森院士推薦雅羅斯拉夫·普實克（Jaroslav Průšek，1906-1980）在1960年發表於《新東方雙月刊》（*New Orient Bimonthly*）〈論中國文化的幾項基本特徵〉一文（後收入於“Some Basic Features of Chinese Culture,” in *Chinese history and literature : collection of studies*），並由香港教育學院人文學院院長兼中國文學講座教授陳國球教授撰寫導言〈普實克的中國文化觀〉。文中主要集中探討中國藝術作品，諸如繪畫、書法所呈現的人與自然之和諧關係，如何反映了中國人特殊的文化觀與生活品味，並由此形成了一種有別於西方藝術的審美趣味與美學風格。在普實克看來，這樣的比較並沒有孰優孰劣的問題，相較於西方古典文化對個人主義的過分強調，在中國文化中看到的是強調個體與自然的「天人合一」境界。

「研究通訊」欄位，共刊載6篇文章。其中四篇為2014年底至2015年由安徽大學、復旦大學、浙江大學、臺灣大學、北京大學等兩岸五校所合辦、共計五場「新文化運動百年反思學術研討會」系列會議綜述：安徽大學文學院副教授汪楊〈文學與社會——「新文化運動百年反思」首場會議綜述〉、復旦大學哲學系教授白彤東〈有病亂投醫——「新文化運動百年反思」第二場會議綜述〉、美國萊斯大學歷史系講師趙沈允〈中國新思想：歷史與方法——「新文化運動百

年反思」第四場會議綜述〉、〈人：觀念與自由——「新文化運動百年反思」第五場會議綜述〉。此系列會議分別以「文學與社會」、「問題與主義」、「科學與民主」、「中國新思想：歷史與方法」、「人：觀念與自由」為主題進行專場討論。2015年為新文化運動一百年，由兩岸五校共同舉辦此一大規模的系列會議，實深具意義。會議以「反思」為起點，從不同面向對這場影響中國百年思想與文化的啟蒙運動進行深具思辨性的回顧與重構，兼而探討與當代對話的可能性以及未來展望；在此系列的會議綜述中，亦可觀察到以跨學科的方法與視角研究新文化運動已然是學術的新趨勢。中正大學中國文學系教授黃錦珠〈「2015 東方文化國際學術研討會——五四精神在東亞的發展與變遷暨跨文化研究」會議述要〉一文，評介此次會議以別開生面的東亞視野及跨文化研究方法來重探五四精神與新文化運動，探討內容涵括了對「五四」以前文學現象與思想資源的追溯、「五四」前後文學觀念的流轉與衍化、「五四」運動與臺灣文學文化之關係，以及二十世紀初期中、日文學文化之交流與影響，透過這場會議，得以觀察「五四」精神從中國本土而延展至東亞地區的發展與變遷，也可窺見以「五四」時期為主的中外文學交流與跨文化研究，為五四運動研究打開新的學術視野。香港中文大學（深圳）人文社科學院講師崔文東、清華大學中國文學系博士生朱芯儀合力撰寫由愛丁堡大學、臺灣清華大學及臺灣光點計畫合辦，於愛丁堡大學所舉行的「多向度的移動：近現代中國文學與文化中的行旅與冒險」國際學術工作坊，會議以跨文化研究為主軸，分從「冒險、旅行與跨文化行旅」、「異域想像與全球圖景」、「中國形象與世界秩序」、「性別版圖與時空流動」、「概念、圖像與文化翻譯」等面向，重探近現代中國文化政治語境中的文化表述與觀念變化，通過發掘新議題與新材料，重估知識範式與研究取徑。

今年適值《新青年》一百週年，本期特推出「《新青年》與現代中國「概念變遷」的多重面向」專題論文，以及海峽兩岸「新文化運

動百年反思學術研討會」、〈「2015 東方文化國際學術研討會——五四精神在東亞的發展與變遷暨跨文化研究」會議述要〉等系列會議綜述與評介，以茲紀念並饗學界。

本期能順利出刊，要感謝所有投稿學人的支持，審查委員的撥冗審稿，以及編輯委員會暨顧問、編輯部同仁的鼎力協助。本期專題由中央研究院近代史研究所潘光哲研究員策劃主持，政治大學人文中心補助部分出版經費，在此一併致上衷心的謝忱。

《東亞觀念史集刊》編輯部 2015 年 12 月

---

## Editorial Report

This issue includes 12 papers in total which are divided into five sections.<sup>1</sup>

The main feature of the current issue “*New Youth* and the Multiple Dimensions of Conceptual Change in Modern China” proposed by Pan Kuang-Che, research fellow of Institute of Modern History, Academia Sinica, focuses on the multiple dimensions of the conceptual change in the Journal *New Youth* and explores this issue in its historical context. Via the research papers presented by this issue, the readers are able to understand how *New Youth* provided various drives for the conceptual change in Modern China.

The first of the three papers in the “Feature Articles” section, “Representation and Practice: the Discourse of ‘Enlightenment’ in the Journal *New Youth*” by Chen Chien-shou, PH.D. Candidate in History, National Taiwan University, traces the progress of the alteration and connotation of different concepts by concentrating on three key words/concepts: “enlightenment”, “movement” and “The Enlightenment (movement)”. By depicting the interaction and correlation between different conceptual units, this paper investigates the peculiar phenomenon that, the young intellectuals of China at the time often referred to Friedrich Nietzsche rather than Jean-Jacques Rousseau, while discussing enlightenment. This illustrates that in the process

---

<sup>1</sup> We have received 16 papers in this issue (6 from Taiwan and 10 from abroad including China). Apart from 6 conference proceedings and a new translation of Průšek's article, all the 9 papers were sent to two to three external reviewers. 6 out of 10 were accepted with a 67% passing rate. We published 12 papers (there is no accepted yet reserved paper) in this issue; 2 from internal submission; the rate for internal release is 16%. A submission is considered internal if (1) its author is a chief editor, editor or regular reviewer of the journal, or (2) in the case of multiple authors, at least one of them is a chief editor, editor or regular reviewer of the journal.

of shaping and developing the concepts, the connotations of the concepts were usually shifted or altered according to different contexts and needs, which resulted in the selective replacement of connotation. This paper helps the reader to understand the development of enlightenment-related concepts in Modern China. The second paper “The Evolution of Chen Duxiu’s Ideas About Patriotism: A Computational Analysis of his Writings, 1897-1942” by Anne S. Chao, Lecturer of the Department of History at Rice University, applies digital humanistic technology to investigate 504 articles, short essays and pieces of correspondence by Chen Duxiu in *New Youth* on the subject of politics. It applies Zip’s Law to select and detect 18 keywords/umbrella words which appear throughout Chen’s writing and which are crucial to understanding the evolving thoughts of patriotism of Chen. It then chooses companion words that appear frequently only in certain periods and further measures the linear correlation between the umbrella word and the companion word by employing Pearson’s coefficient calculation. By doing this, the historical significance of the correlations between umbrella words and key words at different stages of Chen’s life as well as the changing conceptual structure in a broader context are demonstrated. Readers are allowed to have a better grasp of the latest digital humanities technology and its application to research on the history of conception. *New Youth’s Worldview: Qu Qiubai and Dialectical Materialism*” by Jian Jin-sheng, Postdoctoral research of Institute of Modern History, Academia Sinica, investigates the development of Marxism and its significance in Modern China. In order to probe into this theme, this paper examines issues such as how dialectics was utilized to resolve the inherent contradictions in Chinese society, or how contemporary intellectual interpreted and transformed Marxism in accordance with their needs. For example, Shi Cuntong incorporated the philosophy of idealism into materialism. This research enables the readers to have an overview on

the development of Marxism and the specific interpretation by Qu Qiubai of Marxism at the time. This issue's main feature articles focus on *New Youth* to explore the evolution and interaction between various concepts in terms of conceptual history. These research articles employ not only the conventional approaches such as textual analysis, but also provide cases that apply an innovative approach to dealing with old issues, which may facilitate a future vision for cross-disciplinary research on conceptual history.

In the “Research Article” section, this issue introduces “The Origin and Evolution of the Concept of Mixin (Superstition): A Review of May Fourth Scientific Views” by Max K. W. Huang, Distinguished Research Fellow of Institute of Modern History, Academia Sinica. This paper first investigates the concept of “secularization” in modern Western culture, and then compares this concept against Chinese experience. It further explores the confrontation and resistance among related concepts such as superstition, religion and science in modern China. Dr. Huang probes the historical frame within which “secularization” was adapted into Chinese society and the evolution of the concept “superstition” within this context, and thus provides readers a more detailed picture of the topic.

In “Digital Humanities”, we have “Observing the Evolution of World-view through Digital Humanities: A Comparative Study of Two *Leishu*” by Hsiang Jieh, Professor of Department of Computer Science & Information Engineering, National Taiwan University, Chen Li-hua, Tu Hsieh-chang and Chung Chia-Hsuan. This paper utilizes digital humanistic technology to compare and analyze the differences of *Yiwenleju* and *Taipinyulan*, two large scale leishu from early Tang (624CE) and early Song (984CE), in terms of the categories and subjects used, the citations and weighting of each category and subject, and the overall knowledge structure. It is suggested that, even though *Taipinyulan* inherited its knowledge structure from



*Yiwenleju*, it was nonetheless a compilation of various books and thus left much room for creative innovation under its categorization system. That is to say, while the old knowledge went into the system and the framework of *leishu*, the interpretations of editors were also brought into these two tomes. Therefore, readers are able to discover the change of knowledge structure and world view among the Chinese elites during those 350 years. This paper aims to explore the possibility of applying digital humanistic technology and provide a more empirical analysis to the research of *leishu*.

In “Old Articles, New Translations”, we present “Some Basic Features of Chinese Culture,” in *Chinese history and literature: collection of studies* by Jaroslav Průšek. This article, first published in *New Orient Bimonthly* in 1960, was recommended for retranslation by Wang Fan-sen, Academician of Academia Sinica, and given an introduction by Kwok Kou Leonard Chan, Chair Professor of Chinese Literature and Dean of Faculty of Humanities, The Hong Kong Institute of Education. The article explores how Chinese art works such as painting and calligraphy demonstrate the harmony harmonious relationship between Man and Nature, and also present the specific cultural outlook and taste of life of Chinese people, which form an aesthetics distinct from Western culture. For Průšek, it would be an error to give priority to one culture over the other. Compared with Western Antique Culture which over-emphasizes and exaggerates individualism, Chinese culture helps the individual to overcome the illusion of individualism and to merge into the Universe.

In “Research Newsletter”, four out of six articles we present are the proceedings of a series of five conferences on “One Hundred Year Reflection of the New Culture Movement” which was co-organized by Anhui University, Fudan University, Zhejiang University, Taiwan University, and Peking University. The four proceedings are “Literature and Society-

-Proceedings of the First Conference on ‘One Hundred Year Reflection of the New Culture Movement’” by Wang Yang, Associate Professor of the College of Liberal Arts, Anhui University; “Looking for all false cures when being truly ill--Proceedings of the Second Conference on ‘One Hundred Year Reflection of the New Culture Movement’” by Bai Tong-dong, Professor of Philosophy, Fudan University; “Proceedings of the Fourth Conference on ‘One Hundred Year Reflection of the New Culture Movement’” and “Proceedings of the Fifth Conference on ‘One Hundred Year Reflection of the New Culture Movement’” by Anne S. Chao, Lecturer of the Department of History at Rice University. Each conference focuses on a different aspect and topic of the New Culture Movement: “Literature and Society”, “Question and Ideology”, “Science and Democracy”, “Chinese New Thoughts: History and Method” and “Personhood: Concept and Freedom”. As 2015 marks the one hundredth anniversary of the New Culture Movement, it is significant that the series conferences was co-organized by five universities across Taiwan and China. Taking “reflection” as the point of Archimedes, these five conferences reviewed and reconstructed the New Cultural Movement, the Enlightenment that had an immense influence on the development of thought and culture in China from various perspectives for almost a hundred years. Also, by means of the conferences, the possibilities of future prospects and open dialogues are explored. From the proceedings, we are able to observe that the application of a cross-disciplinary approach and perspective to study the New Cultural Movement has become the main trend in the field.

In “Proceedings on ‘2015 International Conference on Oriental Culture--the Evolution and Transformation of the Spirit of May Fourth in East Asia’” by Huang Jin-zhu, Professor of Department of Chinese Literature, Chung-Cheng University, this article comments that this conference

re-explored the spirit of May Fourth and New Cultural Movement from the East Asian perspective by adopting cross-cultural research approaches. The topics of this conference included investigation of the literary environment and thoughts before May Fourth; the dissemination and derivation of the literary concepts before and after May Fourth; the relationship between May Fourth and Taiwanese literary culture; the exchange of Chinese and Japanese Literary culture. Through this conference, the development and transformation of the May Fourth spirit from China to East Asia was disclosed, and the exchange of Chinese literature with foreign literature was according explored. The proceedings of “Dimensions of Mobility: Travel and Adventure in Modern China’s Literary and Cultural Landscape”, the international network workshop co-organized by Edinburgh University, Tsing-Hua University, Taiwan and Spotlight Taiwan Project, was co-written by Cui Wen-dong, Lecturer of School of Humanities and Social Science, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Shenzhen and Chu Hsin-yi, Ph.D. Candidate of Department of Chinese Literature, Tsing-Hua University, Taiwan. By dividing into four panels: “Travel, Adventure and the Journey of Texts”, “Imagining the Foreign and the Global”, “Image of China and the New World Order”, “Mobility in Gendered Time and Space”, the conference aimed to re-examine the diverse manifestations of cultural representation and conceptual transformation, and to re-evaluate multiple paradigms and approaches by means of cross-cultural research.

In order to commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of *New Youth*, this issue features on “*New Youth* and the Multiple Dimensions of Conceptual Change in Modern China” and presents proceedings on the important conferences of “One Hundred Year Reflection of the New Culture Movement” and “2015 International Conference on Oriental Culture--the Evolution and Transformation of the Spirit of May Fourth in East Asia”.

We hope that these pieces of research will contribute to the related research fields.

The publication of this issue owes much to hard work by the contributors, the reviewers, and the editorial committee. The issue's feature is proposed by Pan Kuang-che, research fellow of Institute of Modern History, Academia Sinica, We also received a subsidy from the Humanities Center of National Chengchi University. We would like to express our sincere gratitude to all of these individuals and organizations.

*JHIEA* Editors December 2015