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## Editorial Report

The current issue is divided into 6 columns, publishing 14 articles in total.<sup>1</sup>

The “Special Article” for this issue is “The Coming of the Age of ‘Ism’: A Turning Point in Modern Chinese Intellectual History” written by Wang Fan-san, academician from Institute of History and Philology, Academia Sinica. This article probes into the transitional period of modern China (1895-1925) to discuss the changes “Ism” has gone through as a political discourse, which is primarily about how previously ordinary concept of “Ism” was transformed into a belief, and further to a religion; and rich historical data, accompanied by the analysis of intellectual history, this article classifies the transformation of the conceptual history of “Ism” into four phases: from 1895 to 1900, 1900 till before the New Culture Movement, the New Culture Movement and the May 4<sup>th</sup> Movement, and the after-1920 period. The four phases interacted with each other while having each own significance in intellectual history. Lastly, this article provides a dialectical and reflective review in regards to the dual influence engendered

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<sup>1</sup> The current issue received 16 articles (4 domestic, 12 from abroad, including mainland China). Except from one Special article which was recommended by more than two editorial committees, one short article about the summary of conferences, and four translations in “New Translation for Old Article” column do not require to be supervised by editors, the rest of 10 articles are to be supervised by two or three external editorial committees. And 6 in 10 (60%) passed the external supervision. The current issue publishes 14 articles (including 3 articles being held from publication). 4 from internal submission; the rate for internal release is 28.5%. Rule of internal release definition: (1) when the article is written by who is the member of editorial committee, routine editorial committee or chief editor; (2) when the article is finished by collective scholars with one of the author being the member of editorial committee, routine editorial committee or chief editor.

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by modern concept of “Ism”. It also shows the vision and the structure of researches concerning “Ism” in modern China, which are highly valuable in academic field.

The “Feature Article” column is edited by Distinguished Professor Fang Wei-gui from School of Chinese Language and Literature, Beijing Normal University. Under the name of “history of ideas, conceptual history (or history of concepts) and keywords”, this column consists of three articles focusing on history of ideas, conceptual history (history of concepts), as well as the theory and methodology of “keywords” researches. Distinguished Professor Fang Wei-gui’s paper, “Eight Discussions of the History of Concepts—Theory and Practice of a Renowned Methodological Approach, as well as the Debates Occasioned by It, and Their Impact” not only introduces the origin, development, responses and queries of the establishment of the history of concepts in Germany, but also points out the relationship between the history of concepts and researches of social history, the similarity and differences between researches of conceptual history and discourse researches emphasized by the Cambridge School. Moreover, it also indicates the relevance of history of concepts and researches concerning metaphor. Finally, the article raises questions and offers prospect towards recent development and global influence of researches on conceptual history.

Doctoral candidate of History Department, National Taiwan University, Chen Chien-shou’s article “Linguistic Turn and Social History: An Introduction to Reinhart Koselleck and *Begriffsgeschichte*” shows a comprehensive analysis of researches related to German historian Reinhart Koselleck and his methodology in conceptual history researches. The article draws special attention towards the context in which Koselleck established methodology for the research of conceptual history. At the same time, it also emphasizes that, in three different temporal visions:

nature/history, inter/outer language, synchronic/diachronic, Koselleck created the multi-time-dimension framework which goes beyond the previous linear concept of time. And thus, concepts reproduce memories, experience, and anticipation in the past, the present and the future in Koselleck's framework. The current "Feature Articles" column provides readers with methodology and related cutting-edge researches on history of ideas, history of concepts, digital humanities and keywords; together with the significance of these methods in history studies. We are hoping that, through this column, we can attract more scholars in the field of history of ideas/history of concepts/digital humanities to conduct relative researches together in the future.

The article written by Professor Cheng Wen-huei from Department of Chinese Literature, National Chengchi University is "Intellectual Transformation and Conceptual Change/Idea Making in Modern China—Vision and Methodology of History of Ideas/History of Concepts. It focuses on using methodology and vision of history of ideas/history of concepts to discuss the possible ways and methods to carry out study with ideas/concepts as subject during the Intellectual/thoughts transformation period in modern China. This article compares the development and methodology of history of ideas, history of concepts, keywords researches in the U.S., Britain, and Germany. And it further proposes the research framework of comparative conceptual history features "China/East Asia/Globe" from "node" to "network", in order to clarify the macro historical structure of cultural exchange happens between the self and the other representation of concepts. Furthermore, it also argues that apart from text-based researches, scholars should also incorporate the interdisciplinary studies including picture, video, ceremony, and so forth, so as to practice inter-cultural archaeology study on ideas/concepts. In addition, in the trend

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of information engineering revolution and digitalization of document, if the research of history of ideas/concepts and keywords could combine humanistic thinking and digital methodology to conduct digital humanity research on ideas, events, actions, there might be chances to open up new research models for transformation from “linguistic turn” to “digital humanity”; and therefore, carrying forward revolutionary changes and breakthroughs in the history of ideas/history of concepts researches.

The “Research Article” column publishes two articles: one is from doctoral candidate of History Department, National Chengchi University, Wen Zhen-wen. His paper “ ‘Jizhe’ (Journalist) in Modern China: A Critical Survey of the Evolution of Its Titles and Profession” demonstrates how the word “Jizhe” changed from its original meaning which was things that were recorded or the self-appellation of recorder, to the name for a career in modern ages, and through which to investigate the origin and transformation of journalists in Chinese publication industry. Doctoral student of Department of Chinese Literature, National Chengchi University Liu Yu-ching’s article “Han Traitors: National Identity Molded and Changed”, by explaining the word “Han traitors”, analyzes that, in the past, the word Traitor” ( 奸 ) and “Separate” ( 間 ) were used as a metaphorical strategy to draw lines between friend and both militarily and politically. And it was not until modern China, constant shift in the concept of “Chinese and foreign” between Manchu/Han, China/the West, China/Japan, plus anxiety of modernity and complicated struggle for national identity brought about by self-orientation, did the word “Han traitor” appear, as oppose to national heroes, and change into a symbolized tool for attacks. The standing point of the whole article lays on the research angle and methodology of keywords studies to discuss the relationship between the meanings of the existence of “Han traitor” and

the recognition of national identity; and between the definition of “Han traitor” and the regime.

There are two articles in “Research Notes on Keywords” column: “The Concept Origin of Newspaper and Magazine in Modern Times” comes from vice Professor Li Ling of Chinese Literature Department, Guangdong Jiaying University. It investigates how the modern concepts of newspaper and periodicals were created in China, together with the process of its origin, dissemination and finally became fixed in meanings. The article points out that the establishment of the concept of classification of press into three categories: books, newspaper and periodicals in modern area, is a revolutionary change in the development of Chinese Press history. The author also dates back to as early as late Qing Dynasty to trace its development, and gives a detailed examination of the formation of the concepts of newspaper and periodical in China. Professor Shen Guo-wei from Foreign Language Studies, Kansai University, Japan, presents his article “The Origins of Early Modern Keywords: Tradition, Early Modern and Modern Age”. It is one of the articles in the series “Study of Word Origin” edited by Professor Shen under this column, which starts from this current issue. The “Study of Word Origin” series focuses on using documentary evidence to study the creation of important words with early modern keywords features, including the creation, dissemination, definition determination, and evolution of words as well as words exchanges in East Asian sinosphere. From the perspective of lexical history, this article gives an account of three important words, “tradition”, “early modern”, and “modern”, which closely related to the transformation of Chinese society in early modern period.

The four articles for the column “New Translations for Old Articles” are recommended collectively by Professor Chan Kwok-kou, dean of

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Humanities Department and Chair Professor of Chinese Literature in HongKong Institute for Education, and Professor Liao Dong-liang from Department of Chinese Literature, National Chengchi University. These articles are important pieces on the discussion of Chinese lyric/historical poetry written by Czech Sinologist Jaroslav Průšek (1906-1980) who is also the founder of the Prague School. The four articles were originally written in Czech and French, and therefore we asked for special favor of Doctor Jana Benešová from Department of Chinese Literature, National Chengchi University to translate the Czech articles, and Professor Luo Shih-lung from Université Paris Diderot-Paris VII to translate French ones. The article “The Instruction of Chinese Vernacular Novels and Tales” (1946) mainly reveals that Průšek emphasizes the structuralist perspective, namely, the style and function of fictions, to understand structures of novels and short stories, as well as the development and artistic function of rules of style in narrative Chinese fictions, and thus, to observe the differences and similarities between Chinese novels and western ones. From the comparative the Chinese and the western novels, as well as dynamic structures point view, the two articles “Liu E and His Novel: *Lao can you ji*” (1946) and “The Father of Autobiographical Novel” (1956) make a concrete analysis of *The travels of Lao Ts’an and Six Chapters of Floating Life*, which sheds light on lyric/historical poetry, the important pair of concept in the tradition of Chinese literature. By showing the differences between folklore and high literature in mid-age China, the new changes during the May 4<sup>th</sup> Literary Movement, and the development of literature started from Yan’an Liberated Area, the article “The Importance of Tradition in Chinese Literature” (1957) discusses the changes and development in Chinese literature as well as how it forms a dynamic relationship with the “tradition” it carries, so as to reveal

the historical structure of the process Chinese literature history went through. For these four new translations of old pieces, we specially invited Professor Chan Kwok-kou to write the preamble: “From the Concept of ‘Structure’: Průšek’s Research on the History of Literature.” Professor Chan points out that Průšek re-examines and reviews Chinese literature from the Prague School’s structuralist perspective, which has his own life experience, features of the time, and academic background. From individual pieces to genre, even to the discussion of the structure of the whole literary tradition, Průšek reveals that the structure of the dynamic combination of two major traditions-lyric/historical poems in Chinese poetry with the process of history of Chinese literature, to some extent, can be deemed as an important starting point for further consideration of the essence of Chinese literature and its position in the World map of culture.

One of the two articles in “Research Newsletters” column is “Summary of ‘Intellectual Exchange in the East Asia: Rethinking on Keywords’ and ‘The Key Conceptual Words in the Contexts of the Modern Knowledge Transformation in East Asia’ ” which comes from doctoral student Chien Chung-hao from International Research Center for Japanese Studies, Japan. It gives a comprehensive comment on the content of the two international academic conferences “The Intellectual Exchange in East Asia—a reconsideration of the key concept”and “Key Conceptual words in Intellectual Transformation in Early East Asia”. From the two conferences, he observed four dimension of researches on conceptual words of East Asia at present, including review and prospect of researches on the concept of East Asia, researches on the formation of the concept of Asia or East Asia in early modern period, researches on crucial events and the formation of concepts, “human”-centered or “text”-centered researches on concepts. The author believes that “early modern”, “East Asia”

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and “concept” are the three core subjects that will definitely reappear constantly as major topics in the field of researches on the transformation of knowledge in early modern East Asia. Another article is “‘Comparison’: A Book Review of *Revolution, Enlightenment and Lyricism, The Reflections on the Study of Modern Chinese Literature and Culture*” written by vice Professor Ding Wen from Chinese Language and Literature Department, China Youth University For Political Sciences. It comments on the life experience, academic researches and methodology of 32 world-renowned scholars in early modern Chinese literature and culture studies presented in the book. And based on the research experience of all these predecessors, important guidance has been drawn out to reflect upon problems in modern academic field in Mainland China, and in researches of early modern literature and culture. Moreover, the article also accounts for the contribution made by the book *Revolution* which is the collection of academic experience and research methodology of previous scholars. Thus, it can enlighten the research vision of successive scholars for greater possibility to developing diverse research approaches.

The current issue has the honor to win grants from Chiang Ching-kuo Foundation for International Scholarly Exchange “The International Co-publishing Project”, which is the greatest acknowledgement of *Journal of the History of Ideas in East Asia*. This issue will continue carrying on the persistent academic care and devotion in researches of the history of ideas in East Asia. By exquisite and continuous publication of this journal, we aim to open up chances for diverse exchanges and conversations to further develop and deepen the researches of the history of ideas in East Asia, and to push forward for more development and breakthroughs. The successful publication of this issue is indebted to all the scholars who support this journal by contributing their articles, to external editorial committees for



setting aside time from their tight schedules to supervise articles, and to editorial board including all the members in the routine editorial committee and editorial committee for their great support. The Feature Articles of the current issue is edited by Distinguished Professor Fang Wei-gui from School of Chinese Language and Literature, Beijing Normal University, and hereby we also gives our heartfelt gratitude.

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