



· 专辑二：“五四”与现代中国 ·

“五四”与现代中国

多年前，我在《触摸历史与进入五四》的导言中说过：“人类历史上，有过许多‘关键时刻’，其巨大的辐射力量，对后世产生了决定性影响。不管喜欢与否，你都必须认真面对，这样才能在沉思与对话中，获得前进的方向感与源动力。对于20世纪中国思想文化进程来说，‘五四’便扮演了这样的重要角色。作为后来者，我们必须跟诸如‘五四’（包括思想学说、文化潮流、政治运作等）这样的关键时刻、关键人物、关键学说保持不断的对话关系。这是一种必要的‘思维操练’，也是走向‘心灵成熟’的必由之路。在这个意义上，‘五四’之于我辈，既是历史，也是现实；既是学术，更是精神。”

从某种意义上讲，“五四”的历史地位主要是北京大学师生“干”出来的，也是他们“说”出来的。从1920年起，连续六年，北京的《晨报》都出五四纪念专刊，撰文的有社会名流或年轻学生，其中最主要的是北大师生。出场的教授有蔡元培、李大钊、胡适、蒋梦麟、陶孟和、朱希祖、高一涵、谭熙鸿、马叙伦等，学生则包括了罗家伦、顾颉刚、孟寿椿、章廷谦、孙伏园、黄日葵、朱务善、董秋芳等。北伐成功，“国民政府”定都南京后，出于对青年学生政治激情的恐惧，制止举办“五四”纪念活动。但北大师生不理睬这一禁令，依旧我行我素。正因为这种长期坚持，谈论五四运动似乎成了北大师生的“徽记”。1979年3月，中国社会科学出版社刊行《五四运动回忆录》上下两册，同年11月刊行《五四运动回忆录》续编，一半以上文章谈北京；而北京的文章，三分之二是北大师生撰写的。

今年是五四运动一百周年，国内外有很多纪念活动。考虑到春光明媚的五月大家都很忙，北京大学人文社会科学院同仁既想共襄盛举，又不希望跟别人撞车，于是选择了三月底这乍暖还寒的时节，举办“五四与现代中国”论坛，以我们自认为恰当的学术形式纪念五四运动一百周年。

3月30日在北大举办的“‘五四’与现代中国”论坛分上下两场。下午的分论坛有17篇论文发表；上午则是六个主题演讲：北京大学博雅讲席教授陈平原的《危机时刻的阅读、思考与表述》，京都大学名誉教授狭间直树的《五四运动与日中关系史概略》，四川大学杰出教授罗志田的《把“天下”带回历史叙述：换个视角看“五四”》，哈佛大学东亚语言与文明系及比较文学系讲座教授、台湾“中研院”院士王德威的《鲁迅、韩松与未完的文学革命——“悬想”与“神思”》，剑桥大学亚洲与中东研究院教授方德万（Hans van de Ven）的《作为现实政治的“五四”》，台湾“中研院”史语所特聘研究员、“中研院”院士王汎森《启蒙是连续的吗？》。六个演讲都很成功，但考虑到版权等因素，经与作者协商，选择其中四篇演讲稿组成专辑，一并奉献给读者，有兴趣的朋友，请参阅各位讲者的专业论文。

——特约主持人 陈平原



ABSTRACT

Century Wandering: Literary Reflections of the “May Fourth” in the Past 100 Years Gao Yuanbao & Zhang Fugui & Wang Benchao & Liu Yong & Ge Hongbing & Shen Weiwei & Cheng Guangwei & Xie Zhixi

Abstract: In the mid-summer of 2015, *Exploration and Free Views* jointly with several universities successfully held the “International Symposium on the Reevaluation of the Centennial Value of the New Culture Movement” in Shanghai. The conference papers will be grandly launched in May 2019.

Now, on the occasion of the centenary of the “May Fourth”, the magazine decided to open a special column to reflect on the “May Fourth” from the perspective of the development of the literature. Thanks to the support of scholars for their outstanding opinions and great achievements.

The May Fourth New Culture Movement is full of vigor and vitality. Just a decade or two, the culture has been renewed, the atmosphere has been transferred. These are all due to various “new trends of thought”. Therefore, in the occasion of commemoration and reflection, from the perspective of humanities and social sciences, the study of various “new trends of thought” around the May Fourth Movement naturally becomes the top priority. As for literary research, it seems indispensable. In various academic occasions of commemoration and reflection, it only plays a supporting and foil role.

In fact, “new literature” is a very delicate and extensive special department of “new thought” and “new culture”. The myth of its projection can not be replaced by other departments. Therefore, reflecting on “new thought” and “new culture” in the past century through “new literature”, we can see what others can’t see and what others can’t say. Indeed, the change of “new trend of thought” and the evolution of “new culture” were mainly “literary revolution” at first, and then went forward and backward with “new literature”. On this occasion of commemoration and reflection, how can literature be absent?

Today is a new era of knowledge sharing and discipline integration. Literature should not be separated from other disciplines. However, the practical experience of literary creation and appreciation and the knowledge pedigree of literary history still have irreducible particularity. Only in this way, it is necessary to cross the boundaries of disciplines and make the internal and external voices of literary research communicate with each other, so as to avoid many dead corners and blind areas in the overall reflection of ideological trends and culture. In this way, literary studies are fortunate, ideological and cultural studies are fortunate.

“May Fourth” and Modern China

Chen Pingyuan & Luo Zhitian & Wang Fansen & Wang Dewei

Abstract: Years ago, I said in the introduction of *Touching History and Entering the May Fourth*: “There have been many ‘critical moments’ in human history, and its huge radiation power has had a decisive impact on future generations. Whether you like it or not, you must face it seriously, so as to gain a sense of direction and motivation in meditation and dialogue. For the ideological and cultural process of China in the 20th century, ‘May Fourth’ played such an important role. As the later generation, we must keep continuous dialogue with such critical moments, key figures and key doctrines as the May Fourth Movement (including ideological doctrine, cultural trend, political operation, etc.). This is a necessary ‘thinking exercise’, and the only way to ‘spiritual maturity’. In this sense, the May Fourth Movement is not only history, but also reality, academic and spiritual”.

This year is the 100th anniversary of the May Fourth Movement. There are many commemorative activities at home and abroad. Considering that everyone is busy in the bright and beautiful May, the Academy of Humanities and Social Sciences of Peking University held the “May Fourth Movement and Modern China Forum” at the end of March to commemorate the centenary of the May Fourth Movement in the academic form which we think is appropriate.

The “May Fourth and Modern China Forum”, held at Peking University on March 30, had two sessions. Seventeen papers were published in the afternoon sub-forum and six keynote speeches were delivered in the morning: professor Chen Pingyuan’s “Reading, Thinking and Expressing in Crisis Times”; professor Naoko Nakagawa’s “May Fourth Movement and Sino-Japanese Relation”, professor Luo Zhitian’s “Take the World back to Historical Narration: A New Perspective on the May Fourth”, professor Wang Dewei’s “Lu Xun, Han Song and the Unfinished Literary Revolution —— ‘Suspicion’ and ‘Devination’”, professor Hans van de Ven’s “May Fourth as Real Politics”, professor Wang Fansen’s “Is Enlightenment Continuous?” All six speeches were successful, but considering copyright and other factors, four of them were selected to be dedicated to the readers of *Exploration and Free Views* after consultation with the author.

