

**International Conference**

**The Impact of World War One on China's Modern History  
第一次世界大战对中国当代历史进程的影响研讨会**

**Abstracts**

**(Alphabetical order)**

**Chinese workers in Russia during the First World War: Victims of Another War**

Olga V. Alexeeva

(Département d'histoire, Université de Québec à Montréal)

Migration between China and Russia has a long and complex history. The perspectives for development of this movement were defined by the geographical proximity of the two countries, by the complementarity of their economies and by their intense political relations. In the beginning of the 20th century, the Chinese have come to form a distinct ethnic minority within Imperial Russia, especially in the Russian Far East, where Chinese workers were actively employed in various sectors of the emerging local industries and ventures. With the outbreak of the First World War, Russia was forced to resort to Chinese workers in order to compensate for the shortage of labour caused by the military conscription of large numbers of Russian peasants and workers. As a result, Chinese communities appeared in major Russian cities, including the European part of the Empire. According to Russian official statistics, between January 1915 and April 1917, 159,972 Chinese workers were transported on the Trans-Siberian railway. The Chinese were employed on major railway-building and military fortification projects, in the mining of raw materials in Siberia and the Russian Far East, in the production of arms and other military products. When the Civil War broke out in Russia, thousands of Chinese workers already on Russian soil found themselves trapped in various Russian cities with no work and no money, nor any hope of being able to return to China. This paper will examine the role of Chinese migrants in Russia during the First World War and study the processes of their recruitment in China, their journeys to Russia, working conditions, war experiences and repatriation problems.

**Chinese Contract Workers in WWI France. An Overlooked Episode in the Evolution of Chinese Foreign Policy and of Modern China's Labour History**

Paul Bailey

(Department of History, Durham University)

My paper focuses on the role and significance of Chinese contract workers in World War One France. In particular, I will explore two, hitherto little studied, aspects.

Firstly, the paper will analyse the role of the Chinese government in the French and British recruitment of Chinese workers, highlighting how the episode greatly differs from the unregulated 'coolie' trade of the nineteenth century, as well as suggesting that it illustrates the Chinese government's unprecedented political use of Chinese overseas labour (and which intriguingly anticipates Maoist China's political use of Chinese overseas labour in Africa in the late 1950s and early 1960s). Secondly, the paper will explore the lived experiences of the Chinese workers themselves, arguing that the story of Chinese labour in WW1 France needs to be considered a significant chapter in China's modern labour history.

### **Keynote Lecture: The Vertigo Years – Europe, 1900-1914**

Philipp Blom

After the First World War, the years before 1914 were often portrayed as an idyllic period of social stability and cultural flourishing. This, however, was a post-war, nostalgic perspective.

The years from 1900 to 1914 were marked by enormous economic and social transformations: industrial output and scientific innovations exploded, cities doubled in size, for the first time in history more than half of all Europeans lived urban lives and participated in mass culture. This vertiginous change also gripped everyday experiences and their cultural expression.

The pace of change was reflected in a cult of fast machines, of racing planes, bicycles, cars and steam ships. But it also produced deep anxieties, making this an era of nervousness, neurasthenia, and neurosis. Especially male and female traditional role models could not survive in this modern environment, as the first feminist revolution and the new cult of masculinity demonstrated.

Industrial modernity was reshaping the European world within less than a generation. The cultural echoes of these Vertigo Years and their unresolved questions are still with us today.

### **主旨演讲：令人晕旋的年代—1900 到 1914 的欧洲**

菲力普·布劳姆

第一次世界大战以后，1914 年之前的年代常常被看作一个社会稳定、文化繁荣的太平盛世。然而，这是一个战后怀旧的视角。实际上，1900 到 1914 年充满了巨大的经济和社会变革：工业产量剧增，科学创新不断，城市的规模翻了一番，历史上第一次欧洲一半以上的人口过上了都市生活并参与大众文化。这种令人眩目的变化也影响了人们的日常生活和他们的文化表达。

变化的步伐反映在影响人们生活的新时尚上：快速机器、高速飞机、自行车、汽车和蒸汽船。但这同时也产生了深度的忧虑，使这个时期成为心理紧张、疲惫不堪和神经官能症的时期。特别突出的是，随着女权革命的首次出现和其展现的男性化的新时尚，传统的男性和女性的角色无法在这个现代化的环境中继续维持。

工业现代化在一代人的时间里重新塑造了欧洲社会。这些令人晕旋的年代所造成的文化反响以及没有解决的问题至今仍然影响着我们的生活。

## **World War I and China's Indemnities and Foreign Loans** **一戰與庚子賠款以及外債**

Chang Chihyun (張志雲)  
(Shanghai Jiaotong University)

China's declaration of war on Germany and Austria during World War One marks the turning point of modern China's military history – it was the first time China stood on the winning side since 1842. As a member of the Allied Powers, the declaration gave the Chinese government a legitimate excuse to terminate the payment of the Boxer Indemnities and the loans which China had been paying after the defeat of the Boxer War and the First Sino-Japanese War. However, this termination sabotaged the neutrality of the paying agency of indemnities and loans, namely the Chinese Maritime Customs Service. Since its inauguration, the Customs Service kept aloof from China's domestic affairs but this aloof policy ended with the defeat of the Boxer War. As they were worried that the indemnities were too enormous to afford, the Powers decided to delegate the Customs Service to oversee the transaction of the indemnities from the Customs Surplus. Moreover, by the eve of the inauguration of the Republic of China, the stewardship of the Customs Surplus transferred from the Superintendents of Customs to the Commissioners of Customs. The cosmopolitanism of the nationalities of Commissionership facilitated the smoothness of the transaction of the indemnities to the eleven Powers but the outbreak of WWI jeopardised this cosmopolitanism and the Customs Service's traditional aloof policies. As the foreign staff was separated into two camps, the administrative officers could no longer operate smoothly and efficiently. Not only did this sabotage the payment of the indemnities and loans, but also the existent value of the Customs. China's declaration of war on Germany and Austria gave the Customs Service the best excuse to dismiss the German and Austrian staff in order to make the Service remain united and the prize of China was the termination of the payment of indemnities and loans to Germany and Austria.

## **World War I and China's Modernity**

Eugene W. Chiu (丘為君)  
(Department of History, Tunghai University)

In world-wide academic circles, the idea of modernity has caused many debates. One of the most critical debates is that between “universal modernity” and “multiple modernity”. During the “transitional era” (1895-1925), mainstream Chinese intellectuals tended to support the idea of “universal modernity” in a form of radicalism. In contrast, protagonists of “multiple modernity” were often regarded as

“conservatives” or even “reactionaries”. This paper has no intention to discuss in its entirety these two major concepts of modernity on a theoretical level. Instead, it mainly explores and interprets the meaning through two groups, those related to the East Magazine (*Dongfang Zazhi*) and the New Youth Magazine (*Xinqingnian Zazhi*), during the WWI period from the perspective of the two major concepts of modernity.

## 「歐戰」與中國的現代性

丘為君

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現代性(modernity)在定義上產生了諸多歧異，其中最重要的歧異之一，莫過於普遍主義(universal modernity)與多元主義(multiple modernities)的爭論。在近代中國的「轉型時期」(1895-1925)中，思想界對於現代性的爭論，其主流意見常常有以激進主義的形式，來宣揚普遍主義現代性的傾向。相對於此，多元主義現代性的論點，則多半被當成保守主義(或甚至是反動主義)。本文無意全面性地反省這一現象，而是擬藉著二十世紀初年的「歐戰」(1914-1918)對中國的影響，重新檢討民初中國思想界以《東方雜誌》和《新青年雜誌》為代表的對現代性的兩極觀點，以及此一對立論述在思想史上的主要意義。

### **Fighting the Last War: The 1937 Battle of Shanghai through the Prism of World War I**

Peter Harmsen

(Author, Agence France-Presse)

The battle between Chinese and Japanese forces for Shanghai from August to November 1937 took place just 19 years after the end of World War I, causing a widespread tendency to look at the hostilities in China's largest city through the prism of the global conflict two decades earlier.

Many of the German advisors to the Chinese Army had been through the war in the trenches and were keen to avoid a repetition in Shanghai. This prompted them to adopt shock tactics against enemy defenses in order to bring about an early decision rather than being bogged down in a costly war of attrition.

Among Chinese combatants, cultural references to World War I abounded. One officer described a period of relative peace as reminiscent of “All Quiet on the Western Front.” A young pilot found inspiration in the memoirs of Eddie Rickenbacker, an American fighter ace of the Great War.

Even foreign spectators of the Shanghai battle used World War I as a frame of reference. Many had seen active service in Europe during the earlier conflict and tried to make sense of the events unfolding around them by contrasting them with their own experiences.

By being focused on the earlier war, those who lived through the battle for Shanghai failed to appreciate aspects of the fighting that were truly new and would come to characterize World War II: Mobile tank warfare, amphibious tactics and air power as a key determinant of events on the ground.

This confirms a general tendency “to fight the last war”. Today we see the conflicts of the 1930s as preludes to World War II, but for the contemporaries they were late echoes of the Great War. Few could have known that an even bigger cataclysm was approaching.

### **The Neutrality Choice of China at the Early Stage of WWI – An Investigation focused on Japan’s Declared War on Germany**

Hou Zhongjun (侯中軍)

(Institute of Modern History, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences)

After the outbreak of the First World War in 1914, the Beijing government has intended to maintain its neutrality. However, it had its own concerns about the timing of declaring neutrality to the outside world. The Foreign Office of the Beijing government had planned to gain American diplomatic support and Japan’s promise of neutrality before publicly declaring its position of neutrality. However, the domestic and international situation made it difficult for the Foreign Office to achieve its goals. The Beijing government declared its neutrality on August 6, 1914. To some degree, the main purpose of the Beijing government was to guard against Japan. After the declaration of neutrality, the Beijing government still stood a good chance of preventing the Japanese invasion and retaining Shandong province from Germany. Unfortunately, the Beijing government failed to do so. At the time, it was impossible for China to declare war against Germany, and the proposal of taking back Qingdao was also denied by Great Britain, the USA and Japan. The failure of China’s diplomatic efforts was followed by the news of Japan’s declaration of the war on Germany.

#### **一戰爆發後中國之中立——以日本對德宣戰前為主的考察**

侯中軍

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一戰爆發後，北京政府雖抱定了中立的態度，但在何時宣佈中立問題上，有其自身的考慮。外交部希望在宣佈中立前，能得到美國的外交支持和日本自身中立的保證，但內外形勢並未給外交斡旋留出更多的時間。在未能達到最佳的外交局勢下，北京政府於8月6日宣佈中立。某種程度上，中國的中立主要為了防日。宣佈中立後，北京政府仍有機會防止日本侵佔山東，或者宣戰，或者直接收回青島，但迫于現實原因，宣戰的可能性此時尚不存在；收回青島之議，也不為英、美、日等國所接受。對北京政府而言，在各種外交努力無效後，等來了日本對德宣戰的消息。

## **The Source, Nature and Limitations of “Mr. Science”: Introducing the Concept of Science during the May Fourth Movement**

Hsu Chen-kuo (徐振國)

(Department of Political Science, Soochow University)

In the beginning, the Chinese May Fourth Movement was a political movement protesting Japan's take-over of the German colonial harbor on Chinese territory. It eventually turned into a cultural enlightenment movement. The intellectual leader Hu Shi upheld two major slogans: “Mr. Democracy” and “Mr. Science”. These two concepts were introduced by the American philosopher John Dewey. At the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, Dewey had planned to make a broad study trip to Europe. However, when he realized that America was going through a new phase of industrial and commercial development, he decided to stay and expand his academic knowledge for the American society. In response to the rise of managerial capitalism in America, Dewey established the philosophy of pragmatism. His philosophy made important intellectual contributions to the development of social and human sciences in America, but also raised a lot of critical issues. This article will examine the significance of and the controversies around the concept of “Mr. Science” during the Chinese May Fourth Movement and thereafter.

### **民初五四運動引進「賽先生」的根源、糾葛和遞變 ——以美國政治科學改造運動為參照之反思**

徐振國

(東吳大學政治系教授)

民初五四運動原來是一個針對收回膠州灣事件的政治抗爭事件，卻很成功地轉化成一種文化啟蒙運動。胡適之當時高舉了「德先生」和「賽先生」兩個主張，產生了深遠的影響。然而這兩個主張的原創者是美國學者杜威。早在十九世紀末期，杜威原來也要到歐陸留學，然而意識到美國工商業正進入到蓬勃發展的階段，故決心留下為美國社會開拓自己的學術根基，卻因應了美國管理資本主義的崛起，而開創了實證主義的科學哲學觀，由此奠定了美國人文社會科學的發展方向，同時也遺留了一些重大問題和爭議。值得檢討的是，杜威的哲學透過胡適引介到中國，當時中國的工業發展落後美國不止一個世紀，卻正值中國現代民族工業的啟動的階段，杜威的科學觀在中國產生了非常獨特的連接和應用，卻也形成了一些重要的知識爭議課題以及長期的辯證互動發展。這個問題原來已經有不少的討論。只是美國的人文社會科學的科學觀經歷了一些重大的轉折和突破，本文試圖以此為參照，對民初五四運動引進賽先生的性質、影響和侷限作一次新的認識和檢討。

## **World War I and Its Impact on the Hong Kong-Guangdong Rails**

Jian Xiaoqing (简小庆)  
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The outbreak of World War I on July 28, 1914 led the major Western powers to focus on the war and neglect their economic interests in China. China's national capital, therefore, gained a rare development opportunity for the first time since the Opium War when Western countries had started to direct China's economic development. The Guangdong rails are a typical example for this new situation. Based on the (Master's) thesis "Preliminary study on the history of the Lingnan rails and related issues (1898-1949)" that I wrote in 2011, I will use historical documents from the Guangzhou Customs, Hong Kong and other places in order to discuss how the Guangdong rails property protection and the transfer of bank debt mortgages were affected during and after World War I. The article argues: 1) The outbreak of World War I and its impact on the Hong Kong-Guangdong rails made Chinese citizens pay more attention to global political developments and changes. 2) No matter who was in charge of the Guangdong rails undertaking, the management had yet to be improved.

### 第一次世界大战对粤港铁路的影响初探

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公元1914年7月28日爆发的第一次世界大战,使西方主要强国依次陷入战争中,无暇顾及其在华的经济利益。中国的民族资本籍此获得一个难得的发展时段,改变了自鸦片战争以来西方国家主导中国经济发展的状况,粤港铁路就是一个典型的例子。在本人于2011年所写的"岭南铁路史及相关问题研究初探(1898-1949)"(硕士)论文的基础上,综合广州海关和香港等地方文献史料,探讨在第一次世界大战期间、一战结束后,粤港铁路财产保障方面、银行抵押贷款等债务转移方面所受到的影响。从本文得出:1)第一次世界大战的爆发及其对粤港铁路运输事业的影响让中国国民更加关注世界格局的发展变化;2)无论正方、反方接管粤港铁路,在战争期间的管理水平都有待提高。

### **The Preparation of China's Diplomatic Circles for the Paris Peace Conference**

Jin Guangyao (金光耀)  
(Fudan University)

China's participation at the Paris Peace Conference was an important event in modern Chinese diplomacy. Though there are already many studies on the topic, little has been done on China's preparation for the conference, except for a few of studies on Wellington Koo. Actually, there were discussions and preparatory work concerning the peace conference in Chinese diplomatic circles by the end of World War I. This article, based on the diplomatic documents of the Peking Government, tries to recount Chinese preparatory work and diplomats' opinions on the peace conference, and

thereby discuss China's policy on the peace conference and a new generation of Chinese diplomats' view of the world.

## 中國對巴黎和會的準備

金光耀  
(復旦大學)

中國參與巴黎和會是近代中國外交的重要里程碑。已有研究對中國參與巴黎和會有較多的關注。相比之下，對於中國參加巴黎和會前的準備工作還缺少詳盡的研究，既有的少數研究也主要關注顧維鈞等個別人。實際上，中國外交界在一次大戰結束前對戰後和會已有一定的準備和討論。本文將基於北京政府的外交檔案梳理中國外交界對戰後和會的準備及看法，並進而討論中國對戰後和會的應對方針及由此反映出的中國新一代外交官的國際視野。

## The First World War and the Russian Revolution

Jin Yan (金雁)  
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1. The unintended influence of Russia's land reform on the war: Russia's land reform was completed by farmers under the uproar of the Bolsheviks. Having started in 1916, the struggle to snatch land in the rear was "spontaneous" and lacked government authorization. It led to a demoralization of the soldiers at the frontlines, as those troops were mostly affected by this movement. Rural land was allocated equally to the population, but no land was given to "non-registered" people according to the then prevailing conventions. As a result, a kind of interaction emerged between the "snatching of land" and the war: the more intensive the movement in the rear, the more "war-weary" the soldiers at the frontlines.
2. Anarchism during the war: The Tsar suffered from a deep trauma. Since the "Bloody Sunday" of January 9, 1905, Nikolai was afraid to use force to deal with the masses in order to avoid the same mistake. From then on, universities had become spaces for political education and hotbeds of the revolution. Garrison troops remained passive, Cossack soldiers stationed in the cities said that they would not support the police but sympathize with the masses. There were no shootings, no fights. Nobody was lashed with a whip, no one was squeezed by a horse.
3. The war brought further damage to the socio-psychological condition: Less than a decade after he had lost the Russo-Japanese war in 1904-05, the Tsar led the country into an even bigger gamble. "Using war to divert attention" has always been the Tsar's practice. "From July 1914 to January 1917, 15.1 million people were mobilized to join the army, accounting for 22% of the male population and 47.4% of the male labor force." This had unintended results: "The general exhaustion caused by the war provided the soil for the outbreak of the social revolution."



4. War became the best way to revolution: Lenin asked: How can we take advantage of this war? Working for peace is the slogan of the priest. This war should be regarded as a lucky event, as it would bring great benefits for international socialism. All at once it brought the workers' movement out of the shadows that veiled it during peacetime. In the past, socialists had been divided between opportunists and revolutionaries, but the distinction had not been clear. This was replaced by a new division between patriots and anti-patriots. We are anti-patriots, and this was an extremely favorable opportunity. Germany was not equal to an imperialist country but a powerful ally. For the revolution we needed weapons, military forces, and money, and we needed to look the one who would offer us these things. Germany would definitely win the war, so it was the best and most natural ally to oppose the Tsar.

### 第一次世界大戰與俄國革命

金雁

(中國政法大學)

一、俄國的土改對戰爭的反向作用。俄國的土改是由布爾什維克鼓噪農民完成的，從 1916 年就開始了，正因為後方的奪地鬥爭是“自發”的，沒有經過政府授權，導致了前方將士的軍心渙散，“自發奪地”運動觸動最大的是前線的軍隊。農村的土地是由村社按人口平均分配，當時的慣例是，“不在冊”者不予分配。於是，後方的“奪地”與前線的戰爭形成一種互動，後方越是“如火如荼”，前線就越加“厭戰反戰”。

二、戰爭時期的無政府主義。沙皇內心深處有一個不願意告人的創痛，從 1905 年 1 月 9 日流血星期日以後尼古拉不敢用部隊對付群眾了，以免重蹈覆轍，大學便成了政治學校和革命策源地。衛戍“軍隊不作為”，城裡各地的哥薩克士兵表示他們不支持員警，而是同情群眾。沒有開槍，沒有人打人，沒有人用馬鞭子抽人，沒有人用馬壓擠人。

三、戰爭加劇了破壞的社會心理。沙俄在 1904-1905 年打輸了日俄戰爭不到十年國家把又投入一場更大的賭博，以“戰爭來轉移視線”是沙皇歷來的做法。“從 1914 年 7 月到 1917 年 1 月的兩年半時間裡，共動員了 1510 萬人參軍，占男性人口的 22%，占男性勞動人口的 47,4%”。適得其反的是“戰爭及其他所造成的疲憊不堪為爆發社會革命提供了土壤。”

四、戰爭成為通往革命的最好道路。列寧提出，我們應該怎樣來利用這場戰爭？爭取和平這是神父的口號，應該認為這是一場幸運的戰爭，它將給國際社會主義帶來巨大的利益，這一下子就可以使工人運動擺脫和平時期的陰影了。過去把社會主義者區分為機會主義和革命者，這種區分是不明確的，現在區分為愛國主義和反愛國主義，我們是反愛國主義者，這可是極其有利的時機。德國不是等同於帝國主義國家，而是一個強大的盟友，要幹革命就需要武器，需要軍隊、需要金錢，需要去尋找誰為我們提供這些東西。德國絕對會贏得這場戰爭，這樣他就是反對沙皇最好的和最自然的盟友。

#### **The Rise of "New Confucianism" and World War I: A Close Look Back at the History of Science and Metaphysics**

Lei Yi (雷頤)

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After the opium war, the spread of western learning to China encountered strong opposition from the “diehards”. The “diehards” dominated the interpretation of the Confucian classics, and were opposed to anything new from the West in the name of Confucianism.

However, this opposition to the “West” based on the interpretation of Confucianism gradually declined, and in intellectual circles the currents of “New learning”/“Western learning” became dominant. In fact, since the Opium war the intellectuals’ knowledge about “New learning”/“Western learning” was mainly focused on the natural sciences. At the time of the Xinhai Revolution, Song Jiaoren spoke about “Science and humanitarianism”, later in the new culture movement it was summed up (and advocated for) as “democracy and science”.

However, the First World War caused a split between Chinese intellectuals advocating “New learning”/“Western learning”. After his visit to post-war Europe, Liang Qichao spoke about the “bankruptcy of science”. Zhang Junmai, which had accompanied him, put forward the argument: “No matter how advanced it is, questions pertaining the philosophy of life can by no means be resolved by science”. This caused the “debate between science and metaphysics” by Chinese intellectuals in 1923. In this debate, those who were opposed to science and instead advocating Chinese tradition could not be compared to the “diehards” a few decades ago. Like Zhang Junmai, they had considerable knowledge about Western thought, and they were mainly referring to the Western philosophy of life in order to question science and defend Chinese traditional philosophy. After more than 30 years, Zhang Junmai became one of the most important representatives of “Neo Confucianism”. As his thoughts can be traced back to the “debate between science and metaphysics”, the latter can be viewed as the origin of “Neo Confucianism”. From this perspective, this paper discusses the long-term effects of First World War on the Chinese history of thoughts.

## 一戰與“新儒家”的興起：以“科玄之爭”為中心

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自鴉片戰爭後，西學東漸遇到中國“頑固派”的強烈反對。這些頑固派掌握了儒家經典的解釋權，以儒學的名義反對任何來自西方的新事物。但是在歷史發展的脈絡中，頑固派以儒學為理據對“西學”的反對漸漸式微，在思想界，“新學”/“西學”漸漸占主導地位。事實上，從鴉片戰爭開始，中國思想界對“新學”/“西學”的認識主要是自然科學，辛亥革命時宋教仁將其概括為“科學與人道主義”，後來的新文化運動將其概括為“民主與科學”。

然而，第一次世界大戰卻使中國接受“新學”/“西學”的思想界發生分裂。到歐洲考察一戰後情況的梁啟超提出“科學破產”，隨梁同到歐洲考察的張君勱提

出“科學無論如何發達，而人生觀問題之解決，絕非科學所能為力”的論點，從而引發了1923年中國思想界的“科玄論戰”。這場論戰的意義在於，反對“科學”並提倡中國傳統者並非幾十年前對“新學”/“西學”完全不知的頑固派，而是對西方思想有相當瞭解的張君勱等，他們主要是以西方生命哲學來對科學質疑、對中國傳統思想進行辯護與梳理。三十餘年後，張君勱成為“新儒家”的最重要的代表人物之一，他的思想，可以追溯到20年代的“科玄論戰”。從這個意義上說，科玄論戰是後來“新儒家”興起的原點。本文即從這個角度論述一戰對中國思想界的長遠影響

**1914年青島战役中的德日海军作战**  
**(The German-Japanese Navy Battle During the Siege of Qingdao in 1914)**

Li Yang (李洋)  
(Peking University)

1914年发生在第一次世界大战中的青岛之战，是“一战”在亚洲的唯一战役。虽然战役持续时间不长，但双方都投入众多兵力，包括海军舰艇和飞机。作为德国在东方经营的重要海军基地青岛，德日两国海军也曾发生激烈交战，而以往研究对此点关注较少。日本参战的主要是由海军中将加藤定吉率领的第二舰队。英国作为协约国，也派军舰“胜利”号参战。德国海军主要由巡洋舰“S·90”号和炮舰“豺狼”号等组成，奥匈帝国巡洋舰“伊丽莎白皇后”号也参加海战。战斗中德舰“S·90”用鱼雷击沉日舰“高千穗”号，但是德军还是最终战败。分析青岛战役中的海军作战有助于了解作为德国远东要塞青岛陷落的原因，同时也可以弥补以往海军史研究的不足。

**民族國家的完成：第一次世界大戰與中華民國**  
**(The establishment of the nation-state: The First World War and the Republic of China)**

Lin Wanping (林婉萍)  
(National Taiwan University)

1911年起，古老的中國才以「中華民國」的現代民族國家(nation-state)化身，加入西伐利亞體系(the Westphalian System)。然而，「中華民國」的國族主義(nationalism)內涵，實際上卻是在中國與國際體系互動中，「旅行」並「落地生根」到中國。本文將民國時期具有傳遞新知，創造輿論作用的《新青年》與其主編群，如陳獨秀，李大釗等人的思想言論為材料，檢視民國初年的知識份子如何論述第一次世界大戰，維也納會議，以及對國際不平等待遇跟中國的關係，從而探析作為社會思想資源頭的中國知識份子，接收與給定了中國國族主義什麼內容。本文從微觀的敘事認同理論，分析現代中國的國族主義起源與內涵，如何由透過知識份子的媒介形成，並指出中國國族主義的充實，是來自國際體系與其他成員互動產生的相互主體性(intersubjectivity)構成，其中知識份子的認知形成如何發揮作用是關鍵的。

## **The internationalization of women's activism in China and the impact of the War**

Astrid Lipinsky  
(University of Vienna)

Women had become transnationally organized and institutionalized before the beginning of the First World War. Before the new century, women's issues and organized activism also reached China. Most prominent was the establishment of the Young Women's Christian Association YWCA (founded in 1855) in Hanzhou in 1890, four years before the global International YWCA was established in 1894. The first Chinese city YWCA - Shanghai YWCA was set up in 1908, followed by many other cities Associations. Hong Kong became the seventh city to have her own YWCA. Due to regional conflicts throughout China, a national umbrella organization was only convened 1923 in Hanzhou. Original founders were often Western women.

In 1913, Chinese women sent a flag and a congratulatory message to the Budapest Conference of the International Women Suffrage Alliance. The flag was signed „Chinese Women Suffrage Association“ and extensively reported in the international magazine of the Alliance, *ius suffragii*. The magazine was distributed to more than thirty countries, among them to China. Chinese women did not personally attend the conference, but a number of them was obviously aware of the international women's movement. This movement, especially the *ius suffragii* journal, was discontinued due to the war.

The paper argues that the First World War terminated the participation of Chinese women in international women's events and that the globalization of women's issues was cut by the war in the same way that global trade was discontinued.

### **The Influence of World War One on China's National Economy: A Case Study of Zhang Jian's Business**

Liu Suyu (刘苏雨)  
(University of Oxford)

&

Jiang Xiaohui (蒋晓蕙)  
(Jimei University)

This research examines the relationship between World War One (WWI) and China's national economy via a case study on Zhang Jian's Business. Zhang Jian (张謇), one of the most successful businessman in the early Republic era, and always be considered as a pioneer of Chinese early industrialization, becomes a good case for this study. His business covered a variety of light industries, which significantly expanded during the WWI. However, after the WWI, his business gradually diminished. This research also helps scholars to understand more of China's major historical figures during WWI.

With a systematic literature search and the archived materials in Zhang Jian's Memorial House, this research finds that the WWI, especially Japan's invasion of Shandong, greatly evoked China's patriotism. It became an important social capital for the development of China's national economy including Zhang Jian's business. For example, the patriotism offered a huge market for the Chinese domestic industrial products. The expansion of Chinese products also created the space for the ideology that business development can give China a bright future (实业救国), which has lasted until late 1940s. In addition, during the WWI, European countries relaxed its political and economic control of China. This also provided China with a suitable circumstance for its national economy. Zhang's business expansion is a good example of this.

However, though China's national economy had some development during the WWI, it is scarcely discussed that the development was chiefly on the light industry. Based on Zhang Jian's business expansion, this study shows that the main reason is that the light industry in China can supply the main war participants with essential logistic and consumption products, e.g., cottons, clothes, food, and hence obtained significant profits. But this exacerbated the imbalance of the Chinese industrial system, in which heavy industry was extremely weak and underrepresented. This imbalance left negative impact on the later history of China. For example, the low standard military equipments due to the weak heavy industry became a negative factor during the anti-Japanese war for China, and also became a reason of the over-speed industrial massification in the early People's Republic era.

### **The Shortage of Capital Goods, Monetary Squeeze and the Decrease of China's Aggregate Supply (1914-1918) – Research Based on the Premises of Supply-Constrained Economies**

Liu Wei (劉巍)

(Guangdong University of Foreign Studies)

In this article, an economic growth function for modern China was built on the premises of supply-constrained economies. The empirical results indicate that imports and money supply were primary factors for China's economic growth. During World War I, the imports of capital goods were heavily constrained and the capital available for the modern industry was declining. This triggered a bottleneck effect regarding aggregate supply and negative growth. At the same time, the outflow of silver reduced China's money supply. China therefore experienced a severe recession during World War I.

**資本品短缺、貨幣緊縮與中國總產出下降（1914-1918）  
——基於“供給約束型經濟”前提的研究**

劉巍

(廣東外語外貿大學中國計量經濟史研究中心)

本文在“供給約束型經濟”前提下建立了近代中國經濟增長函數，實證結果表明，進口和貨幣量是中國經濟增長的主要影響因素。一戰期間中國資本品進口嚴重受阻，近代工業實際到位的投資呈下降趨勢，造成總供給曲線無法右移，總供給的“瓶頸”效應愈發嚴重，經濟負增長不可避免。同時，由於國際銀價上漲導致的白銀外流，造成近代中國經濟增長函數的另一個正相關解釋變數——貨幣供給——發生了萎縮，進一步打擊了中國經濟。一戰時期是中國經濟的衰退期，且衰退程度較深，從長期來看，是近代中國 50 期間表現最差的一個短週期。

### **The Impacts of “Japanese Liberalism” and “Russian Socialism” on China before and after the First World War**

Qin Hui (秦暉)  
(Qinghua University)

As has already often been emphasized in the past, the unfair treatment of China at the Paris Peace Conference led to the prevalence of nationalism in the New Culture Movement. This unfair treatment was basically corrected at the Washington Conference a few years later. However, the nationalist tendencies within the New Culture Movement, especially with regards to totalitarian views of its radical wing, have not vanished but, on the contrary, intensified. Why?

In my opinion, these changes, which even went beyond the so-called “Salvation Overwhelms Enlightenment” theory, stem from “enlightenment” itself. Firstly, it was a mutated version of Western liberalism that reached China via Japan after the Meiji period. On the one hand, Japanese-style liberalism required people to liberate the individual from the shackles of their parents and feudal lords. On the other hand, this liberation led to an allegiance to the emperor and the state. The resulting combination of “pseudo-individualism and militarism” had an influence on China already before the First World War, represented by Zhang Taiyan. After the war, its influence became even greater, with Lu Xun as one of its main representatives. In comparison, the influence of the original version of western liberalism in China was very weak, and it became even weaker under the impact of “anti-capitalist” tendencies after the war. At that time, the approach to “enlightenment” which was directed against the family as well as Confucian morality and put forward by Lu Xun and Ba Jin was not “overwhelmed” by “salvation” yet. However, a phenomenon emerged which was described as “the enlightenment called for individuality, the individual betrayed the family and turned to national salvation, and the nation then swallowed individuality”. This way of thinking went very well together with the mutated version of Western socialism which reached China through Russia after the War. As a result, “the salvoes of the Meiji Restoration brought us militarism under the disguise of ‘liberalism’ the salvoes of the October Revolution brought us totalitarianism under the disguise of ‘socialism’”. Chinese Legalism became a medium for both of them, while

Confucian ethics and Western liberal democracy both were victims of these developments”. The opportunity for change through a “current for studying the West brought about by anti-legalist Confucianism” after the Opium War was therefore replaced by a conception of “Karl Marx plus Qin Shihuang”. After it had experienced a lot of twists and turns, Chinese society was dominated not anymore by “Confucianism at the outside, and Legalism at the inside”, but rather by “Marxism on the surface and Legalism underneath it”.

## 一戰前後“日本式自由主義”與“俄國式社會主義”對中國的影響

秦暉  
(清華大學)

一戰後巴黎和會對中國不公，導致民族主義在新文化運動中占了上風，這是過去人們經常強調的。但是巴黎和會的不公其實在幾年後的華盛頓會議上基本得到了糾正，新文化運動尤其是其激進一翼的趨向極權化卻沒有改變，甚至變本加厲。這是為什麼？

筆者認為，比所謂“救亡壓倒啟蒙”更為深刻的變化，來自“啟蒙”本身。首先是西方自由主義經明治後日本中轉的變異版本。日本式自由主義要求人們從家長和藩主束縛下解放個性，解放的結果是效忠天皇與國家，這種“偽個人主義與軍國主義二位一體”的版本一戰前即對中國有影響，代表是章太炎，一戰後影響更大，代表是魯迅。而原版的西方自由主義本來影響就弱，一戰後受“反資本主義”潮流影響更弱，而戰後日本對華影響大增，日本式自由主義以魯迅-巴金式的反家庭反禮教“啟蒙”方式不僅沒有被“救亡”所“壓倒”，反而與救亡相得益彰、互相激勵，出現“啟蒙呼喚個性，個性背叛家庭，背家投入救國，國家吞噬個性”的悖反現象，而這又與一戰後西方社會主義經俄國中轉的變異版本一拍即合。於是“明治維新一聲炮響，在‘自由主義’表皮下送來軍國主義；十月革命又一聲炮響，在‘社會主義’表皮下送來極權主義。法家學說成為兩者的共媒，而儒家道德與自由民主西學成為共同的犧牲品。”鴉片戰爭後因“反法之儒開創學西之風”而出現的轉型機會，一變而為“馬克思加秦始皇”。中國社會從“儒表法裡”經歷了無數波折之後，只是變成了“馬錶法裡”。

## Why (not only) China matters in a global history of the First World War

Daniel Marc Segesser  
(University of Bern, Switzerland)

In 2004, 2011 and 2014 Xu Guoqi has shown that the First World War was of great importance for the development of the foreign policy of China and had a strong impact on the country's interior political, social and cultural development in the years that followed the war. The contribution proposed in this abstract therefore tries to take a different view, focusing rather on the impact and importance of China's involvement in and contribution to the war for a transnational and global perspective on the First World War. Taking the concept of “total war“ as an analytical tool (cf.

Chickering&Förster (2000) and Segesser (forthcoming)) the efforts of China to become involved in the war and its contribution to the war effort shall be analysed in regard to the entanglements with and comparative value to that of other countries such as Australia, India or South Africa, in order to gain a better understanding of the global character of a conflict, which has rightly been called the first World War and in which China mattered much more than historiography has acknowledged so far.

### **Studying the Government Instructions for the Chinese Delegation to the Paris Peace Conference**

Tang Chi-hua (唐啟華)  
(Department of History, Tunghai University)

So far, scholars know very little about the Peking Government's instructions for the Chinese delegation to the Paris Peace Conference in 1919. The most cited document is the five-point instructions of the cabinet sent to the delegation in Paris on January 8, 1919, and some researchers figured out China's goals at the Peace Conference based on an analysis of the four memorandums that the Chinese delegation presented at the Conference.

Based on documents of the newly opened archives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, this article reconstructs the preparation process and the formulation of the Government's instructions for the Peace Conference. After a long period of preparation, the Peking Government consulted with the United States and finally formulated instructions which were sent to the Chinese delegation in Paris on November 28, 1918. These instructions included three parts: general principles, hopes for treaty revision as well as conditions to the forthcoming peace treaties with Germany and Austria. The instructions of January 8, 1919, consisted only of modifications regarding the hopes for treaty revision. The findings of my research are able to illustrate China's attitude toward the Paris Peace Conference more clearly, and can help scholars in correcting many misunderstandings regarding the diplomatic history of modern China.

### **巴黎和會中國代表團訓令問題研究**

唐启华  
(台灣東海大學歷史系)

過去學界對於代表團訓令所知甚少，最常被引用的是 1919 年 1 月 8 日國務院的五項提議，或是依據代表團在和會提出之四份說帖，推斷中國在和會之目標。本文依據近年公開的外交檔案，重建北京外交部籌備和會以及擬定訓令的過程。發現訓令形成最後階段曾與美國密切接洽，最後於 1918 年 11 月 28 日電達巴黎，分為普通原則、希望條件及對德奧條件三大項。次年 1 月 8 日的訓令是經“外交委員會”對希望條件部分的修訂。



透過對訓令問題的研究，可以幫助學界更加瞭解中國對和會的態度，糾正過去的許多誤解。

## China's Seizure of "War Booty" Ships in WW I

Wang Wenlung (王文隆)  
(Head of the KMT's Party History Institute)

In August 1917, China ended its neutral status and declared war on Germany and Austria-Hungary. According to international law, China was entitled to take over the property and assets registered by German individuals as well as the German government. In the following year, China won the war and successfully kept the German property and assets. This was the first time since the late Qing Dynasty that China was able to permanently seize war trophies.

There were at least 3 German warships and 9 German merchant vessels that China could seize in 1917. Only one of those ships, the SMS Tsingtau which was stationed in KMT controlled Canton, was destroyed by its sailors.

Based on KMT archives as well as diplomatic archives from the ROC, Japan and the United Kingdom, this article discusses the processes evolving around China's war declaration and its seizure of "war booty" ships.

## 中國參加一戰與戰利艦

王文隆  
(中國國民黨文化傳播委員會黨史館主任)

1917年8月，中國政府在段祺瑞的努力下，經由國會同意，對德、奧宣戰，這是中國經歷數年中立之後的表態。依據國際法的原則，既是中國不再位處中立，她對德奧在華資產的處理，由平時國際法一轉為戰時國際法，對於具有「敵性」的人、物得有處置的權力，對於雙方曾簽署的外交條約也能全數廢棄，由是得接收、管理敵產，得驅逐、看管敵僑。德奧兩國在歐洲已經陷入泥沼，無力兼顧東亞的變化，也就使得中國自清末以來第一次有機會，成功地以宣戰國姿態，接收敵產、敵資以及敵艦。

此次接收敵艦，至少有三艘德國艦艇、九艘德國商船、三艘奧匈商船當作為戰利艦接收。此次接收並非沒有波折，中國在正式宣戰之前，對這些德奧船隻早已實施監視，甚至還以違反中立、攜有軍械為名接管部分船隻，這在國際法上確有爭議。此外，南方以廣州為核心，由孫中山先生領導的護法運動，並不支持段祺瑞參戰的主張，但在北洋政府於1917年8月通過宣戰案後，亦於次月宣布跟進，或因如此，原在廣東海面的德艦青島號(SMS Tsingtau)上德國官兵，不願就範，鑿船自沈，讓戰利艦的接收多了一段意外的插曲。

本文圖以中國外交檔案、中國國民黨檔案、英國外交檔案、美國外交檔案、日本外交文書與德國外交文件為基礎，討論環繞著宣戰、接收與戰利艦的這一問題。

## Anti-Capitalist Tendencies among Chinese Intellectuals after WW I – The Case of Hu Shih’s Liberalism

Wang Yuan-yi (王遠義)

(Department of History, National Taiwan University)

This essay locates Hu Shih’s ideas in the context of intellectual developments in Europe after WWI in order to present the liberal core of Hu’s thoughts. The main influences of WWI can be analyzed by focusing on three major arguments at that time: Firstly, the concept of “laissez-faire”, which had prevailed in Europe since the 19<sup>th</sup> century, collapsed. The gold standard in international finance could not be upheld anymore, and various nations lost their confidence in that principle. Secondly, the concept of “total mobilization”, which was developed during WWI, has become a main element of modern nations after WWI. Based on this concept, wars in the past depended on “natural” claims and conditions, whereas wars in the future would depend on the ability of controlling and perfecting machines. Moreover, since WWI a new state theory has appeared. In this theory, the limitations of the liberalist state were refused. The state was rather treated as a tool for mobilizing social and technological resources in times of war and peace. Thirdly, the failures of the “laissez-faire” paradigm and the abolishment of the gold standard led to a general social crisis in Europe, finally resulting in the view that only Fascism could solve the problems that many countries were confronted with.

China was invaded by Western and Japanese imperialist forces. Simultaneously, it was influenced by Western anti-capitalist thoughts from the right as well as the left. This was reflected first and foremost in the relations between the Republic of China and Germany as well as between the Comintern and the Chinese Communist Party. Hu Shih’s liberalism reflected the effects of the described developments after WWI on China. In political terms, while Hu argued for a liberal constitution and human rights, he still promoted the “state” as a political tool for protecting human rights, transcending capitalism and advancing social evolution. In economic terms, Hu argued that the “state” should control the economy in order to promote and lead modernization.

### 一戰後反資本主義對中國思想界的影響——特以胡適「自由主義」 意涵為例

王遠義

(台灣大學歷史系)

一戰對後來歷史主要的影響可從三個論點來看。其一，19世紀以來歐洲盛行「市場自我運作」思想與制度的崩潰，以及國際金融的「金本位」制，維持不下去，逐漸失去各國的信心。這些轉變，意謂著19世紀古典的自由主義與國際關係體系，已見式微；新的、重大的政治、社會、經濟思想與制度，有待創造，而另一個以新形式的權力、力量的國際政治體系，逐漸相應發展。其二，戰爭中逐漸發

展出的「全面動員」(total mobilization)觀點，戰後成為各國的現代性要素。這個觀點，視過去的戰爭，全依符不符合「自然」(nature)要求而勝敗；今後的戰爭，則憑完善「機器」(machine)的能力而定奪。因此，拒絕 19 世紀自由主義法治的限制，採行以「國家」做為指揮平日與戰時全面動員社會與科技資源的新國家理論誕生，經濟不再支配社會，法治依國家而施訂。其三，由於「市場自我運行」的思想與制度潰散、「金本位」失去重大功能，引發了歐洲國家的社會危機，從而促成法西斯主義成為大多數國家解決該普遍危機的澎湃潮流。

在上述三個歷史因素變動下，左派、右翼反資本主義的意識形態，成為兩次世界大戰間的世界思潮。左派傾向以國家工具、無產階級力量，推昇社會生產力，超越資產階級社會文明，創建新人、新社會。右翼強調以國家指揮、調合各階級利益，伴隨著強烈民族主義，形成一個威權、集權或獨裁新政體，追尋與伸張著國族利益，並試圖解決全球資本主義現代性的危機。這些來自左右兩方對資本主義危機的挑戰與應對，直接否定資產階級的理性觀，質疑啟蒙思想的價值，非難科學與進步終將造福人群的信念，指出古典自由主義已是戰後世界社會與科技資源的限制和阻絆。

戰後的中國，不僅受到西方左、右反資本主義思潮強大的影響，特別是南京政府與德國間的關係，以及第三國際與中共的關係；同時，又受到西方與日本帝國主義力量的壓迫與侵略。在這雙重的時代危機中，胡適的自由主義反映出了時代的影響。政治上，胡適主張自由憲政，保障個人自由，但卻提倡國家政治工具說，冀求以國家為工具，既保障個人自由，復超越資本主義，追求社會主義進化潮流。經濟上，胡適主張國家統治經濟，進行計劃經濟，賦與政府強大的、指揮的現代化角色與功能。如果，將胡適自由主義的實質內容、意涵，放在戰後歐洲新思潮的脈絡中觀審，我們不禁要問：胡適的思想究竟是什麼性質的「自由主義」？對此，胡適本人在 1953 年的一次講演中，衷心懺悔，覺今是而昨非。個人對胡適政治的自由主義，曾撰有長文討論。此次會議論文，將著重在胡適經濟自由主義內涵的析論上，特別是放在戰後思潮的脈絡中觀察與討論。這種研究取徑與探討，乃未見於、有別於過去的胡適研究。

### **Economic Relations Between China and America During WW I: The Case of the “American Asiatic Association”**

Wu Lin-chun (吳翎君)

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The outbreak of WWI offered great opportunities for the development of economic relations between China and America. An important role hereby was played by business associations and networks, such as the American University Club, the American Chamber of Commerce or the Association of Chinese and American Engineers. Among them, the American Asiatic Association was the most powerful one.

This paper studies how the First World War affected trade relations between China and the United States, with a special focus on the role of the American Asiatic Association in promoting closer links between Chinese and American enterprises and

businesses. This paper will also examine how the networking through interest groups such as American Asiatic Association had strengthened the bilateral trade and economic development between the two nations.

——一戰時期中美經濟交往的關係網——  
兼論美國亞洲協會的主張

吳翎君  
(台灣東華大學歷史系)

歐戰對中國的進出口貿易產生巨烈變化，歐洲國家對華貿易銳減，中國對歐洲主要參戰國家的貿易則大為增加（據中國海關資料顯示，大戰四年間有三年對法國貿易為出超狀態），由於英、法、德等外商洋行大量萎縮，不少以專營西洋貿易的「華商西洋庄」相繼開設起來。而一戰結束後，歐美企業重返中國市場，他們採取新的經營方式，不再雇用中國買辦，逐步建立起由該國總公司所指揮的經銷制度，形成最早的一批跨國企業。由此，形成一次大戰後華洋企業在中國市場激烈競爭的背景。本文主要由海關資料考察一戰時期中國進出口貿易的變化及華洋企業的轉型。

**WWI and China's Historical Transformation**

Xu Guoqi (徐国琦)  
(The University of Hong Kong)

Much has been written about the First World War or the Great War, yet its impact on China and China's contribution to it are rarely noticed and acknowledged by scholars in the world, including the Chinese themselves. When the world prepares to reexamine the legacy of the war to mark its one hundred year's anniversary, it is time for all of us to understand the significant role that the war played in China and that China played for the world. This paper will focus on three issues: the impact of the war on China, China's role in the war, and how the war created a shared history between the Chinese and the rest of the world.

**From the Paris Peace Conference to the Cairo Conference: The Rise of China**

Xu Lan (徐藍)  
(Capital Normal University)

Since the Opium War, ancient China was gradually incorporated into the capitalist colonial world system and suffered national humiliation. The Great Powers' struggle for dividing up China and the Chinese people's resistance to that have also become main factors for international relations in the Asia-Pacific region. When World War I broke out, China decided to side with the Allies and attended the Paris Peace conference as a victorious country, which became an important step for the rise of China in the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

The Paris Peace Conference was the first stage of China's new diplomatic efforts. China's first generation of professional diplomats started to use international law in their struggle with the Great Powers for restoring the country's sovereignty. They resolutely refused to sign the Versailles Treaty which wouldn't restore sovereignty in Shandong. This was a first big step for China's diplomacy, breaking with the practice of "protesting first, while conceding in the end". The Washington Conference then marked the second stage of China's new diplomacy. China not only regained sovereignty in Shandong, but also succeeded in including the principle respecting China's sovereignty and independence as well as its territorial and administrative integrity in the Nine-Power Treaty. This then became the legal basis for China's struggle against Japanese aggression and for international assistance. China further continued on its way to abolish the unequal treaties and regain complete national independence. China's rise was unstoppable.

In the years between the two world wars, the structure of international relations in the Asia-Pacific region among China, Japan, the United States and Britain changed significantly. China's anti-Japanese war demonstrated that the country played a huge role in the struggle against Japanese fascism. At the Cairo Conference China's full territorial sovereignty, including the Diaoyu Islands, was restored and guaranteed by international laws. China was now also growing as a political power, and it actively participated in the reconstruction of the post-war world order in East Asia. As one of the five permanent members of the UN Security Council, China can also play a positive role in international affairs in a long-term perspective. Today, China, the United States and Japan play an important role in the Asia-Pacific region, and they should all together promote peace, development and cooperation for the future of the region.

## 從巴黎和會到開羅會議——中國的崛起之路

徐藍

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自鴉片戰爭以後，古老的中國就被逐漸納入到資本主義的世界殖民體系當中，飽受民族屈辱和苦難。列強圍繞瓜分中國的爭鬥和中國人民的抗爭，也成為亞太地區國際關係的主要內容。第一次世界大戰的爆發、中國加入協約國一方作戰並作為戰勝國參加巴黎和會，成為 20 世紀中國崛起的重要一步。巴黎和會是中國新外交的第一個舞臺。中國的第一代職業外交家開始以國際法為武器，為恢復國家的主權與列強鬥爭，並在收回山東主權未果的情況下堅決拒簽凡爾賽和約。這是中國外交的第一次大進步，標誌中國外交開始衝破“始爭終讓”的慣例。華盛頓會議是中國新外交的第二個舞臺。中國不僅收回了山東的主權，而且在涉及列強對華政策方面，將尊重中國主權、獨立及領土與行政完整的原則寫進九國公約，成為以後中國反對日本侵略、爭取國際援助的國際法基礎。中國繼續在廢除不平等條約、爭取民族完全獨立的道路上前進，崛起之勢不可阻擋。在兩次世界大戰之間的年代裡，中國、日本和美英在亞太地區的關聯式結構發生了漸進而重要的變化。抗日戰爭彰顯了中華民族在戰勝日本法西斯的戰爭中發揮的巨大作用。以

開羅會議為標誌，包括釣魚島在內的中國的領土主權得到恢復和國際保證，中國也成長為一個政治大國，積極參與了戰後東亞乃至世界格局和秩序的重構。作為聯合國安理會五個常任理事國之一，中國在國際事務中發揮積極作用得到了長遠的保障。今天，在亞太地區發揮重要作用的中、美、日三國，應該成為推動亞太地區和平與發展、合作與共贏的正能量。

## **Rethinking the Historical Background of the Founding of the CPC – An Analysis of Li Dazhao’s Changing Views on World War I and the Russian Revolution**

Zhang Baijia (章百家)

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The main purpose of this paper is to investigate the history of the founding of the CPC in the context of World War I and the wave of revolutions thereafter. The paper focuses on the development of the views of New Culture Movement leaders and CPC founders like Li Dazhao about World War I and the October Revolution in Russia.

The New Culture Movement in China started almost at the same time as World War I. This movement was initiated by Chinese left-wing intellectuals whose intention was to explore how China could get out of the predicament caused by the failure of the 1911 Revolution and establish a democratic and republican system based on a Euro-American model.

Initially, intellectuals like Li Dazhao thought that Europe might find a new development path because of the First World War. 1917 not only marked the Russian Revolution, also did the Chinese government decide to enter the war. Chinese intellectuals expected that the Russian Revolution, like the French Revolution in the 18th century, would open up a new era in human history, and this expectation fuelled their enthusiasm for an in-depth study of Marxism-Leninism.

However, the diplomatic failure of the Chinese government at the Paris Peace Conference in 1919 triggered a wave of nationalism in China and completely shattered the New Culture Movement leftists’ illusions regarding Western democracy. Those like Li Dazhao and Chen Duxiu declared to convert to Marxism-Leninism, and decided to step out of the ivory tower and engage themselves in the real political struggles. This shift turned them from democrats into communists and CPC founders. With the support of the Soviet Union and the Communist International, the CPC was founded in July 1921.

### **中國共產黨建黨歷史背景再探討 ——兼析李大釗對第一次世界大戰和俄國革命的認識及演變**

章百家

(中共中央黨史研究室)

本文的主要目的是以第一次世界大戰和戰後革命浪潮為背景，對中國共產黨建黨

的歷史進行再探討。本文的重點是考察李大釗等新文化運動的領導者和中共創始人對第一次世界大戰和俄國十月革命的認識的演變。

中國的新文化運動與第一次世界大戰同時發生、並行發展。由中國知識界左翼發起的這場運動其初衷是探索如何使中國走出辛亥革命失敗造成的困境，以便在中國建立歐美式的民主共和制度。

最初，李大釗等人認為，歐洲很可能通過大戰找到新出路，由此更加進步。1917年，俄國發生革命，中國決定參戰。這兩個事件使他們開始密切關注與世界大戰有關的各種問題。他們預期，十月革命將像 18 世紀的法國革命一樣，開闢了人類歷史的新紀元。這激起了他們深入研究馬克思列寧主義的熱情。

1919 年中國在巴黎和會經歷的外交失敗激發了中國的民族主義浪潮，也徹底摧毀了新文化運動左翼人士對西方民主制度的崇拜。李大釗、陳獨秀等人宣佈接受馬克思列寧主義，並決心走出書齋，參與現實政治鬥爭。這一思想的轉向使他們從民主主義者變為共產主義者和中共創始人。在蘇俄和共產國際的支持下，中國共產黨於 1921 年 7 月正式成立。

### **The Impact of WWI on China's Financial Sector and Monetary System**

Zhu Jiaming (朱嘉明)  
(University of Vienna)

WWI brought about an unprecedented impact on the world monetary system, and the main result was the rise in the price of silver. At the time, China and a few minor countries relied on the silver standard. The consequences of the rise in the price of silver in China included the appreciation of the silver dollar, the increase of export costs, the decrease of import costs, and the inflow of silver. This paper will discuss how the changes in the world monetary system influenced China's macro economy during and after WWI.

### **The Japanese Democratic Movement and Imperialist Expansion – The Shandong Question from an Intellectual History Perspective**

Zhu Kunrong (朱坤容)  
(Sun Yat-Sen University)

When the First World War broke out in 1914, China declared neutrality. The Shandong peninsula, held by Germany, was to be returned to China. However, the Japanese government also attempted to control this area.

In the history of Japan, the Taisho period (1912-1926) is famous for its democratic and cultural achievements, especially with regards to the developments towards a representative electoral system. The importance of party politics was significantly strengthened with the First Movement of Protect Constitutional Government (1914). During this time, a fragile balance between political parties and the army appeared in Japanese domestic politics.

The army, however, was a vital factor for the Japanese invasions during that same

period of time. How then has the Japanese society dealt with the conflict between overseas army invasions and a domestic trend against the influence of the army? The article focuses on the so called “Minponshugi” (民本主義) conception of democracy, which was initiated by Yoshino Sakuzoh, and discusses the impact of intellectuals on the treatment of the Shandong issue. I will thereby examine the relationship between the outward imperialist expansion of Japan and the internal movement for civil-rights from an intellectual history perspective.

## 日本的民主主義運動與帝國主義擴張 ——思想史視角下的山東問題

朱坤容

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1914年，歐戰爆發，中國隨即發表了中立聲明，同時中日之間也因德國在山東的利益展開了交涉。隨著歐戰的擴大，中國戰區的劃定，在日本外交和軍事的步步推進下，濰縣車站、膠濟鐵路乃至整個山東地區逐漸成為日本的勢力範圍。日本對山東的攫取固然是一種對外的外交權謀與軍事行動，但如果要深入和全面地瞭解，則尚需結合其對內的訴求，即此時期政界以及思想界的主流思潮。

歐戰爆發的時間節點在日本歷史上屬於大正時代(1912-1926)，其雖然只有十五年，但前承開啟西化的明治時期，後接國家統制的昭和時期，可謂近代史上的過渡期；時代特色則是注重個人發展，追求自我精神，強調文化教養，在整個日本近代史上，可以說是富有自由精神，地位獨特。1914年也正是日本政壇處於政黨力量在第一次護憲運動取勝，軍部暫時不得不妥協的執政時代。所以說，日本在一戰時期，除了政黨政治形成，知識界主流也重在民本主義，強調民主思想。

在日本近代史上，政黨曾一度處在與軍部抗衡的角力上，而眾所周知，日本逐漸走上軍國主義侵華擴張的道路軍部是最大的推手，那麼此時提倡民本主義和民主思想的日本知識界是如何看待借一戰之機侵佔山東的日本政府的呢？論文以當時堪稱社會思潮的領導性雜誌《中央公論》為考察物件，從重要思想家吉野作造的政論著手，探討在山東問題乃至日本帝國主義政策上日本思想界的反應，試圖從日本近代思想史自身發展的邏輯來闡述對內民主訴求與對外民族訴求是如何被統一起來的，即日本是如何逐漸滑入對華侵略擴張這一軌道的。