

「中國文化中的文武辯證」專輯

《漢學研究》預定於 2020年12月出版「中國文化中的文武辯證」專輯，由中央研究院中國文哲研究所胡曉真研究員與中央研究院歷史語言研究所王鴻泰研究員籌劃主編。論文以中、英文撰寫皆可，中文稿以不超過二萬五千字，英文稿以 30 頁以內為原則。體例請參照本刊「稿約」與「寫作模式」。本專輯的規劃構想說明如下：

所謂「武定江山，文以治國」，自來馬上得天下，不能馬上治天下，安邦定國總需文武兼用。然則，文臣武將卻未必合舟共濟，兩者相輕爭勝，幾成常態。或者重文輕武，英雄氣短，或者軍武當道，文人仰息。觀諸歷史，文武之間的關係往往因時而異，相互辯證。古之君子兼習禮樂射御，漢唐盛世亦文武交用，不乏出將入相的例子。唐末軍閥亂政，文人苟全其間，宋朝以此為鑑，遂有重文輕武之象，但複雜的國際關係又勢必促成軍事英雄的崛起。有明一朝，前期文武殊途，後乃以文挾武；士人多好談兵論劍，允文允武者如王陽明，後繼比比，紛稱儒將。清代的文武關係中，更參雜諸多民族因素。降至十九世紀末到二十世紀，救亡圖存背景下的病夫與睡獅之喻毋寧是文武辯證的催化劑。在不同歷史時期，不同政治情勢與現實考量下，文武關係各有殊異，社會文化也有相應的陳述與評價。文學的表現更為豐富，不論史遷刻畫名將，或李白詩頌武俠，皆垂為經典，而宋元以降的戲曲小說則常見文士武人在時代因緣際會下的浮沉起落。甚至詩詞歌賦的風格變化，也可能與時代軌跡中的文武辯證相表裡。

以上種種，不過是「中國文化中的文武辯證」之浮光掠影，概略舉隅，相關問題還有極大的討論空間。文人文化一直是學術討論的重點，而近年學界對軍武、武俠等議題亦迭有精彩的論述，我們希望藉本專輯進一步凝聚思考，反省「文」與「武」在觀念與實踐上的歷史變遷，促進學界對文武辯證關係的挖掘與重新評價。本專輯自即日起歡迎學界方家賜稿，從各個角度予以析論。

※本專輯之截稿日為2020年2月28日

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“Civil-Military Relations in Chinese Culture” Special Issue

The December 2020 issue of *Chinese Studies* will be a special issue entitled “Civil-Military Relations in Chinese Culture” and guest-edited by Siao-chen Hu and Hung-tai Wang. Papers may be submitted in either Chinese or English. Length and style should follow the “Guide for Submissions to *Chinese Studies*” and “*Chinese Studies* Stylesheet.”

Discourses throughout Chinese history have indicated that to bring peace and stability to the state, *wu* 武 was said to be able to conquer all under heaven, but unable to effectively govern; and thus, *wen* 文 and *wu* must be employed concertedly. However, civil and military officials did not always work in cooperation, often holding the other in contempt. If *wen* was overstressed, a lack of heroic spirit would result; in contrast, a predominating military would cause scholar-officials to become dependent. Historically, civil-military relations have undergone changes over time, but are recurrently dialectical. Considering the differing political circumstances and realities in different historical periods, civil-military relations have exhibited quite dissimilar qualities, and corresponding depictions of society and culture have also formed in turn. Moreover, whether the portrayals of famous generals by Sima Qian 司馬遷 or the knight-errant poetry of Li Bai 李白, rich and abundant expressions can be found in classical literature. From the Song-Yuan period onwards, the rises and falls of scholar-officials and military roles due to the times frequently appear in both Chinese opera and novels. Even shifts in poetic verse and style may be attributed to the changing differences in the dialectical nature of civil-military relations.

The above examples are just a few that highlight “Civil-Military Relations in Chinese Culture” and related research questions still have space for further discussion. The culture of scholar-officials has been a focal point of academic interest, and recent scholarship has produced remarkable research studies concerning the military sphere, knight-errantry, and other topics. Through this special edition, we desire to further our understanding of historical shifts in both the concepts and practices of *wen* and *wu*, which would assist academia in reassessing and unveiling the dialectical relationship between the civil and military spheres. Submissions for consideration are now being accepted.

※The deadline for submissions to this issue is Feb. 28, 2020. Please send submissions to us by e-mail at chinesestudies@ncl.edu.tw or by the online manuscript submission website at <http://journals.ncl.edu.tw>