本文作者:中央电视台新闻中心记者、主任 编辑,中国社会科学院研究生院世界历史 系 2007 级日本近代史在职博士研究生 责任编辑: 赵 俊

The Relationship between the Meiji Government and Newspapers

Sun Baoyin

Abstract: The Meiji government has published and revised the newspapers ordinance for 8 times. The newspapers are controlled for the most part of the time but sometimes there are some relaxations of the policy. There also have some hidden relationships between the government and the newspapers. No matter the newspapers are official, private or neutral, they have more or less relationships with the government at different times and all of them put the national interests on the highest position. This determined its reaction to the political power is limited, and means the highest manifestation of national interests, namely, the emperor and the war for the Emperor becomes taboo of the newspapers. The newspaper policy of the Meiji government has laid the foundation for the relationship between the government and newspapers in modern times.

Key words: the Meiji government; newspapers ordinance; reaction of newspapers and its limitations; the Emperor

观点选萃

王韬与近代出版

王晓霞

南开大学历史学院 2008 级博士研究生王晓霞撰文指出:

晚清以降,以译书和机械印刷为主要内容的西方近代出版渐次传入,改变了中国传统出版业的格局,在社会上产生了重要影响。它们多由新教传教士引入,常设在通商口岸城市,编辑和印刷大量宗教以及部分科普读物,其中以香港的英华书院印刷所、宁波的花华圣经书房、上海的墨海书馆等最具代表性。然而当时大多数传教士的中文水平难以独立完成,需雇佣在中文方面造诣较深的传统文人协助翻译。于是,在通商口岸城市出现了一批职业文人,活跃于新式媒体,走上与传统知识分子不同的道路。这其中佼佼者当推王韬,堪称"新出版第一人",集译书、办报、著述为一体,首开近代知识分子从事出版活动的先河。

综观其一生,王韬涉足出版业大半生,扮演着译者、报人、经营者、主笔等多种角色,与出版结下了不解之缘。他为世人留下了丰富的著作,大约60多种,多达上百卷,包括已刻和未刻的书籍,多收于《弢园著述目录》。除此之外,王韬在长期的出版活动和编辑实践中,逐渐确立了一套编辑原则,形成独特的出版观。

王韬早年受到严格的经学训练,并撰写了不少考证的著作。这种严谨的作风在其出版实践中得到了较好的继承。为翻译儒家经典,王韬曾遍观群经,熟览于胸。在翻译之时,他"采择先哲之成言,纂集近儒之绪语,折衷诸家,务求其是",小心翼翼,随时求证,以免疏误。在编辑报刊之时,他强调新闻的准确性。因此,他要求"秉笔之人"必须对每则新闻"慎加遴选",虽然"其间或非通材,未免识小而遗大,然犹其细焉者也"。即使对"有闻见所及"者,也应当"亦第援古证今",务求信息的准确,以防新闻失实。

总的说来,王韬的出版活动兼具传统与现代的双重特征,既创建传统的木活字书局、对"上通下达"报刊观、严谨求实编辑态度予以继承,又致力于创办近代出版机构、对"时务"、"西学"加以倡导,更有"中西合璧"式的编辑实践。这种二元的出版观是近代早期的民间知识分子试图消弭中西文化冲突的产物,在某种程度上缓解了传统与现代之间的紧张和对立。

(赵俊 摘编)