

A Study on the Dismissal of Lin Sun in 1934

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Keywords: Lin Sun; dismissal; Hu Shi; Sectarian dispute

Abstract: In 1934, the reform of the Department of Chinese Language and Literature of Peking University triggered the case of Lin Sun blames Hu Shi. A closer look at this case can be seen: the dismissal of Lin Sun is indeed related to Hu Shi, which is the result of Hu Shi's rejection of the old school department at Peking University and the establishment of a new school. Lin Sun and Hu Shi's public case, although only a minor episode of Peking University's reform, is a dispute between different academic factions of Peking University, but from the results of this reform, Peking University has lost its original "tolerance" and "freedom".

1. Introduction

In 1934, the Department of Chinese Language and Literature of Peking University carried out adjustment and reform. On the one hand, the principal of the school, Jiang Menglin, was relieved of the position of Ma Yuzao, the former head of the department. Hu Shi, the dean of the College of Liberal Arts, was also appointed. On the other hand, Lin Sun and Xu Zhiheng were dismissed. In this regard, Lin Sun was extremely dissatisfied, and suspected that the move was Hu Shi's opinion. He wrote a letter to the two and angered. This matter was also reported in the "Beiping Morning News" and the "Declaration", so it caused great concern in the society, so the academic community had a public case of Lin Sun blames Hu Shi.

For the case of Lin Sun and Hu Shi, the academic circles have different opinions. Some think that the Lin Sun was "fired" and it was Hu Shi's behavior. It means Hu Shi use avenge a personal wrong in the name of public interests. Because Lin Sun was strongly opposed to the vernacular and the new punctuation he advocated in the New Culture Movement. Some think that the Lin Sun was related to Hu Shi, but he is relatively old-fashioned, and he is only able to make a result in the study of teaching and learning; others think that the loss of Lin Sun is not related to Hu Shi, it is his temper, alcoholism and learning with few innovative results. So is there any relationship between Lin Sun and Hu Shi? What is the reason why Lin Sun was dismissed?

2. The Dismissal of Lin Sun was Definitely Related to Hu Shi

Although in the reform of Peking University in 1934, Lin Sun was the last to fire himself, the real reason was to dismiss Peking University, which is clearly recorded in Hu Shi's diary. Hu Shi wrote in the diary of May 30, 1934: "Agreed to re-appoint the old professors of the Peking University School of Literature. Not renewed: Liang Zongyi, Hewvi Frei, Lin Sun, Yang Zhenwen, Chen Tongyu, Xu Zhiheng." [1] However, Lin Sun was indeed dismissed by Peking University. Not only was that, but the fire of Lin Sun also related to Hu Shi.

In 1930, Jiang Menglin officially served as the president of Peking University, and Hu Shi also returned to Peking University. After that, Peking University was hosted by these two people. In order to return Peking University to the status of the highest institution in China, and at the same time solve the economic difficulties of Peking University, the hard-to-find talents, and the lack of academic style, Jiang Menglin changed the teaching system of Cai Yuanpei's professors with the assistance of Hu Shi, canceled the council, and implemented the professor's full-time system. , resigning the old hire, breaking the tenured professor. On the one hand, this reform has made Peking University through a difficult period, and on the other hand, it has gradually deepened the

portal. The portal view not only made Peking University change the purpose of "freedom of thought and compatibility" when Cai Yuanpei was the main school, but also directly led to the second academic change of Peking University in the Republic of China and the case of Lin Sun blames Hu Shi.

Since Cai Yuanpei ruled Beijing University with the concept of "compatibility and inclusion", he has hired new scholars and extended the old scholars to the new and old intersection of Peking University. It is said that such a combination of old and new, a hundred schools of thought, should have a great impetus to academic development, but in fact, there are only a handful of academic achievements in Peking University since the New Culture Movement. According to statistics, from 1919 to 1920, Peking University only published five monthly magazines, five books, and one translation. One of the main reasons for this situation was that Jiang Menglin and Hu Shi or more people appeared to be the result of Peking University's school administration at the time of the old Zhejiang scholars, including Lin Sun. In 1934, Fu Sinian clearly stated in his letter to Jiang Menglin: "In the past few years, the Chinese Department has not made progress, and it is the obstacle to the progress of Peking University, and Ma Youyu also." [2] Ma Youyu is the representative of the Zhejiang scholars. Therefore, they believe that Peking University should make progress in academics, achieve revitalization, re-establish its position as the highest institution in China, and eradicate the control of Zhejiang scholars, and the reform of the Chinese language department is a key step.

Although in the process of reforming the Chinese Department of Peking University, Jiang Menglin did say to Hu Shi and Fu Sinian that "hiring a new professor" to do it and dismissing the old man from "I" [3], but this does not mean Hu Shi was unrelated with dismissal. Because Hu Shi is the protagonist, as the head of the upcoming Department of Chinese Language, of course, this matter is related to the fact that the appointment and dismissal of personnel is naturally decided or given opinions. The dismissal performed by Jiang Menglin is no doubt that the idea of Hu Shi and others is completed in the name of the school. Moreover, Jiang Menglin also said: "After the "September 18 Incident", Beijing is in the midst of many events. My assistant is suitable for both Shi zhi and Meng zhen, and there is no matter what size, they are all in the two" [4]. It can be seen that Hu Shi is completely aware of the dismissal of relevant personnel and directly participated. In addition, the letter from Fu Sinian to Jiang Menglin in 1934 can also confirm this from the side. After learning that the Chinese language department had resolved the matter, Fu Sinian said that he was very pleased and said that "What Lin Sun said does not need to be discussed in depth. And Ma Youyu uses the old and the new to say that things are right and wrong. If these two people are not dismissed together, there will be a big disaster in the future." [2] I hope that Jiang Menglin will be able to remove Ma Youyu and Lin Sun, and will not leave the damage. As a student of Hu Shi, Fu Sinian participated in the plot to solve the plot of the Chinese Department, and for him to plan, it is impossible to not discuss with him. So, Hu Shi has an uninformed reason? Therefore, the dismissal of Lin Sun must have been through Hu Shi's participation and consent. It is objective that Ma Xulun's statement that Lin Sun was dismissed was actually rejected by Hu Shi.

3. Establishing the Sectarian was the Fundamental Reason why Hu Shi Intoleranted Lin Sun.

Then, why should Hu Shi reject Lin Sun and other people? In fact, this is the result of Hu Shi's establishment of his own new wave portal at Peking University.

After the Zhejiang Scholar and the British-American Scholar replaced the Tongcheng Scholar in Peking University, the relationship between the Anglo-American Scholar and the Zhejiang Scholar began to be tense. Since the Zhejiang School held the school administration of Peking University, the council, the British and American factions were in a disadvantage for a long time after the May Fourth Movement, and Hu Shi and others were at stake in Peking University. Especially after Chen Duxiu was excluded from Peking University, Hu Shi's status at Peking University was once shaken, and his academic leadership status was also seriously challenged. In the face of the offensive of the Zhejiang Scholar, Hu Shi also responded fiercely by proposing to move Peking University to the Shanghai Concession, but eventually failed because of Shen Yinmo and other rejections. The

struggle failed, and the Anglo-American faction was not stable at Peking University. However, Hu Shi is not willing to be final. Therefore, on the one hand, he took the method of ignoring the Zhejiang school and ignored the syllabus of the Outline of Chinese Philosophy, and asked Cai Yuanpei to pre-order to establish his academic status. On the other hand, he also timely proposed The "Taking stock of the conventional" Movement broke the monopoly of the "Zhang Taiyan's students" on the studies of the Chinese ancient civilization, in order to alleviate the pressure on the Zhejiang scholar. Hu Shi's two actions were to make a comeback later, especially to organize "Taking stock of the conventional" Movement. As he said: "The reason why I want to reorganize Chinese national studies is to let everyone know that Chinese national studies are just like that. There is nothing to admire. "[5] That means to use arranging the name of "Chinese national studies" to break through the siege of the Zhejiang school. Later, he even said that he was trying to "catch the demon" and "play the ghost" from the "bad paper pile." [6] The so-called "demon" and "ghost" naturally refer to Zhejiang scholars. It can be seen that in order to set up a portal at Peking University, Hu Shi is well-intentioned.

From July 1926 to May 1927, Hu Shi went to Europe and the United States for the Gengzi Indemnity and other things. After returning to China, he served in the China Education and Culture Foundation (That is, CECF, the organization formed after the return of the Gengzi indemnity in the United States). As a director of the board of directors of the China Foundation, he served as the keynote of the board. Taking advantage of this, after Jiang Menglin officially became the president of Peking University, Hu Shi helped him to persuade the China Foundation to donate 200,000 yuan to Peking University for five years, thus solving the problem of funding difficulties for Peking University. He returned to Peking University as the head of the College of Literature and the head of the Department of Chinese Literature. With this foundation, Hu Shi can finally let go of the old Zhejiang school at Peking University and re-establish the portal of the new wave. Hu Shi's practice of establishing a new academic portal in Peking University's reforms is very evident in his series of national initiatives.

In the process of reviving Peking University, Hu Shi and others paid great attention to the significance of academic improvement to Peking University. But for what is academic and how to improve, he is completely in accordance with personal private intentions in this reform. According to Qian Mu, a professor at the Department of History at Peking University, Hu Shi's claim at the Peking University College of Liberal Arts is that philosophy is not important as a discipline that can be abolished. Literature should be dominated by vernacular new literature, and other than that, you cannot learn. The history subject is dominated by the pre-Qin. [7] It can be seen that in the literature, Hu Shi's establishment is a new literature of vernacular. Based on this claim, in the employment of Chinese personnel, Hu Shi naturally insisted on hiring people who advocated new literature, and tried to exclude the persistence of old literature. His employment of Xu Zhimo is a good example. At the beginning of 1931, Hu Shi hired Xu Zhimo as the lecture professor at Peking University, but Xu Zhimo was quite unconfident in this regard. He said: "I am of course willing to go to Peking University, but I don't know what course I want to teach ••••• I am qualified to undertake do not". When he received the letter of appointment from the Peking University lecture professor in August, he added: " Let me be too excited about this fund lecture professor (Peking University with the support of CECF, the position of fund lecture professor, salary is higher than the average professor). You know me, I am not a scholar, and teaching can only be said casually. I am officially on the stage today, I am really confused. Regardless of the opinions of others, I just look at myself and feel that this professor is very embarrassing." [8] In fact, Hu Shi is also very aware that Xu Zhimo's academic skills are limited. He also believes that he is more reluctant to hire him, but he is still recommended to teach at Peking University. The reason why Hu Shi is that he wants to use the new forces to enter the Chinese language department and defeat the Zhejiang school in order to establish the new school portal. As an important member of the Zhejiang School, Lin Sun not only insisted on the old literature, but also strongly opposed the series of literary claims advocated by Hu Shi. So Hu Shi did not accept him as a matter of reason. Of course, Hu Shi could not say this clearly, so it can only be said that Lin Sun is not learned, and it is resentful to the students.

Moreover, Lin Sun is not the so-called scum of the Hu Shi, Fu Sinian and other populations, and is not completely disgusted by the students. First of all, Lin Sun was originally hired by Northeastern University Wang Yongjiang in 1927. He left Beijing University to teach in the Northeast. In 1929, he returned to Peking University at the invitation of Peking University Acting President Chen Daqi. This shows that there is still merit in its learning. It is not that Hu Shi and others do not learn anything, otherwise they will not be invited again. Moreover, the famous scholar Wu Hao, who talked with Lin Sun, admired his knowledge and gave him a very high evaluation. Moreover, the famous scholar Wu Hao, who talked with Lin Sun, admired his knowledge and gave him a very high evaluation. In the diary, Wu Hao wrote: "After I talked a lot with Lin Sun, I was very admired for this person. He knows a lot about everything, and his knowledge and understanding are very broad. I have explored a lot of knowledge and understanding with him, inspired each other, and verified each other. I am very happy." [1] Second, 1929 When Lin Zhi returned to Peking University to teach, although students who liked new literature rejected him, there are still many students who like old literature to support him. Even when Lin Sun resigned due to the reform of Peking University, the students also spontaneously organized and retained many times. On April 26, 1934, "Representatives from the Department of Chinese Literature of Peking University retain three professors" published in the "Peking University Morning News" reported on the situation of students asking for the president, retaining and condolences to Lin Sun. [9] Once again, Lin Sun of his own learning is also insistent. Liu Yongji, who had worked with Lin Sun, once said to Cheng Qianfan: "Everyone thought that Mr. Lin would only drink alcohol, but I was a colleague with him in the Northeast. I saw that he must read the book every winter." [1] These are enough to see that Hu Shi and others are not really dismissing Lin Sun because they don't have enough knowledge, they don't learn anything, and they are disgusted by the students, just because his academics belong to the old school in the eyes of Hu Shi and others, not the new faction what they advocate.

4. Conclusion

Lin Gong and Hu Shi's case is only an episode of Peking University's change of dynasty. It is a dispute between different academic factions of Peking University. Of course, in this reform, there are many factors involved, including the disputes of academic factions, as well as the political trends and factors of the education system. As Chen Pingyuan said: "The change of the dynasty in the campus of Peking University, how to involve political trends, academic thoughts, education systems, and specific personnel relations such as the same family, is far from being covered by the word 'new and old'." As a result of this reform, Hu Shi finally overthrew the old school at Peking University and established a gateway for the new school, but Peking University also lost its original spirit. Jiang Menglin once summed up the connotation of "the spirit of Peking University" during the May Fourth period: one "has a spirit of generosity" and the second "the spirit of freedom of thought." [11] However, Jiang Menglin and Hu Shi's reform of Peking University not only made Peking University lose its "tolerance" but also lost "freedom." In this regard, as early as 1933, Lu Xun's letter to Tai Jingnong had sharply criticized: "Peking University has fallen to this point, and it is a sigh. If the slogan is added one word, it is a 'the May Fourth Movement lost its spirit, the times are ahead', it is more cautious." [12] This statement is aimed at the situation after the reform of Jiang Menglin and Hu Shi, causing the old colleagues and old friends of Peking University in the May Fourth New Culture Movement to be excluded or even left. Lu Xun believes that this is the decline of the spirit of Peking University. When Ma Yuzao talked about this matter to the press at that time, he also pointed out: "Universities should not think the same, they must be used together, and they can get the results of the research." [13] From the perspective of academic development today, there are still many valuable contents in the old traditional culture that are worth inheriting and developing. Especially in modern universities, you should understand this truth. Therefore, in the development of university academics, it is necessary to promote innovation and new knowledge, but the essence of traditional academic and cultural traditions should also be consistent.

Acknowledgement

This work is supported by Youth Project of Humanities and Social Science in Ministry of Education in 2019 (19YJC770061): Research on Wenzhou School in the Perspective of Modern Academic Change.

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