



An Analysis of the Characteristics of Popular Philosophy

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Abstract: [Purpose/Meaning] Popular philosophy is the classic work of the philosopher Aisiqi in the 1930s on the sinicization and popularization of Marxism, A single edition is an edition published by the Reading Press before 1948. The historical track of popular philosophy not only shows the acceptance and influence of the book in the common people, but also has important reference value and practical significance for the history of Chinese Publishing and Chinese Revolution.

[Methods/Process] The data of popular philosophy were searched and sorted by the combined catalogue system of revolutionary literature and the literature of Republic China period of National Library and Gold Plate catalogue system of Xinyang Normal University library, from the diachronic and synchronic dimensions, the book shows the characteristics of time and space in the Kuomintang-ruled areas.

[Results/Conclusion] The results of the statistics and analysis of the collection data show that since the book was published 88 years ago, there have been four migration stages in time dimension, such as rapid spread, long and thin water flow, rapid blowout and steady development In the spatial dimension, The author constructs the cultural geography space of the diversity of publishing places, the extensiveness of collection places and the richness of collection editions.

Keywords: Aisiqi, Popular philosophy, Distribution, Library collection

1 Introduction

In 1934, Eschi (1910-1966) was sent by the Communist Party organization from the Union of Social Scientists to work in the Reading guidance Department of the Library of the Declaration and Circulation Department, participated in the work of the column "Reading Questions and Answers" of the "Declaration", and promoted Marxism by answering readers' questions. After the independence of the column from the "Declaration", the semi-monthly "Reading Life" was organized. From November 1934 to October 1935, Esich published 24 consecutive articles in the column "Philosophical Speeches" of "Reading Life", which were collected and published under the title "Philosophical Speeches", which was the initial version of "Popular Philosophy". In 2017, in the process of collecting and sorting out the special collection of Popular Philosophy, the library of Xinyang Normal University found that the 33rd edition of Popular Philosophy published by Dushu Publishing House in July 1948 did not correspond to the contents recorded in the "Life, Reading and Xinzhi Sanlian Bookstore" that "by December 1948, a total of 32 editions had been printed". This highlights the importance of the single edition of Popular Philosophy, it is necessary to conduct a comprehensive and systematic review and summary of the migration of the single edition of Popular Philosophy, and empirically investigate the historical track and regional pattern of the migration of the book in the past 88 years. To further deepen the study of the version of

¹ This paper is one of the research results of the 2021 Henan Provincial Philosophy and Social Science planning project "Collection, collation and Research of Esqi's Popular Philosophy Edition" (project number: 2021BZH013).

Popular Philosophy and the evolution course of Marxism's sinicization and popularization, in order to promote the development of Marxist theory in the new era

The process provides reference and reference.

There is a difference in the time of attention to Popular Philosophy at home and abroad. The earliest time of foreign research was the French philosopher, Father Briere (O Briere) in 1947, and the foreign scholar who conducted in-depth research on Popular Philosophy was Terry Bodenhorn. There are not too many core journals on Popular Philosophy in China. Since the 1990s, scholars have studied Popular Philosophy from the perspective of commemorating Esqi, such as Han Shuying, Xie Shushu, Chen Yong, Hu Zhengpeng, Liu Huajun, Guo Peihui, Li Hongzhan, Hao Lixin. Xie Shushu, Luo Fenglin, Li Junmin, He Li and Fan Xianlei study on the Sinicization of Marxism in the book; Li Weiwu, Wang Hongmei, Zhou Zhaocheng, Chao Xiaorong, Feng Feilong, Du Guohui and Zhang Libo investigated the popularization of Marxism in the book; There are even fewer studies on the versions of Popular Philosophy, such as Xiao Liang, Jiang Xiyong, Liu Jun, Bin Dong and Chen Huiling, who analyze the differences in the versions of Popular Philosophy from different disciplinary perspectives. The above research mainly focuses on the study of the philosophical thoughts of Popular Philosophy, and lacks the analysis and discussion of the characteristics of edition migration. This paper innovatively uses the collection data of the National Library and the library of Xinyang Normal University to analyze the diachronic and synchronic characteristics of the single volume of Popular Philosophy from the perspective of version migration. Although there are many interpretations of the concept of editions, a consensus can be reached that editions are the expression of the meaning of a book written or imprinted multiple times in different texts. Different versions are produced when the characteristics of books change. The perspective of version migration emphasizes the evolution of different versions of books with the same text content due to the different publishing places. This paper analyzes the migration characteristics of the single edition of Popular Philosophy in China from the vertical dimension of time and the horizontal dimension of space. In addition, based on the library collection data, the study of the version migration track of books integrates the three major themes of information dissemination, publishing and library, all of which have the function of information and knowledge dissemination, and is integrated into the subject system of information resource management, demonstrating the interdisciplinary and multi-dimensional characteristics of the subject of information resource management.

2 Data Sources

The data used in this research are from the National Library of China's revolutionary literature and the Republic of China literature joint catalog database and the Xinyang Normal University library's golden plate catalog database. By December 2023, the joint catalog database of Revolutionary Literature and Republic of China Documents can be retrieved online from 56 member libraries, including public libraries, university libraries, professional libraries and other library types. Xinyang Normal University library has not yet joined the joint catalog of revolutionary literature and Republic of China documents. This part of the bibliographic data is obtained through the golden disk cataloging system of Shin Yang Shifan University Library. One of the key projects of the National Library is the joint catalogue data of Revolutionary literature and documents of the Republic of China, which is the only bibliographic database of the Republic of China in China. The library of Xinyang Normal University has the largest collection of Popular Philosophy of the Republic of China in China, and the collection data of the two can basically

measure the temporal and spatial characteristics of the migration of the version of the book. Therefore, this paper uses the above data to investigate the temporal and spatial characteristics of the migration of the single volume of Popular Philosophy in the Chinese edition, and the data collection time is from May 23 to 28, 2024. First of all, the collection method of the National Library's revolutionary literature and Republic of China literature joint catalog database is as follows: Select the title and author of the two fields and "exactly match" to carry out advanced search, the search method is: ① (title = popular philosophy) and (author = Esqi); ② (title = Philosophical speech) and (author = Eschi); ③ 98 bibliographic data were obtained by manual statistical summary of the above two search results. Secondly, the cataloging data retrieval strategy and data processing process of Xinyang Normal University library are as follows: the two fields of title and author are selected to search, and the search conditions are: ① (title = popular philosophy) and (author = Esqi); ② (title = Philosophical speech) and (author = Eschi); ③ The above two search results were manually collected and sorted according to the publication time, and 261 bibliographic data were obtained. Finally, the data of the National Library and the library of Xinyang Normal University were collected by manual statistics, and the bibliographic data of 173 books of Popular Philosophy (Philosophical Talk) edition of Shu Shu Publishing House were selected.

3. The historical trajectory of Popular Philosophy

In order to sort out the historical track of the migration of the single edition of Popular Philosophy, this paper makes statistics on the publication time, edition items, publisher, title and other information of the 173 single edition of Popular Philosophy in the collection, and finds that the single edition of Popular Philosophy was published by Shu Shu Publishing House from 1936 to 1948, with a time span of 12 years (see Figure 1). The continuous publication of Popular Philosophy in the war years shows that popular and popular Marxist philosophy has lasting vitality. According to the characteristics of the migration of Popular Philosophy in different periods, the migration of Popular Philosophy can be divided into four stages.

11个出版时间中,排名前三的是1946年、1936年、1938年,分别为38种版本、28种版本、23种版本,占总体21%、16%、13%。



图1 《大众哲学》出版年代统计

Figure1 Statistics on the popular philosophy

注:根据国家图书馆及其成员馆联合编目数据和信阳师范大学图书馆馆藏编目数据整理而成。

3.1 Quickly circulated: 1936

Shanghai is the center of publishing industry in the Republic of China, and it is China's

foreign trade center, financial center and industrial center economically. In politics, the political forces of modern times must contend with each other, and they all played an active role as responders or even pioneers in a series of major events related to the Chinese nation. In terms of culture, imperialism used the concession to spread the advanced modern civilization of the West, so as to achieve ideological erosion of the Chinese people.

In 1936, Shu Shu Publishing House was established in Shanghai, formerly known as the semi-monthly Reading Life, a supplement of Shenbao. The chief editor was Li Gongpu, and the editors were Aisqi, Xia Zhengnong and Liu Shi. Aisqi's Philosophical Talk was the first book published. After the publication notice of Philosophical Talk was published, local and foreign readers in Shanghai sent money one after another to buy the book. After the publication of the new book, it was shipped to the Shanghai store, which was welcomed by readers and immediately snapped up, so three editions were issued within two months, and a philosophy book became a bestseller in the publishing industry at that time. On November 23, 1936, in the "Seven Gentlemen Incident" in Shanghai, Li Gongpu was arrested, the "Reading Life" Half Month magazine was ordered to stop publication, and the Reading publishing House was in trouble. Aisqi, Zheng Yili and others invited Huang Luofeng to be the manager and tried every means to deliver the fourth edition of "Popular Philosophy" to readers. The fifth, sixth, and seventh editions were published.

Philosophical Talk is a classic representative work of Marxist philosophy in China and popularization. The original content was Esci's lecture in the "Quantity of the Spare time School", after modification, in the "Reading Life" semi-monthly serialization, collected and published in January 1936, after the fourth edition was renamed "Popular Philosophy". This popular classic book of Marxist philosophy selects examples of people's lives, uses easy to understand language and the form of narration, and explains the difficult and mysterious new philosophical principles in a simple way, so that the people can contact the new philosophical thoughts. It provides a scientific world outlook, values and outlook on life for those who seek revolutionary theory in confusion, enlightens the minds of the people, and explores the path of revolution. In particular, the majority of young people in the KMT ruled areas responded strongly to the book, in the dark old China, it was the enlightenment book of Marxist philosophy for millions of young people, and many young people embarked on the revolutionary road under its influence. In 2022, Xinyang Normal University Library purchased the 7th edition of Popular Philosophy published in December 1936 from Confucius Old Book Network, which can confirm that Popular Philosophy was published in a total of 7 editions in 1936, and it can also be seen from the collection statistics that the number of collections of the 1936 edition is 28 volumes, which is 16% of the total collection from the first edition to the 33rd edition of the book.

Therefore, in 1936, "Popular Philosophy" should be born to meet the needs of the leading cadres of the Communist Party of China and the people at that time to establish a scientific world outlook, values and outlook on life. In a short period of one year, it attracted the attention of the top echelon of the Communist Party of China, and the circulation was large, indicating that the book was quickly spread and Marxism took root in China.

3.2 The Long Run: 1937 to 1945

The period from 1937 to 1945 was the eight-year "War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression" of the Chinese people. In 1937, the "Lugou Bridge Incident" and the "August 13" Shanghai Incident were successively made. From July 1937 to October 1938, Beiping, Tianjin,

Cangzhou, Jinan, Shanghai, Nanjing, Wuhan and Guangzhou were successively captured, and many cities and towns in China were controlled by Japanese imperialism. Shanghai fell into an "isolated island" state, and the Communist Party of China immediately telegraphed the party organizations in Shanghai, and the national salvation movement in Shanghai was turned into a secret state if necessary. In 1937, Aisqi accepted the Party organization's transfer to teach in the newly established Shanbei Public School, becoming one of the first famous intellectuals to Yan 'an. In order to train more anti-Japanese cadres, the Communist Party of China needed more intellectuals, and on December 10, 1939, Chen Yun, the head of the Organization of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, called for a "snatch" of intellectuals.

In November 1937, Shu Shu Publishing House moved to Hankou to undertake the task of publishing revolutionary periodicals publicly in the Kuomintan-controlled area of the Communist Party of China, and published the first work published publicly in the Kuomintan-controlled area by Zhou Enlai and Ye Jianying. In 1938, "Popular Philosophy" needed to be republished, and the author at that time, Eschi, was already in Yan 'an, engaged in the teaching of Marxist philosophy, and the theoretical level was further improved, as he stated in the preface of the 10th edition: At the time of writing the book, the author did not anticipate the social changes of two years and felt the sufferings of compatriots displaced by the war, and originally planned to write a better philosophical reading under the new environment of his own, encouraging young compatriots to resolutely fight against the survival of the nation and individuals. Since Popular Philosophy is in urgent need of republication, he can only try his best to correct the errors found. Remind readers in the practice of the anti-Japanese national united front, to study in a deeper theory, do not exaggerate the extravagant hopes of this book [" Popular Philosophy "10th edition was published in June 1938 by the Shu Publishing House in Wuhan, the author Eschi was already in the revolutionary holy land of Yan 'an to undertake new revolutionary tasks, due to the strong demand for this book by readers, Therefore, the author revised the contents of the book in Yan 'an according to the revolutionary situation at that time, and sent someone to Wuhan.

During the "isolated island" period in Shanghai, Shu Shu Publishing House published Marx's Capital, translated by Guo Dali and Wang Yanan, shipped it to Hong Kong and then transferred it to the rear area at great risk, and widely distributed it. After the outbreak of the Anti-Japanese War, the publishing house moved to Wuhan, then Chongqing, Shanghai became the branch office, and successively set up branches in Guangzhou, Guilin, Chengdu and Kunming ruled by the Kuomintang. Under the leadership of the Communist Party of China, we fought wits and courage against the Kuomintang reactionaries and, through the publication and distribution of revolutionary books and periodicals, propagated Marxist thought to the broad masses of educated young people and guided them to the road of revolution. After the southern Anhui Incident in 1941, Chongqing was the only remaining branch of the agency in the Kuomintang area, and the other branches were closed up by the Kuomintang authorities and the staff were arrested. The Shanghai branch went underground, and the head of the bureau, Zheng Yili, was arrested by the Japanese secret service for a time. After the outbreak of the Civil War, the company was forced to move to Hong Kong, and in 1948, the Book Publishing House, Life Bookstore and New Knowledge Bookstore merged in Hong Kong to form the Life, Reading and New Knowledge Bookstore. It is found from the collection data that there were 22 editions during the Anti-Japanese War, but the number of collections in all editions during this period was less than that in other years. The paper quality of physical books was rough, the handwriting was

uneven or unclear, and no collection information and network information were found in the 23rd, 24th and 26th editions that should have been published during this period.

To sum up, during the Anti-Japanese War from 1937 to 1945, Popular Philosophy moved into a period of continuous flow. On the one hand, the changes in the situation of the Anti-Japanese War and the revision of the contents of the book increased the analysis of the current situation, and people could find the direction of action and confidence in life from the book when they were displaced in the war; On the other hand, the Shu Publishing House published and distributed revolutionary publications in areas under the Kuomintang's control, providing spiritual support for the anti-Japanese national salvation movement.

3.3 Top Speed Blowout: 1946

Popular Philosophy went into a period of rapid growth in 1946. After the victory of the Anti-Japanese War, according to the arrangement of the Communist Party of China, Shu Shu Publishing House, Life Bookstore and Xinzhi Bookstore implemented separate publishing and cooperative distribution, that is, the Chongqing three stores were merged into Sanlian Bookstore. On November 20, 1945, the "Life Bookstore, Shu Shu Publishing House and Xinzhi Bookstore" was officially announced and established, and staff were sent to Beiping, Wuhan and Changsha to secretly set up three branches. The external name is called Chaohua Bookstore in Beiping, the affiliated bookstore in Wuhan, and the Brother Book Company in Changsha; In Shanghai, the three stores were still divided, and in 1946, the head office of the Elementary Reading Press returned to Shanghai and occupied the propaganda position. In the spring of 1946, Sandian sent cadres to carry paper and books into the liberated areas. In May and June 1946, Guanghua Bookstore was first built in Yantai and Jinan, and on November 15, Guanghua Bookstore was established in Dalian. The above historical records have also been confirmed by the collection of Popular Philosophy or the collectors' physical books. In 1946, Popular Philosophy was published in seven editions, including Chongqing 27th edition (C), Harbin 28th edition, 25th edition (C), and two kinds of 9 editions, Shanghai published 27 editions, 28 editions.

At the same time, it was also found that the cover of Jiaodong Xinhua Bookstore edition published in 1946 was the same as that of Shu Shu Publishing House, and the Dongbei Bookstore, Huanghai Printing House and Liaodong Jianguo She editions of Popular Philosophy were all published in 1946, and the three editions were all on thin paper. The Dongbei Bookstore marked the back cover with the following information: Popular philosophy author Eschi Indian Northeast Bookstore August 1, 1946 -- 5,000, using cotton rope perforated binding, Yellow Sea printing factory and Liaodong Jianguo She version of the cover of the lower right corner of the pattern is the same, these versions fully prove that reading press in 1946 is the number of books published in the period of rapid explosion. From the statistical point of view of the number of collated collection editions, 1946 is also the year with the largest collection volume, accounting for 21% of all collections.

In 1946, the Shu Shu Press not only continued to publish revolutionary works such as Popular Philosophy in the national-controlled areas, but also actively supported the publishing and propaganda work in the liberated areas by taking advantage of its strong publishing expertise. The above-mentioned editions of Jiaodong Xinhua Bookstore, Dongbei Bookstore, Liaodong Jianguo She and Huanghai Printing House are powerful physical proof. 1946 was a short period of recovery after the victory of the War of Resistance against Japan, after the negotiations between the Kuomintang and the Communist Party in Chongqing, signed the armistice agreement, the

Communist Party of China advocated peace and established a coalition government. However, the Kuomintang decided to move to Hong Kong by tearing up the armistice agreement, overturning the resolution of the CPPCC, attacking the liberated areas in a large scale, suppressing the progressive cultural publishing business, and the general management Office of the Book Publishing House, Life Bookstore and Xinzhi Bookstore.

To sum up, with the victory of the Anti-Japanese War, the Shu Shu Publishing House, together with Life Bookstore and Xinzhi Bookstore, under the unified leadership of the Communist Party of China, quickly occupied propaganda positions in Shanghai and the liberated areas, published and distributed revolutionary books and periodicals in a hidden way in the Kuomintang areas, opened overseas business at the right time, established a branch in Hong Kong, and avoided persecution by the Kuomintang. Thus, in 1946, there was the Popular Philosophy version of the period of Rapid blowout.

3.4 Steady development: 1947-1948

Popular Philosophy moved into a period of steady development from 1947 to 1948. The Communist Party of China promulgated the Outline of the Land Law of China and launched the land reform campaign in the liberated areas, which played an important role in mobilizing hundreds of millions of peasants to participate in and support the People's War of Liberation and ensured the rapid victory of the People's War of liberation in terms of manpower and material resources. At the same time, the national-controlled areas insisted on the policy of dictatorship and betrayal, which made them suffer military defeats and political and economic crises deepened day by day. After the PLA shifted to a strategic offensive, the Kuomintang authorities intensified their repression of the patriotic democratic movement. For example, in Chongqing, the national-controlled area, the reading Press and the life bookstore and the New Knowledge bookstore gradually joined forces, and carried out the united front work in the national-controlled area under the cover of the bookstore, using the "pen" to fight wits and courage with the Kuomintang reactionaries. At this time, the operating difficulties of the book industry exceeded that of the Anti-Japanese War, and the book and periodical market was also impacted by a cultural countercurrent, with pornographic books and periodicals flooding the market, and anti-Communist rumors hurting readers and crowding out the legitimate book and periodical distribution. Chongqing Sanlian Bookstore actively participated in the establishment of the book industry association advocated by the Communist Party, which deepened the understanding and recognition of Sanlian Bookstore. In June 1947, when the Kuomintang arrested Zhong Qiuyuan of Sanlian Bookstore, the Chongqing Book Trade Union and the publishing Trade Union respectively submitted to the Chongqing official demanding the release of Zhong Qiuyuan. The bookstore of the fraternity is still willing to bail and accompany the three comrades to run. It also shows the great strength of the Party's democratic united front policy. Since its establishment, Chongqing Sanlian Bookstore has faced the danger of book seizure, store closure and arrest. In the face of increasingly sinister situation, Sanlian Bookstore adheres to the revolutionary distribution position, continues to issue progressive books and periodicals and the united front work in the book industry by using various distribution methods, and is ready to deal with dangerous situations at any time. Even if the store is closed, it must retain the distribution base in Chongqing and Southwest China.

In October 1947, Shu Shu Publishing House was publicly named and accused by the Kuomintang reactionaries for publishing revolutionary publications. On February 12, 1948, the

Kuomintang issued a secret order in Shanghai to seal up the three stores of Life, Shu Shu and Xinzhi "in the name of the Communist bandits' propaganda agency." The three stores evacuated Shanghai and moved to Hong Kong before the secret order was issued. In March 1947 and August 1947, the 29th and 30th editions of Popular Philosophy were published in Shanghai. In April 1948, the 31st and 32nd editions of Popular Philosophy were published in Hong Kong. In July 1948, the 33rd edition was published in Hong Kong.

In short, from the first edition to the 33rd edition of Popular Philosophy, it moved to Shanghai, Wuhan, Guangzhou, Chongqing, Guilin, Kunming, Beiping, Harbin, Hong Kong and other places, sowing the seeds of revolutionary thought in the vast areas ruled by the Kuomintang and becoming the pen of the propaganda of the people's democratic United front theory under the leadership of the Communist Party of China. Together with the guns of the PLA forces, we fought for the democratic revolution of the Chinese people. With the victory of the War of liberation, the publication and distribution of the revised version of "Popular Philosophy" in the liberated areas gradually increased, and the independent version of "Popular Philosophy" of reading publishing house moved into a stable development period.

4. The geographical characteristics of Popular Philosophy

To analyze the geographical characteristics of Popular Philosophy, this paper selects three kinds of collection information: publication place, collection place and collection edition distribution from spatial dimension. The place of publication is the origin of the migration of editions, and it is also the main position of the publicity of editions. The unique distribution pattern of book editions in different collection places is another way of the migration of editions. The geographical distribution of different editions of the book can be measured by examining the distribution of the editions of the book. The place of publication and the place of collection are the intuitive characteristics and important indicators to measure the geographical scope and influence of the publication and dissemination of the book.

4.1 Distribution of publications

According to the statistics of the publication of 173 copies of Popular Philosophy, the book was published in Shanghai, Chongqing, Guangzhou, Kunming, Hankou, Harbin, Beiping and other places. The dispersion of the publishing place of this book is closely related to the forced relocation and establishment of branches of Shu Shu Publishing House: ① Before the outbreak of the Anti-Japanese War, Beijing and Shanghai were the national publishing centers, and during the Anti-Japanese War, Shu Shu Publishing House successively moved to Wuhan, Changsha, Chongqing, Guilin and other places. In addition, during the war, many publishing institutions in the occupied areas of China moved to Hong Kong, and Hong Kong, as a foreign territory, became an oasis of anti-Japanese publishing. (2) The publication of Popular Philosophy is closely related to the publishing work led by the Communist Party of China, and the publishing cause led by the Communist Party of China in the Republic of China co-existed two main publishing lines, one is the publishing activities in the Kuomintu-controlled areas, and the other is the publishing activities in the Soviet areas, anti-Japanese base areas and liberated areas. Popular Philosophy is a revolutionary book published under the leadership of the Communist Party of China. Especially in Chongqing, the publishing environment is the worst. From the current collection of physical books, there are some editions inferred from the time should be published in Chongqing, but no information has been found, such as the 23rd, 24th and 26th editions, the paper and printing quality of the Chongqing edition of the collection are relatively poor, which confirms the difficult

situation of the publishing house in Chongqing. From August to October 1938, the staff of Shu Shu Publishing House successively withdrew to Chongqing, and Popular Philosophy and other revolutionary books and periodicals were listed as "banned books" by the Kuomintang and were sealed and copied. The publishing house adopted a working method combining public activities and covert struggles, rented multiple places as secret warehouses, stored books, papers and dispersed staff. While avoiding the exposure of the internal situation, the staff actively sought effective ways to distribute books and periodicals, sent books and catalogues to readers through mail order business, and disguised the packaging and delivery to avoid inspection and seizure by the post office.

The Shanghai edition of Popular Philosophy has the largest number, accounting for more than 50%. On the one hand, it is certainly because Shanghai is the birthplace of reading publishing house, even in the occupied "Shanghai Island" period, the publication of books is still not interrupted, from the collection of physical books can be found that the Shanghai edition of "Popular Philosophy" paper and printing quality are the best, on the other hand, it also reflects the author Eschi before writing this book in Shanghai. During the period of serialization in Reading Life magazine, readers in Shanghai were significantly more familiar with Popular Philosophy than those in other regions, and the preserved editions exceeded those in other places. As a popular classic of Marxism, the book has been continuously and widely recognized and accepted in Shanghai.

4.2 Collection location distribution

This paper makes an investigation and statistics on the collection of Popular Philosophy library, focusing on the distribution of the collection. According to the cataloguing data of National Library of Revolutionary Literature and Republic of China literature and the collection data of Xinyang Normal University Library, 173 Popular Philosophy books are distributed in 36 libraries, the largest collection is 73 books in Xinyang Shifan University Library, accounting for 42.2%, and the other 100 books are collected in 35 libraries. Among them, there are four university libraries, Beijing Normal University Library, Tsinghua University Library, Northeast Normal University Library and Southwest University Library are all members of the National Library of the Republic of China literature survey. It should be noted that some university libraries that collect Popular Philosophy cannot be queried through the Internet.

Since 2017, Xinyang Normal University Library has included the edition of Popular Philosophy into the category of featured core collection. In September 2018, the exhibition cabinet of Popular Philosophy Edition was set up on the second floor of Banmutang Library. According to the two dimensions of time and edition, the exhibition of Popular Philosophy is divided into four sections from the perspective of diachronic and synchronic. The largest section is "The Long Stream of Water in the Period of the Republic of China", which mainly displays the single edition of this series described in this article. The first display case shows the two original periodicals of the first series of Popular Philosophy - Reading Life magazine; The second is "the blowout period of the Liberation War", which mainly displays the revised and newly revised editions published by the Xinhua Bookstore system; The third section has only one empty display case and is named "The Period of Silence" because Popular Philosophy was not republished from 1953 to 1979; The fourth section is "The Period of Youthful Renewal", which mainly shows Popular Philosophy published after 1979. It is worth mentioning that the library of Xinyang Normal University purchased the 7th edition of Popular Philosophy from Shu Publishing House in

2022, which not only enriched the variety of editions, but also determined that Popular Philosophy had been published in a total of 7 editions in 1936. Xinyang Normal University, located in the old revolutionary area of Dabie Mountain, has always attached great importance to the collection and research of red literature, and the establishment of the exhibition cabinet of Popular Philosophy can more intuitively promote Marxist thought for the majority of teachers and students.

4.3 Collection version distribution

The statistics of the 173 books in the Popular Philosophy series show that there are 39 editions, and the information in two editions is "blank" because the copyright page is missing or the edition entry is not filled in when cataloguing. There are 38 records in the joint cataloguing information of the National Library for Popular Philosophy published by Shu Shu Publishing House. The collation and comparison with 100 physical books published by Shu Shu Publishing House of the Library of Xinyang Normal University show that there are multiple records in the cataloguing information of Popular Philosophy of the same version, such as two records in the first edition. The cataloguing information of the publishing house is "Shanghai Reading Life Society" and "Reading Life Society"; The time of publication cataloged information is "1936.01" and "1936.1". After collecting the data queried by Xinyang Normal University Library after cataloging Popular Philosophy for many times, there is also a phenomenon that the version is recorded in multiple forms, such as the 33rd edition. There are three kinds of version cataloging information, namely "3rd edition", "3rd edition (S)" and "33rd edition". In terms of statistical data, a unified format is needed to record it into one version. The 173 books were eventually settled into 39 editions.

The largest collection of editions is the first edition of 16, distributed in 13 libraries, of which Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region Library, Jiangxi Provincial Library, Xinyang Normal University Library has two editions, the other 10 libraries only one edition. Among them, Xinyang Normal University Library has 10 copies, and the Library of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, the National Library, Hunan Library and Shanghai Library each have one edition. There are only one edition, 15 (Han), 20 (K), 25 (C), 4, 7, 8, and 9 (Han) editions, among which 15 (Han), 20 (K), 4, 7, and 8 editions of Popular Philosophy are collected in Xinyang Normal University Library. The 9th edition (Han) of Popular Philosophy is collected in Guilin Library, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, and the 25th edition (C) of Popular Philosophy is collected in Chongqing Library. The collection of Popular Philosophy is widely distributed, and some libraries have a large number of editions. The spread of Popular Philosophy in China has spread from the initial Kuomintang controlled areas to all over the country. Even after a long period of silence from 1953 to 1979, it is still collected by libraries all over the country in the new era, indicating that the book is still favored by readers.

5 Conclusion

Based on the investigation of the data collected in the single volume of Esci's Popular Philosophy, this paper analyzes the temporal and spatial characteristics of the migration of the book's editions from the perspectives of diachronic and synchronic. From the perspective of diachronic, the migration of the single edition of Popular Philosophy from 1936 to 1948 has the characteristics of periodic fluctuations: It spread rapidly after it was published in Shanghai in 1936, followed by a long period of time during the eight-year Anti-Japanese War from 1937 to 1945, followed by a second upsurge of rapid publication in 1946 when the domestic situation was

complicated, and finally entered a stable development stage during the domestic liberation War from 1947 to 1948, and generally maintained a sustained influence. The migration characteristics are closely related to the corresponding historical and cultural environment. From the point of view of synchronicity, combining the publication place and the collection place into specific collection information data based on the collection version enhances the historical data value of the single copy of Popular Philosophy, and records the geographical and cultural characteristics of the single copy of Popular Philosophy in spreading Marxist thoughts across time and space.

Popular Philosophy has become a classic because it is close to life, close to the people, close to reality, and able to explain unfathomable philosophical theories in plain words. Therefore, Esich's Popular Philosophy still has important political significance in the new era, and it also has important value in the history of book publishing, the history of the Chinese revolution, and the history of Marxist dissemination.

In recent years, Popular Philosophy continues to be published by different publishing houses, and in November 2018, the Beijing Publishing House published Everyone's Little Book series, which included Eschi's Philosophical Talks, which was based on the content of the first edition of Popular Philosophy, and republished the original traditional vertical edition in the form of simplified horizontal edition. Readers in the new era of re-reading old books will inevitably think of the era of war, and the value of such an ideological enlightenment philosophy book that let countless young people embark on the road of revolution. "Popular Philosophy" series of books is the real representation of book publishing history; The edition marks and printing addresses of different periods on the copyright page of the book bear witness to the difficult course of the history of Chinese revolution; At the same time, the version of Popular Philosophy also conveyed the philosophy of Marxism sinicization and popularization to the local revolutionary youth, which is a true portrayal of the history of Marxist philosophy transmission.

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