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婦 女 史

英 文 資 料 目 錄

成露茜 費俠莉 葉漢明 廖咸惠 王雅玫 毛岸俊 主編

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近代中國婦女史英文資料目錄

Women in China: Bibliography of Available English Language Materials

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編 序

婦女史是婦女學的一部分，婦女歷史成為婦女研究或人類歷史研究一個特殊的領域，說明長期以來婦女的角色和歷史一直被忽視，也顯示從傳統到現代，婦女地位的提升，是經過一番奮鬥的過程。

以今天的眼光來看，傳統中國的確難說有婦女史，即使到近代，寥寥可數的婦女史著作，相對於晚近歐美婦女史的研究，不論在數量上、內容上、理論上或方法上，中國婦女史的研究都算是貧乏薄弱。於是結合海內外不同領域的學者致力於中國婦女史資料的搜集、開發、研究，並創辦一個可供研究者共同耕耘的園地，便顯得十分必要。

我們幾個有共同認識的朋友，於是在得到中央研究院近代史研究所的支持及蔣經國國際學術交流基金會的贊助下，自民國八十一年七月起，開始進行「近代中國婦女史研究計畫」，第一期三年，著重研究基礎的奠定。具體的工作包括：（一）聯繫學人：聯絡海內外不同學科對近代中國婦女史有興趣的學者，舉辦座談會或專題演講，進行學術交流。

（二）資料搜整和出版：一方面以各種方式搜集海內外（包括海峽兩岸、歐美、日本）有關近代中國婦女史的檔案、書籍、報刊等資料，建立基本收藏，並編印中、英、日文研究資料目錄及海內外各圖書館收藏的中文期刊聯合目錄，便利學者的研究；另一面，根據所搜集的資料，針對若干重要專題，編選史料集出版，作為研究的基礎。（三）發行刊物：自民國八十二年六月起，每年定期出版《近代中國婦女史研究》專刊一種，內容包括論文、學術討論、研究動態及書評等，作為學術研究溝通的橋樑。本目錄即是這個研究計畫的成果之一。

在「近代中國婦女史研究計畫」項下，原由加州大學洛杉磯分校成露茜教授，率同助理編輯了1981至1993年間英文資料中有關中國婦女的新書目，共收錄1757條，實際上是1984年由加州大學柏克萊分校東亞研究所出版同樣是由成露茜教授所主編的1832年至1980年中國婦女資料目錄（*Women in China: Bibliography of Available English Language Materials*）的續編。編輯委員會認為加州大學該書已經絕版，搜尋不易，續編又係新資料的結集，大有助於研究者之研究工作。乃於民國八十四年五月徵得加州大學柏克萊分校東亞研究所主編Joanne Sandstrom的慨然同意，將正續二編合集，分一、二兩部合為一書，由中央研究院近代史研究所出版。我們感謝柏克萊加州大學東亞研究所的盛意，我們更希望經由這些資料目錄的出版，會有助於近代中國婦女史研究的推動和發展。

Preface

In 1980 when I first offered an undergraduate seminar on Chinese women at the University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA), students had a sense of mission. On the one hand the field seemed wide open, and they could do a fairly interesting piece of research on almost any topic. Their enthusiasm of being pioneers was somewhat frustrated by the lack of reference tools. As they searched individually for materials from widely scattered sources, they made a significant discovery. A body of literature on women, and much of which written by women, was already in existence. It was available but not easily accessible. Determined to unbury this wealth of information and to facilitate the study of Chinese women, a group of faculty and students collaborated in the compilation and editing of a bibliography of English language materials on the women of China. The result was published as *Women In China: Bibliography of Available English Language Materials* by the Center for Chinese Studies at the University of California, Berkeley (1984).

Nearly fifteen years had passed when I was approached by the Institute of Modern History, Academia Sinica to update the *Bibliography*. The study of Chinese women has grown by leaps and bounds, and many of the students who participated in the 1984 bibliographic project have since become scholars actively contributing to the field. For students embarking on Chinese women's studies there seemed to be the need for a more up-to-date reference tool that would include publications since 1980. The new bibliography went through a number of metamorphoses. Initially planned to be an independent publication, it was then to be integrated with the 1984 *Bibliography* when the latter was found to be out of print. The work of integration was abandoned when it proved to be too costly and time-consuming. A decision was finally made to bring out a publication which will

consist of the new bibliography together with a reprint of the 1984 *Bibliography* as Part II and Part I respectively. Part I includes works published between 1832 and 1980, whereas Part II includes those published between 1981 and 1993.

The two bibliographies follow the same general organizational scheme. Items are grouped first by subject, then by time period and location as applicable. They are arranged alphabetically by author within each group. Although subjects identified are similar for the two parts, Part II has more subject groupings than Part I. A combined author index is provided at the end. Please consult the preface to each part for details.

I am indebted to Charlotte Furth and Hon-ming Yip, co-editors of the 1984 *Bibliography*, for their hard work and perseverance; to Hsien-huei Liao and Ya-mei Wang, co-editors and graduate students whose diligence and commitment made the updating work possible; to Andrew Morris, who copy-edited Part II and the Index; and to Professors Susan Mann and Chia-lin Pao Tao, who gave invaluable advice and suggestions. I am grateful to my colleagues at the Institute of Modern History who broke disciplinary boundaries by inviting a sociologist to join their project on Chinese Women's History funded by the Chiang Ching-kuo Foundation for International Scholarly Exchange. The generosity of the Center for Chinese Studies at UC Berkeley in granting permission to reprint the 1984 *Bibliography* is acknowledged.

Lucie Cheng
September, 1995

Abbreviations

CB -- Current Background

ECMM -- Extracts from China Mainland Magazine

JPRS -- Joint Publications Research Service

SCMM -- Selections from China Mainland Magazines

SCMP -- Survey of China Mainland Press

SPRCM -- Selections from People's Republic of China Magazines

SPRCP -- Survey of People's Republic of China Press

Women in China I

Bibliography of Available English Language Materials
1832 through 1980

COMPILED BY

Lucie Cheng, Charlotte Furth, and Hon-ming Yip

Preface to Part I

This bibliography is designed to provide an introductory resource for the growing number of students and scholars in both East Asian area studies and women's studies who want access to research materials on the women of China. Interest in the historical circumstances and present status of Chinese women has been stimulated over the past decade by the coincidental development of the contemporary Anglo-American feminist movement and the emergence of the Chinese socialist revolution from a generation of isolation from the West. We hope that this sourcebook will contribute in a modest way to broadening and deepening our understanding of both women and China.

In gathering materials for the bibliography, we aimed to be comprehensive for all historical periods and all disciplines. In the interest of presenting as large a body of diverse source materials as possible, we have not personally examined every entry offered, and have provided only a limited number of annotations. Where entries have been unexamined, we have relied upon references from established, authoritative bibliographical sources such as the International Bibliography of the Social Sciences, the Library of Congress Catalog, or *Women's History Sources: A Guide to Archives and Manuscript Collections in the United States*. Archives noted in the text may be located through this latter work.

The bibliography is composed of approximately 4,100 entries, updated to the summer of 1981. Entries are classified under twelve general headings and a total of eighty-seven subheadings. Most of the important headings are subdivided into temporal periods and/or geographical areas. Generally, China proper is separate from minority areas and Hong Kong, Taiwan, and overseas China. Where there are no geographical or temporal indicators, the headings cover all periods and regions. There are some annotations: in particular, relevant chapters and sections are listed for entries where the work as a whole is not easily identified as being on the subject of women. An index of authors and an index of personal names of Chinese women are provided at the end. Journal references in the bibliography are generally in the form volume: number: pages. When the date is given, the number is usually omitted.

As a whole the bibliography reveals a typical pattern of existing Western social science research on the women of China. It shows that, as with the women of other

more familiar cultures and societies, women of China have been explored most carefully when they appeared as an integral part of some other more established topic of research. The study of women in the family leads the bibliographer to anthropological research on China. The study of female health and reproduction draws attention to works on demography and on recent birth control programs. Women's labor becomes visible in the bibliographical record when women become an important part of China's infant industrial labor force in the early twentieth century. Historical studies on women have been rare among sinologists. The few we have are fleshed out bibliographically by the large body of reportage on Chinese life and customs that Western visitors and sojourners, missionary and otherwise, have been writing ever since the mid-nineteenth century for a public fascinated with "orientalism." Only in the past ten years do we see the first fruits of the new feminist research and of inquiry stimulated by the reopening of China to American contacts. This research overwhelmingly focuses on the issue of female emancipation and its relationship to China's socialist revolution. It constitutes the essential groundwork for serious scholarship of the future, which may be expected to go beyond its typically political and ideological orientation without losing its sense of commitment.

All of these patterns have governed the organization and selection of material presented here. We have brought together a selection of basic works on the anthropology of kinship, and on demography and birth control. We have surveyed the past century and a half's record of literature from missionaries and other "China hands." We have included titles not centrally about women where content analysis of the work in question shows that there is an identifiable section that is relevant. In dealing with reportage from China travelers and residents, we have found a substantial body of material that seems to require separate treatment. This includes bibliographical and autobiographical works by Western women sojourners in China and reports by recent visitors who discuss what they have learned about the contemporary status of Chinese women on the basis of the 1970s tourist experience. While the biographical work on Western women in China and the autobiographical works of Western women sojourners in China are placed under the heading "Western Women in China," reports on the women's liberation movement in China by Western women are grouped under "Emancipation Movements" and subdivided by time periods. As accurate presentations of Chinese life in China, such works are of varying quality. However, they reflect an historically valuable aspect of the changing relationship

between China and the West, revealing the extent to which Western women offered a possibly distinctive dimension to our interpretations of China and showing how important China has been to contemporary Western feminists as a model of women's liberation.

In the bibliography original Western language sources have been complemented by titles of English language translations from the Chinese. Here there are two particularly important categories of material. The first is the growing body of important imaginative literature available in English language translation. Included here are approximately five hundred citations of stories, novels, poetry, and plays, divided by genre and period, together with a sampling of the most important relevant critical studies. For many entries brief annotations have been supplied by a specialist in Chinese literature. For the post-1911 period — the only one to have produced known women writers of fiction — female authors are identified by an asterisk. (For minor writers, such as those often published in the translation magazine *Chinese Literature*, the sex of the author has not always been possible to determine, since Chinese names in romanized form are not easily sex specific.) The value of such literature as a source should be obvious, both as an opening to the world of private experience where women have never been invisible and as a guide to the dominant cultural images of their roles.

The second important category of original Chinese materials rendered into English is that of news and opinion articles translated from the post-1950 Chinese press. Such translations have been produced in great numbers by U.S. government-sponsored services like Joint Publications Research Service or, until 1974, by the U.S. Consulate General in Hong Kong. This literature is basic for tracing the ebb and flow of political campaigns on women's emancipation in the People's Republic and for exploring how the Chinese have integrated women's issues into their strategies for socialist development. The translation literature collected by American sources is supplemented by that published by the Chinese themselves in such foreign language journals as *Peking Review* and *China Reconstructs* and by the longer and more scholarly translation series published by the International Arts and Sciences Press (*Chinese Studies in History*, *Chinese Studies in Sociology*, etc.). As a whole this literature can give the Western student a reasonably comprehensive overview of recent primary documentary sources available in Chinese.

In the bibliography, translation literature published by American government-

sponsored services is not arranged by article title, but alphabetically by the abbreviated title of each translation series. The major ones are Joint Publications Research Service (JPRS), *Survey of China Mainland Press (SCMP)*, *Selections from China Mainland Magazines (SCMM)*, *Extracts from China Mainland Magazines (ECMM)*, *Survey of People's Republic of China Press (SPRCP)*, *Selections from People's Republic of China Magazines (SPRCM)*, and *Current Background (CB)*. Within each series entries are in chronological order by series number, as libraries and indexes record them. However, the date given for each title is the date of publication of the Chinese original. For this reason series numbers and article dates occasionally appear to be slightly out of sequence. For the best available analysis of these materials, readers should consult: Peter Berton and Eugene Wu, *Contemporary China: A Research Guide* (Stanford, 1967), chapter 20, "Translations and Monitoring Services."

Chinese authors' names in the bibliography and authors index appear as they are romanized on the title pages of their works. However, pinyin romanization is used in annotations. The reader is confronted not only with the variation between the Wade-Giles system and the pinyin system, but also with a bewildering array of personal styles of romanization adopted by older Chinese authors. Where a name appears in more than one form, cross references are supplied in square brackets. Pseudonyms are also cross referenced. We have attempted to provide a cross index of all the variant forms of cited personal names to assist the user.

The island of Taiwan (or the Republic of China) was the object of especially intensive American research inquiry during the years between 1950 and 1972, when the mainland was closed off from the United States. All Taiwan-based studies are treated as geographically distinct. Whether in any given instance the results hold true for "China" is left up to the reader's judgment. Hong Kong and minority areas are also treated as geographically and socially distinct "Chinas." Most of the entries under "Overseas China" deal with Chinese women in America because of our association with the UCLA Asian American Studies Center and the fact that this bibliography is published in the United States. Nevertheless, this should not delude readers into thinking that the bibliography is comprehensive for Chinese America or for the many other overseas "Chinas."

This bibliography is a work of collective authorship. It began in 1975 as a project undertaken by the students in Lucie Cheng's UCLA graduate seminar on the sociology of Chinese women. Over the succeeding months and years the compiling

was carried on by Aleen Holly, Carol Iu, Jessica Kao, Hon-ming Yip, and Suellen Cheng. These researchers were supported by funds made available through the Academic Senate and the Asian American Studies Center at UCLA. The Committee on the Status of Women of the Association for Asian Studies supplied several small grants, a portion of which were used to engage the able services of Ying-ho Chiang in compiling the section on imaginative literature. Linda Pomerantz assisted in annotations. While Lucie Cheng initiated and organized the project, Charlotte Furth assumed major responsibility for editing and developing the classification scheme, and Hon-ming Yip was responsible for arranging the final typescript. While the manuscript was being prepared, Carol Sakala and Maureen Patterson made available their enormously helpful professional advice accumulated from working on Sakala's bibliography *Women of South Asia*. We are grateful to Susan Stone for her painstaking work as press technical editor. We are also grateful to the anonymous reviewers of our preliminary manuscript for their very helpful comments.

Each one of these people and others contributed to the project time and effort far beyond the value of the modest paychecks some of them received. Their reward will be to have helped create a useful tool for feminist scholarship.

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April 1982, Los Angeles

Women in China

Bibliography of Available English Language Materials

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