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本书收入《北平北海图书馆英文季刊》(*The Metropolitan Library Record*, 1928—29)、《新增西文书目(双月刊)》(*The National Library of Peking Bimonthly Booklist*, 1930—32)及《图书季刊(英文本)》(*Quarterly Bulletin of Chinese Bibliography*, 1934—48)。前两种以外文书刊目录为主;《图书季刊(英文本)》先后由向达、贺昌群、袁同礼等人主编,内容包括论著、图书及期刊介绍、学术界及出版界消息、评论、译书索引、期刊索引及学人活动等。这些刊物均具有较高的文献价值和学术价值。

中国评论周报(*The China Critic*, 1928—1946)(全二十四册) 张歆海、刘大钧、桂中枢等主编 精装 16开 16000元 2010-08

《中国评论周报》(*The China Critic*, 1928—1946)是归国留学生主持的英文周刊,是一份在现代思想史、中西文化交流史上都十分重要的刊物。协调“民族主义”与“世界主义”、致力于中国与世界之间的沟通与理解,是周刊追求的目标。而文化评判的标准则是双重的,既以西方的标准评判中国文化,也以中国的标准检视西方文化。首任主编是哈佛大学毕业生的张歆海,刘大钧、桂中枢也先后担任主编,参与编辑的有潘光旦、全增嘏、林语堂、钱钟书等知名学者。

辅仁英文学志(*Bulletin of the Catholic University of Peking*)(全二册) 辅仁大学编 精装 16开 980元 2010-07

本书是辅仁大学的英文校刊。该刊吸引了热衷于中国文化研究的西方汉学家,是一种学术性期刊,前后共出版9卷,1000余页,具有较高的文献价值和学术价值。

海外中国学研究书目系列·袁同礼著书目汇编(全六册) 袁同礼编著 精装 16开 3800元 2010-06

本书是海外中国学研究书目汇编之一,收录了我国著名图书馆学家、目录学家袁同礼先生编著的中国学方面的书目十余种,包括《西文汉学书目》、《俄文汉学书

目》、《新疆研究文献目录》、《中国留美同学博士论文目录》、《中国留英同学博士论文目录》、《中国留欧大陆各国博士论文目录》等,具有较高的文献价值。

中国评论(*The China Review; or Notes and Queries on the Far East, 1872—1901*)(全二十二册) (英)但尼士(N. B. Dennys) (德)欧德理(E. J. Eitel)等主编 精装 16开 9800元 2010-04

《中国评论》(又称《远东释疑》, *The China Review; or Notes and Queries on the Far East, 1872—1901*)是一份学术刊物,1872年在香港创刊,1901年终刊,共出版25卷150期,为英美在华传教士兼汉学家的汉学评论刊物。《中国评论》被认为是西方世界最早的真实汉学期刊,见证了19世纪后半期西方汉学所取得的主要成就。几乎所有19世纪后期重要的西方汉学家都在《中国评论》上刊发过有关中国或者东方的文论。对于晚近中西文学、文化交流史研究者来说,《中国评论》是一个不可多得的文献资料宝库。

天下(*T'ien Hsia Monthly, 1935—1941*)(全十一册) 吴经熊 温源宁等主编 精装 16开 4800元 2009-11

《天下》(*T'ien Hsia Monthly, 1935—1941*)1935年8月创刊于上海,1941年9月停刊,该刊由中山文化教育馆赞助出版,编辑先后有吴经熊、温源宁、林语堂、全增嘏、姚克、叶秋原。这份英文期刊是综合性文化刊物,旨在向西方解释和介绍中国的文学与艺术,促进东西方文化的相互了解。主要栏目有评论、翻译、简史和书评等。《天下》月刊刊载了大量文化评论与文学译文,具有丰富的文化与文学价值,并为中国文学尤其是现代文学向外传播做出了极大贡献。

印中搜闻(*Indo-Chinese Gleaner, 1817—1822*) (英)马礼逊(Robert Morrison) (英)米怜(William Milne)主编 精装 16开 780元 2009-12

《印中搜闻》(*Indo-Chinese Gleaner, 1817—1822*)是新教传教士在马六甲创办的最早的外文期刊,侧重对印度和中国传教情况的报导,介绍了中国的佛、道和一些民间信仰。由于清政府实行闭关政策,中西交往阻断。在这种情况下,以英文出版的《印中搜闻》上刊载的有关中国方方面面的报导,便成为西方人了解中国现貌的主要资料来源。《印中搜闻》创办不久,便在欧美学术界和汉学界产生了很大影响,至今仍得到当今汉学家的很高评价,成为最有价值的传教会历史记载之一。

中国文摘(*China Digest, 1946—1950*)(全三册) 龚澎等主编 精装 16开 1400元 2009-08

《中国文摘》(*China Digest, 1946—1950*)是中国共产党创办的面向海外发行的

英文期刊,1946 年底在香港正式出版。这家期刊由龚澎等人主编,及时向全世界报道中国大陆上的激烈斗争,报道解放战争的消息,刊登延安的时事评论,揭露蒋管区的民不聊生和白色恐怖。刊物上还以英文刊登了毛泽东、刘少奇、宋庆龄等人一些文章。其中有的是毛泽东著作最早的英文版,如《中国革命和中国共产党》,于 1949 年初刊登在第 5 卷第 9—11 期上。该刊对帮助世界人民了解中国共产党所进行的正义事业和中国的革命形势起到了极大的作用,为党史及新闻史研究者提供了宝贵的一手资料。

国家图书馆出版社简介

国家图书馆出版社,原名书目文献出版社,1979年成立。1996年更名为北京图书馆出版社,2008年改为现名。

本社是文化部主管、国家图书馆主办的中央级出版社。2009年8月新闻出版总署首次经营性图书出版单位等级评估定为一级出版社,并授予“全国百佳图书出版单位”称号。

建社三十年来,通过与各图书馆密切合作,形成了两大专业出版特色:一是编辑出版图书馆学和信息管理科学著译作,出版各种书目索引等中文工具书;二是整理影印中文古籍等各种稀见历史文献。此外还编辑出版各种文史著作和传统文化普及读物。

本社设有社长总编办公室、财务部、历史文献影印编辑中心(下设文史编辑室、古籍影印编辑室、民国文献影印编辑室)、图书馆学情报学编辑室、中华再造善本编辑室、营销策划部、发行部、储运部等部门。

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[English Edition]

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QUARTERLY BULLETIN

OF

CHINESE BIBLIOGRAPHY

New Series

March, 1943

Vol. III, No. 1

EDITORIAL COMMENT

TO OUR READERS

The Quarterly Bulletin, published in Peiping from 1934 to 1937, was temporarily suspended after the fall of Peiping. In March 1940, in response to a wide demand, a new series was issued in Kunming. The outbreak of the Pacific War prevented our last issue (New series, Vol. II, nos. 3-4), printed in December 1941 in Shanghai, from reaching interior China. Feeling, however, that a bulletin of Chinese bibliography in time of war is essential to both Chinese and Western readers, we are going to press again in spite of the many almost insurmountable obstacles.

Difficulties in printing and communication are a painful fact which is only too obvious to all in interior China today. We must apologize if the war has made this Bulletin somewhat thin and has delayed its reappearance, but we can say with confidence that its old spirit is still here. We shall be very happy if our readers will extend to the Bulletin in its present form the same indulgence they have shown in the past.

We are at the same time publishing a Chinese edition of this Bulletin which in content is not identical with the English edition. A microfilm copy of the Chinese edition will be sent to the Library of Congress and to the British Museum where it is to be made available to Western scholars.

The English edition of this Bulletin is printed with funds jointly supplied by the Chinese-American Institute of Cultural Relations and the National Library of Peiping. This joint enterprise is a form of scholarly collaboration which, we hope, will be continued in the years to come.

MICROFILMS FOR CHINESE LIBRARIES

In a previous issue of this Bulletin (n.s. Vol. 1, no. 3, Sept. 1940) we pointed out the extensive use now being made of microfilm as an indispensable tool of research. In view of its great possibilities, we urged its wide adoption by Chinese libraries and scientific institutions.

Since the outbreak of the Pacific War, China has been cut off from the intellectual world of the West, and because of their weight, books and magazines from abroad have not been transported into the country. A solution has been found, however, by the use of microfilm. Some time ago a program for the bringing in of periodicals from the United States on microfilm was initiated by the China Foundation for the Promotion of Education and Culture, and about the same time a program for the production and shipment of such microfilms was inaugurated by the Cultural Relations Division of the American Department of State. The implementation of this program in China has now been undertaken by the International Cultural Service of China, a committee of Chinese scholars and administrators in Chungking appointed by the Ministry of Education.

The use of microfilm to solve the transportation problem into interior China has never before been tried on so large a scale. For several years past the possibilities of microfilm have been explored by certain libraries in the United States, and by using non-inflammable safety film of the ordinary moving picture size, librarians found that they could store enormous volumes of old and perhaps unused records and newspaper files in a relatively compact and permanent form, thus saving a great deal of space in overcrowded archives and book-stacks. Microfilm was also found to be most useful in the reading of rare books or manuscripts. A scholar whose library lacked a certain rare volume could write to the library which possessed it, and obtain a microfilm copy for his own use at very little cost. Thus many rare books and inaccessible newspaper files have been copied and stored on microfilm in the leading libraries in the United States and to a certain extent in Europe and Australia.

More recently the outbreak of the war has led to the microfilming of a great number of books in the British Museum, copies on film being taken for safety to the United States, while many of the most treasured Chinese rare books have been copied on microfilm in the Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. Now the war has created a new use for microfilm, and Chinese universities and research workers are beginning to be supplied with publications from the United States and soon, it is hoped, from England and Australia. By reducing the weight of the published materials and putting 1600 pages of reading matter onto 100 feet of film which weighs less than one pound, it is now

possible to span the gap of ten thousand miles between the Western publisher and the Chinese reader and bring books on microfilm to China by airplane.

The comprehensive program of supplying American learned journals on microfilm is widely appreciated by Chinese scholars and research workers. As science is international, it is but fitting to internationalize the program in order to establish a community of interest and to promote closer cultural understanding among all the United Nations.

VISIT OF PROFESSOR DODDS AND DR. NEEDHAM

Now that the great Democracies have been united in war, we should exert every effort in the furtherance of cultural understanding among the United Nations, especially China, the United States, Great Britain and the U.S.S.R. As a matter of fact, the friends of China in these countries have long been trying to establish closer contact with war-time China. In the June 1941 issue of this Bulletin (n.s. Vol. II nos. 1-2) we reproduced two separate statements by the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge to the Chinese people in general and Chinese universities in particular. As this issue is going to the hands of the printers, we are happy to announce the arrival in China of Professor Dodds and Dr. Needham, both of whom are signatories of the above-mentioned statements. The visit of two such outstanding figures in the academic world is a gesture of intellectual cooperation which is widely appreciated. It is our sincere hope that their presence in China will inspire and stimulate our intellectual activities and that their examples will be followed by other Western scholars, in order to maintain intellectual solidarity between China and the other United Nations.

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND NATIONAL DEFENSE

In a previous issue of this Bulletin (n.s. Vol. 1 no. 2, June, 1940) we made the following statement:

While the special character of the war in China depends very largely on science, progress seems slow in utilizing some of the best brains available. Although scientific research is being carried on by a variety of institutions, there is a serious lack of direction and a considerable amount of overlapping. In spite of the intense anxiety on the part of the scientific community to be of service, not much has been done in the use of scientific methods and research for national defense.

What appears to be immediately required is a central body specially charged with the coordination of research on a grand scale, in order to ensure the pooling of knowledge and the rational allocation of scientific work. This body should provide facilities for scientific

men to keep in close contact with various practical problems of national importance and to ensure adequate coordination between all units concerned.

While we do not wish to exaggerate the part which science has to play in the immense task lying before us, we wish to call the attention of the National Government to the desirability of creating a central body similar to the British Advisory Council on Scientific Research and Technical Development recently set up by the Ministry of Supply in London. The main work of the Council, as we understand it, is to ensure that the work of the Directorate of Scientific Research is carried out with due regard to recent advances in scientific knowledge, to introduce new fields of research and development and to make recommendations regarding the most effective use of scientific personnel. It is a senior advisory body of the Ministry of Supply upon all matters of pure and applied science. It will help not only to make weapons superior to those of the enemy, but also to assist in the development of new processes of rapid production. It is expected that the Council will also be able to assist in the utilization and conservation of raw materials and in the discovery of substitutes for materials wherever that may be desirable.

Almost three years have elapsed since those words were written, but there still remains a serious lack of coordination among different scientific institutions and among individual research workers. More efficient organization of science in China is much to be desired.

Experts in different vital fields are not lacking, but while the number of research workers has greatly increased, the general organization of scientific work remains at a primitive level. Difficulties of communication naturally constitute a great obstacle to effective collaboration among scattered institutions. Whatever the causes, our scientific production is falling far behind the requirements of the enormous expansion of scientific activity which is now occurring in the West and must sometime occur in China.

We possess learned societies in China for each branch of science, but they are quite inadequate to deal with the present day problems of scientific advance. None of them provides an adequate basis for organization, to say nothing of the initiative needed to stimulate and direct research. Thus many competent workers and many valuable fields of work are being neglected largely through lack of organization.

But far more important is the lack of contact between different sciences. It is increasingly realized that the different branches of science are intrinsically related; but the present absence of contact has resulted in a regrettable delay in the appreciation of the relevance of one field of science to another.

Furthermore, this lack of contact among the different sciences retards the development of the specialised techniques of each individual branch. Closer coordination is absolutely necessary to improve both the quality and the scope of scientific work in this country.

As one step in helping to remedy this situation, a selected group of technical experts has been sent from the Division of Cultural Relations of the

American Department of State to work with certain agencies of the Chinese government. Experts in the fields of soil conservation, cooperative management, potato breeding, animal husbandry, and long distance telephonic communications have thus far arrived in Chungking to begin their year of work with Chinese colleagues. Undoubtedly these experts will survey the work being done in their respective fields in China. It is to be hoped that their assistance can be obtained in setting up a greater degree of coordination among Chinese workers.

PRESERVATION OF CHINESE SCHOLARLY PERSONNEL

After the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese war, friends of China in Great Britain and the United States expressed grave concern as to the future of Chinese educational institutions. During the past five years they have learnt of the way in which our evacuated universities have carried on in face of great difficulties. Professors and students alike have proved themselves willing to undergo all manner of hardships to keep alive the scholarly tradition, and the National Government spends increasing amounts every year to subsidize students from occupied areas and enable them to complete their courses.

In present circumstances, however, the preservation of Chinese scholarly personnel, by a system of grants in aid of research, is as necessary as the training of new scholars, and is a task of international concern.

It is well known how exiled European scholars, many of them German Jews, have been enabled by means of grants from private agencies, such as the Rockefeller Foundation, to gain their living and at the same time make valuable contributions to the intellectual advancement of the countries which adopted them. These grants will be remembered in the history of the progress of world culture, for they have meant a mutual enrichment, an intellectual stimulus, and a deeper international understanding.

In China the position of research workers is scarcely less precarious than that of those in Europe, not on account of political persecution but because of the increase of prices as a result of the inflation. Many promising scholars have had to postpone research work for the duration in order to earn enough to support their families, being forced either to abandon academic careers or else to produce work of popular interest—such as the translation of Western best-sellers. The prohibitive prices of books or the impossibility of obtaining newly published Western literature has made scientific research exceedingly difficult, if not impossible, in all cases.

We suggest that direct grants by private agencies to carefully selected recipients are the most effective means of preserving Chinese scholarship in

war-time, without the delays which inhibit official programs.

Although technical experts are essential to China during war-time, we feel an urgent need for more scholars in the field of the humanities and social sciences, since this field of studies has been seriously neglected during the past decade, and its cultivation is a sure means of promoting cultural understanding among the United Nations.

SINO-BRITISH AND SINO-AMERICAN TREATIES

The signing of the Sino-British and Sino-American Treaties on January 11th of this year constitutes an event of historical importance, symbolising, as it does, the recognition of China as an equal partner in the alliance of United Nations.

Extraterritoriality has been in the process of modification and abandonment since the end of the last war. Extraterritorial rights were renounced by Soviet Russia after the Revolution, and were withdrawn by Germany by the Peace Treaty. In 1927 Great Britain handed back concessions in three trading centres, the most important of which was Hankow. This move was followed the next year by the abandonment of tariff restriction rights by all the powers.

The case for the abandonment of this system rests on the growth of China, during the last century, into a vigorous and modern nation,—a process which has been accelerated since the revolution of 1911. It is well known that a statement of its desire to have this system ended and China admitted to full *de jure* equality with the Great Powers was included in the will of Dr. Sun Yat-sen.

The final abandonment of the privileges implies the relinquishment of the International Settlement in Shanghai and of the British Concessions in Tientsin and Canton, as well as of the exemption from the jurisdiction of Chinese courts of all American and British subjects in all parts of China.

This change which is admittedly overdue, is the formal recognition of the status which China herself has won among the United Nations as an equal partner and an honoured collaborator. The decision also serves to emphasize the honesty of the allied purpose, which is to fight for world freedom and not for economic or political domination.

T. L. Yuan.