

見證中國由君主專制走向民主歷程

收錄從1832到1953年間出版發行的12份關於近現代中國的英文報紙。這些報紙收錄的內容具有非常重要的史料價值，所刊內容從獨特的視角，對中國近現代史上最為動盪的120年間發生的政治和社會生活動態進行了全面的報導；例如：太平天國運動、鴉片戰爭、義和團運動、辛亥革命、抗日戰爭及第二次世界大戰期間，近現代中國和日本的關係等。

收錄報紙名稱	收錄年限
《北華捷報》 The North -China Herald	(1850-1941)
《大陸報》 The China Press	(1925-1938)
《中國評論週報》 The China Critic	(1939-1946)
《密勒士評論報》 Millard's Review / The China Weekly Review	(1917-1953)
《教務雜誌》 The Chinese Recorder	(1868-1940)
《中國叢報》 The Chinese Repository	(1832-1851)
《北京日報》 Peking Daily News	(1914-1917)
《京報》 Peking Gazette	(1915-1917)
《北京導報》 Peking Leader	(1918-1919)
《上海泰晤士報》 The Shanghai Times	(1914-1921)
《上海新報》 The Shanghai Gazette	(1919-1921)
《廣州時報》 The Canton Times	(1919-1920)

涵蓋主題：

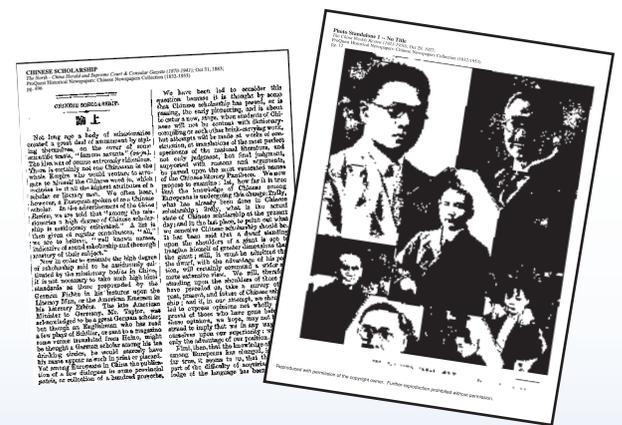
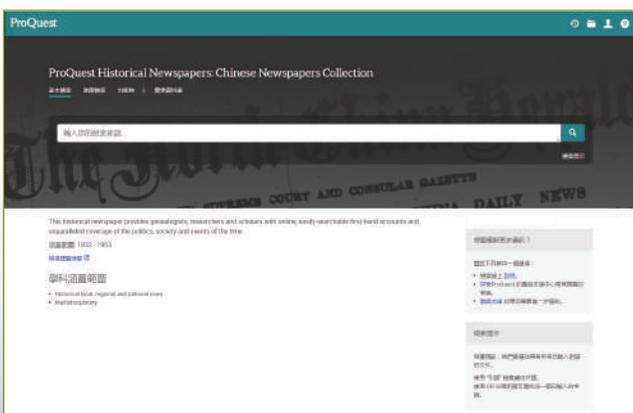
- 人類學
- 殖民地研究
- 經濟史
- 亞洲研究、中國研究、日本研究
- 民族研究
- 近代史
- 宗教史
- 政治學
- 新聞史
- 社會學

著名報紙：

《北華捷報》

The North -China Herald (1850-1941)

- 曾是在中國出版最有影響力的英文報紙
- 英國商人奚安門1850年8月3日在上海創辦《北華捷報》週刊
- 1856年增出《航運日報》和《航運與商業日報》副刊，1864年《航運與商業日報》擴大業務，改名《字林西報》，獨立發行
- 《北華捷報》作為《字林西報》所屬週刊，繼續刊行
- 主要讀者是外國在中國的外交官員、傳教士和商人
- 發行期間，大到工部局和英國領事館的公告，小到外商企業的遺失聲明，都必須在該報上刊登才算生效。因此該報是記錄中國和研究中國歷史最重要的資料之一。



左圖：“文化怪傑”辜鴻銘發表於北華捷報的文章 Chinese Scholarship

右圖：孫宋氏家族相片

“的確，這些近代在華英文報刊平時都很難看到，像《北華捷報》這麼重要的報紙要看到太難了，國內好像只有中宣部和上圖有完整收藏，使用起來極度不方便。這幾個庫對於近代史研究的確太有用了！”



'I Am Not Good Enough To Rule,' Laments China's 'Boy Emperor'

Mr. Henry Pu Yi, Former Ruler Of China, In Interview, Declares Country Is Ruined By 'Bad Generals'

The former emperor of China, who was deposed in 1912, is now living in the British Legation in Peking. He was afterwards brought to Peking by his English captors, and he has lived in exile in the Japanese concession here ever since.

The former ex-emperor of China today broke his silence on the political and military problems of his country, which he has maintained for more than two years since he was driven from his throne in the imperial palace at Peking by General Feng Yuxiang and forced to take refuge

in the British Legation. He was afterwards brought to Peking by his English captors, and he has lived in exile in the Japanese concession here ever since.

I saw him today in the billiard room in the top story of an old Chinese restaurant which has been converted for him into a "palace." It is situated in the center of the former public gardens.

Here, the young ex-emperor sits in his window overlooking a fountain which springs from the

... that people were due for better things, and that he could do better for China than I could, young as I was.

"What do we see? Nothing but maladministration, treachery, bribery, wars, big game people."

"China is suffering more than anything else today from too many rotten generals. I see them everywhere, fighting, robbing, intruding and pushing for their own personal gain."

I asked the ex-emperor his opinion of Chiang Tso-ling, the new Peking dictator.

"I don't think too much of him," he replied, with a smile, "it is like all the rest of them, except that he seems to have more of a determined mind against the Bolsheviks."

NORTH AND SOUTH

The two have helped in this

... but I believe his is the first resolute stand against the foreigners—the so-called Nationalists. Whether or not he succeeds in the program, despite almost entirely on the grounds of assistance he receives from England and Japan.

"Japan, I fancy, will help him because she realizes that her own interests are threatened by any move that would help to bring about the unification of China."

"She has helped with money and in a military way, but without any assistance of this kind Chiang Tso-ling, who has remained in power so long only because of the support of the Japanese, can scarcely be expected to hold out against the combined forces of the South which are now pressing resolutely to bring about his overthrow."

RACE FOR PEKING

I asked the ex-emperor what

《教務雜誌》

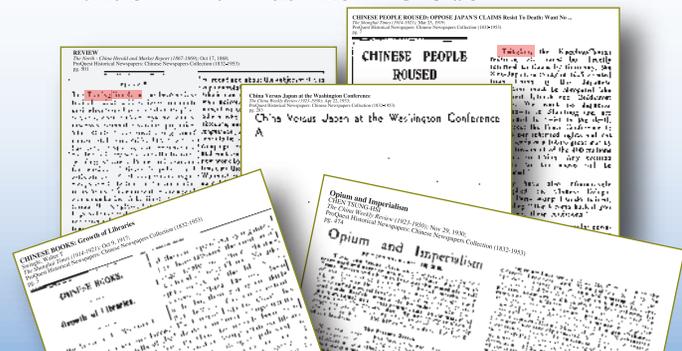
The Chinese Recorder (1868–1940)

- 近代中國最重要、歷史最長的教會出版物。
- 創刊於1868年5月，名為The Chinese Recorder and Missionary Recorder，由福州的衛理公會書局發行，到1872年停刊。
- 1874年復刊，由上海的美華書館發行，持續到1941年太平洋戰爭爆發而停刊，期間曾更名為The Chinese Recorder, The Chinese Recorder and Educational Review。
- 創辦之初乃為提供來華傳教士一個交換訊息的平臺，之後內容日趨多元化，除了各地教會活動、基督教福音教義，對於中法戰爭、義和團運動、辛亥革命、反基督教運動等近代中國的重大事件都有報導。
- 近代中國基督教史研究的必備資料，也是近代中國史研究的史料寶庫。

《密勒氏評論報》

The China Weekly Review (1917-1953)

- 1917年6月創刊，創辦人為美國《紐約先驅論壇報》駐遠東記者T.F.密勒，1918年底由J.B.鮑威爾接任主編。
- 英文名稱數度更改，分別是Millard's Review of the Far East, Millard's China National Review, The Weekly Review of the Far East, China Weekly Review。
- 此刊除在中國發行外，還擁有相當數量的海外讀者。以報導、評論中國和遠東的政治經濟時事為主旨，長期奉行密勒提出“無所顧忌地發表言論”的編輯方針。設有“社論”“特稿”“一周要聞”“中國名人錄”等專欄。



值得一提的是本庫還包括多種中國人自己創辦的英文報紙。例如：

《京報》(Peking Gazette)：由曾任國民政府外交部長的陳友仁創辦，因此《京報》以維護國家主權、民族利益為宗旨。袁世凱圖謀復辟帝制時，該報率先發表梁啟超撰寫的《異哉所謂國體問題者》，使該報轟動一時。

《北京導報》(Peking Leader)：1917年12月由梁啟超發起，創辦初衷是對抗外人在華所辦報紙的輿論宣傳。

《中國評論週報》(The China Critic)：由張歆海、潘光旦等人於1928年創辦，其編輯和主筆多為清華畢業生和留美學生，是民國時期中國學者創辦最具國際影響力的政治經濟評論，以協調“民族主義”和“世界主義”為宗旨。民國時期，胡適、蔣夢麟、林語堂等具有較高社會聲望的知識份子都曾在這些華人創辦的英文報紙上發表文章，代表中國向世界發出自己的聲音，與西方輿論界的反華言論分庭抗禮，呼籲國際社會對中國遭遇的侵略與不公給予同情與支援。

“ProQuest 公司推出的英文近現代中國報紙庫對於研究中國近現代史是很重要的資料。每個高校做中國近現代史（社會史、文化史、政治史、新聞史、中外關係史等等）的老師和研究生都很有用處。而這些報紙的紙本，除了國圖、上圖等少數幾家單位，沒有幾個圖書館能有完整無缺的收藏，學者和研究生利用起來是相當麻煩的。所以這個資料庫的推出，是很有價值的！”

——華東師範大學歷史系研究人員

ProQuest 文史研究資源

- 歷史報紙：
 - The New York Times 1851~2018 with Index (1851~1993)
 - The Wall Street Journal 1889~2010
 - The Washington Post 1877~2005
 - The Guardian (1821~2003) and the Observer (1791~2003)
- 回溯期刊：
 - American Periodicals (1740~1940)
 - British Periodicals I ~ IV
 - Periodicals Archive Online (Collections 7~10)
- 古籍：
 - Early European Books (1450~1700)
 - Queen Victoria's Journals

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