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From the Editor

News of the Field

Forthcoming Publication of Two Hundred Rare Chinese Local Gazetteers

We would like to share with our readers the following announcement received from Professor Cui Jian-ying, a member of our Advisory Board, in Peking. Professor Cui, head of the Division of Special Collections of the Library of the Chinese Academy of Sciences in Peking, was introduced to the Friends of the Gest as the author of important articles on the study of Chinese rare books, published recently in the *Gest Library Journal* (vol. 3, no. 3, and vol. 4, no. 1; for a brief sketch of Professor Cui's academic career and mention of his scholarly publications, see vol. 3, no. 3, pp. 2–3); those articles were written at the Gest Library during his research visit to Princeton in 1989. The following short article was translated for publication here, from Professor Cui's Chinese text, by the staff of the journal.

Beijing's China Bookstore (Chung-kuo Shu-tien) Will Publish
"A Collection of Rare Chinese Gazetteers"
(*Hsi-chien Chung-kuo ti-fang-chih ts'ung-k'an*)
Selected and Compiled by the
Library of the Chinese Academy of Sciences

Among old Chinese books which continue to this day to have value for a broad range of research one must give first place to local gazetteers (*ti-fang-chih*). The special characteristics of local gazetteers as documents are that each preserves the materials concerning one particular place, in depth, offering in effect a yearbook type of accumulation of one locality's records, while in breadth forming a part of the overall coverage of a region or even of the entire nation. The many individual gazetteers thus may each be looked upon as a facet of an era's recorded materials, supplementing both in time and in space the kinds of information that the national history cannot, or can only inadequately, record.

Each single item, every such work, must necessarily possess its own particular qualities as documentation, but its more important function may be seen to lie in its being a constituent element in the broadly ranging, all-encompassing, richly abundant treasure house of materials formed by all the gazetteers taken together.

The past half-century has witnessed efforts to prepare a number of large compilations of historical materials, such as "Chronological Tables of Materials Related to Earthquakes in China" (*Chung-kuo ti-chen tzu-liao nien-piao*), "Compilation of Chinese Historical Materials on Earthquakes" (*Chung-kuo li-shih ti-chen tzu-liao hui-pien*), "General Table of Chinese Records on Astral Phenomena" (*Chung-kuo t'ien-hsiang chi-lu tsung-piao*), and "Compilation of Chinese Historical Astronomical Materials" (*Chung-kuo t'ien-wen shih-liao hui-pien*). To bring each of those to fruition, large amounts of human labor had to be organized to search comprehensively through all of China's gazetteers known to exist in present collections.

Particularly in light of that experience, in which China's gazetteers gained added recognition throughout Chinese academic circles as documents having high research value, both within China and without, libraries all strove to make their gazetteer holdings more complete and systematic. But for various reasons, the number of such works that still could be procured had become extremely small, to the point that they might occasionally be encountered but could no longer be purposefully sought. Having come in recent years to the point that gazetteers were virtually unavailable, it has become necessary to reproduce them to make them available in a reincarnated form.

Since the Shanghai Bookstore (Shang-hai Shu-tien) in the sixties offered in photo-offset the "Selection of Ming Dynasty Gazetteers in the T'ien-i Ko Library" (*T'ien-i Ko ts'ang Ming-tai fang-chih hsüan-k'an*), there have appeared in succession compilations in facsimile reprintings such as Taiwan's Ch'eng-wen Bookstore's (Ch'eng-wen Shu-tien) "Collectanea of Chinese Gazetteers" (*Chung-kuo ti-fang-chih ts'ung-shu*) and the "Compilation of Chinese Gazetteers" (*Chung-kuo ti-fang-chih chi-ch'eng*) under the auspices of the Shanghai Bookstore and others. To be sure, these var-

ied according to the concrete circumstances governing the selection process, yet from many points of view these facsimile printings of original works greatly enriched library holdings, thereby making research materials available in many more places; in those respects their achievement is similar.

According to the materials made available in recent years from all points, the number of extant Chinese gazetteers within China and abroad totals more than eight thousand titles, of which almost half can be considered "rare" (*hsi-chien*). For a variety of reasons, access to that portion of the extant gazetteers for research use presents many difficulties, and making duplicate copies tends to be subject to even more restrictions. That gives pause to publishers who otherwise might hope to make selective reprintings of this category of old gazetteers.

The rare gazetteers in almost all cases are those that were compiled relatively early, and in general they were followed by more broadly disseminated recompilations (*hou chih*). It is sometimes thought that the rarer earlier ones are of value only as exemplars of earlier editions, since the materials they contained would be incorporated into the subsequent recompilations. But that is not entirely correct. The gazetteer of a county (*hsien*) or a subprefecture (*chou*) or a prefecture (*fu*) will indeed include portions drawn from the earlier gazetteers, but these may not be directly copied verbatim as additions to the new work.

Moreover, because of changes in the circumstances of an age, an earlier gazetteer will have adopted the priorities of that time and place, whereas a subsequent recompilation, with the passage of time and changes in boundaries, will often omit material. For example, during the Ming dynasty much attention was focused on local militias, and local military preparedness was carried out on a large scale. Gazetteers compiled during the period from the Ming into the Ch'ing often cover this in considerable detail, whereas subsequent recompilations mostly refer to it in brief form if at all. Records concerning natural disasters also are in most cases more detailed about the recent past and less so about more remote times. The biographies and the literary works included in a gazetteer will reflect the rise and fall in prominence of leading local

families and the differing attitudes toward them of those supervising compilation, so that in some cases they will be more complete, in others less so.

Also, the individual gazetteer characteristically will include records unique to the particular compilation. Some gazetteers will not have closely followed prescribed norms and regulations, their compilers having interjected their individual points of view, or having incorporated their own political opinions or views of popular sentiment, or having set forth their literary thought or their personal values; in those respects their compilations may possess irreplaceable value.

Because the time at which their blocks were engraved is relatively early, many of the rare gazetteers represent the first compilation of a gazetteer for the locality, or the earliest extant gazetteer, or the first compilation within a particular set (e.g., as for a newly created administrative entity) of gazetteers. From the point of view of textual emendation, and of the history of editions, the primary gazetteers of course are of greater value than the subsequent recompilations.

Errors in the catalogue entries concerning the extant gazetteers are extremely numerous; the correction of such errors and the proper handling of related problems can only proceed from reference to the original works themselves, or from access to them in a different incarnation — as facsimile reprints.

In consideration of all the foregoing, the Library of the Academy of Sciences has consistently approved of all efforts to organize the reprinting of Chinese local gazetteers, and is deeply committed to the view that this noble undertaking must be continued until it has been completed, by cooperative efforts of many places with many angles of vision. For these reasons it also has selected two hundred titles of rare gazetteers and has offered them to the Beijing Bookstore (Pei-ching Shu-tien) for photo-offset reprinting, in the hope that this group of rare works on the verge of extinction can be reincarnated.

This group of reprinted gazetteers will bear the title *Hsi-chien Chung-kuo ti-fang-chih ts'ung-k'an*, totaling two hundred titles, to be bound in fifty volumes (sixteenmo, hardbound, each volume

of about twelve hundred pages); publication will be completed during 1991–1992.

The table of contents appended to Professor Cui's short descriptive statement appears to be in an unedited form not suitable for publication; we will send a copy to anyone who writes to ask for it. Our preliminary analysis of the contents yields the following information:

Of the 200 titles to be included, 53 date from the Ming dynasty and 147 from the Ch'ing. The earliest, a gazetteer of Ta-ming Prefecture in Hopei, dates from 1445; the latest are from the 1840s. Two, neither precisely dated, are manuscript copies (*ch'ao-pen*), one compiled in Ming times and the other in Ch'ing. All of the rest are woodblock printed editions. One, a gazetteer of Fu-ch'ing County in Fukien, together with a continuation (*hsü-lüeh*), altogether eighteen-plus-one *chüan*, compiled by the Monk Ju-i, is a Japanese woodblock print from the Kambun era (1661–1672); all the others appear to be Chinese editions and printings.

The geographical distribution of the 200 items is as follows: Hopei, 15; Shansi, 17; Shensi, 7; Kansu, 5; Shantung, 4; Kiangsu, 14; Chekiang, 22; Anhwei, 18; Kiangsi, 17; Fukien, 18; Honan, 9; Hupei, 4; Hunan, 18; Kwangtung, 19; Kwangsi, 9; Szechwan, 3; Kweichow, 1. Three of the titles are provincial gazetteers: one for Shansi, described as "a later printing from the blocks engraved during the Wan-li reign," the two others being the Kwangtung provincial gazetteer in 72 *chüan* whose blocks were engraved in 1601, and its continuation in 72 *chüan*, no date given here. All the rest are subprefecture and county local gazetteers.

The bibliographic information given in the table of contents appended to Professor Cui's article is of course less than complete. One item on the list that raises interesting questions is the *Wan-shu tsa-chi*, compiled by Shen Pang, its printing blocks dated to 1593. This famed gazetteer of Wan-p'ing Hsien, whose government was located within the walls of Ming Peking, has been much cited in recent years by social, political, and economic historians, and is considered one of the more valuable sources from late Ming times. It was previously published in 1961 in a modern typeset, punctuated edition, by the Beijing Bookstore (Pei-ching Shu-tien, the publisher of this new compilation), and has been reprinted. The preface to that edition says it is based on a photographic copy owned by the Academy of Sciences, the original exemplar being in a famed rare books library in Japan, the Sonkei-

kaku Bunko. That exemplar is not quite complete. The question that naturally arises here is whether another exemplar of that 1593 first (only?) edition has been found in China, or whether the version to be included here is again to be based on the photographic copy of the original work now held in Japan.

We look forward to the appearance of this important new publication of two hundred rare gazetteers in the expectation that it will enable us to solve many problems bearing on all aspects of Chinese studies.

A New Catalogue of Gest Library Holdings

Catalogue of Traditional Chinese Books in the Gest Oriental Library of Princeton University (P'u-lin-ssu-tun ta-hsüeh Ke-ssu-te tung-fang t'u-shu-kuan "chung-wen chiu-chi shu-mu")

COMPILED BY CH'ANG PI-TE, WU CHE-FU, AND MEMBERS OF THE GEST LIBRARY STAFF

Taipei, Taiwan, Commercial Press (Shang-wu yin-shu-kuan), first printing, September 1990. English preface; *Hou-chi* ("Afterword") by Ch'ang Pi-te; catalogue, 680 pages; index of titles and authors, 231 pages.

The first catalogue of rare Chinese books in the Gest collection, compiled by the late Professor Ch'ü Wan-li, was published in 1974 by the Yi-wen Publishing Company in Taipei. (A catalogue of the entire Gest collection, *Title Index to the Catalogue of the Gest Oriental Library*, prepared by Irwin Van Gorder Gillis, was published in Peking in 1941; copies of it are now rare.) Professor Ch'ü's descriptive catalogue of the rare books as defined by traditional criteria has been reprinted as volume thirteen of Professor Ch'ü's collected works, *Ch'ü Wan-li hsien-sheng ch'üan-chi* (Taipei: Linking Press, 1984).

The items included there number 1,026 titles in 30,500 *ts'e* (stitched volumes), of which 24,000 are identified as Ming-dynasty printings. Of the other 6,500 *ts'e*, about half are Sung- and Yüan-dynasty prints and the remainder are exceptionally rare or fine early Ch'ing-dynasty published works and manuscripts.

Traditionally, the term *shan-pen*, meaning fine or rare editions, has been more or less automatically applied to all works printed up to the end of the Ming dynasty (1644). Exceptions were Ming-period printings that were poorly executed, or that circulated in large numbers in Ch'ing and later

times. And it has always been accepted that certain unusually fine Ch'ing printed works, few in number and printed in small quantities, as well as manuscripts of exceptional quality or importance, could also be labeled "*shan-pen*." But such exceptions have been few. Quite recently, the experts on Chinese printing have argued persuasively for establishing new criteria; cataloguing projects underway in China and elsewhere now extend the date for virtually automatic inclusion to the end of the Ch'ien-lung reign of the Ch'ing dynasty (1796). (See Cui Jian-ying, "The Scope of the Term '*Shan-pen,*' the Identification of Woodblock Editions, and the Organization of Catalogues, in Relation to Traditional Chinese Books," *Gest Library Journal* 3:3 [1990], pp. 35–60.)

In addition, exceptionally rare or fine printings of even later date also may be included. There are good reasons for redefining the term "rare books" in this way: the destruction of privately held collections in China in recent decades, restrictions on the export from China of antique objects including old books, and competition in the market for such items as are still available from other sources, have made all old Chinese books in traditional formats increasingly rare. But, beyond the workings of market forces, one must reconsider the significance of the "*shan-pen*" category for old Chinese and other East Asian books. Is it not more reasonable now to assume that fine printings from the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, no less than those from earlier times, are artifacts of cultural value that fully merit special effort to preserve them? Could one not in fact argue that all woodblock editions, and all books printed by using the premodern, East Asian technologies of typography, whether employing wood or cast metal or other forms of movable type, have now become cultural objects of high historical importance? In addition, many of the texts so transmitted to us have not been superseded by new editions incorporating modern textual-critical scholarship, and may never be so superseded.

The first step in preserving such books and making them accessible for scholarly use, antiquarian appreciation, artistic assessment, or whatever, is to identify and catalogue them. With these issues in mind, the curators of the Gest Library decided in the late 1970s that a new catalogue was needed to pick up where the Ch'ü catalogue left off, to identify and catalogue all the remaining works in the traditional formats, as well as those "*shan-pen*" that were overlooked in the earlier cataloguing or that have since been added to the collection. Ch'ang Pi-te, at that time curator of special collec-

tions in the National Palace Museum, Taipei, professor of Chinese bibliography, and a former associate of the late Professor Ch'ü, was the obvious choice to undertake this large project. During the course of the work, as former Gest curator Diane Perushek explains in the English preface, Mr. Ch'ang became the vice-director of the National Palace Museum. The added burdens of his new post required that he invite one of his associates at the National Palace Museum library, Wu Che-fu, to assist him. Mr. Wu is well known for his studies of early printing. Over a period of years the basic tasks were accomplished, and the galley proofs were sent to the Gest where several members of the Gest staff, especially Mrs. Hui-fen Lung, corrected the proofs and compiled the extensive indexes which so greatly enhance its convenience. Now, after more than ten years the new catalogue, referred to here as the *Traditional Chinese Books Catalogue* (*Chiu-chi shu-mu*) to distinguish it from the earlier *Chinese Rare Books Catalogue* (*Shan-pen shu-mu*) has been published, and is available through the Taiwan publisher.

In his "Afterword" Mr. Ch'ang states that this work contains entries on "more than 2,800 separate titles in almost 90,000 *ts'e*." He adds that because of the vast scope of this project, one cannot expect it to be absolutely error free. In particular, it was not possible to examine the content of the many large composite works and collectanea, to verify the characteristics of each separate item, so a determination of the edition was made, and then the existing library records were incorporated as they are.

What one misses in this otherwise valuable catalogue is a statement of the general principles (*fan-li*) followed in compiling the work. We note that the word "*shan*" indicating "fine and or rare" has been added in the descriptive information in 232 cases. In 102 of those instances the work in question is identified as a Ming-dynasty printing; of the remaining 130, 30 are identified as from the Shun-chih reign (1644–1661) or as "early Ch'ing," and about 60 are dated to the K'ang-hsi (1662–1722) and later reigns. Some 30 works identified as Ming printings are nonetheless denied the "*shan*" designation. Moreover, the reasons for granting it to the 130 post-Ming titles are not made explicit. In some cases the compiler has noted, in discussing an early Ch'ing publication, that it displays "engraving and printing of exceptionally fine quality," yet that work is not designated "*shan*." To cite an example, the Gest is noted for its exceptionally strong holdings of fine palace editions of Ch'ing works on government institutions, yet under that classification (*cheng-shu*), we find roughly 150 entries (pp. 206–236), many

of which are K'ang-hsi or earlier, among which only 3 are granted the "*shan*" designation. One is a late Ming manuscript; the other 2 are manuscripts from the late nineteenth century. In another section, that on "Buddhist writings," the word "*shan*" appears on 70 out of 133 of the catalogue entries. That is the highest percentage of items labeled "*shan*" in any of the subject classifications. Of the 70 items, 46 are dated to the Ming dynasty, 15 to the Shun-chih reign or to "early Ch'ing," and the remainder mostly to the K'ang-hsi and Ch'ien-lung reigns, yet 3 items dated to the Ming dynasty have been denied the "*shan*" designation.

Without explanation, these decisions appear to be arbitrary and questionable. That is not to suggest that they are capricious. Nonetheless, the user truly needs a clear statement of principles governing such decisions; without it, we are forced to infer what those may be. However obvious they may be in some library circles, a measure of uncertainty nonetheless remains in the minds of most catalogue users.

What does the new *Traditional Chinese Books Catalogue* accomplish in describing the current status of the Gest collections? It obviously is a great step forward. Yet it is to be seen as a supplement to the Ch'ü *Chinese Rare Books Catalogue*; it covers principally the remainder of the original Gest collections and other holdings as those existed about 1970. It does not include rare books and other acquisitions made in the 1970s and since. Some of those acquisitions are significant. (See Chu Hung-lam, "The Colby Collection of Chinese Rare Books," *Gest Library Journal* 1:1 [1986], pp. 7–19. In addition to the Colby Collection, the library in the 1970s and 1980s acquired more than two hundred other items that could merit the designation "rare book." For a description of one of those, see F. W. Mote, "The Ch'o Keng Lu: A Fourteenth-Century Miscellany," *Princeton University Library Chronicle* 48:3 [1987], pp. 213–224.)

Thus a third catalogue of the Gest Collections of rare East Asian books must be contemplated, this time to include the significant holdings in Japanese, Korean, Manchu, Tibetan, and Mongolian (and even a few fragments in Hsi-hsia and other scripts), as well as the recently added older Chinese items. Until that can be accomplished, however, we all must take pleasure in having the new *Traditional Chinese Books Catalogue*. There is much here to inform, to intrigue, and to puzzle us, and to make our use of Chinese traditional books and manuscripts simpler and more pleasurable.

F. W. Mote

Important New Publications on the History of Chinese Settlement in Southeast Asia

It has come to our attention that scholarly work carried out in recent years in Southeast Asia by the eminent scholar Wolfgang Franke, professor emeritus, Hamburg University, is appearing from presses in Southeast Asia whose publications do not become widely known in European, American, and other academic circles. In view of this fact, as well as their high importance for scholarship, the *Gest Library Journal* would like to call attention to them here. They include a volume of Professor Franke's recent writings:

Sino-Malaysiana: Selected Papers on Ming and Qing History and on the Overseas Chinese in Southeast Asia, 1942–1988

BY WOLFGANG FRANKE

Singapore: South Seas Society, 1989, pp. xii, 616. To be ordered from University of Malaya Co-operative Bookshop, Ltd., Bangunan Perpustakaan, Peti Surat 1127, Jalan Pantai Baru, 59700 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. Telex: UNMAL MA 39845. U.S. $45.00; hardcover, U.S. $55.00. Or: Joint Publishing Company (Hong Kong Branch), Chung Shang Building, 9 Queen Victoria Street, Hong Kong. Or: Universal Book Company, 17, Gilman's Bazaar, P.O. Box 2641, Hong Kong.

There are also three series of on-going publications of materials collected by Professor Franke and his associates in Malaysia, Indonesia, and Thailand. These are illustrated and indexed, and contain historical background information as well as texts of epigraphic remains. They are:

Chinese Epigraphic Materials in Malaysia

COLLECTED, ANNOTATED, AND EDITED BY WOLFGANG FRANKE AND CHEN TIEH FAN

3 vols. Kuala Lumpur: University of Malaya Press, 1982, 1985, 1987, pp. xiv, 1510. To be ordered from University of Malaya Co-operative Bookshop, address as above. Each volume, Malaysian $66.50 (postage extra).

Chinese Epigraphic Materials in Indonesia

COLLECTED, ANNOTATED, AND EDITED BY WOLFGANG FRANKE, IN COLLABORATION WITH CLAUDINE SALMON AND ANTHONY SUI

Singapore: South Seas Society, vol. 1: Sumatra, pp. xviii, 575; vol. 2: Java, ed. Claudine Salmon, forthcoming; vol. 3: Outer Islands, in preparation. To be ordered from Joint Publishing Company (Hong Kong), or Universal Book Company, Hong Kong; addresses as above. Or, may be ordered from South Seas Society, P.O. Box 709, Singapore 9014, Singapore.

Chinese Epigraphic Materials in Thailand
COLLECTED, ANNOTATED, AND EDITED BY WOLFGANG FRANKE
In preparation. To be published in Bangkok.

THE CONTRIBUTORS

Nancy E. Chapman received her M.A. and PH.D. degrees in the Department of East Asian Studies at Princeton; her dissertation was entitled "Zhou Zuoren and Japan." She is currently collaborating with Dr. King-fai Tam on a translation of selected Chinese essays of the *hsiao-p'in wen* genre. Dr. Chapman is a program officer at the Rockefeller Brothers Fund in New York City, and also serves as visiting lecturer in the Department of History at Trinity College in Hartford, Connecticut.

Zhen-ping Wang received his doctorate from the Department of East Asian Studies, Princeton University, in 1989. He is the editor of the *Gest Library Journal.*

De-min Tao is a specialist in Japanese intellectual history of the Tokugawa period. In 1985, Dr. Tao received his master's degree from Fudan University, China, by defending a thesis on the relations between Japan and Great Britain during the late nineteenth century. He then went to Japan to pursue studies at Osaka University, where he earned his doctorate in the spring of 1991. From September 1990 to August 1991, Dr. Tao was a visiting fellow in the Department of East Asian Studies, Princeton University. Since September 1991 he has been a research fellow in the Department of East Asian Languages and Civilizations, Harvard University. He is the author of more than twenty articles in Chinese and Japanese.

Matsuura Akira is professor at the Division of Humanities, Kansai University, in Osaka, Japan. One of the leading younger historians in Japan, Professor Matsuura has specialized in the trading relations between China and Japan during the Ming and Ch'ing periods and has published over sixty articles. His detailed studies of Japanese primary sources dealing with Chinese merchants' activities in Japan are well known to scholars of Sino-Japanese economic relations. His research is also concerned with the formation and the development of Chinese commercial capital, especially in the areas

of Chekiang, Fukien, and Shansi. Recently, the focus of his study has been on the shipping business along the Chinese coasts. In 1987, he was rewarded by the Society of Oriental Studies, Japan, for his research on the maritime transportation between Shantung and Liaoning during the Ch'ing dynasty.

Professor Matsuura is a member of the Advisory Board of the *Gest Library Journal*. For this issue of the journal, he has contributed an article about an affluent business family in Shanghai during the late Ch'ing times and its collection of traditional Chinese books. A case study of the links between the new forms of commercial wealth and the old elite cultural values in early modern China, the article reveals once again the continuing importance of rare book collection among the members of a changing elite sector of Chinese society, a phenomenon that has persisted into recent times.

Wang Zeng-yu, the author of more than sixty articles, three major books, and five collaborative works, is one of the leading Sung scholars in China. Born in Shanghai in 1939, Professor Wang was educated in the History Department, Beijing University, from 1957 to 1962. After graduation, he joined the Institute of History, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. He is now a research fellow at the institute and professor of Chinese history in the graduate college, which is affiliated with the academy. Professor Wang's research covers a wide spectrum of topics concerning the history of the Northern and Southern Sung dynasties: the political institutions, the economic organizations, the social structure, and the cultural legacy. His research into Sung history has also led him to the study of two important neighbors of the Sung court, the Khitan and the Jürchen empires. Professor Wang is known to the scholarly world particularly for his works on Sung military history, *A Tentative Study of the Sung Military System* and *A Biography of Yüeh Fei*.

Acknowledgments

The editor wishes to extend his thanks to the following people for their valuable support and help to the journal. Wang Zeng-yu, professor of Chinese history of the Institute of History, Chinese Academy of Social Sci-

ences, Peking, not only contributed an article that appears in this issue, but also has been active in soliciting articles for our journal from Chinese scholars in Peking.

Ikeda On, professor and director of the Institute of Oriental Culture, Tokyo University, Japan, kindly granted the editor's request for a photograph of a Chinese rare book preserved in his institute, and permitted the journal to use this photograph as an illustration for an article that will appear in a future issue.

When volume 4, number one, of the *Gest Library Journal* was being prepared, some of the photographs for the illustrations were damaged and some totally destroyed en route to the printer. Zhou Jianyu, a doctoral candidate in the Department of East Asian Studies at Princeton University, took the trouble to locate the negatives of these pictures and send them to our photographer to have new prints made. Thanks to his help, publication of the journal was not delayed.

Although not a member of the Advisory Board of the *Gest Library Journal*, Wang Liqi, father of the editor, has been an enthusiastic supporter of the journal. He has contributed two articles to it, one of which was published in the spring issue of 1991. As a matter of fact, most of our Chinese contributors learned of the journal from Professor Wang, and wrote for the journal at his encouragement.