

<<胡适英文口述自传>>

图书基本信息

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### 内容概要

《胡适英文口述自传》主要包括：John Dewey and Pragmatism、The Pragmatic Theory of Thinking、Development of Methodology、Thinking of a Language Reform in China、Some Accidents that Led to a Revolution、A Lonely Literary Experimental Work and a Revolutionary Manifesto等。

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### 作者简介

胡适(1891 - 1962), 安徽绩溪人, 因提倡文学革命、思想革命而成为新文化运动的领袖之一。兴趣广泛, 著述宏富, 在文学、哲学、史学等诸多领域都有开创性的贡献。

历任北京大学文学院院长、中国驻美国大使、北京大学校长、“中央研究院”院长等职。

唐德刚(1920 - 2009), 安徽合肥人, 美国哥伦比亚大学博士, 历史学家、传记文学家。

著有《李宗仁回忆录》、《胡适口述自传》、《顾维钧回忆录》、《胡适杂忆》、《袁氏当国》等, 对口述历史的发展有很大贡献。

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## 章节摘录

版权页： In those years of rebuilding after the Taiping Rebellion, my father remarried and had three sons and three daughters; but his second wife, weakened by so many childbirths ( two of which were twins ) , died in 1878. My father then decided not to remarry, in order to give himself less of a family burden and a greater measure of freedom of movement. So he remained unmarried for more than eleven years. In the meantime, my father had developed a strong interest in the study of Chinese geography, especially in the geography of the Chinese frontiers, an interest which had originated during those years when he was a student at the Lung-men Academy in Shanghai. He continued this study largely because of the eventful changes of his time—the important and rapidly changing international situation in the Far East. My father recorded that he was greatly shocked by the fact that the officialdom and even the intelligentsia were quite ignorant of the geography of the world, the geography of the Chinese frontiers, and in particular the geography of the three northeastern provinces now called Manchuria. So he was determined to make it his own life work to study the geographical frontiers of the country. After devoting a few more years to the ordering of the troublesome domestic affairs of his large family, my father decided to flee the limited atmosphere of the clan and the local community, and to go to Peking seeking his own future in a wider world. In 1881, at the age of forty, he borrowed 100 silver dollars from a merchant cousin and sailed from Shanghai to Tientsin whence to Peking. From Peking, armed only with two letters of introduction, he travelled forty-two days into Manchuria and arrived at Ning-ku-t'a, the headquarters of the Imperial Commissioner, Wu Ta-ch'eng, who was a great scholar by his own right, an archeologist and a statesman. My father told Commissioner Wu that he had not come to seek office or employment. He wanted only his permission and a passport to travel throughout Manchuria and to study the geography of the frontiers. Wu Ta-ch'eng was greatly impressed by my father, whom he took with him on his travels and official missions, especially on those occasions when he met the Russian commissar for the resettlement of the international boundary in 1882. In the same year Wu Ta-ch'eng officially appointed him a member of his Secretariat. Shortly thereafter, Commissioner Wu, without the knowledge of my father, sent to the throne a special memorial recommending my father, Hu Ch'uan, to the government as a man with unique qualifications for important service to the State. That recommendation was a great surprise to my father, who became greatly attached to Wu Ta-ch'eng, and was to assist him in many of his important missions in the years to come.

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