

Category 19 – Introductions to Catholicism, Judaisms, Eastern Orthodoxy, Nestorianism, etc.

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5. 作者简介：朱越利，1944 年生，汉族，河北省定州市人。1966 年毕业于中央民族学院少数民族语言文学系，1981 年毕业于中国社会科学院研究生院宗教研究系，获哲学硕士学位。现为中国道教文化研究所研究员、中国道教学院教授。主要著作有：《道经总论》、《道教要籍概论》、《道教答问》、《道藏提要》（合著）、《道教》（合译著）等。

6. 内容提要：本书为“宗教文化丛书”之一。本书主编在“序”中写道：全面了解今日中国大陆宗教的状况，不仅有助于总结历史，把握现在，也有助于预见未来；不仅有助于熟悉我们今天生活于其中的社会，也有助于开阔视野，增长见闻。无论对宗教领袖、宗教工作者，还是对宗教学者，无论对宗教信徒，还是对不信宗教的各界人士，都有益处。

学术应当重视对现实的研究，但至今还没有一部学术著作忠实地记录中国大陆五大宗教近十几年的历程和新貌。各方面人士一再呼吁这样一部填补学术研究空白的著作早日问世。

我们感到责无旁贷。正是怀着这种强烈的社会和历史责任感，我们编写了这部书，奉献给对今日中国宗教感兴趣的各方面现代读者和后人，略尽菲薄之力。

本书以全面介绍大陆佛教、道教、伊斯兰教、天主教和基督教等五大宗教的现状为主。

基督教（Christianity）一词在我国有广义和狭义之别。广义的基督教一词为公教、新教与东正教三大派别和其他一些较小派别的统称，是指作为世界三大宗教之一的基督教。狭义的基督教一词则专指作为三大派别之一的新教（亦称更正教、抗罗宗、耶稣教）。公教（亦称天主教、罗马公教、加特力教）在我国一般称天主教。本书所说中国五大宗教，其中的天主教即指公教，基督教即指新教。

本书用较大篇幅介绍政府在宗教问题上所遵循的基本观点、现行宗教政策和宗教工作机构，因为它们直接关系到宗教的现状。

现状是对历史的继承与发展。通古而知今。为了帮助读者历史地了解现状，本书以适当篇幅介绍中国宗教的历史，特别是近现代史。

本书共计 18 章：第 1 章讲宗教学理论；第 2 章讲宗教政策；第 3 章讲建国以来的宗教工作；第 4 章讲宗教团体；第 5 章讲宗教界代表人物小传；第 6 章讲宗教文化工作；第 7 章讲宗教学者；第 8 章讲宗教活动场所；第 9 章讲五大宗教之基本信仰；第 10 章讲五大宗教之经典；第 11 章讲五大宗教之历史；第 12 章讲五大宗教之派别；第 13 章讲五大宗教之教职和教团；第 14 章讲五大宗教之礼仪和节日；第 15 章讲少数民族宗教；第 16 章讲

台湾省和香港、澳门地区的宗教；第 17 章讲国外宗教；第 18 章讲国际宗教组织。

1. Chinese Religions Today 今日中國宗教

2. Editor: Zhu Yueli

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5. About the Author: Zhu Yueli, born in Hebei in 1944, Chinese, graduated from the Department of Minority Languages and Literatures of the Central Academy of National Minorities, and graduated from the Department of Religious Studies of the Graduate School of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences in 1981 with a Ph.D. He is now Researcher in the Institute of Daoist Studies in China and Profession in the Chinese Taoist Association. His main works include *A General Introduction to the Daoist Scriptures*, *A Brief Introduction to the Daoist Classic Texts*, *Questions and Answers on Daoism*, *Selections from the Daoist Scriptures* (composed with others), *Daoism* (translated with others), etc.

6. Summary: This book belongs to the “Religious Culture Series”. The Editor writes in the Preface that a full understanding of the religious situations of China today is helpful not only for summarising history and grasping the present, but also for forecasting the future. It is help not only for familiarising ourselves with the society in which we live, but also for widening our horizons and enriching our experience. It is beneficial not only for religious leaders and religious workers, but also for religious scholars, and not only for religious followers, but also for people even with no religious belief. The academia should pay attention to the studies of the reality. But, till now, there has not been an academic work which faithfully records the history and recent situations of the five main religions in China for a period over ten years in the past. Thus, this work is a work much longed for, and it fills up the gap in academic studies. Owing to a strong sense of social and historical responsibility, the publisher and the author hold themselves to be responsible for the task of coming up with this work, contribute their own efforts, and dedicate this book to all modern readers who are interested in all respects of religions in China.

This book would mainly introduce from all aspects the five main religions in China, namely Buddhism, Daoism, Islam, Catholicism and Protestantism. The word “Christianity” is used in a broad sense and a narrow sense. Christianity in the broad sense means the whole set of denominations of Catholicism, Protestantism, and the Eastern Orthodoxy, and other smaller sects, and it refers to Christianity as one of the three main religions in the world. Christianity in the narrow sense refers to Protestantism in particular. This book regards Catholicism and Protestantism as two religions, since this is the way by which the Chinese people understand them.

This book introduces in greater details the basic views, current policies of the Chinese government in matters concerning religions, as well as religious organisations in China, since they are directly related to the current situations of religions in China.

Current situations are the succession and development of history. When one understands the past, one knows the present. In order that the reader would historically understand the current situation, this book would introduce the history, and especially the modern history, of religions in China with appropriate amount of details.

This book comprises 18 chapters. Chap 1 is about Theories in Religious Studies. Chap 2 is about Religious Policies. Chap 3 is about Religious Works after 1949. Chap 4 is about Religious Groups. Chap 5 is about Short Histories of Representatives of Religions. Chap 6 is about Religious-Cultural Works. Chap 7 is about Religious Scholars. Chap 8 is about Places of Religious Activities. Chap 9 is about the Basic Beliefs of the Five Main Religions. Chap 10 is about the Classics of the Five Main Religions. Chap 11 is about the History of the Five Main Religions. Chap 12 is about the Denominations of the Five Main Religions. Chap 13 is about the Religious Clergies and Bodies of the Five Main Religions. Chap 14 is about Liturgies and Festivals of the Five Main Religions. Chap 15 is about the Religions of Ethnic Minorities. Chap 16 is about the Religions in Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macau. Chap 17 is about Overseas Religions. Chap 18 is about International Religious Organisations.