

## BOOK REVIEWS

Ju, William C. *A Union List of Chinese Periodicals in Universities and Colleges in Taiwan*. San Francisco, Chinese Materials Center, 1975. 580 p.

Periodicals are whimsical and fickle creatures, hard to control bibliographically, yet they are becoming increasingly important in the world of published scholarship. This applies of course also to Chinese periodicals and we must therefore be most grateful to anyone presenting us with new bibliographic tools in this field, such as this new union list. In the recent past, union lists of Chinese periodicals have appeared for various regions, for example for the United States<sup>1</sup>, Australia<sup>2</sup>, France<sup>3</sup>, Great Britain<sup>4</sup>, Hongkong<sup>5</sup>, Japan<sup>6</sup>, and a remarkable new one for Europe as a whole<sup>7</sup>.

Ju's commendable effort, we are happy to learn from his preface, was helped by "economic and spiritual support" from the American Council of Learned Societies and the University of Rochester (where Ju had been Far Eastern librarian before assuming the position of Director of the National Central Library in Taipei, Taiwan) and the trust of these institutions was indeed not misplaced. Anyone, and particularly those who have engaged in similar undertakings, will appreciate the skill and patient work that Ju, his assistants and correspondents at the 104 institutions of higher learning, whose holdings are recorded, must have put into this compilation. Ju's is not the first listing of Taiwan periodicals. To my knowledge there have been three predecessors, of sorts, namely:

- (A) Robert L. Irick, ed.: *An Annotated Guide to Taiwan Periodical Literature*. Rev. & enl. by K. M. Ho. Taipei, 1972, 174 p., 1070 listings.

- (B) Pao Tsu-p'eng, ed.-in-chief, Chang Chin-lang and Cheng Heng-hsiung, eds.: *Chung-hua min-kuo ch'u-p'an ch'i-k'an chih-nan* (Guide to Chinese Periodicals) Taipei, 1969. 295 p., 959 listings.
- (C) Cheng Heng-hsiung: *Ch'üan-kuo tsa-chih chih-nan* (Guide to Chinese Periodicals) Taipei, 1972. 160 p., 1,189 listings.

They must have been, or might have been, helpful precedents for the present compilation. Some similarities in Ju's annotations, comparing them with Irick's and Pao's, indicate that Ju has indeed benefited from the work of his predecessors<sup>8</sup>. One could have therefore expected a reference in Ju's preface to these earlier periodicals bibliographies.

The preface is also misleading if it seems to claim a total of 2,487 items because a goodly number of the items are merely cross-reference entries which are numbered twice, e. g. eight items out of nine on page 365 alone.

On leafing through the 479 pages, one is struck by the almost total absence of material dating from before 1945.<sup>9</sup> We cannot concur with Croizier's remark in the foreword that "there are some quite rare earlier journals from the mainland revealed in this union list," or have they escaped this reviewer's attention? Undoubtedly, however, Ju's compilation reveals, as Croizier points out, "the abundance of periodical material published in Taiwan since 1949." It is therefore in fact a valuable up-dating of, and a valuable location guide, to anything contained in the earlier lists.

Without an on the spot check it is of course difficult to judge from afar to what extent this new list is as exhaustive and complete as its title gives to understand. The compilers themselves, I suppose, must have relied on the reports of their correspondents at the various institutions. The absence of so many of the older periodicals, which one is accustomed to see in American Asiatic libraries, might lead one to doubt, or at least question this point. From the viewpoint of an overseas visitor to Taiwan, the completeness of this Taiwan union list

could have been immeasurably enhanced if it had been possible to include the holdings of the Academia Sinica as well.<sup>10</sup> However, let us be grateful for the list as it is. Its general arrangement is clear, it is well indexed, comparatively free from printing errors,<sup>11</sup> certainly a work one would not want to miss, indeed cannot afford to miss, as a librarian and as a scholar in China studies.

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### References

1. Union card file of Oriental vernacular serials (Chinese) at the Library of Congress, available on microfilm.
2. Chinese periodicals in the libraries of the Australian National University, the University of Sydney, and the University of Melbourne. Canberra, 1973.
3. Périodiques en langue chinoise de la Bibliothèque Nationale, par Marie-Rose Séguy. Paris, 1972.
4. Chinese periodicals in British libraries, published by the Trustees of the British Museum. London, 1965, 1969 and 1972.
5. An annotated guide to current Chinese periodicals in Hongkong, comp. by Paul P. W. Cheng. Taipei, 1973.
6. Kokuritsu Kokkai Toshokan Wa-zasshi mokuroku ko. Tokyo, 1969.
7. A bibliography of Chinese newspapers and periodicals in European libraries. Cambridge (England), 1975.
8. See, for instance, annotations to *Ta-t'ung hsueh-pao*, *Chung-kuo lao-kung, Jen chien shih*, *Hsin Chung-kuo p'ing-lun*, to name a few examples.
9. In comparison, the National Central Library shows a substantial number of periodicals for the period "end of Ch'ing to 1949" in its *Kuo-li Chung-yang t'u-shu-kuan T'ai-wan fen kuan kuan ts'ang ch'i-k'an pao-chih mu-lu*. Taipei, May 1975. 80 p., listing 889 periodicals and 76 newspapers.
10. Some, in the social sciences field, are listed in *Chung-hua min-kuo T'ai-wan ch'u kun ts'ang Chung wen jen-wen she-hui k'o-hsueh ch'i-k'an lien-ho mu-lu*, National Central Library, 1970.
11. A few that have come to my notice: the institution in No. 71 is Li-ming, not Niming; entry No. 0035, 5th character, should be "che" or "chai" but certainly not "chi;" in entry No. 0853 the "training" should be "training;" in entry No. 1265, the 15th character should be "yin" and not "yen". Entry No. 2448 refers to "Kuo li i shu chuan k'o hsueh hsiao," but should refer to "Kuo-li T'ai-wan i shu . . .".

Chung-kuo ch'u pan kung ssu (China Publishing Co.).  
*Chung-hua min kuo ch'u pan nien chien: Publication Yearbook, 1976. Including Catalogs of Books and Records.* Taipei, 1976.  
373 p.

There have been a number of so-called trade bibliographies or book trade catalogs published recently in Taiwan, but the latest version is *Chung-hua min kuo ch'u pan nien chien* (Publications yearbook, 1976), which is the subject of this review. For purposes of comparison, let us first describe briefly the earlier catalogs:

1) *Chung-hua min kuo t'u shu tsung mu lu* (General catalog of books published in the Republic of China, 1974). Published by the Government Information Office, ROC, this volume contains 663 pages of a listing of about 30,000 books published in Taiwan, arranged by subject, with books in each subject category grouped according to publisher. There is a 33-page appendix of a list of about 250 publishers. (Reviewed by Professor Tze-chung Li in *Journal of Library and Information Science* Vol. 1, No. 2, October 1975.)

2) *Chung-hua min kuo liu shih ssu nien ch'uan kuo t'u shu tsung mu lu* (1975 General catalog of books published in the Republic of China). Compiled and published by Hung Jui-tuan. Sequel to the 1969 edition. Contains 769 pages of about 35,000 entries, arranged according to subject, also with an appendix of 10 pages listing about 250 publishers.

3) *1975 Chung-hua min kuo ch'u pan nien chien* (1975 Publishing yearbook of the Republic of China). Compiled by Wang Kuo-hua. Contains 523 pages, with only 148 pages devoted to a list of about 4,000 entries of books published in Taiwan in 1974, arranged according to subject. The other parts of this book contain about 25 feature items consisting of articles, lists, chronologies, statistics, and other information regarding the

publications industry in Taiwan.

The book under review, like the latter publication (no. 3 above), must be considered less of a trade catalog than an almanac or handbook of the Taiwan publishing industry. Of its 373 pages, there 228 pages devoted to information about the publication enterprise, and only 120 pages which contain a list of about 6,000 books published in Taiwan in 1975. These are arranged by subject, and a slight improvement is that under each subject category, the titles of the books are according to stroke number of the initial character, making it more convenient to consult for the user. A separate section under the title "Catalog of Phonograph Records, 1975" contains about 25 pages with a list of about 750 records. The information on the publishing industry in Taiwan includes articles on the development and current status of newspapers, news agencies, books, and phonograph records. Also included are a chronology of the publishing industry, organizations and documents of the industry, publications laws and regulations, and a list with addresses of about 1,000 publishers of books and about 100 producers of phonograph records in Taiwan.

Generally speaking, for the acquisitions librarian, and even for the casual buyer, such trade lists as the above are inadequate in that they contain only author, title, price, and publisher information, and not other essential bibliographic data such as date of publication, pagination, edition, or reprint, and analytical entries of series. For efficient acquisitions purposes, it is doubtless necessary to consult such additional reference tools as the National Central Library's *Chung-hua min kuo ch'u pan t'u shu mu lu* (Chinese national bibliography; or The Monthly list of Chinese books), a monthly publication since 1970 with annual cumulation. Also the *hui pien* (cumulations) of this publication, which have been issued periodically: first in 1964, then in 1970, and now most recently in 1975, the latter containing a list of over 90,000 publications (mostly published in Taiwan) deposited at the National Central Library between 1968 and 1974. The cumulations are arranged by subject, but have separate

volumes for author and title indexes, making them very convenient to consult. They contain reproductions of printed catalog cards which provide full bibliographic information, which however presumably take considerable time to prepare. Thus there is the obvious drawback of a time lag. In order to obtain the quickest information about the most recent publications at the earliest possible time, it is therefore still necessary to rely on such book trade catalogs as the *Chung-hua min kuo ch'u pan nien chien* (Publications yearbook, 1976).

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Fang, Josephine Riss and Alice H. Songe. *International Guide to Library, Archival, and Information Science Associations*. New York & London: R. R. Bowker Company, 1976. 354p.

This work is a revision of the preliminary edition by the same authors, issued as *Handbook of National and International Library Associations* (Chicago: American Library Association, 1973). Coverage has grown from 319 entries to 361 in the current edition.

Organizations are listed under country except for international associations which are in a single alphabetical sequence. Entries are under the official names of the organizations (in original language for Roman alphabets; in English for non-Roman). Information provided includes address, officers and their terms, size of staff, official languages, interests, date of establishments, aims, structure, budget and source of funds, number of members and conditions of membership, meetings, publications, and a bibliography of writings about the organization.

Aside from the main register of associations, there is a

list of about 250 acronyms and initialisms of organizations, a list of 256 journals, a list of presidents or other chief officers, and a subject index.

It seems that the compilation is fairly complete, within the scope of the stated criteria: "non-profit associations related to librarianship, documentation, and information science, archives... [except for] associations covering only certain districts, provinces, or regions within a nation..." (p. xi). One curious omission is the Library Association of China (Taiwan). Addresses and names of officers appear to be up-to-date, and in general the information array is accurate. Perhaps the bibliographies of writings about the organizations are less reliable (e. g. the principal history of the Music Library Association is not cited), but the titles given do form a good starting point for those who wish to find out more about an organization.

Treatment of divisions within the American Library Association is inconsistent: divisions with names that sound like independent entities are given separate entries (e. g. Public Library Association), while these that have "division" in their names are not entered. Certain working groups of the Verein Deutscher Bibliothekare (Federal Republic of Germany) are also entered as separate entities. As this work is revised for a later edition the authors might well reconsider their approach to subsidiary units within larger associations. It would be useful to have such subsidiaries listed under the parent organization (these are given for ALA, but not for Special Libraries Association and other groups with "chapters").

But with these minor points aside, the authors are deserving of strong commendation for assembling a large corpus of data and setting it forth in a clear, convenient format.

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Vose, Clement E. *A Guide to Library Sources in Political Science: American Government*. Washington, D. C.: American Pol. Sci. Association, 1975, 135p.

這本最新的研究美國政府與政治的參考工具專書，乃美國政治學會印行的參考工具書專輯的第一冊，由該會委託 Wesleyan 大學政治學教授 C. E. Vose 先生編著，是一本由政治學者編著的政治學參考工具專書。

本書計分三部分。第一部分論列研究美國聯邦政府的參考工具書刊，包括政府出版品，憲法，國會，行政部門，及聯邦法院，列舉雖尚稱詳盡，但却不若 John Brown Mason, *Official Publications: U. S. Government, United Nations, International Organizations, and Statistical Sources* (Santa Barbara, Calif.: ABC-Clio Press, 1971) 一書詳細。

第二部分論列一般參考工具書籍，計有年鑑，人物誌，政治辭典，及百科全書。而以政治學辭典部分最為精闢，此一部份乃取材自 Vose 本人在一九七四年十二月號美國政治學評論發表的「政治學辭典述評」一文。

第三部分論述政治學者如何利用圖書館及各種資料案卷 (files, archives and manuscripts)，對於期刊及報紙之論列特別詳盡，而於最近幾年出現的政治學參考目錄及索引，例如一九六九年三月創刊的 *ABC Pol. Sci. (Advance Bibliography of Contents: Political Science and Government)*，及一九七四年六月始刊行之社會科學索引 *Social Science Index*，皆包羅無遺。對於微影 (microforms) 書評及館際互借 (interlibrary loan) 亦作簡要之述評。Vose 對於美國國家檔案及總統私人圖書館收藏之第一手原始資料的概況作空前底論述，此為以往政治學參考工具專書所獨缺者，至可珍貴。

如上所述，本書的編著者，取向於制度研究，而忽略了研究美國政治行為或動態政治的參考資料，例如政黨，利益團體，選舉及投票行為等等。在這一方面，本書不若 Clifton Brock, *The Literature of Political Science: A Guide for Students, Librarians and Teachers* (New York: R. R. Bowker Co., 1969) 及 Robert B. Harmon, *Political Science: A Bibliographical Guide to the Literature* (Metuchen N. J.: Scarecrow Press, 1965) 及其續編兩書。

此外，本書未論列美國州與地方政府及公共行政部分，似為一大缺失。有關此兩部分的參考工具書，除上述 Brock 及 Harmon (supplements 1968 and 1972)



編著的兩書外，尚有下列最近出版的三本專書：

Frederich L. Holler, *The Information Sources of Political Science*  
Santa Barbara, Calif.: ABC-Blio, 1971.

Anthony E. Singson, *Guide to Library Research in Public Administration*  
New York: Center for Productive Public Management, John Jay College of  
Criminal Justice, 1976.

Howard E. McCurdy, *Public Administration: An Annotated Bibliography*  
Washington, D. C.: College of Public Affairs, American University, 1972.

如上所述，則完善的大學或研究圖書館應購備上列政治學參考工具專書，因為它們各有所長，相輔為用。筆者尤盼望中央研究院美國研究中心能在不久的未來，用中文編輯一本完善的研究美國政治的參考工具專書，以補救國內中文參考工具專書的缺乏，並起領導作用，增進國內圖書館界之參考服務，則對科學的發展與生根，必有莫大的貢獻。

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