Publications

Chi Wang

Lena Lee Yang

Jack Jacoby

Richard C. Howard

Huadong Pan

See next page for additional authors

Follow this and additional works at: https://scholarsarchive.byu.edu/jeal

BYU ScholarsArchive Citation

Available at: https://scholarsarchive.byu.edu/jeal/vol1981/iss65/10
Publications

Authors

This article is available in Journal of East Asian Libraries: https://scholarsarchive.byu.edu/jeal/vol1981/iss65/10
INCREASES IN PERIODICAL, NEWSPAPER PUBLISHING REPORTED IN CHINA

Various reports have indicated an apparent marked increase in the publication of periodicals and newspapers recently in the People's Republic of China. There are differences, however, in the availability of these publications to U.S. or other libraries.

One such report, the 1981 Baokan mulu [1981 Catalog of Periodicals and Newspapers], published by the Beijing Municipality Post Office, lists specific titles of Chinese periodicals and newspapers available on subscription with the Beijing Post Office for distribution to the general public. The 1,102 items in the list fall into the subject categories of the natural sciences (132 titles), technology (97), agriculture (46), geography (17), social sciences and the humanities (581), and medicine (82) and include Chinese translations (75) and newspapers (72).

On the other hand, the Guoji Shudian [China Publications Center] has issued a List of Newspapers and Magazines in Chinese (1981), which is attached to a letter dated November 1980 stating that the list contains about 500 titles which that organization is now exporting. This is about one-half the number of those distributed for domestic consumption.

According to an article by Jiang Naiwu in Tushu-guanxue tongxun [Bulletin of the China Society of Library Science] (No.2, 1980, Pp.67-71) entitled "Some Problems Relating to Standardization of Cataloging for Chinese Periodicals," the number of periodicals publicly distributed reached 1,687 in 1980. If this is a correct figure, then there are about 585 titles that are not generally available domestically, even through subscription with the Beijing Post Office. Furthermore, the article states that there are as many as 4,551 titles of periodicals listed as being publicly distributed and domestically exchanged in the Zhongwen keji qikan lianhe mulu [Union Catalog of Chinese Scientific and Technological Periodicals] (1979). The author has also observed that if periodicals on philosophy and the social sciences are added, the total number would amount to between 7,000 and 8,000 items.

Whatever the actual number of titles may be, it is evident that there has been a huge increase in the publication of periodicals and newspapers in the People's Republic of China in recent years. The source materials and lists described here are all available in the Library's Chinese and Korean Section for the ready reference of interested librarians and readers.

(Chi Wang, in LC Information Bulletin, February 20, 1981)
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA EXPANDS SALE OF BOOKS, PERIODICALS ABROAD

[Text] Beijing, 17 Feb (XINHUA)—Chinese books and Chinese periodicals now are being sold in 171 foreign countries and regions, the GUANGMING DAILY reports today. Sole agents of Chinese publications abroad, Guoji Shudian (China Publications Center) is distributing 14 journals in foreign languages, more than 400 Chinese newspapers and periodicals, and thousands of books in more than 30 languages. English translations of classics "A Dream of Red Mansions" and "The Scholars" and such famous works as "Short Stories by Lu Xun" and "The Song of Youth" are best sellers on international book markets. Other popular publications include "Essential Chinese," "Chinese Reader," books on China's landscape and children's readings. To promote sales, Guoji Shudian last year was represented at several international book fairs including exhibits in Cairo, Frankfurt, Buenos Aires and elsewhere. Guoji Shudian has established business relations with 800 book dealers and publishers abroad. Founded in 1949, Guoji Shudian has distributed in foreign countries a total of 170 million copies of books covering a wide range of subjects, and 460 million copies of newspapers and periodicals.

(From FBIS International Affairs, February 19, 1981. Contributed by Tao-tai Hsia)

B. Individual items and collections


This annotated bibliography provides a useful guide to publications on the subject of China's cities and city planning. Items included in the bibliography are limited to publications in the English language that are generally available in American libraries. Most of the entries are of publications that have come out in the last two decades, although some older material has been included. Each entry is accompanied by a descriptive annotation indicating the topics and themes covered in the work. The bibliography consists of 194 listings of over 11 categories including basic works on contemporary urban China; city planning; urban housing; urban land use and spatial structure; urban population; urban economy and society; urban politics and administration; urbanization and national development; rustication and urban-rural relations; studies on individual cities; and historical and general works.

(Contributed by William S. Wong)
A CLASSIFIED CATALOGUE OF CHINESE BOOKS IN THE LIBRARY OF THE INSTITUTE
FOR ADVANCED STUDIES OF WORLD RELIGIONS, NO.1. Compiled by Lena
Lee Yang, Stony Brook, New York, 1981. 184 pp. $5.00
(including postage)

This catalog, containing 800 titles (mostly Buddhist canonical
works), is the first of a series on the growing Chinese collection
in the Library of the Institute for Advanced Studies of World
Religions (IASWR). For a description of this Library and its
services, see CEAL Bulletin, no. 64 (February 1981), pp. 37-44.
The Chinese collection now comprises over 13,000 volumes, including
Buddhist canonical texts, commentaries, and biographies, as
well as materials on Christianity, Islam, Confucianism, Taoism,
Mohism, the Legalists, and other Chinese traditional schools,
history, and culture.

The Catalogue is arranged by the Library of Congress classifi-
cation system. However, the chapter BQ, into which most of these
works fall, has been modified and expanded. Additional subject
headings, especially in Sanskrit and Tibetan, have been devised
and assigned as needed for this specialized collection. To the
main body of the work have been added a "Title Index" (arranged
by Wade-Giles romanization, to which Chinese characters have
been added), and a "Name Index" (of Chinese, Sanskrit, Japanese,
and Western names), also supplied with Chinese characters insofar
as possible.

(Lena Lee Yang)

CHUNG-KUO CHIN TAI CH'I K'AN P'IENT MU HUI LU] ZHONGGUO JINDAI CHIKAN PIANMU
HUILU 中国近代期刊篇目录
Shanghai : Shanghai Library,
v.1-3 in 6 parts, 1979-

This catalog gives the tables of contents of more than 11,000 issues
of 495 Chinese periodicals that were published in China during the
period 1857 to 1918: included are a few titles that were published,
abroad. The complete catalog will be 3 volumes in 6 parts of which
v.1 (whole) for 1857-1899 and v.2:1 for 1900-1903 have been received.
V.2 will be in 3 parts covering 1900-1911 and v.3 in 2 parts for
1912-1918. This is not a union catalog, such as the "Zhuanguo
Zhongwen chikan lianhe mulu 1933-1949" 全国中文期刊联合目录
(Peking : National Library of Peking, 1961): it records only one
location in one of 51 libraries in the PRC. A table of institutions
with identifying numbers is found at the back of each volume. If
all issues of a title are from a single institution, the circled
identity number of the institution appears once following the
statement of total published issues under the main title heading.
If holdings are located at two or more institutions, the
appropriate institution number is given following each issue number.
The contents are displayed issue by issue chronologically under
the titles which in turn are arranged by date of first issue.
Inclusive dates for physical volumes and parts refer to first issue publication dates. Some titles continue publication beyond these dates and contents are given until the periodical ceases publication. No contents, however, are provided for any title still being published after December, 1918. The titles appear in every case at the head of the contents and across the top of succeeding pages. If a title change occurs with continuous numbering, both titles appear, separated by a period. Different periodicals with identical names are distinguished by a place-name in brackets preceding the title. Dates are given in Western Calendar year, month, and day, and original Chinese dates follow within curves. Terminology for issue numbers, i.e., juan, ce, hao, qi, etc., follows that of the original, and special numbers are indicated in appropriate chronological order. A detailed footnote is given for each title with explicit and more complete information than that found in the 1961 NLP Union Catalog. Few PRC libraries have complete holdings of many titles, and one can see that some missing issues have been located since 1961. At least one title, the Zhejiang wu-ri bao 浙江五日報, not in the 1961 NLP Union Catalog, is found here (v.2:1, p.472). The editors promise to publish the contents of missing issues if found. The journals were selected for inclusion for their research importance with emphasis on philosophical and social science aspects. It is, as the compilers state, a great convenience to have the contents for these titles displayed fully and explicitly. A number of the titles have been republished and/or are wholly or partially on film. This important reference work will one day contribute significantly to one or more data bases, amplifying its present utility.

Dr. Richard C. Howard, who has also studied this work, adds the following observation: "Although these volumes contain an enormous amount of useful bibliographical data, they lack the title and author indexes to individual articles that would vastly increase their utility and value as reference tools."

(Jack Jacoby)

CHUNG-KUO CHIN TAI HSIEH TAI TS'UNG SHU MU LU


Prepared as a supplement to the Shanghai Library's well-known three-volume Chung-kuo ts'ung shu tsung lu (Shanghai: 1959-62), this volume lists some 30,940 monographic titles published in 5,549 monographic series from 1902 to 1949. The arrangement of individual monograph titles is by monographic series, the titles of which appear in order of the number of strokes of the initial character. Each monographic series entry includes, in addition to the series/title, the editor(s), if any, the place of publication, publisher, and imprint date(s).

Under each series title are entered, in stroke number order or by number in the series, the titles of individual monographs published in the series. Each of these monograph entries also includes the author, date of publication, dates of subsequent printings, and pagination. Omitted from this volume are seven
major monographic series which were already indexed in the Chung-kuo ts'ung shu tsung lu: Ssu pu ts'ung k'an, Ssu pu pei yao, T'u shu chi ch'eng, Kuo ts'ui ts'ung shu, Mei shu ts'ung shu, and Ku chin shuo hai. An appendix lists the monographic series titles chronologically by year of publication. The lack of title and author indexes to the individual monographs listed under the series detracts rather seriously from the utility of this work. It is hoped that the Shanghai Library will compile and publish such indexes to supplement and enhance this compilation.

(Richard C. Howard)
and Head of New Asia College, Dr. Fong-ching Chen, Senior Lecturer in Physics, and since July 1980 the Secretary of the University, and Dr. Phillip Sun, Reader in Translation -- all of the Chinese University of Hong Kong -- wrote on their respective fields of social sciences, natural sciences, and language and literature. Another noteworthy feature is a well-documented, 80-page historical summary of Sino-Japanese translation activity during the past three hundred years, written by the compiler and illustrated by tables and graphs.

The second part of this work is the text proper. Organized according to the Chung-kuo t' u shu fen lei fa (Taipei: 1976) developed by Mr. John Yung-hsiang Lai, this section is divided into ten classes by subjects. Each entry includes an individual six-digit sequential classification number, the title of the translated work, the Japanese author(s), the Chinese translator(s), the place of publication, publisher, imprint date, and, if known, the pagination, size, edition, price, and title of the monographic series in which it appeared.

A number of indexes form the final section. The three main indexes list titles, authors, and translators according to stroke count. In addition, key-word indexes are provided according to stroke number, four-corner number, hanyu-pinyin, and Japanese reading. A bibliography of the works consulted during compilation and an epilogue by the compiler are appended.

This publication appears as number one of the Bibliographic Index Series of the Institute of Chinese Studies, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, and was prepared to commemorate the International Symposium on Sino-Japanese Cultural Interchange held in the University in December 1979. Number two of the Series -- A Comprehensive Bibliography of Japanese Translations of Chinese Books, also compiled by Dr. Tam -- is a companion volume to the present one, and is scheduled for publication in the near future.

Paul W. T. Poon
(Librarian, New Asia College, The Chinese University of Hong Kong
and Richard C. Howard

CHUNG-KUO TANG-TAI WEN-HSUEH YEN-CHIU TZU-LIAO 中国当代文学研究资料
(Materials for the study of contemporary Chinese literature). Compiled by the Department of Chinese Linguistics and Literature of Fudan University. Shanghai: The Department, 1979?-. About 60 volumes proposed, 44 in print.
These two sets cover roughly the same periods in modern Chinese literature but their contents are very different. The differences in content are due to the design of the two sets. The Shanghai set consists of volumes that treat individual authors like Pa Chin, Chao Shu-li, and Wen Chieh and criticize individual works like T'ien-an-men shih-ch'ao, Hung yen, and Lin Tse-hsiu. On the other hand, thirty volumes of the research part of the Taipei set deal with particular topics within contemporary Chinese literature. For example, volume 26, Yin Hsieh-man's K'ang-chan shih-ch'i te hsien-tai hsiao-shuo, records and comments on the wartime fiction produced from 1938 to 1945; volume 23, Shu Lan's K'ang-chan shih-ch'i te hsin shih tso-chia ho tso-p'in, gives the reader large samples of the poetry produced during the war period by twenty-two Chinese poets, along with brief comments on their work. Other volumes deal with particular literary groups active in the 1930's and 1940's like the Hsin-yueh she and Nan she. Volume 25 is Chou Chin's list of about 2,500 literary pseudonyms and original names of modern Chinese authors. The ten volumes of literary creations that complete this set contain a novel, short fiction, and essays that are all exemplars of work done in the period under study.

In contrast to this, the bulk of each volume in the Shanghai set consists of criticism and explication of one author's life and his work, both by the author himself and by other commentators. Besides this, each volume contains a brief biography, a chronological bibliography that lists subsequent editions together with first editions, and a bibliography of critical and interpretative writings on the author and on his separate works.

Because of the political conditions under which the two sets were published, many of the authors considered in one are not treated in the other. In this way the sets can be said to complement each other. Even though major writers like Pa Chin, Lao She, and Ta'ang K'o-chia appear in both, the material about them is not the same. Therefore both sets are desirable for collections of modern Chinese literature and can be regarded as ample supplements to Chung-kuo hsin wen-hsüeh ta-hsi and its continuation, Chung-kuo hsin wen-hsüeh ta-hsi hau-pien.

(Eduard Martinique)
This dictionary of Chinese literary figures is said to be planned in three volumes for the modern period; a similar work in four volumes is also planned for the traditional period. Only the first two volumes for the modern period have here come under review. Volumes I (with 582 entries) and II (with 404 entries) both include brief articles, averaging one to three pages, on creative writers of fiction, poetry, drama, motion pictures, and literary essays, as well as literary critics, literary historians, journalists, editors, and translators who were active during the period from the May 4th Movement up to the present day. Each article includes the name, pseudonyms, date and place of birth, and death date (when applicable) of the writer; a brief biographical sketch including educational background and experiences, and literary activities, as well as a listing of his or her writings, with publishers and dates. Except for the works cited under each author, there are no references to the biographical sources utilized. At the front of the volumes are indexes separately listing the writers' names by stroke order and by pinyin romanization.

(Richard C. Howard)

This carefully compiled and useful list gives titles (in Wade-Giles romanization), frequency, place of publication, publisher when not incorporated in the title, and fully detailed holdings for 368 journals, mostly in the humanities, published in the People's Republic of China and acquired by the Harvard-Yenching Library between 1949 and 1980. In cases where a journal has both an issue number and a consecutive number, both are given, the latter in parentheses. Harvard-Yenching call numbers are given for all titles, as well as film numbers when part or all of a title is held on microfilm. "For serials which have been issued under more than one title, all the variant titles are given, with holdings indicated for each title. References to and from former and later titles are provided throughout the list." Strict compliance with these principles sometimes produces holdings statements which are rather complex, such as that for Shih shih shou ts'e on page 27. In this case we have issue numbers, consecutive numbers, partial holdings on microfilm, and a change of title. Users of the list will be grateful that the compiler did not yield to the temptation to produce "summarized" holdings. From this list, therefore, one can determine exactly what issues the Library held as of March 1981; if an issue is listed here, it will not be necessary for a user to correspond to determine whether or not that specific issue is held.

A pinyin index to the titles in this list has recently been compiled by Dr. Shizue Matsuda, Librarian for East Asian Studies, East Asian Collection, Indiana University Library. Information on the availability and cost of this index can be obtained directly from Dr. Matsuda.

(E. G. B.)

HSIEN TAI LUN WEN, CHI WEN SHIH CHE LUN WEN SO YIN (現代論文集文史哲). Chinese studies: an index to collections of essays. Compiled by Peter Yeung and Lai Shu Tim. Hong Kong: Centre of Asian Studies, University of Hong Kong, 1979. 505 pp. HK$ 120.00 (hard cover); HK$100.00 (paper cover)

Symposia, festschriften, and other published collections of essays and articles constitute a significant corpus of research and scholarly writing, yet publications of this sort do not easily lend themselves to systematic bibliographical control. For this reason, this index of Chinese collections of essays is of particular importance, for it provides the user a well-organized bibliographic approach to more than 10,300 essays on humanistic and social science subjects contained in 855 different collections of essays published in China, Taiwan, and Hong Kong.
The index contains three main parts. First is a numbered listing of the titles of collected essays, arranged by the number of strokes, which includes as well the name of the author or compiler, place of publication, publisher, imprint date, number of volumes if more than one, name of monographic series if published in series, and library location; this is followed by a listing of authors' or compilers' names, arranged by number of strokes. The second part is a listing of individual essays, classified under 20 main subject headings and almost innumerable subheadings. Under each subject subheading serially numbered entries are arranged by title and also include the author or translator of the essay, the serial number of the collection, pagination within the collection, and original source(s) of the essay, if reprinted from a periodical or newspaper. The final part of the volume consists of supplementary indexes: an author index, arranged by number of strokes; a detailed subject index, including individual persons, places, institutions, book titles, etc., that serve as subjects of the essays; a "historical" index, where subjects are arranged by dynastic period; and a geographical index, in which subjects and geographic locations are listed by province.

(Richard C. Howard)
Workshop on Chinese Library Automation held in Taipei on February 14-19, 1981. Papers submitted to the panel on "East Asian Librarianship in the 1980s: New Perspectives" at the Association for Asian Studies' 30th Annual Meeting, Toronto, March 1981, will also be included in succeeding issues.

Editorial correspondence and subscriptions should be sent to: John Yung-hsiang Lai, JLIS Editor, Harvard-Yenching Library, 2 Divinity Avenue, Cambridge, MA 02138. Subscription rate: US $15 per year.

JLIS is a bilingual publication, its Chinese title is: 圖書館學與資訊科學

TAO-TZU MO PAO 道士畫寶, compiled by Chu Chang-ch'ao 楚常超.
Published by the-People's Fine Arts Publishing House, Peking, 1963.

This fine reproduction of 50 Taoist mural paintings, entitled Tao-tzu mo pao (Wu Tao-tzu's Treasures in Ink) has been presented by the 1980 Chinese Exhibition Delegation to the East Asiatic Library of the University of California at Berkeley. The original work -- a kind of manual -- apparently was intended chiefly for the use of artisans painting murals in temples. The photoreproduced monochrome loose plates are individually mounted on heavy bond paper measuring sixteen and one-half inches by twenty and one-fourth inches, contained in a box made of cloth and board. The confident lines, the meticulous execution, the forceful expression, the stylistic formalism, the lively motion, and the grand conception of the spiritual worlds bespeak impressive artistic distinction. The 50 plates can be divided into three groups: 1. Plates 1-26 depict the dignitaries of the stately heavenly court and their subordinates, a series of audiences, processions and group portraits; 2. Plates 27-40 present the bone-chilling court of Ti-yü (The Chinese Hades) where final judgments are being meted out; 3. Plates 41-50 describe the epic effort of Li Ping 理平 of Shu, fl. 255-251 B.C., in building dams and the taming of floods, a historical figure transformed into a legendary demi-god. Basically, these are religious and folklore murals that appeal to scholars of diverse interests. These murals were attributed to the famed eighth-century painter Wu Tao-tzu 道真, known as Pai-tai hua Sheng 百代畫聖 (The Prince of Painters of Hundred Generations). According to the editorial board, however, the style, the names of deities, the clothes and decorations, and the contents all point to an anachronism in attribution. It is, however, not a deliberate forgery to dupe anyone. Rather, it pays homage to a great painter or a tradition which the painter has helped to glorify. It was also a common practice to borrow the lustre of a famous artist to increase the prestige of an artistic work. The attribution should perhaps be taken as an example of the hyperbole one may indulge in but does not believe for a moment, or a jest to be received with a knowing wink.

The title is apparently of a limited edition. At first, it seemed reasonable to assume that such a title should already be in some of the East Asian libraries in this country. Yet after checking
through the published catalogs, one finds this assumption unfounded. Nor is it included in the nine-volume Japanese Union Catalogue of Chinese Literature on Modern China published by The Institute of Asian Economic Affairs in 1967 which, however, does not record titles on classical studies in modern China. One would have to surmise that not enough copies were published to even meet the domestic needs of libraries, museums, and archives in China, much less to satisfy foreign institutions.

(Raymond N. Tang)

II. Japan

[Editor's note: The account published in CEAL Bulletin no. 64, pp. 81-82, describing the 88-reel microfilm collection entitled GOTO SHIMPEI MONJO, was written by Mrs. Emiko M. Moffitt of The Hoover Institution. The Editor regrets that she was not identified as the author of that account.]


It is not widely known, but the Royal Library in Stockholm, which is the National Library of Sweden, has one of the largest and most important collections of pre-Meiji Japanese books and manuscripts outside of Japan. These works were collected by Adolf Erik Nordenskiöld during an expedition to Japan and Asia in 1879-1880. (See The Voyage of the Vega Round Asia and Europe, London and New York, 1881 for an account of this expedition.) Nordenskiöld collected the Japanese material during a two-month stay in Japan from September to October 1879.

Soren Edgren has now prepared a complete catalog of this collection, published on the one hundredth anniversary of the expedition. A previous catalog was prepared by the French orientalist, Leon de Rosny, Catalogue de la bibliotheque japonaise de Nordenskiöld, Paris, 1883. Rosny's catalog has been unavailable for years and contains many omissions and inaccuracies since the Frenchman never traveled to Stockholm to have a first-hand look at the collection. He worked primarily from a purchase list and specimens sent to him in Paris. The Rosny catalog and, more importantly, the collection itself, has remained in virtual obscurity since Nordenskiöld donated the collection to the National Library a century ago.

Edgren's Catalogue of the Nordenskiöld Collection is not just a revision of Rosny's catalog; it is a completely new work. He has devised a new arrangement for the material and provided full and accurate descriptions of individual works in a painstaking manner. The 1,082 entries for approximately 6,000 volumes are
divided into 17 subjects, following the classification system of
the catalogs of the Naikaku Bunko collections. There are 240 titles
in literature and drama, 135 in history, 55 items in the government,
law, and economy section, and over 100 titles of Sinological and
Chinese works. Each entry gives romanized title, author, illus­
trator, publication date, price, and size whenever this information
is available or relevant. Edgren has included the prices
Nordenskiöld paid for each item, to provide data for further
study on the economy of the book trade in the Meiji era. Following
this part of the entry is a complete bibliographic description in
Japanese including publisher. Cross references to Rosny's catalog
and a citation to Kokusho somokuroku precede detailed comments
giving the provenance taken from ownership stamps, as well as further
bibliographic details. At the end of the catalog are a concordance
for the Rosny and Edgren catalog entries, and two indices for book
titles and for personal names of authors, illustrators, and
collectors, from owners' stamps. Soren Edgren's Catalogue of the
Nordenskiöld Collection is an important contribution for the
following reasons: it brings our attention to and provides bibli­
ographic access to a major Japanese collection in Europe and it is
a model of East Asian bibliographic scholarship and library catalog
production for scholars and librarians to follow. The catalog can
be obtained from the Kungliga Biblioteket (The Royal Library),
Box 5039, 102 41 Stockholm 5, Sweden.

(Robert G. Sewell)
The chief editor, Professor Chūzō Ichiko, states in his preface that the editors preferred not to use any subject listing, in order to avoid imposing upon users their subjective interpretations of articles. Instead, to meet a general need, he single-handedly compiled the key word index of topical terms, personal names, and incidents. However, only those items treating topics prior to 1948 were indexed, and topics after 1949 were omitted, except for personal names, the Cultural Revolution, and a few other matters. This omission seems to be a major flaw in this enormous compilation effort, especially when the arrangement is not by subject.

The editorial staff of the Tōyō Bunko's Kindai Chūgoku Kenkyū Iinkai, under Professor Ichiko's direction and Ms. Hisako Honjō's leadership, has made a monumental contribution to Chinese studies by this compilation. Researchers will find in this work all of the printed materials on China in the Japanese language, representing the cumulative efforts of scholars during the 34-year period which it covers.

(Emiko M. Moffitt)


This list of 906 titles of Japanese periodicals and newspapers was compiled by Mr. Franklin S. Wang, the Chinese and Japanese Cataloger at the Gest Oriental Library of Princeton. It is a complete record of Gest's Japanese periodicals and newspapers as of December 31, 1979, and is valuable both as a general reference tool and a guide to cooperative efforts in acquisition. The list will continue to be useful until it is possible to reproduce such a list on a regular basis in a computer file through the continual modification of basic data.

Romanized according to the Hepburn system, the titles in the list are arranged alphabetically. Vernacular titles, call numbers, date of publication, place of publication and publisher, bibliographic variations, reprint editions, and Gest Library holdings are given to facilitate research and library uses.

(Kang-i Sun Chang)
This extensive history of Korea is being compiled by the Research Institute of History, Academy of Social Science, of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. A total of 32 volumes is planned. Fourteen volumes have been published, and others are expected in the near future. This history, in which the basic concept of "Chuch'e" (sometimes translated as "Self-Reliance" or "National Independence") plays an important role, contains contributions by a number of university professors and scholars. The work is written entirely in the Korean vernacular script; no Chinese characters are employed.

The Chosŏn Chŏnsa is to be divided into five parts. The first part, subtitled Wŏnsip'yŏn, in one volume, deals with the social and economic development of primitive Korean society. Part two, subtitled Kodaepp'yŏn, also in one volume, deals with ancient Korea, and focuses on the historical development of such areas as Ko Chosŏn, Puyŏ, and Chin'guk. The third part, Chungsepp'yŏn (the "Middle Ages"), in ten volumes, describes Koguryŏ, Paekche, early Silla, Parhae, late Silla, Koryŏ, and the Yi Dynasty up to the middle of the 19th century. The fourth part, Kundaep'yŏn (vols. 13-15 of the series), which is now in the process of publication, deals with modern history. The fifth and last part, Hyondaep'yŏn, which will fill volumes 16 through 32, is to deal with recent history, and is expected to be published within the next two years.

As contrasted with the Han'guk sa, compiled by the National History Compilation Committee of the Republic of Korea, this new work from Pyongyang treats the history of Korea more from the perspective of people's movements and their achievements. It describes the treatment of the farmers in the past, the life of the common people during each of the dynasties, and the various people's movements that have helped to form Korea's history, past and present. This set is also accompanied by detailed information throughout the book that is summarized in charts and figures, as well as various bibliographic notes.

As the preface indicates, this series aims to give a better understanding of Korean history from the perspective of revolutionary movements of the people during each dynasty, and to correct the distorted view of Korean history created by the Japanese during the occupation period.

This is a welcome opportunity for the student of Korean history to learn how scholars with a different ideological background would understand and interpret the history of Korea differently. A comparison of these two different versions of Korean history will prove an interesting study.

(Yoon-whan Choe, East Asia Library, University of Washington)
This is a finding list of microfilms, in Korean and Western languages, held in four campus collections: The Center for Korean Studies; Hamilton Library (Asia Collection, Hamilton Microfilms, Government Documents). The nearly 900 entries are arranged alphabetically by author (personal or corporate), or by title for anonymous works and periodicals. Call numbers or locations are provided. Since the list is intended for use with subject or area bibliographies, there is no subject approach, but the user who has a citation in hand can determine readily, without first going to four locations, if it is available in any one of them. Inclusion of uncataloged holdings makes the list especially valuable. It should be noted, however, that it does not include the Kyujanggak microfilms in the Asia Collection. Doctoral dissertations, from American, European and Korean institutions, are well represented. Periodical entries include North Korean titles.

( Joyce Wright)
Each chapter is prefaced with an introduction by the chapter editor or editors. The introduction alone will enlighten a reader with no previous knowledge of the field. Each of the actual bibliography sections is divided into subsections, either by the format of the materials listed or by subtopics. Several chapters that are of broader than average scope have contributions by collaborating experts. For example, the chapter on history is subdivided by historical periods, with each subsection introduced by its editor. The chapter on art, music, and drama is also a collaborative work.

In addition, the Guide has a useful preface that sums up the history of Korean studies outside of Korea. Also included is an appendix, "Major Korean Dynasties and Rulers", arranged by dynasties in McCune-Reischauer romanization, Chinese characters, and Korean script, together with the dates. The Guide ends with an alphabetical index to authors.

(Catherine Y. Lee, Asia Collection, University of Hawaii Library)