

BOOK REVIEWS

Ackroyd, Ted J. *Health and Medical Economics: A Guide to Information Sources*. Detroit: Gale Research, 1977. 149p.

The economics of health and medical care is a subject of increasing scholarly and public interest. Ted Ackroyd of Pennsylvania State University has produced an annotated bibliography which provides a guide to the growing body of literature written by health economists since 1960. There are almost two hundred entries, mainly for journal articles, giving full bibliographical information, abstracts of the purpose and findings of the studies, and designations of the articles, e. g., empirical or methodological. The bibliography can be searched by using a "reference matrix" which enables combination of health-medical sector components (hospitals, physicians, office practice, health insurance, public and international health) with concepts on an economics framework (consumption, provision of services, human capital, physical capital, financial capital). Thus, one can consult the reference matrix for articles on the human capital aspects of physician office practice and find references to four entries in the bibliography. Additionally, there is an alphabetical list of authors.

While Ackroyd intends that "reading all or a majority of the annotations in each chapter would at least familiarize the user with most of the currently popular and some of the less popular concerns in health and medical economics," this is a specialized work. A more general introduction to reference tools and monographs dealing with the social, political and economic implications of health is Theodora Andrews' *A Bibliography of the Socioeconomic Aspects of Medicine* (Littleton, Colorado: Libraries Unlimited, 1975. 209p.). Together with

Medical Socioeconomic Research Sources (an index to current literature), Ackroyd's and Andrews' bibliographies can serve well as guides to the literature of a vital area of public policy.

Mary M. Devlin, Editor

Medical Socioeconomic Research Sources
American Medical Association

Bird, James E. comp. *Whales, Whaling, Dolphins and Porpoises*. 1977, 85 p., Dist: American Cetacean Society, P. O. Box 22305, San Diego, Ca. 92122.

Bird's extensive annotated bibliography began as a booklist on whales and dolphins for children and developed into a highly useful compendium of print and non-print materials for audiences of all ages. Concentrating on items produced in the 1960's and '70's, the list does contain many older materials—including several personal narratives from the 19th century. Book items are international and range from picture books, fiction and poetry through detailed and even scholarly treatments of physiology, history and economic factors. There are articles from 1970's issues of 18 popular and conservation magazines. Non-print items include 8mm, super 8mm, and 16mm films, filmstrips, slides, and sound recordings. The annotations generally indicate content with no judgments on accuracy or authenticity, though occasionally the author does point out exceptionally thorough or pleasing aspects of a work. Useful information in the citations includes levels of interest and difficulty and whether the book items are in print or not. Addresses of distributors of non-print materials are listed.

One might wish that some additional work had gone into the bookmaking to extend even further the usefulness of the bibliography. The author does not describe his intended scope or the basis for inclusion. The wonderfully broad scope is a great strength, but more technical and scientific items could have been included. The arrangement by very broad categories

(Whales, Dolphins, and Porpoises; Whaling; Sea Mammals, Communication, Migration; Audiovisual Materials; etc.) is not unworkable in the clear format, but some indexing by more specific subject breakdowns would be helpful. Magazine articles, for an unexplained reason, are arranged by the various periodicals rather than by author or subject. Each section has its own appendix of additional titles, and it is unclear why these were not included in the main lists—many but by no means all are out of print, some are annotated and some not, many appear to be valuable and interesting.

In its present form the bibliography will serve educational institutions and public libraries very well as a selection tool and reference guide in an area of the natural sciences which is becoming increasingly popular and important as we struggle with mounting ecological problems. As with many good tools, it is informative and interesting reading in addition to providing a key to a large body of other material.

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National Central Library, Taiwan Branch. 全國兒童圖書目錄 *Chian-kuo erh-t'ung t'u-shu mu-lu* (*Catalogue of Children's Books in the Republic of China*). Taipei, 1977, 646p.

This classified catalog has been published to serve these purposes as indicated in its preface: 1) as an aid in the selection and ordering of children's books; and, 2) as an aid in cataloging. In addition, such a catalog should be able to serve one more purpose, namely, as a reference aid.

Now, let's proceed to find out how well this catalog serves the above-mentioned purposes. 1) As an aid in the selection and ordering of children's books. The titles are arranged in

numerical order from 0001 to 3731. It is unnecessary to assign a number to each title entry. The total number of entries could have been indicated in the preface instead. Also, it is unimportant for the user to be aware of the total number of entries included in this catalog. A classified catalog with no annotations, such as this one, is useless when it comes to book selection and ordering. The only clue to the contents of the book is the title, which, in most cases, gives insufficient or no information pertaining to the description or summary of the book. Price information is not given for at least one-third of the titles included. A title index is appended, which serves no purpose at all. If only one kind of index is permitted, the choice should have been a subject index which can be used, to say the least, as a checklist against the parts of the library collection which require additional material. The fact that grade level is not always indicated presents another hindrance to the task of book selection and ordering. 2) As an aid in cataloging. A classified catalog which recommends no subject headings offers little assistance in cataloging. Due to the fact that the entries are unannotated, full bibliographical information must be provided in order to facilitate cataloging. 3) As a reference aid. Again, the two major drawbacks of this catalog, namely, the lack of annotations and of a subject index, make it impossible to be used as an efficient reference tool.

In view of the foregoing statement, the value of this publication is indeed doubtful.

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Buenker, John D. and Nicholas C. Burckel, ed.
Immigration and Ethnicity: A Guide to Information Sources (移民與民族性) Detroit: Gale Research, 1977.
350p.

自一九二〇年代一連串移民法案通過後的四十年間，移民與民族性問題始終

未能廣泛引起美國社會與學術界的重視。移民問題有若昔日往事，僅憑少許歷史家去研究問津而已！而移民歷史充其量也不過是美國歷史的點綴裝飾！誰知道，六十年代的美國，裏裏外外，遭受各種政治、社會，外交的變異壓力，越南戰事、政治謀殺以及接二連三的種族暴動。驟然間，「黑人權力」，「紅人自治」、白人自衛」等等民族旗幟出現在美國的大城小市，「根」的電影成爲最賣座的電視連續劇。接着，美國社會掀起一陣尋根探祖的熱潮。「移民與民族性」遂又成爲重要的社會問題。美國學術界也因此又對它發生了興趣。結果各式各樣的論文，叢書蜂湧出現，旨在探討各種移民背景，研究不同的民族特性，以及追溯這些民族移美同化的過程等等。

在此林林總總的有關移民與民族性書籍中，Buenker及Burckel氏蒐集精選近1500部作品，逐各加以分類並簡介，編成此書，此書係一部大雜會。其中所列舉書目有屬於歷史學的，有社會學的；還有屬於人類學，政治學，文化地理學，語言學等等學科。所討論的題材時限，從十七世紀殖民時期以至現代。真是包羅萬象，琳琅滿目！

爲了方便讀者參閱起見，本書採用「年代」與「專題」交相混合編排。換言之，即以民族羣爲主題，再配合以該民族羣移居美國的時序爲段落。全書共分爲七大部份：一、一般要事及雜記；二、老移民；三、新移民；四、東方人；五、一九二〇年代以後的新近民族羣；六、混合、同化、民族性與移民限制；七、民族性的社團組織，官方文件以及各民族的出版刊物。「老移民」部份所列舉的係有關英國移民，法國移民，德國移民、愛爾蘭移民與北歐移民的書籍。「新移民」討論的是義大利移民、猶太移民、波蘭移民、斯拉夫移民與東歐各族移民。「東方人」佔的篇幅很小，大部份偏重中國移民與日本移民的論著。「新近民族羣」包括墨西哥人，波多黎各人及其他操西班牙語的移民。令人困惑的是，作者在此書中，故意不提到任何有關討論黑人與印地安人的著作。

作者一爲威斯康辛大學（Parkside）歷史學教授，一爲該校檔案研究部主任，對移民與民族性之類的書籍，已有相當的涉獵。編此書目，應當是駕輕就熟，毫無問題。惟被他們選錄的，絕大部份是英文作品，而且泰半是近廿年內出版的（間或也列入些重要的早期著作）。一般說來，作者的分類分析才能以及彙集整理的硬功夫，令人激賞！但却談不上有任何創建，才華、藝術、風格等等。對有志研究美國文化的學生、學者來講，這是一部必備的工具參考書！

蔡石山

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Burke, John Gordon and Jill Swanson Reddig,
Guide to Ecology: Information and Organizations.
New York, H. W. Wilson Co., 1976. 292p.

生態學是一門研究生物和環境之間關係的科學。生態學的概念，雖早至亞里士多德時代即已存在，但一直到一八六九年始由德國生物學家 Ernst Heinrich Haeckel 創用 *Ökologie* 一詞。該詞係將希臘字 *oikos* 變化而成，*oikos* 原意為房屋，引申來說即指生存環境。生態學雖在二十世紀之初就已奠定基礎，但真正成為熱門學問不過是十幾年以來的事。Rachel Carson 在一九六二年出版 *Silent Spring* 一書，此為一部劃時代的著作，人類從渾沌中猛然醒悟，體會到保護環境的重要。一九七〇年四月二十二日，美國有識之士訂該日為大地日（*Earth Day*），在全美各地發動遊行，排出各種教育性節目。自此以後，生態學成了全美，以及世界各先進國家注意的焦點。

大地日以後，有關生態學的書籍，刊物和其他資料如雨後春筍，其中佳作固多，但也有粗製濫造，迎合大眾心理，純以營利為目的之作品，一個有志研究生態學的人，往往有難以選擇，本知從何人入手之感覺。本書的出現，是一個很大的幫助。

生態學包羅萬象，牽涉至廣。粗分之下可分為植物生態學，動物生態學和人類生態學三部門。本書的重點為人類生態學。人類生態學所探討的問題包括環境污染，環境保護，資源保持，人口分佈，以及社區計劃等。本書共分十章：第一章為指南和手冊，計有十四種列入，不涉及理論，僅示人如何採取實際行動；第二章為索引和摘要，列入六種，似稍有不足之感；第三章為參考書，包括五十六種重要之參考書，尚稱完備；第四章歷史，列有書名十一種，大部有關美國資源保持之沿革；第五章為專論，為本書最重要之一章，列有圖書五百零四種，大部為一九七〇年以後出版之新書，有關生態學重要之著作，大抵列入，但不包括過於專門性的著作；第六章為政府出版物，計列有二十種，除美國政府出版物外，尚包括聯合國和英國政府出版物；第七章為非印刷媒介（*nonprint media*），包括十六毫米電影，錄音帶，幻燈片，和遊戲等四十四種；第八章為期刊，僅列有十九種，實在太少！第九章為組織，包括民間組織，圖書館，研究機構，和顧問會社等一百四十九項，每一項目下列有地址，電話，宗旨，和服務範圍等資料，堪稱詳盡；第十章為政府官員名錄，列有聯邦環境保護局各地區和各州主管官員的姓名，地址及電話，由於人事經常變遷，所以這一章的資料很難保持時效。以上各章所列舉之項目，不論是書籍，期刊，或非印刷媒介，均加以詮釋，使讀者獲知大概。

本書編排特點之一為各章所列項目均加以編號。例如第五章專論，*Silent Spring*一書在該章中列為等九十項，該書之編號即為 5-90。又如一章中所列項目因性質各異，而分為數組，則編號時亦分組編列。例如第九章包括四種不同之組織，分以 a,b,c,d 代表，圖書館編為b組，Conservation Library Center 在該組中名列第五，故該圖書館之編號為9-b- 5。本書書末附有長達三十八頁之索引，即將本書此一編排特點納入。索引中加以編號代替頁數，讀者查閱至為便捷。

本書除兩章較欠完備外，其他各章均取材豐富，銓釋文字清晰易讀，有志鑽研生態學者，不可錯過此書。

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