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Book Review (2) Randy J LaPolla (羅仁地), *City University of Hong Kong and Academia Sinica, Taipei*.

Rather than being a bound volume like the other volumes in the Pacific Linguistics Series, the *Language Atlas of China* (LAC) is a 15 1/2" x 21" folio (box) of 37 unbound color map plates (including a map that is the Key to Map Plates) and accompanying short texts. The maps are beautifully produced on strong, stiff, glossy white paper, while the accompanying texts, frontmatter, and index are printed on non-glossy blue paper of the same size, with generally one blue sheet of text corresponding to one map plate.

The LAC is the result of a five-year joint effort by the Australian Academy of the Humanities and the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, in collaboration with the Department of Linguistics, Research School of Pacific Studies, Australian National University. The team of General Editors for the project is divided into the Australian Steering Committee (S. A. Wurm [Convenor], Wang Gungwu, Benjamin T'sou, David Bradley, and J. Hardy), the Chinese Steering Committee (Liu Yongquan [Convenor], Li Rong, Xiong Zhenghui, Fu Maoji, Wang Jun, Junast, Ma Xueliang), the Australian General Editors (S. A. Wurm, B. T'sou, D. Bradely) and the Chinese General Editors (Li Rong, Xiong Zhenghui and Zhang Zhengxing for the Chinese dialect sections and Fu Maoji, Wang Jun, and Dob for the minority language sections). The Cartographer and Technical Editor was Theo Bauman, and the Assistant Editor and Translator was Mei W. Lee (unless otherwise mentioned below, all translations should be assumed to be the work of Mei W. Lee alone). Individual sections were written by various other Chinese scholars who will be mentioned in the discussion of each section below.

There is a Chinese version and an English version of the book. This review is based on the English version.¹ It seems Part I of this book was published first, and the combined set of Parts I and II was published later, as the title of the Preface is "Preface (Part I)" and refers only to part I, and the "List of Maps" includes asterisks before the names of the 16 maps included in Part I. There is also some discrepancy between the map name and number in the "List of Maps" and on the actual map plates, which might be the

result of changes made between the two editions. It is also mentioned in several places that some of the names for the Chinese dialect groupings differ between Part I and Part II.

Unlike all of the other texts in the book, the "Preface" is unsigned. It gives a general overview of the language situation in China. Of the 56 recognized nationalities in China, the Han Chinese make up 96% of the population, though occupy only 40% of the land area. The 66 million minority peoples live mainly around the much less densely inhabited outer edges of China. Though there are 56 nationalities, there is no one-to-one correlation of nationality and language, as some of the minority nationalities speak only or mostly Chinese (e.g. Hui, Manchu, She), while some nationalities (including the Chinese) speak more than one language. The languages spoken in China are given two different classifications throughout this book (in the English version), as there are differences between the views of the scholars in China and those outside China, though in either classification, the languages of China represent five different language stocks: Sino-Tibetan, Altaic, Indo-European, Austro-Asiatic, and Austronesian.² The "Preface" mentions that the collaborators from China were mainly responsible for collecting the data on the languages inside China, for making most of the maps, and for writing the texts that accompany those maps,³ while the collaborators in Australia were responsible for compiling the map which shows Chinese dialects outside China, for adding information not supplied by the scholars in China, for translating the Chinese texts, for obtaining financial support, and for the actual production of the folio. It is stated in the "Preface" that the book "is intended to be of use to a wide variety of governmental, administrative and other agencies and individuals with practical interest in China and its languages, both within China itself and outside China", yet given the US\$300 price tag, it is unlikely to be available to the Chinese government officials who could most benefit from it. Outside China the price and size will mean this will mainly be bought by libraries, not by individuals.

The rest of the frontmatter includes "Notes on General and Technical Points for the Guidance of Users of the

Atlas", by S. A. Wurm, a "List of Maps", and a map plate that is a "Key to the Map Plates", but no overall table of contents, presumably because the pages are not bound or numbered, so can be arranged in any order convenient to the reader. The "Notes" point out that there is a hierarchical structure to the maps (except for Maps 16a, b, which show the distribution of Chinese dialects outside China) involving three levels of detail: all of China, with little detail, large regions (North, South), with somewhat more detail, and individual areas, provinces, or languages/language groups with the most detail. There are three series of maps: A, B, and C. The first four A series maps are all of the whole of China, showing the total language situation (A-1), all of the Chinese dialects (A-2), all of the minority peoples (A-3), and all of the minority languages (A-4). Map A-5 is towards the other end of the hierarchy, showing in some detail the total language situation in Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region. The 17B series maps are all detailed maps showing the distribution of the different Chinese dialects, and the 14C series maps are all of the minority languages. The C series includes two large-area maps (C-1, "Minority Languages in Northern China"; C-6, "Minority Languages of Southern China"), four provincial maps (C-12 to C-14 — the latter including maps of Hainan Province and Taiwan on one plate), and nine maps of individual language groups or languages. The index is comprised of two parts: on one side of the paper is an index of the Maps B-1 to B-15⁴ (16a, 16b are not indexed); on the other side Maps C-1 to C-14 are indexed.

The "Notes" also discuss the colors, symbols, and names used on the maps. Each map is to be taken individually, with the colors and symbols used to identify languages on that map relevant to that map only. In general this does not create much of a problem, though does make more work for the reader who is moving from map to map. The "Notes" say that on the maps of the minority languages an attempt was made to relate the degree of difference in color used to the degree of genetic relatedness, but at least in one case, where Tibeto-Burman and Austroasiatic languages appear together in some of the maps, the colors were similar enough to cause some confusion. In terms of the names used in identifying languages and peoples, it is said in the "Notes" that "in general, names as used in China and outside China have been employed. In some instances, only Chinese names were used, especially in cases in which no name is in general use outside China". In this regard it might have been better to use only one type of name, for example only pinyin transliterations of Chinese names, as in some cases a single name ends up with many spellings or forms. For example, the people called "Dúlóng" in Chinese are referred to as "Dulong" or "Drung" in the book, but said to speak "Derung" or "Drung" (even when they are identified as "Dulong"). All three of these spellings are meant to reflect the name [tə³¹ruŋ³¹] (the spelling "Trung" or "Trung" has been used before, but not "Drung" or "Derung"). The name of a particular county in southern Tibet that should be written "Cháyú" in Chinese pinyin is variously written in the different parts of the book

(sometimes in the same text!) as "Zayú", "Cha'yu", or "Chayu". The first of these is meant to reflect the Tibetan pronunciation, and the second one is a mistake in pinyin transliteration. Given that people attempting to locate that county on the *Map of the People's Republic of China*, the basis for the maps in this book, will only find the correct pinyin form, that form should probably have been used throughout the book.⁵ Even within the same sentence there are sometimes variants with the same meaning. An example of this occurs in the text which accompanies Map C-11, "Tibetan Dialects": in speaking about the distribution of the Amdo dialects, it is said they are "spoken in various Zang Autonomous Prefectures in Gansu and Qinghai provinces ... and in some parts of Aba Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture ...". In this quote, "Zang Autonomous Prefecture" and "Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture" refer to the same thing, and so should have been given the same name. Further down the page, what is called "Aba Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture" in the quote just cited, is referred to as "Aba Zang Autonomous Prefecture". This sort of variation of names is confusing and unnecessary, though quite common in the book. A somewhat different problem with the names can be seen in the spellings of certain cities in Taiwan: the internationally recognized spellings "Taipei" and "Kaohsiung" are not generally used; instead pinyin spellings are used for these names throughout most of the book. The principle of using the most common name then seems to have not been applied consistently. There are quite a few other inconsistencies in the book, such as in the form of headers, the spelling of people's names, etc., as well.

On the back of the page with the "Notes", there is another short text by S. A. Wurm entitled "The Overall Language Situation in China". It is not marked with a corresponding plate number, and so seems to be part of the frontmatter, yet is a discussion of Map A-1, "Languages in China". This is the only map that has two corresponding texts. This text makes many of the same points as the "Preface" and the other text about map A-1, by Li Rong, though the latter is more detailed. This text differs from Li Rong's text in pointing out the percentages of minority language speakers in each area relative to the percentage of the total population. It also mentions the fact, not discussed by Li Rong, that there are 520,000 Han Chinese people who speak the Be language (referred to elsewhere in the book as the "Limko", "Vo Limkou", "Limkou", or "Lingao" language) and 60,000 Han Chinese who speak the Cun language, both Kam-Tai languages of Hainan Island.

The "List of Maps" gives the order of the first three maps differently from the actual marking on the plates. Rather than Map A-1 being the "National Minorities in China", as stated in the "List", it is "Languages in China". Rather than A-2 being "Languages in China", it is "Chinese Dialects in China". Rather than A-3 being "Chinese Dialects in China", it is "National Minorities in China". The "Key to Map Plates" is a full map of China with the scope of each of the B and C series map plates marked off.

Map A-1 "Languages in China" gives the total language situation in China, though with less detail than the indivi-

dual group or area maps. Each major grouping (Mongolic, Tibeto-Burman, Turkic, Kam-Tai, Chinese, etc.) is given a separate color or symbol, and the Chinese dialects are given separate numbers within a single color. In the text that accompanies this map, by Li Rong, figures for the population of China, broken down by province, and the number of speakers for each Chinese dialect group and each major minority language grouping are given. It seems that while some distinction is made between number of people in a nationality and number of speakers of a language, and a few examples of minority nationalities that speak more than one language are given, there does not seem to have been a consistent differentiation of number of members of a nationality and number of speakers of a language. For example, in this text, there is a table entitled "Populations of the minorities and speakers of the minority languages", but it gives only the population figures for the different minority nationalities, not the number of speakers for each language. In the discussion that follows this table, it is mentioned that the Manchu, Hui, and She peoples almost all speak only Chinese, and a few examples of minorities that speak more than one language are given, but there is a mistake in the discussion of the Jingpo people that could be very confusing. It is said that over 70,000 of the Jingpo people speak the Va language, when in fact they speak Zaiwa; Va (usually written "Wa", though written "Va" in this book), is an Austroasiatic language not spoken by the Jingpo people. There is a short "bibliography" at the end of the text, but it isn't clear what purpose the bibliography is to serve, as none of the references were cited in the text (this is also true of the bibliographies following the texts that accompany Maps A-3, A-4, and A-5). The reader is left to wonder if it is suggested further reading or the sources upon which the text is based, and if the latter, how they were used. On the back of the page with this text, there is a chart by Mei W. Lee that is said to present "a more commonly accepted classification outside China".⁶ It gives a list of the languages discussed in this book broken down by "Phylum", "Division", "Stock", "Branch" and "Family". In this system, Sino-Tibetan is a Phylum, Tibeto-Burman is a Stock, and Yi is a Family. Austro-Tai is a Phylum, Tai-Austronesian a Division, Daic a Stock, Li-Kam-Tai a Branch, and Li a Family. Having "Branch" above "Family" is not a system commonly accepted in the field of Sino-Tibetan, though the divisions are basically those accepted by many linguists outside China. Here the Austronesian languages of Taiwan are given their individual names (though Yami is left out) instead of being lumped together with the anachronistic term "Gaoshan", as they are in the classifications given in the texts by the Chinese scholars.

Map A-2 "Chinese Dialects in China" gives a somewhat more detailed picture of all of the Chinese dialects. Mandarin and Min are considered "supergroups", each comprised of many groups, while the other eight dialects are not broken into smaller groups. The map is generally clear, though it seems the Jin and Pinhua groups are marked using the same color or very similar colors on the map. In the text accompanying the map, by Li Rong, translated by Mei W.

Lee and Xiong Zhenghui, the population figures for each of the Chinese dialects are again given. It seems from this sort of redundancy that the maps and accompanying texts were meant to each be used alone, rather than as part of a cohesive whole. The text then gives a brief history of the major classification schemes going back to the beginning of the 20th century. There is then a discussion of the types of names used for the dialects (what type of place name, etc.), followed by a discussion of how the different Mandarin groups can be differentiated on the basis of the modern reflexes of the Middle Chinese entering (ru) tone words. This is the only discussion of how the dialects are differentiated here, though there are more details in the texts accompanying the individual group maps.⁷ A detailed list of the supergroups, groups, subgroups, clusters, and unclassified dialects and a short bibliography are also given. In the bibliography, the normal order of surname first in each entry has not been followed consistently (unlike in the bibliography following the text accompanying Map A-1, even though many of the items are the same), and Y. R. Chao is identified (here and in the text) as "R. Y. Chao". In the "Translator's Notes", it is mentioned that the name "Tuhua" refers to a dialect spoken by the autochthons of an area", and mentions they require further investigation before they can be classified. In the body of the text "Tuhua" had already been defined simply as dialects that have not yet been classified. The note must then have been added to emphasize the difference between dialects spoken by autochthons of the areas and those not spoken by autochthons, which leaves me to wonder if the other dialects are all assumed to be spoken by people who are not autochthons of the areas where they live (of course we know the Chinese have migrated, but how long do you have to be in a place to be considered an "autochthon"?).

Map A-3 "National Minorities in China" shows the population distribution of all of the minority peoples of China. The map is generally clear, though there is one technical point relevant here that was not mentioned in the "Notes": in some cases, an ethnic group is represented by a color and a letter within that color (as related nationalities have the same color), while in other cases where the legend on the map has a color with a letter in it, the minority is marked sometimes by the letter alone and sometimes by the color alone. This is sometimes confusing.

The bulk of the text accompanying Map A-3, compiled by Junast, is a full list of the 55 minorities, giving their populations and the locations where they mainly live. Here and on the map the different peoples of Taiwan are lumped together as "Gaoshan". Before this is a short (and for my taste overly politicized) history of how China has been a multi-ethnic country since the time of the First Emperor of the Qin dynasty. I found this part a bit problematical, as it seems from the text that the "China" of the First Emperor, the "China" of the Yuan dynasty, the "China" of today, and all the other "Chinas" in between are the same thing, yet this is certainly not the case, in terms of what areas and what peoples were part of "China" during each period. One interesting point made is that in three of the five minority

autonomous regions the Han people actually outnumber the minorities two to one, or in the case of Inner Mongolia, six to one. Even in Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region the minorities are only slightly more than half the population. Only in the Tibetan Autonomous Region do the minorities make up the great majority (95.2%) of the population (according to the 1982 census — given the large influx of Chinese into the Tibetan Autonomous Region and other minority areas since that time, the percentages are now probably much lower).

Map A-4, "Minority Languages in China", and accompanying text, by Fu Maoji and Wang Jun, do make a clear distinction between number of people in a nationality and the number of speakers of a language. The text says there are over eighty minority languages, and it gives the number of speakers for many of them. The text's main focus is the complexity of the language situation in China, which is due to the number of phyla represented, and to the fact that there is no one-to-one correspondence between nationality and language. The text is quite informative, and the eight translator's notes make it more so, but the discussion is in terms of examples of each phenomenon of language use, rather than being an exhaustive listing of the different situations of language use, which it could have been without too much extra effort. The large number of translator's notes in such a short text (only one side of the page, including the notes and bibliography) gives the appearance that while the total project was collaborative, the individual texts do not seem to have been. (There is a small error in this text, in that Kam-Tai is mentioned as a "nationality", when in fact it is a linguistic grouping.)

Map A-5, "Language Distribution: Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region", and its accompanying text were done by Liang Min and Zhang Junru, on the basis of maps B-14 and C-12. Their purpose is to show the influence of Chinese on the minority languages, the influence of minority languages on Chinese, and the influence of minority languages on each other. The text gives some of the history of the contact between the different nationalities and languages, and gives examples of loan words and other types of influence the different languages have had on one another. In the text it is mistakenly said that the Yi people in Guangxi speak a Kam-Tai language.

There are 17 B series maps, though the last two are labeled B-16a and B-16b. The first six of the B series maps cover the subgroups of the Mandarin dialect. In these maps we see the finest distinctions being made, as some groups are distinguished by only the reflex of a single Middle Chinese tone. The information on which the maps and texts are based comes from extensive fieldwork. For example, the information used to make one map, Map B-4, comes from fieldwork at 200 different sites. This is very impressive. If this sort of effort could be applied to the study of the minority languages as well, the question of linguistic affiliations among the languages and many other problems could be easily solved.

The first three B series maps and their accompanying texts were all by He Wei, with the help of Qian Zengyi and

Chen Shujing on Map B-2. They are Map B-1, "Mandarin-1 (Northeastern China)"; Map B-2, "Mandarin-2 (Beijing, Tianjin, Hebei and Western Shandong)"; Map B-3, "Mandarin-3 (Henan, Shandong, Northern Anhui, Northern Jiangsu)". Map B-4, "Mandarin-4 (Shaanxi, Gansu, Qinghai and Ningxia Autonomous Region)" and its text are by Zhang Shengyu and Zhang Chengcai, and edited by Li Rong, Xiong Zhenghui and Zhang Zhenxing. Map B-5, "Mandarin-5 (Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region)" and its text are by Liu Lili and Zhou Lei, and edited by Li Rong and Xiong Zhenghui. Map B-6, "Mandarin-6 Southwestern China (Sichuan, Yunnan, Guizhou, Guangxi and Hubei)" and its text are by Huang Xuezheng, and edited by Li Rong, Xiong Zhenghui and Zhang Zhenxing. Each of the texts accompanying these maps gives the geographic distribution and population of the individual subvarieties of Mandarin, and discusses in detail the characteristics that were used for differentiating the different varieties. These texts are very helpful in that they let us know why the varieties were divided the way they were. Curiously, the maps include dialects and varieties not under discussion, but only those parts which appear within the borders of the main provinces under discussion. For example, Maps B-2 and B-3 include partial marking of the Jin dialect. Map B-15 and the maps in the C series generally do not mark languages not under discussion. It seems that while the title of the maps gives the impression that it is a map of only that dialect (as in the case of many of the C series languages), the authors of the maps saw them more as maps of all the dialects within certain provinces.

Map B-7, "Jin Group (Shanxi and Adjacent Areas)" and its text, by Hou Jingyi and edited by Li Rong, Xiong Zhenghui and Zhang Zhenxing, actually covers all the dialects within Shanxi province, though the bulk of the discussion is of the Jin group and its eight subgroups. It is still somewhat controversial to treat the Jin group as being outside the Mandarin supergroup, but the distribution of the group and its subgroups are less controversial. Here detailed information about the geographic location, characteristics, and criteria for distinguishing the Jin group as a whole from the Mandarin supergroup and for distinguishing the subgroups are given. The Fenne subgroup of Zhongyuan Mandarin and the Beifang (Jilu) Mandarin of Guangling county of Shanxi are also briefly covered.

Of the next nine maps, some are of particular groups, some are of particular areas. Map B-8, "Chinese Dialects (Southeastern China)", by Li Rong, is compiled mainly on the basis of Maps B-9 to B-15, to give an overview of the dialect situation for all of the non-Mandarin (and non-Jin) areas. The text which accompanies this map is mainly an argument against grouping the Gan and Hakka groups together as a single dialect, as was done by Y. R. Chao (again referred to as "R. Y. Chao" in the text and bibliography) and F. K. Li in the 1930's and 1940's (the reference for Li's 1937 paper, mentioned in the text, does not appear in the bibliography). One mistake that appears several times in the text that might be confusing to the readers is that in some cases where the text refers to a

Middle Chinese rhyme series, instead of giving the character which identifies that series, the character "X" appears instead, e.g., instead of "MC 梗-series finals", "MC X-series finals" is written instead.

Map B-9, "Wu Group" and its text are by Zhengzhang Shangfang, and edited by Li Rong and Xiong Zhenghui. The text is mainly a discussion of the Wu group and its subgroups, but also includes some information about other languages spoken in the areas where Wu is the dominant group (southern Jiangsu, Shanghai, and Zhejiang). The text gives the general characteristics of the group as a whole, and gives the subgroups and their geographic distribution, but does not discuss the features used for differentiating the different subgroups. There is also a section which discusses the influence of Mandarin and Min on the different subgroups of the Wu group.

Map B-10, "Chinese Dialects (Southern Anhui Area)", by Zhengzhang Shangfang,⁸ Map B-11, "The Chinese Dialects in the Provinces of Jiangxi and Hunan", by Yan Sen and Bao Houxing, Map B-13, "The Chinese dialects in Guangdong", by Xiong Zhenghui, and Map B-14, "Chinese Dialects: Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region", by Liu Cunhan (all the above mentioned maps/texts were edited by Li Rong and Xiong Zhenghui, and in the case of B-11, also by Zhang Zhenxing), are all of a similar type, in that they do not focus on a particular group, but instead show the dialects within an area with a complex distribution. The text for Map B-10, aside from giving the population and geographic distribution of the different dialects, also has a short history of the migrations that caused the complex dialect mixture and a discussion of the features that the dialects in the area have in common and how they differ. The texts for Maps B-11, B-13, B-14, B-15 also give the geographic distribution, number of speakers, and main characteristics of the dialects in each area. While many of the dialects spoken about in these maps are from the same few groups (Min, Gan, Yue, Hakka, etc.), the discussions are relevant to the varieties spoken in the individual areas, and so not redundant.

Map B-12, "Min Supergroup (Fujian, Taiwan, Eastern Guangdong, Hainan Island)" and its text are by Zhang Zhenxing, and edited by Li Rong and Xiong Zhenghui. The text mainly focuses on the Min group, but also briefly discussed the Hakka and Shaojiang groups. The discussions of the subgroups are very brief, giving only the major characteristics along with the number of speakers and geographic distribution. There is nothing of the fine detail given for the Mandarin subgroups. The map includes marking for all the languages in the area shown in the map, including the non-Chinese languages, the latter to show the overlapping distribution of the languages.

Map B-15, "Hakka Group", by Huang Xuezheng, edited by Li Rong, Xiong Zhenghui, and Zhang Zhenxing, is more like the maps of the C series in marking and discussing only one language group rather than all those within a certain area. The text gives the classification of the different subgroups, their distribution and populations, their characteristics (both how they differ from other Chinese dialects and

what characteristics they share with other southern dialects), with a number of cognate sets to show the differences and similarities, and some information on the feeling of the Hakka people toward their language.

Maps B-16a and B-16b, "Chinese Dialects Overseas: Indo-Pacific & Other Parts of the World" and their text, by Benjamin K. T'sou, are unlike any of the other maps and texts in the set, and are in a sense an anomaly, as the maps are not of China, but of 150 places outside China where Chinese is spoken. This was not done for any of the other languages, though it would have been helpful to show to what extent the languages of China are also present outside China. This would have avoided the somewhat strange situations, such as on Map C-5, where there seem to be two distantly separated islands of a language or group (in this case Manchu-Tungus) on a map, as the map shows only the distribution of the language inside China, when in fact they are joined by contiguous speech communities just outside the border of China. The text which accompanies Maps B-16a and B-16b is much more sociolinguistically oriented than the other texts in this volume, discussing not only the number of speakers of the different languages, but dividing them into native and non-native speakers and their relative percentages, and discussing factors relevant to language preservation and loss. The article makes a number of interesting points. One is that the use of Chinese laborers in the expansion of the Dutch, British, and French colonial empires was the impetus for the spread of the Chinese language overseas, while the earlier Spanish and Portuguese colonists were not as much involved in the spread of Chinese. From my experience with the Chinese community in the Philippines, an old Spanish colony, I'm aware of the fact that the Spanish not only did not encourage the Chinese to develop in the Philippines, they periodically slaughtered those traders who did try to establish a community there. Also relevant to the Philippine situation is the comment in the text that the promotion of Mandarin as the medium of instruction often has a negative effect, and that it in fact can hasten the linguistic shift away from Chinese to the dominant language of the community. This has happened in the Philippines. Before the mid-1970's ethnic Chinese were not allowed to be Philippine citizens, and had their own schools. They spoke a variety of Southern Min at home, but learned Mandarin (as well as English and some Tagalog) at school. The Chinese part of the curriculum was essentially identical to that taught in Taiwan, as the Chinese in the Philippines were citizens of the Republic of China. Since the "Philippinization" of the Chinese schools that occurred after Chinese were allowed to become Philippine citizens in the mid-70's, only one or two hours of Chinese are allowed to be taught per day. If the language being taught was the local variety of Southern Min, the students could probably learn quite a bit even with only one hour per day, as there would be reinforcement in the home and the community, but as they are forced to study Mandarin, they end up both not learning Mandarin, as one hour per day is not enough and there is no use for it in the community outside the classroom, and losing their control of Southern Min, as it is not

developed in any way other than in conversations with elders in the home.

One last point I would like to mention from this text is the observation that there is a possibility that recognized varieties of Chinese will develop outside the area where a dialect was originally spoken, similar to the way Indian, Australian, and American English developed. Something of this sort has happened in Taiwan. In the LAC, there is no discussion of the forms of "Mandarin" that have developed in different localities from the widespread use of the artificially created "National Language" or "Common Language", though this could have made an interesting addition. One example would be the case of Taiwan, where the National Language was brought to Taiwan by a minority of mainlanders who themselves (especially those in positions of power) were mainly native speakers of Wu dialects. They had learned the National Language as a second language, and not very well, then taught it to the Taiwanese (who are native Southern Min speakers). They required the Taiwanese even use the National Language among themselves. This then created a rather radical interlanguage situation, as there were very few native speakers to correct the Taiwanese (or most of the mainlanders, for that matter). This interlanguage, akin to a pidgin, was then learned by the sons and daughters of the mainlanders, as they did not learn Wu or whatever dialect their parents spoke, and did not in general learn Taiwanese. They of course creolized the interlanguage into a full language, their native language. The resulting form of the language is quite different from what is considered the National Language (now known as the Common Language) in the mainland. The historical development of the National Language in Taiwan relative to the original National Language of the mainland is then not like that of American English relative to British English, but like that of Indian English, which also developed in an interlanguage situation. The recognition of this situation has relevance to Hong Kong as well, if the Common Language is imposed on the Hong Kong people after 1997. We may find another variety of the Common Language developing here.

In the C series maps, the hierarchical structure of the set of maps is most clear. Map C-1, "Minority Languages in Northern China" shows all of the languages of Northern China, regardless of genetic affiliation, and then there are maps for just the "Mongolian Languages" (C-2), the "Turkic (Tujue) Languages" (C-4), and the "Manchu-Tungus Languages" (C-5), each showing a greater level of detail than Map C-1. Map C-3, "Mongolian Dialects", gives an even finer view of the distribution of the different varieties of Mongolian. The text that accompanies Map C-1, by Yu Shichang, is very brief, giving a very general outline of what is shown on the map and the population figures for the speakers of each of the Altaic and Indo-European languages. The distribution of the Tibetan, Qiang, and Gyarong (rGyalrong) languages are shown on the map, but are not discussed in the text; they are discussed as part of the minority languages of southern China.

Map C-2 shows the Mongolian (Mongolic?) languages

in greater detail, even including an enlarged inset of one area on the Gansu-Qinghai border where some of the smaller languages are distributed. The text accompanying this map, by Liu Zhaoxiaogang and Yu Shichang, is mostly an account of the different studies that have been done on the Mongolian languages. The bibliography here is the references for the works mentioned in the text, and takes up one third of the sheet. Aside from this there is a short discussion of some of the basic characteristics of the languages in general and some of the characteristics by which they differ. The number of speakers for each language is also given, along with the genetic affiliations. One interesting point made in the text is that the Bao'an, Monguor and Eastern Yugur languages have developed a type of evidential system. This system seems to be very similar to that of Tibetan. A quick check of Map C-1 shows that these languages are all in contact with Tibetan, and so this feature may be the result of language contact. I was also curious to see if the person-marking on the verb in Dagur, mentioned in the text, could be the result of contact with pronominalizing Tibeto-Burman languages, but found that the language is not near any such languages. On Map C-2, Mongolian was broken up into only three large dialect groups, but Map C-3 breaks these three each into several vernaculars. The text that accompanies Map C-3 gives a brief history of attempts at dividing up the Mongolian language into dialects, ending with the divisions proposed by Chingeltai in 1979.⁹ These divisions are used for the map. The text discusses the characteristics of the different dialects, and gives the number of speakers of each vernacular. In the notes there are alternative transliterations of some of the place names on the map to reflect the long vowels.

Map C-4, "Turkic (Tujue) Languages", compiled by Chen Zongzhen, Nurbek, and Lin Lianyun, shows the distribution of the seven Turkic languages in China, using different symbols for different size populations of each language. That is, where, for example, Salar has more than 2000 speakers, one symbol is used, and where there are only a few hundred speakers, another symbol is used. This is the only map in the set to show this sort of relative population density. The text that accompanies this begins with a brief description of Turkic languages in general and the total subgrouping, then goes on to discuss the Turkic languages and dialects in China in terms of their names, populations and distribution, use in multilingual situations, and what scripts are used to write them. There is no discussion of the characteristics of the individual languages or how they differ. One rather glaring inconsistency between the map and the text is that the Turkic language with the most speakers in China is consistently given as "Uighur" in the text (including in place names) and in the bibliography, but on the map is consistently written as "Uygur".

The text that accompanies Map C-5, "Manchu-Tungus Languages", by Hu Zengyi and Li Shulan, begins with a history of attempts at classification, then goes on to give some of the characteristics of the five different Manchu-Tungus languages spoken in China, including how the

Manchu and Tungus languages differ. It then gives the number of speakers for each language by geographic unit (county, banner, city). In the text it is mentioned that the Tungus languages have person-marking on the verb, and a comparison of Map C-5 and Map C-3 shows that the Tungus languages are in the same general area as Dagur, a Mongolian language which also has person-marking. This feature, like the evidential system in some of the Mongolic languages, may be the result of language contact, but more research would need to be done to determine the direction of influence.

Maps C-6 through C-11 follow a similar pattern for the minority languages of southern China. Map C-6, "Minority Languages in Southern China", and its text, by Sun Hongkai, Liang Min and Mao Zongwu, focuses on all the minority languages not discussed in the explanation of Maps C-1 through C-5. The explanation begins with the classification of the languages discussed as accepted in China. In the translator's notes, an alternate classification is presented. The latter is a subsection of the classification presented on the back of the text accompanying Map A-1. The two classifications differ (at least in terms of the languages relative to this map) mainly in that the Miao-Yao and Kam-Tai Stocks are seen as part of Sino-Tibetan by the Chinese scholars, while they are classified as being part of an Austro-Tai Phylum in the translator's note. This does not affect the map, as the distinctions relevant to the map are the same for both classifications. Two other ways that these two classifications differ are in terms of the placement of poorly documented languages, such as Huihui, and in terms of the treatment of the Austronesian languages of Taiwan (generally referred to as the "Formosan" languages by Austronesianists). In the case of the latter, the view of the Chinese scholars is due to a lack of information about those languages, and so the classification given in the translator's note is much more accurate (though leaves out Yami, which, while a language of greater Taiwan, is generally classified as a Philippine language, not a Formosan language). The rest of the explanation that accompanies Map C-6 is a list of the different languages represented, the general geographic area where they are found, and the number of speakers. A long bibliography is given at the end.

Map C-7, "Kam-Tai Languages", and its accompanying text, by Wang Jun, Liang Min, Zhang Junru, and Zhou Yaowen (translated by Mei W. Lee and Wang Jun), cover the fourteen Kam-Tai (Zhuang-Dong) languages. These languages are said to comprise three families: Tai, Kam-Sui, and Li. Gelao is said to form a possible fourth family. The text accompanying the map discusses the population, distribution, and classification of each of the languages by family. There is also a brief discussion of the speakers of these languages as descendants of part of the ancient "Bai-Yue" peoples. There is no discussion of the characteristics of the languages, though a few cognate forms are given. None of the dialects of the languages are marked on the map, even though the text mentions some of the dialects, in particular the Northern and Southern dialects of the Zhuang and Kam. These are given on Map C-12.

Map C-8, "Miao-Yao Languages", and the accompanying text are by Mao Zongwu and Wang Fushi. Wang Fushi also participated in the translation of this text and that of Map C-9. Miao-Yao is considered a stock comprised of two families, Miao and Yao, with the Miao family being comprised of three languages, Miao, Bunu and She. The Yao family has only one language, Mian. The text which accompanies this map gives the general classification and the distribution and number of speakers for the different languages. While a few lexical items are given to show the differences between the Miao and Yao families, there is no discussion of the characteristics of the languages. The Miao language is only mentioned briefly, as it is covered in depth in the text accompanying Map C-9, "Dialects of the Miao Language", by Wang Fushi and Wang Chunde. Here the Miao language is divided into three main dialects, each with several sub-dialects and local dialects, all together involving twenty-one different subdivisions. The discussion gives the number of speakers, geographic distribution, and the characteristics that were used to divide the major dialects and sub-dialects, mainly the reflexes in the modern languages of different initials, finals, or tones in Proto-Miao as reconstructed by Wang Fushi. In the case of proto-initials, the reconstructed forms are given, but in the case of proto-finals, only the numbers of the finals in Wang Fushi's system are given, not reconstructed forms.

C-10, "Tibeto-Burman Languages", and accompanying text, are by Li Yongsui, Sun Hongkai, Hu Lin, Xu Xijian, and Wu Zili (the text is said to have been edited and translated by Mei W. Lee). The bulk of the text gives much of the same information as that given for the Tibeto-Burman languages in the text accompanying Map C-6, though with somewhat more detail, such as including the autonyms (self-appellations) of the people speaking some of the different languages. One error in the text accompanying Map C-10 is that the language referred to as "Canglo-Menba" on both Map C-6 and C-10 is referred to as "Motuo-Menba" in the text.¹⁰ There is also a discrepancy between the number of speakers given for the Qiang language in the two texts. In the text accompanying Map C-6, the number of Qiang speakers is given as "102,768 (40,000 + are Tibetans)", while in the text accompanying Map C-10, the number is given as 140,000, of whom 40,000 are said to be Tibetans. In reality, neither of the two numbers is completely correct: 102,768 is the number of people of the Qiang nationality, and it is true that 40,000 people classified in Chinese (not in Qiang) as Tibetans speak Qiang, but as a large number of people in the southern Qiang areas no longer speak Qiang, to say there are 140,000 Qiang speakers is overstating it by several tens of thousands. The languages said in the text accompanying Map C-6 to be "Darang-Deng" and "Geman-Deng", spoken in "Zayü county in Tibet", are said in the text accompanying Map C-10 to be "Tarang-Deng" and "Kaman-Deng", spoken in "Chayu county, Tibetan Autonomous Region". There are a number of such discrepancies between the two texts, even though they were translated by the same person. Aside from this information, there is a short section discussing some of the different genetic

classifications that have been proposed.

Map C-11, "Tibetan Dialects", and its accompanying text, are by Qu Aitang and Tan Kerang. The text begins with a list of some of the classifications proposed by various scholars, then the proposal of Qu Aitang is presented, and that is the one represented on the map. The Tibetan language, as spoken within the borders of China, is divided into three major dialects, Dbusgtsang, Khams, and Amdo, with each major dialect having four to six vernaculars. The main characteristics of the major dialects and number of speakers of each vernacular are also given. There is an error in the discussion of the work of earlier scholars, in that the only reference given for G. Uray is one from 1949, yet the work mentioned is said to have been done by him in "the 1960's". Also, rather than citing "Encyclopedia Britannica" as the origin of one classification of Tibetan dialects, the text in that volume written by Søren Egerod should have been cited.

In the discussion of several of the language groups, a somewhat historical account of what divisions had been made by previous scholars takes up as much as half of the discussion, with the rest of the discussion being of the classification presented in the map. While it may be useful to mention very briefly what other scholars have attempted classifications, since there is no discussion of what criteria they used, there is no basis on which to evaluate the classifications presented. More profitable use could have been made of the space by expanding the discussion of the reasons for the classification used in the map, or in a general discussion of the languages or dialects involved. In the case of the "Tibetan Dialects" discussion, the characteristics listed as having been used to differentiate the dialects by Qu Aitang are almost all of a typological nature, though one would assume that they represent shared innovations compared with cognate forms in the other dialects. Examples of such cognates would have improved the discussion greatly. A second point is that there is no continuity in terms of what is covered in each of the texts. There does not seem to have been any real plan in terms of the text of the book as a whole; it seems each of the authors was left to do his or her own thing, with minimal input from the other collaborators.

Maps C-12 through C-14 are unlike the other C series maps, in that they deal with individual provinces rather than language groups. Map C-12, "Minority languages: Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region", and its text cover the same languages as Map A-5, except it leaves out Chinese. Two of the minority languages, Zhuang and Kam, are treated in more detail here than on Map A-5 or on Map C-7, each being broken down into several dialects and sub-dialects. There is also more discussion of all of the languages in the text that accompanies the map than in those texts that accompany Maps A-5 and C-7. (The text of Map A-5 mainly dealt with mutual influences, and not discussions of the individual languages.) There is no discussion of the characteristics of the different languages or dialects, or how the dialect divisions were made, only geographic distribution and number of speakers (generally for both the total language and for just those speakers in Guangxi) are given.

The bibliography is divided up by language.

Map C-13, "Minority Languages in Yunnan", and its text, by Li Yongsui, Zhou Yaowen, and Yan Qixiang, is a recapitulation of information already covered on Maps C-6, C-7, and C-8, but edited to be relevant to only Yunnan Province.

The last map plate, C-14, is really two maps, "Minority languages on Hainan Island", and "Minority Languages on Taiwan Island", and so there are two texts that accompany this plate, one by Ouyang Jueya, Zheng Yiqing, and Zhang Junru (Hainan), and one by Chen Kang (Taiwan) (translated by Wang Fushi, Chen Kang, and Mei W. Lee). Both maps give much more finely detailed classifications of the languages than presented on any of the other maps that mentioned these languages. The text that accompanies the Hainan Island map gives geographic distribution, language use information and population figures for all the Li and Limkou (Lingao/Be/Ong-Be) dialects and the Cun, Mian and Huihui languages. There is quite a bit of discussion of the many Li dialects and sub dialects, including in some cases characteristics of the individual Li sub-dialects. The text of the Taiwan map (and the map itself) gives the breakdown of the Austronesian languages according to the classifications (attributed to S. A. Wurm) that are said to represent the view of scholars outside China, yet the author of the text (and presumably the map) is Chen Kang, a Chinese scholar. Chen does mention following Raleigh Ferrel and Pang-Hsin Ting in terms of the classification used,¹¹ but nonetheless it is a classification which is accepted by at least this one Mainland Chinese scholar, the most knowledgeable about the languages of Taiwan. It is then puzzling why this classification was not used consistently throughout the book, rather than presenting two different views (one circa 1949). The outdated classification could have easily been edited out. In the text, the geographic distribution and (somewhat outdated) population figures for the different nationalities (the number of fluent speakers is much lower, for most of the nationalities) are given. Three languages, Thao, Kavalan, and Pazeh, are treated separately as "near extinct languages", though Thao is included on the map as a Paiwanic language. While the number of Thao and Kavalan speakers is quite low, extensive work is being done on these languages by Robert Blust, and a dictionary of Thao is being prepared. These three are part of what were in the past grouped together as the "Plains Tribes" (Pingpu Zu), and are the only ones left of this original grouping that haven't fully assimilated to Chinese. Rukai is said to have two dialects in the text, when in fact there are six dialects. Aside from the existing languages, the former geographic distribution of several now extinct languages is also given in the text.

Overall, the LAC is an admirable achievement. It could have benefited greatly from a final careful reading by an editor or proofreader to correct the mistakes, reduce the redundancy, improve the style and continuity, and make the book into a clear, cohesive text, but the good points far outweigh the bad. It is a valuable tool that will be of considerable use to anyone interested in any aspect of social

science related to China, such as linguistics, sociology, ethnology, demography, and history.

¹ The two versions differ somewhat in terms of content as well as language. During the translation, the Chinese texts were in some cases edited, and in some cases information was added in the form of translator's notes. In particular, the alternate classification of the Sino-Tibetan languages and the Formosan languages given in several places in the English version does not appear in the Chinese version. The two texts by S. A. Wurm in the frontmatter of the English version also do not appear in the Chinese version.

² Including those on Taiwan — as the *Map of the People's Republic of China (Zhonghua Renmin Gongheguo Ditu, 1980 ed.)* is taken as the authority on the international boundaries of China, Taiwan and all of the Spratley Islands are treated as parts of China in this book.

³ From the fact that the texts are said to be "compiled" by the people who wrote them, it seems the same people are also individually responsible for the corresponding maps, though this is not stated explicitly.

⁴ The title of the index to the B series maps states that it is only for Maps B-1 to B-14, but the index does include references to Map B-15.

⁵ As many of the texts refer to small administrative units in discussing the distribution of the different languages, and as these units are generally not marked on the language maps, it would have been helpful to have a copy of the *Map of the People's Repu-*

blic of China, with all the administrative units marked, included in the folio.

⁶ The same classification is given in a translator's note in the explanation of Map C-6, but there it is said to be from S. A. Wurm.

⁷ A minor point: the abbreviation "MC" for "Middle Chinese" and the name "ru tone" for the historically stopped syllables are used without explanation. In fact a considerable knowledge of Chinese traditional linguistics is assumed in the discussions that accompany the Chinese dialect maps. This may cause difficulties for non-specialists.

⁸ Zhengzhang Shangfang's name is correctly written in the header to the text accompanying Map B-9, but incorrectly written "Zheng-Zhang Shangfang" in the header for this map.

⁹ Chingeltai's earlier (1957) work is mentioned, but curiously not included in the bibliography.

¹⁰ The two names refer to the same language, but one is the name of the county where the language is spoken (Motuo County), the other is a name used by non-Canglo Menba speakers in Motuo County to refer to the speakers of what is here called "Canglo" (more correctly spelled "Cangluo").

¹¹ In the Chinese version of this text, it is stated that the map is based on 溫棟帆與服部四朗主編《太平洋地區語言地圖集》第30頁的《台灣的南島語系語言》. This is not mentioned in the English version.

《當代中國的文字改革》(China Today: Language Planning). 王均 主編 (Chief Editor: Wang Jun). 當代中國出版社 (Beijing: China Today Publishing House). 1995. 876 pages. Price: HK\$34. ISBN: 7800922979.

Book Review (1) Chin-Chuan Cheng (鄭錦全), University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign

This 876-page Chinese volume consists of a preface, an introduction, eight chapters, an epilog, two appendices, a personal name index, and a table of contents in English. As the contents of the chapters show and as the Epilog states, the writings by different authors were assembled for editing in 1987, much earlier than the publication date of 1995. The Epilog also indicates that the chapters were revised to eliminate duplications of coverage. In 1992 a draft version was distributed to people in various localities for comments.

The Chinese word 'wenzi gaige' "language reform" has its own special meanings. The Preface by Zhou Youguang briefly reviews the history of the spread of the common language, the use of vernacular language in writing, the standardization of Chinese characters in form, quantity, pronunciation, and alphabetization. The English word "reform" in this context does not seem to express fully the contents of the book. Thus I will use the phrase "language planning" to refer to all of these activities.

The Introduction chapter "Language planning before 1949", by Song Boyao, gives a succinct account of the romanization, character simplification, vernacular movements, and standardization of the National Language in the couple hundred years before the establishment of the People's Republic. It is a good synthesis of historical events,

shared hardship, individual attempts, national aspirations, and collective achievements in the use of the Chinese language. This chapter provides the background of all aspects of modern Chinese language planning that are covered in the following chapters.

The first chapter by Chen Naihua, Xu Chang'an, and Song Boyao deals with important events in character simplification and promotion of Putonghua and Hanyu Pinyin between 1949 and 1985. It gives many well-known milestones as well as organization-internal activities that were not readily accessible to outsiders. For example, in the late 1970s when I was searching for pronunciations of the termination of the use of the Second Chinese Character Simplification Scheme (Draft) in 1978, I was not able to find any published official documents. Now this chapter brings to light some reports that relate to this matter. The Table of Contents in English that appears toward the end of the book has some lines missing; it lists only two out of four section headings.

Chapter 2 by Fu Yonghe is entitled "Simplification and Regularization of Chinese Characters". In Section 1, events of character simplification since the early 1950s and the arguments for and against certain views are discussed. Section 2 deals with "Hanzi de zhengli". Here "zhengli" or

"regularization" involves the establishment of a list of high-frequency words, standardization and elimination of variant characters, change of place names in rare characters, standardization of characters for measure units, standardization of type fonts, and indexing methods for characters. Section 3 summarizes recent studies in Chinese characters. These studies concern the writing strokes, number of strokes, analysis of character components, use of characters in personal names at different stages of modern history, character frequency in running texts, and compilation of the *Dictionary of Chinese Character Attributes*. This section provides several interesting statistics. Information processing involving Chinese characters is discussed in Section 4. It concerns the GB 2312-80 code and the dot-matrix shapes of Chinese characters. Since this writing covers the work done before 1986, it says nothing about the code proposed by the ISO, the international standards office of the United Nations, and that by the Unicode group in the ensuing years.

The creation of Pinyin and its use in the first 30 years of its history are examined by Li Leyi in Chapter 3. The coverage is fairly extensive. Many of the issues such as national form versus Latin alphabet and the relations of language, writing, and pronunciation are often raised in communities outside of China nowadays. This chapter collecting in one place the pro and con of such questions should be a useful reading for those involved in such discussions. The application of Pinyin in language teaching including literacy movements and Chinese as a foreign language are also discussed. Other applications such as indexing system, telecommunication, and computer technology make it a well-covered chapter.

The next chapter by Cao Chengfang records many activities of Putonghua promotion. Many promotional committees in the provinces and their members are listed here. One list that is of particular interest to linguistics students is the table of dialect surveys done in the late 1950s. During that time, in preparation for promotion of Putonghua, dialect surveys were carried out in each of the 1,800 counties in the country. Since the 1970s many scholars have inquired about the whereabouts of the collected data and compiled reports. Now this chapter includes a list of the surveys, draft reports, and publications. The list was prepared in 1979-80 by the Committee on Chinese Language Reform.

Hu Ruichang's Chapter 5 presents matters relating to language use and standardization. The standardization of variant pronunciations was an important aspect of the language planning. The *Xinhua Zidian* and the *Xiandai Hanyu Cidian* are the model dictionaries conforming to the standards. And so the compilation of these dictionaries are covered here. Efforts toward standardization of stroke sequence in character writing and use of punctuation signs are also presented.

Chapters 6 and 7 are annotated bibliographies in narrative style. In Chapter 6 Fei Jinchang includes the journals, newspapers, mass media, and exhibits that dealt with Chinese language planning during the decades before 1985. In Chapter 7 Ji Hengquan and Xu Chang'an present the institutions that did major work in language planning and

several anthologies of language-planning studies. China is one of the few countries where linguistic studies have major impacts on national policies and daily lives. In my view, a detailed bibliography listing all the publications, books and articles, in an appendix would have been a welcome addition to show the scholarship of this field.

As all the chapters so far end their coverage around 1985, Chapter 8 picks up the activities in 1985 and 1986. Xu Chang'an and Wang Fan in this chapter discuss a couple of milestones such as the name change of Zhongguo Wenzhi Gaige Weiyuanhui to Guojia Yuyan Wenzhi Gongzuo Weiyuanhui. In addition, the reader can easily see that the use of non-standard and complex characters in public signs such as shop names created confusion for consumers and caused agony among scholars who had worked so hard in the past to set standards.

The Appendices complement the chapters very well. Appendix 1 is a 22-page chronicle of language planning from 1949 to 1985. Each event is given typically in one printed line, and so a wealth of information is found here. Appendix 2 includes major official documents, starting with Zhou Enlai's "The present task of language planning". The remaining 292 pages contain documents such as the first List of Regularization of Variant Forms of Chinese Characters (1955), the first Scheme of Simplified Chinese Characters (1956), the Master List of Simplified Chinese Characters (1964), the Second Scheme of Simplified Chinese Characters (Draft) (1977), the Regulation for Chinese Characters Used in Publications (1992), and Basic Rules of Pinyin Orthography (1988). This appendix is almost identical to the 1991 publication *Yuyan Wenzhi Guifan Shouce* by Yuwen Publishing House in Beijing.

The index to personal names that appear in this volume is somewhat abbreviated. The meager four-page index lists only major administrative figures and scholars. It is not like a detailed index that we usually find in Western publications. The tradition of indexing in China has yet to be established.

The treatment of bibliography continues to be a weak area of academic writings in China. Indeed, a number of references are given in the footnotes, but they often lack publication dates and the names of publishers. Furthermore, many expected references are not found.

Overall, this volume is an excellent treatment of the events of the establishment of Chinese language standards and policies. Arguments for and against specific views are given succinctly. However, I would like to see three additional areas dealt with fully.

The first one is the planning and policies for the ethnic nationality languages. The creation of Latin-letter based writing systems for several minority languages in the late 1950s and early 1960s, the unsuccessful attempts to replace Arabic writing with Latin letters in the Xinjiang region, the language equality question, and the teaching of ethnic languages and Chinese to minorities are all very important parts of the language planning in China and deserve a chapter to complement the coverage of the nine articles in this treatise.