

nisierte Populationen gab, deren Reflexe wir in vielen Kulturmerkmalen, Mythen und Legenden, aber auch in den Schriften von Angehörigen einer gegensätzlich strukturierten Gesellschaft wie der chinesischen vielfach ausmachen können.

Nun bleibt nicht einmal mehr Raum, den Inhalt des Buches systematisch vorzustellen. Nur soviel: Daß es sich, bedingt durch das Interesse an der Ereignisgeschichte, nach der Abhandlung von Vor- und Frühgeschichte an das traditionelle "Dynastien"schema hält, schließt nicht die grundsätzlich strukturgeschichtliche Herangehensweise aus. Im Gegenteil, umso deutlicher treten die eigentlichen sozialgeschichtlichen Einschnitte zutage.

Da Kuhn, Professor für Sinologie an der Universität Würzburg, seine Studenten nicht im 10. Jahrhundert im Stich lassen kann, wird möglicherweise die o.a. Fortsetzung folgen. Darauf freue ich mich schon!

*Gudula Linck*

PETER GETREUER (comp.), *Verzeichnis des deutschsprachigen Japan-Schrifttums 1988-1989. Nebst Ergänzungen zu den Jahren 1980-1987.* (Materialien zur Kultur- und Geistesgeschichte Asiens, 2). Wien: Verlag der Österreichischen Akademie der Wissenschaften, 1991. 179 pages, DM 30.-/öS 210.- (ISBN 3-7001-1899-6)

This first sequel to Formanek/Getreuer's *Verzeichnis* of 1989 (cf. review in Vol. 22 [1991], p. 166) contains entries on 2,526 German-language publications on Japanese studies in the years 1988-1989. Compared with the first issue, the printing has much improved, though I would suggest that the authors' names at the head of each entry be given in bold letters so as to be easily distinguished. Once again, the main part consists of an alphabetical list of authors, supplemented with an "index of nouns" (author's names resp. main titles), a title index, and a classified index of subjects. Personally, I have not yet quite understood what was intended by replacing the former "index of names" by the new "index of nouns". Furthermore, the method of rendering the references in this index is crude: e.g. you can find, for a given author, reference numbers "1844 1845 175 1846 2329 91", in that order. Reorganization of this part would doubtless prove helpful.

The exhaustive subject index, on the other hand, reveals one fact already criticized in my review of the first issue: under the title "Hoch-

schulschriften über Japan" ("university publications on Japan"), one finds 59 doctoral dissertations and six professorial habilitations, but also no less than 186 M.A. theses, the bulk of which has never been and never will be published. At least 7 percent of all the "publications" included are therefore without any referential value. Again, I raise the question whether it is of any use to include unpublished materials (other than original sources) hardly attainable, in such a bibliography. The only advantage I can see is that one can see what German-speaking students of Japanology are dealing with during the final stages of their studies - hardly the genuine purpose of Getreuer's bibliographic enterprise. It goes without saying that the *Verzeichnis* remains, in spite of all criticism, an indispensable tool for everyone engaged or interested in Japanese studies.

Reinhard Zöllner