

Zusammenschau Aspekte, die die internationale Einflußnahme mitbestimmen: Politik und Kultur. Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz hat schon am 26. März 1700 in seiner Denkschrift an den Brandenburger Kurfürsten zur Weltgeltung des Reichs der Mitte festgestellt: China möge „nicht nur ein commercium von Waaren und Manufacturen, sondern auch von Licht und Weisheit“ mitgestalten.

Anton Gälli

WOLFGANG HADAMITZKY, *Japanese, Chinese, and Korean Surnames and How to Read Them. 125,947 Japanese, 594 Chinese, and 259 Korean Surnames Written with Kanji as They Appear in Japanese Texts*. München: K.G. Saur, 1998. 2 vols. Vol. 1: From Characters to Readings, XIV, 1145 pages, DM 398,-. ISBN 3-598-11335-8. Vol. 2: From Readings to Characters, V, 405 pages, DM 198,-. ISBN 3-598-11336-6

Once again, Wolfgang Hadamitzky, librarian at the Berlin State Library and editor of popular Japanese language tools such as *Kanji and Kana* or *The Kanji Dictionary* (both together with Mark Spahn) and the invaluable *Japan-Bibliography* (with Marianne Kocks), presents us with a masterpiece of Japanese lexicography.

This time Hadamitzky has chosen a virtually indefinite topic. Complicated as the Japanese writing system as such may be, the difficulties concerning the writing of Japanese personal and family names are certainly unparalleled among all living languages. Japanese family names (surnames, as Hadamitzky calls them, is not quite the correct term) can consist of one to five Sino-Japanese characters (*kanji*), of which about 50,000 are historically recorded; but the number of *kanji* actually used in names amounts to just some 3,300 (in Hadamitzky's dictionary), and most Japanese family names have only two characters. Even so, the number of possible combinations between 3,300 different *kanji* is impressive: Theoretically, not less than 10,890,000 names can be made this way! Counting Japanese names is in fact not easy, because the same *kanji* can have different readings, e.g., Yamasaki or Yamazaki are identical in writing, but differ in pronunciation (vol. 1, p. 690); on the other hand, identically pronounced names like Itô can be written in different ways: Hadamitzky lists 35 variants: vol. 2, p. 104. Therefore, the estimates about the number of Japanese family names actually in use range, according to the method used between 100,000 and 200,000 odd names. In any case, this is a world record. Other countries using *kanji* count much fewer surnames: China about 600, Korea some 250. It is said that in the whole of Europe, there are no more than 50,000 different names. These significant differences reflect different patterns of social evolution. Chinese and Korean surnames are clan names; they date back to ancient history. In Japan, we have to do with remnants of old clan names (e.g., Muraji, Omi); but the overwhelming majority represents family names which are considerably newer.

In antiquity, some 1,000 names existed for the noble clans and their sub-units. During the Middle Ages, many clans split up and took on new names. Until 1875, most commoners were forbidden to use family names, and only about 10,000 names of court or warrior nobles or local magnates were in use. But with the introduction of modern bureaucracy, all inhabitants had to register in tax and household rolls. On

this occasion those previously lacking surnames were given names mostly related to their homes or ancestral places. More than 80 per cent of all Japanese family names are derived from place names (like Shimizu = clean water, or Kobayashi = small grove). The rest can be traced back to professions (Hattori, originally hata-ori = weaver), offices (Sekiguchi = gatekeeper), shop names (Sakaya = sake brewer), etc. Nine of the top ten Japanese names (Satô, Takahashi, Itô, Watanabe, Saitô, Tanaka, Kobayashi, Sasaki, and Yamamoto) refer to places, and only one (Suzuki) to a different category. But the reading of place names varies significantly, according to dialects, customs, and local history. The inflation of Japanese surnames is a product of the modern age; certainly to the disadvantage of all engaged in handling Japanese texts. To know exactly how to read every possible Japanese name is virtually impossible. Sometimes, only the bearers themselves are sure about it. But in most cases, you will not be able to address them directly. At European courts, trials cannot be held without properly identifying the names of those involved. Western libraries cannot process Japanese books without alphabetical transcriptions of their author's names. Our newspapers cannot quote politicians in *kanji*. Or how can you correctly address a manager whose visiting card you cannot read? The need for lexicographical help is therefore evident and long-felt, even among Japanese.

The standard tool in the Western world for solving the problems of Japanese names has long been P.G. O'Neill's *Japanese Names* (first published in 1972). O'Neill listed some 13,500 surnames, 11,000 personal names, 7,000 literary, historical, and artistic names, and 4,400 place names. They were arranged under the first *kanji* they contained. Hadamitzky's new dictionary has nearly ten times more surnames (of which, as mentioned above, more than 80 per cent are, at the same time, place names). Given this figure, Hadamitzky comes close to comprehensiveness. He has arranged the *kanji* entries in his own order with only 79 (instead of the classical 214) radicals, which will be familiar to all users of Hadamitzky and Spahn's *Kanji Dictionary*. Moreover, they are listed under every single *kanji* they consist of so that, even if you cannot read the first *kanji* of a given name, you can still look it up under its second *kanji* etc.

The second volume has the readings of all names in alphabetical order with all relevant *kanji* writings, so that you can quickly find out how a name like "Okuda" may be written in Japanese. Another useful feature is that the comparatively small numbers of Chinese and Korean surnames have also been included, both in at least two different systems (Japanese pronunciation; Pinyin and Wade-Giles for Chinese resp. McCune-Reischauer for Korean). The book is easy and pleasant to use. Its printing and layout are flawless, as are most of the entries. As already mentioned, it is almost impossible to assess the number of all Japanese family names, so it is impossible to include them all. Among those I found missing are: Bachi (written with the character *hatsu*, vol. 1, p. 151), Iifuri, Itchogi (only listed as Isuki etc.: vol. 1, p. 3), Jûmi, Mihiroki (only Mihirogi: vol. 2, p. 198), Momogi, Omiyachi, Tsumari. These are extremely rare names, and it is not very likely that you will ever have to read them. On the other hand, I found one outright mistake in vol. 1, p. 828, where, for the combination of *ue* and *hara*, the readings Uehara and Haibara are offered; Haibara is definitely false. The error comes from confounding the *kanji ueru* with the very similar *hani* (vol. 1, p. 515, where Haniwara/Hanibara/Haibara is correctly



listed). (I have once encountered the same mistake in a Japanese book citing a medieval source. When I looked at the manuscript, it turned out that the author had misread the handwriting.) It also seems that the entries according to first, second etc. *kanji* are not always congruent. E.g., one finds Shindô (*atarashii* plus *fujii*) only under *shin* and the obsolete *kanji* form of *fujii* (vol. 1, p. 964), which has considerably more strokes than the abridged new form. Obviously due to this peculiar decision (the abridged form is official standard today), it has not been listed under *fujii* (vol. 1, pp. 630-634). I suppose that Hadamitzky gathered some of his names from prewar lexica printed in old *kanji* and did not convert all of them. Users should bear this in mind.

The only major flaw is that in his second volume (*From Readings to Characters*) Hadamitzky (unlike O'Neill), has no references to the *kanji* which he lists for each entry. This would have greatly eased cross-checking which, in spite of the editor's admirable diligence, is still necessary in many cases. But it is beyond doubt that all dealing with Japanese materials will greatly benefit from Hadamitzky's new dictionary, which is sure to remain for a long time to come the most comprehensive and most user-friendly solution to the tricky problem of Japanese names.

Reinhard Zöllner

HARALD DOLLES, *Keiretsu. Emergenz, Struktur, Wettbewerbsstärke und Dynamik japanischer Verbundgruppen. Ein Plädoyer für eine interpretative Erweiterung ökonomischer Analysen in der interkulturellen Managementforschung.* (Europäische Hochschulschriften: Reihe 5, Volks- und Betriebswirtschaft, Bd. 2165). Frankfurt/M. et al.: Peter Lang, 1997. 316 pages, 23 figures, 15 tables, DM 89,-. ISBN 3-631-30543-5

Originally prepared as a doctoral thesis, the book under review focusses on the research framework most appropriate for analysing the Japanese *keiretsu* phenomenon. Why might it be important to struggle with the explanation of *keiretsu* or industrial groups in Japan? On the one hand, they became a main target of criticism by foreign (mostly Western) governments and business associations, who complained that they were a major barrier to entering the Japanese market. On the other hand, the structure of these industrial groups has been regarded as a Japanese competitive advantage and as therefore worth being adopted by Western countries. For these reasons, interest in the *keiretsu* phenomenon has grown rapidly, resulting in several studies on this subject.

Harald Dolles' book provides a general overview of the different forms of industrial groups, including their historical roots. Numerous tables and figures facilitate access to the subject. The main part of the work, however, is devoted to the methodological approach on which a scientific analysis of industrial groups in Japan should be based in order to contribute to proper understanding of the phenomenon. The author argues that a purely economic analysis, applying elements of competitive strategy and neo-institutional approaches, is not adequate to explaining *keiretsu*. He argues that a so-called intercultural-interpretative perspective (called *Binnenperspektive*) has to be added to the narrow economic analysis (pp. 276-277). Only if the