

cause, to a certain degree, it is quite the opposite. From among the many causes responsible for the downfall of monarchical Korea, one is that the powerful in Korea held fast to a tradition which for centuries had made China and Korea comrades in arms and much more than that. In the eyes of many of the powerful in Korea, China was therefore the country to turn to when looking for rescue. But China at that time found herself in no less dire straits than Korea and she did so for more or less the same reasons. The "comradeship in tradition" and its devastating consequences may teach a lesson to people who throw in their political and economic lot with all too large "traditions", "Asian values" or others, it appears.

The lack of scholarly concern and conscientiousness which mars the book as whole is also seen in the large number of inconsistencies in transcribing Korean names and terms as well as in the even larger number of plain blunders. Also, the attribution of some of the photographs and the map reproduced in the book pose a conundrum. A number of the photographs plus the map are labelled as coming from the author's private archives (Privatarchiv der Autorin, pp. 43, 111, 113, 137), and another is said to have been taken by the author herself (Foto Autorin, p. 79). However, three of the illustrations said to have come from the archives of the author are known to me from publications by people other than Göthel, and from books for that matter which have seen the light of day before Göthel could have contributed to them by lending photos to their authors.

*Dieter Eikemeier*

WOLFGANG HADAMITZKY, MARIANNE KOCKS, *Japan-Bibliografie. Verzeichnis deutschsprachiger japanbezogener Veröffentlichungen. Reihe A: Monografien, Zeitschriften, Karten. Band 1: 1477-1920. München, London, New York, Paris: Saur, 1990, 419 pp., DM 248,-. ISBN 3-598-22146-0*

WOLFGANG HADAMITZKY, MARIANNE KOCKS, *Japan-Bibliografie. Verzeichnis deutschsprachiger japanbezogener Veröffentlichungen. Reihe A: Monografien, Zeitschriften, Karten. Band 2: 1921-1950. München, London, New York, Paris: Saur, 1993, 258 pp., DM 248,-. ISBN 3-598-22149-5*

WOLFGANG HADAMITZKY, MARIANNE KOCKS, *Japan-Bibliografie. Verzeichnis deutschsprachiger japanbezogener Veröffentlichungen. Reihe A: Monografien, Zeitschriften, Karten. Band 3/Teil 1: 1951-1970. München, London, New York, Paris: Saur, 1995, 282 pp., ISBN 3-598-22152-5*

Wolfgang Hadamitzky and Marianne Kocks from the East Asian Section of the State Library in Berlin have endeavoured to present the first comprehensive retrospective bibliography of publications on Japan in the German language, and since the first three of six volumes planned have already appeared, it is fit to make an interim appraisal of their ambitious enterprise.

It is beyond question that the compilers merit respect for their undertaking which aims at a revival of the great bibliographical tradition of German Japanology founded by Friedrich von Wenckstern ("A Bibliography of the Japanese Empire", 1895-1907), Oskar Nachod ("Bibliography of the Japanese Empire", 1928; "Bibliographie von Japan", 1931-1935, Hans Praesent and Wolf Haenisch ("Bibliographie von Japan", 1937-1940). After World War II, this line of tradition which also contributed to the international renown of German Japanology was virtually cut off so that others, mainly the "Bibliography of Asian Studies", replaced it. Hadamitzky and Kocks' compilation, together with the cumulative bibliographies published in Vienna, show that German Japanology has finally hit the bibliographic track again.

At least, this is the overall impression. Yet, a closer look at Hadamitzky and Kocks' publication, praiseworthy as it is in general, provokes some questions about the compilers' wisdom and diligence.

The first three volumes, together with vol. 3/2 (to be published shortly), containing data on monographs, journals, and maps, form "Series A" of the whole work; "Series B" will deal with articles. The first volume (covering the years 1477-1920) contains 2,795 titles, the second (1921-1950) 2,141, and the first part of the third volume (1951-1970) "c. 2.500", in sum approx. 7,400 titles (why did the compilers not bother to count the exact number of titles of vol. 3/1 as well?). Each entry has a five digit number, starting with "00001" in vol. 1 and ending with "09071" in vol. 3/1. The difference between the number of titles and the number of entries is due to the fact that the bibliography is divided into subjects, and roughly one fifth of all titles has been included, each time with their full data, in more than one section. The proportion of double entries varies considerably according to the topic, and it does not seem to me to have been a wise decision to handle them this way. It would have quite sufficed to refer to the number of the first full entry of any title instead of repeating it several times, thereby wasting a lot of space.

The subject list consists of 20 subjects, from "Bibliographies" to "Medicine". They do not follow any established order, e.g., as in the "Bibliography of Asian Studies", but seem to proceed from general information to culture, social sciences, and finally natural sciences. Within the sections and subsections of the main part, entries are listed in alphabetical order of the



authors and titles. Reprints and pocket editions are counted as single entries. This is the reason why, e.g., Frank Thiess' famous novel "Tsushima", first published in 1936 and still widely read today, received no less than 13 entries until 1970 (04605-6, 07855-65)! Given the fact that the compilers did not always succeed in tracing all editions of a certain title, the entry for James Jones' "Verdammt in alle Ewigkeit", for example, starts with its second printing, 1954 (no. 08319) and skips almost every second reprint. (Even so, it is listed 19 times, making it once again very clear that war tales from the Pacific theatre are still much more attractive for the general German-speaking public than any non-fiction book.)

Apart from missing editions, the data prove to be neither error-free nor complete. For completeness' sake, Max Weber's "Wirtschaft und Gesellschaft" (1922) with its many references to Japan, Heinrich Friedjung's "Das Zeitalter des Imperialismus 1884-1914" (1919-1922), Johan Huizinga's "Homo ludens" (1956), Eugen Haberkern und J.F.Wallach's "Hilfswörterbuch für Historiker" (no less than 177 Japanese keywords) (1964), or Otto Hintze's "Wesen und Verbreitung des Feudalismus" (1970) should surely have been listed. Wolfgang Eberhard and Fritz Rumpf's "Das ältere China und Japan bis zur Berührung mit der abendländischen Welt" in "Die Neue Propyläen Weltgeschichte", vol. 1 (1940) has likewise been ignored.

As for mistakes: The publisher of no. 03534 was the "Reiseverkehrszentrale der Japanischen Staatsbahn", not the "Staatseisenbahn". Nos. 04979 and 04980 are obviously identical. The title of no. 05051 ("Fernost formt seine Gestalt") is incorrect (correct: "Fernost formt seine neue Gestalt"), and it was reedited in 1941. No. 06481 is not listed in correct alphabetical order. No. 06511 seems to be the first edition of no. 06363, but this is not mentioned, and they are included in entirely different sections. No. 07275 has 1,564 pages, not just 1,364. In no. 07350 ("Altjapanische Geschichten aus dem Volk zur Heian-Zeit") the first and decisive title of the work is skipped: "Konjaku". No. 07512 (title incomplete!) is the 4<sup>th</sup> edition of no. 07510; the 3<sup>rd</sup> edition (not mentioned by Hadamitzky/Kocks) appeared in 1952. In no. 08111, the year of publication is missing (1959). No. 08113 (incomplete data: part of the series "Alte Kulturen und Völker"! ) and no. 08114 seem to be identical.

No. 08118 is a particularly carelessly processed entry, depriving the reader of one of the masterpieces of the most renowned German Japanologist: In Hadamitzky/Kocks it reads: "Rikkokushi. Die amtlichen Reichsannalen Japans. Hrsg.: Horst Hammitzsch. Tokyo: Dt. Ges. für Natur- u. Völkerkunde Ostasiens; Hamburg: Ges. für Natur- u. Völkerkunde Ostasiens 1962. 42, 585 S. (Mitteilungen der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Natur- und Völkerkunde Ostasiens, 43)" (vol. 3/1, p. 113). The correct title is:

Rikkokushi. Die amtlichen Reichsannalen Japans. Die Regierungsannalen Kammu-Tennô: Shoku-Nihongi 36-40 und Nihon-kôki 1-13 (780-806)". Although Horst Hammitzsch was the general editor of the (never completed) series, this particular book was edited, translated and annotated by Bruno Lewin. Moreover, the correct number of pages is "17, 585": the mistake comes from reading the Roman number "xvii" as "xlii". In this case as in several others, I have serious doubts if the compilers have been true to their alleged resolution "to enter as many books as possible through examination of the original works" (Preface, vol. 3/1, p. vii).

As for the references given in vol. 1 to libraries which have copies of the listed rare publications in their holdings: Instead of referring to the U.S. Library of Congress etc., it would, for the convenience of the German user, not have taken much time to find out that many of them are available in various German regional ("Landesbibliotheken") or university libraries as well.

Next comes a combined author-, title- and keyword index: a very useful tool as it enables one, for example, to look up all publications referring to the "Gelbe Gefahr" ("yellow peril") by title, or everything published by and about Kawabata Yasunari. But the index is not without errors, some of them obviously due to carelessness. Elisabeth Gössmann, e.g., gets two author entries for the same main entry (no. 06536), just because she is once listed as "Gössmann, Elisabeth (1928-)" and once as "Gössmann, Maria Elisabeth" (vol. 3/1, p. 200). Equally, Kagawa Toyohiko is given three entries ("Kagawa", "Kagawa, Toyohiko" and "Kagawa, Toyohiko"; vol. 3/1, p. 220) which refer to different titles written by him or about him, but evidently not all of them: at least no. 06521 was skipped. On the other hand, non-identical books with identical titles (but different subtitles) got indexed under the same keyword (no. 3232, 4868: "Alt-Japan", vol. 2, p. 145). It is not explained by the compilers if there is any reason for such inconsistency. Moreover, some authors are listed with their biographical data, but most without: why? In my opinion, publishing the whole bibliography as a searchable and quotable CD-ROM data base would have been the easiest way to avoid such confusion. Notwithstanding such flaws and shortcomings, Hadamitzky and Kocks have doubtless made a major and welcome contribution to the field of Japanese studies. For every one dealing with ancient or modern Japan, this "Japan-Bibliografie", with its perfect layout and printing, will become an indispensable tool for accessing German language materials. Just keep in mind that it neither contains nor knows everything, but still far more than any previous compilation.

*Reinhard Zöllner*