

NOTICES OF BOOKS

Center for Japanese Studies, Occasional Papers. No. 4, University of Michigan Press, Ann Arbor, 1953; iii + 153 pp.

The noteworthy activity of the Center for Japanese Studies in the University of Michigan since its establishment in 1948 includes the publication of "Occasional Papers", one of the very few scholarly journals dealing exclusively with Japanese cultural subjects that are published outside Japan itself. The articles are mainly by members of the staff and associates of the Center and the journal is edited by Professor John W. Hall.

No. 1 appeared in 1951, and Nos. 2 and 3 in 1952. Each issue contains about a hundred pages. The text matter is produced by electric typewriter (Chinese characters being added by hand) and photolithographed, a process yielding excellent results and greatly cheapening the cost of production.

The contents reflect current trends in American research on Japanese studies. Recent and contemporary history and the social and political organization of Japan receive considerable attention. Many of the social and field surveys were conducted from the University of Michigan's own field station at Okayama.

No. 4 contains six articles. The first, "Changing patterns of *kumiai* structure in rural Okayama", is a report by Mischa Titiev on six months' field-work in 1951 conducted with the aid of an interpreter. Its purpose is to examine a problem of "socio-cultural dynamics", the nature of any changes that may have taken place in the social structure of the household-groups, the *kumiai*. The best way to investigate such changes is clearly to study the present state of *kumiai* in villages for which documentary evidence exists concerning their *kumiai* in earlier periods, but this possibility is not even mentioned. Instead, a comparison is made between the *kumiai* of some long-established villages and those of newly-founded settlements and from this comparison an attempt is made to deduce "underlying trends" in the development of *kumiai*. Such methods may be the only ones available when endeavouring to establish the social development of a primitive people who have no written records, but to apply them in Japan, where local records go back so far and so fully, is strange indeed. Although the writer's conclusions are thus of little value, his lists of the membership of several *kumiai* were worth publishing. It is difficult to say the same of much of the other material he has taken down from informants (much of it is in any case completely irrelevant to the argument), e.g.:

"Another interesting case concerns household number 5. It consists of a widow, Maeta [*sic*] Ko, her daughters aged twenty-one and twelve, and a small granddaughter. They belong to the Tendai sect and are assisted by a Tendai priest, who is rumoured to be the widow's lover. At the same time he is also supposed to have fathered the grandchild by Maeta Ko's oldest daughter who is now dead. Gossip further has it that the same priest begot two bastards on the widow's deceased niece." (p. 8)

The material from informants is recorded faithfully without much attempt at critical estimation of its value. What possible value (or even relevance) has such a statement as "Non-Japanese people are said to have lived in this vicinity in the pre-Yamato era"? Nor is any effort made to deduce or state a list of features common to all or most *kumiai*, in order that the descriptions of the individual local *kumiai* may be limited to significant peculiarities or divergences from the norm. Therefore the reader of each

description has no means of telling whether the details given illustrate, by way of example, what is general practice, or whether they are chosen because they are unusual. Thus, although one of the main functions of every *kumiai* is to deal with the funeral arrangements of its members, a long paragraph (pp. 7-8) is devoted to the arrangements made in one particular *kumiai* (starting "when death strikes the home of a member, Nakaune Daini Nambu Kumiai goes into action"), leaving the reader with the false impression that there is something especially noteworthy about this *kumiai*'s practices.

The second article, "The *senkyoya* system in rural Japanese communities", by Paul S. Dull, is a description of the way in which members of Japanese rural hamlets look to their "headman" for advice on how to vote in elections, and of the way in which this custom has been modified in recent years. The writer is well-informed and reflective, and (apart from several uncorrected misprints) the article is clearly written except for one paragraph (at the foot of p. 30) in which obscure reference is made to "symbols", "almost ritualistic symbols" (exemplified as "a candidate's idealism, sincerity, past reputation, and his willingness to work for the tangible benefit of the *buraku*"), whereby a headman could indicate which candidate in an election he favoured.

"Rural Politics in Japan", by Joseph L. Sutton, is a treatment, also based upon field survey, of a wider aspect of local self-government. Although less authoritative and detailed than the preceding article (the subject matter of which is sketchily covered in two paragraphs called "Bossism" on p. 46) it presents a number of interesting facts and conclusions.

Field-work is extended into the realm of literature by Joseph K. Yamagiwa in "Regional differences in literary tastes and reputations in Japan". This article and another entitled "Fiction in post-war Japan", published in *F.E.Q.* XIII 1 (1953) pp. 3-22, record the results of surveys of the popularity of Japanese contemporary fiction carried out by the author in 1951. The *F.E.Q.* article is the more valuable, as it is a general and comprehensive account, whereas the present paper is occupied with the limited question whether or not regional differences in literary tastes can be measured. The results are given of a questionnaire completed by 438 students belonging to nine different Japanese universities, and these results are compared with two other surveys of popular opinion conducted at approximately the same time, one by a technical periodical and one by a newspaper. Statistics, tables, percentages and graphs abound, but the author is too good a scholar to draw unsafe conclusions from figures which are obviously no more than a rough guide. The conclusion is reached that there are measurable regional differences of taste, and some reasonable explanations of them are offered.

In "A prelude to war, the Japanese Cabinet crisis of October, 1941", Cecil C. Brett relates the fall of the Konoe cabinet and the installation of General Tōjō as Prime Minister on 17 October 1941, apparently basing himself entirely on the official record of the evidence presented at the Tokyo War Crimes trials. The question of why General Tōjō should have been appointed as Prime Minister when his policy was, it seems, opposed by the majority of those concerned in his appointment is not likely to be fully explained until all the documents in Japanese have been published and correlated.

J. I. Crump, jun., who in *Occasional Papers* 2 (pp. 35-57) published a paper on "Borrowed" T'ang Titles and Offices in the Yōrō Code", provides the final article, "T'ang Penal Law in Early Japan". In this he stresses that the Japanese acceptance of the T'ang penal law at the time of the Taika reform involved almost word-for-word copying, with very few modifications and adaptations, in spite of the fact that the Chinese law was the by-product of Chinese history and was based on Confucian ethics.

The issue concludes with a special supplement, "Abstracts of Japanese materials in the humanities and social sciences, 1951", consisting of short summaries of the contents of just under 150 selected books and articles published on Japanese cultural subjects in 1951. Such bibliographical information cannot fail to be of great assistance to all scholars of Japanese subjects, and it is to be hoped that future numbers will continue to embody this helpful feature.

A Selected List of Books and Articles on Japan in English, French and German. Revised and enlarged edition. Compiled by Hugh Borton, Serge Elisséeff, William W. Lockwood and John C. Pelzel. Cambridge, Mass.: published by the Harvard University Press for the Harvard-Yenching Institute, 1954. pp. xi + 272; 9½ × 6½ in.

The original edition of this work, compiled by Hugh Borton, Serge Elisséeff and Edwin O. Reischauer, was published in 1940 by the American Council of Learned Societies, Washington. It contained references to 842 books and articles, and in spite of various faults of which the compilers expressed their awareness, it has proved an immensely helpful tool for all those who wish to trace easily and quickly the best and most important of the Western-language contributions to Japanese studies.

The present revised and enlarged edition has been mainly necessitated by the great mass of books and articles on Japanese subjects published in Europe and America since 1940. The new edition lists about 1800 items, more than double the previous number, and the index (a necessity in a work of reference of this kind) has been not only proportionately enlarged but generally improved. Readers will find that the main usefulness of this new edition lies in the additional entries that have been included, since even specialists are likely to learn of the existence of many publications of which they were hitherto unaware.

The scheme of classification, whereby the entries are sub-divided by subject, remains basically as it was before, with only a few modifications. Any scheme, however meticulously devised, is likely to contain some weaknesses, but there is much that could be improved in this one. It is, for instance, surprising that we still find "Education and Journalism" grouped together as a pair, and more than surprising that we have "Ainu" and "Ryūkyū" as sub-headings under "Sociology and Ethnology", even though they are followed by some items dealing with Ainu and Ryūkyū philology. However, the existence of a good table of contents and a good index minimizes the results of such defects. The chief modification in the scheme of classification in the new edition is the addition of a main section "World War II and Occupation, 1941-52". It is difficult to justify the treatment of this section as being logically on a par with the other main sections such as "Geography", "History", "Economics", "Language", "Literature", "Art", since it should clearly be placed as a sub-section under "History". In any case, the allocation of as many as forty-four entries on six pages to items dealing with the war and occupation seems disproportionately high. Perhaps it is difficult for American scholars to see these events in proper perspective.

The Preface (p. vii) contains the statement, "The editors regret that the delays in compilation of a joint undertaking of this sort have resulted in only partial coverage for the years 1951 and 1952". It is indeed most regrettable that a book published in the latter half of 1954 should contain such a tiny proportion of entries dated after 1950. In consequence, Bransen's *Japanese Chronological Tables* (entry 39) still stands, although superseded by P. Y. Tsuchihashi, *Japanese Chronological Tables from 601 to 1872 A.D.* (Monumenta Nipponica Monographs, 11), Tokyo, 1952. In the same way, Ackerman's *Japan's Natural Resources* (entry 141) appears only in the SCAP General Headquarters edition of 1949, and not in the revised edition published by the University of Chicago Press in 1953. Among other unfortunate omissions of recent works may be mentioned, as two typical examples out of many, R. H. Blyth's *Haiku*, vol. 4, Tokyo, 1952 (compare entries 1464-6) and D. L. Keene's *Japanese Literature, an Introduction for Western Readers*, London, 1953. It is an especial pity that very few indeed of the numerous articles and translations in *Monumenta Nipponica*, vols. vii-ix (1951-3), are noted.

The list of periodicals (pp. 10-16) appears very unsatisfactory. Firstly, there is the question of selection. Some of the journals listed are of little value for Japanese studies, whereas others of greater use, such as the *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society* or the *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, are omitted. (These omissions illustrate a lack of knowledge of European scholarly work, which may also be seen in the selection of books.) Other journals listed, such as *Reports upon Archaeological Research*

in the Department of Literature, Kyoto Imperial University (entry 97), are not strictly eligible for inclusion in the bibliography, being printed in Japanese. They are included apparently on the ground that they have short English summaries, but if Japanese periodicals with English summaries are to be admitted, the question must be asked why so many other important Japanese periodicals possessing English summaries have been ignored. Secondly, bibliographical errors abound in this section. Thus entries 67 and 68 are "*Bulletin of the School of Oriental Studies*, 1-30, 1917-37", and "*Bulletin of the School of Oriental and African Studies*, 1-, 1937-", respectively. It is impossible to conjecture how these imaginary volume numbers arose: in reality the words "*and African*" were first added to the title in vol. X, part 3 (1942), and the numbering of the volumes has continued, without interruption, from vol. I in 1917 to vol. XV, part 1 of which was reached in 1953. *Artibus Asiae* appears as *Artibus Asia* (entry 60). *Asia Major*, New Series, which started in London in 1949, is ignored, although the original series is included (entry 62); however, by some means, an article from the New Series is quoted (entry 1201). The *Journal Asiatique* is shown as beginning in 1922, instead of 1822 (entry 83). Not much effort seems to have been expended to ascertain whether certain periodicals are dead or still alive. Thus the above-mentioned *Reports upon Archaeological Research in the Department of Literature, Kyoto Imperial University* is shown as still current, whereas in fact it concluded before the war. Conversely, *Memoirs of the Research Department of the Tōyō Bunko* (entry 86) is shown as concluding with No. 12 in 1940, although No. 13 was issued in 1951. No mention is made of the fact that the *Bulletin de la Maison Franco-japonaise* ended its original series with vol. XV, parts 1-2, in 1947 and started a Nouvelle Série with vol. I in 1952.

The problem of the selection of articles and books seems to have been overcome by applying the criterion of accepting anything that could be considered to be of some value. Apart from the publications that have been missed since 1950, the coverage is commendably complete. One might possibly have expected to find (to offer examples at random) R. H. Akagi's *Japan's Foreign Relations 1542-1936*, Tokyo, 1936, S. Hishida's *Japan among the Great Powers*, London, 1940, or A. Miyamori's *An Anthology of Japanese Poems*, Tokyo, 1938, but obviously the compilers had to draw the line somewhere, and it would be more appropriate to criticize them for retaining too much dead wood from the first edition. For instance, entry 1318, Yoshitomi's *Anthologie de la littérature japonaise contemporaine* is an utterly worthless tract which should never have appeared in the first edition, much less have been retained in the second. (Have any of the compilers ever seen it? An unkind suspicion arises that the book was included blindly from some bibliography on the strength of its title, which does not, however, conform to its contents.) At least two or three hundred entries could safely be scrapped as being either completely out of date or as superseded by more recent publications. If some action of this kind is not taken in the next edition, the work will lose the great advantage of "selectiveness". Another comment on the selection may be made concerning the section "Art", sub-section "Illustrative Materials", in which some works entirely in Japanese are accepted on the ground that they contain illustrations. One may, in the first place, doubt what is the value of illustrations to a general reader if there is no accompanying identification or description in a Western language. Secondly, if the principle be admitted of incorporating Japanese art books merely for their illustrations, one is left with the impression that a far more satisfactory list could have been prepared than the sixteen Japanese publications here selected, apparently haphazardly. (Where, by the way, is entry 1721 in this section?)

The preface states (p. v), "The organization of the material has been one of the chief difficulties encountered in the compilation. The critical observer will find numerous inconsistencies." In spite of the explanations of the editors' methods which then follow, there are numerous illogical classifications which strike the attention. Thus an article on the Meiji political novel (entry 1298) appears under "Japanese literature, general" (p. 165) instead of "Prose, Contemporary, 1868 through 1952" (pp. 175-81), and an article called "The position of *haiku* and *senryū* in world literature" (entry 1431) is placed under "Poetry, general" (p. 182) instead of "Poetry, modern (*haiku*)" (pp. 185-7).

About a half of the entries are followed by a short description or evaluation, usually in one sentence. These comments are terse, informative, and generally reliable. To a certain extent the tone of the comment depends upon personal opinion, but several evaluations are likely to be widely challenged. Some comments are completely erroneous, leaving the impression that their writers were merely guessing at the contents of books they had not bothered to consult. How otherwise can we explain the comment on entry 1248 suggesting that Isemonger's *The Elements of Japanese Writing* (upon which it should have been remarked that it is no more than an abbreviated form of entry 1246 possessing no original merit) is a substitute for Mrs. O. Daniel's *Dictionary of Japanese Writing Forms?*—for the former deals only with *kaisho* forms while the latter is concerned only with *sōsho*. It is hardly fair to call entry 53 (Koop and Inada, *Japanese Names and How to read them*) "poorly organized" if it is recalled that the book was designed for collectors of art objects who knew little or no Japanese: nor is it quite fair to say of entry 1281 (Pierson, *10,000 Chinese-Japanese characters*) that "the lack of compounds makes it unsatisfactory as a dictionary". It contains a more complete collection of *kun*-readings of characters than can be found in most native Japanese dictionaries, and is very useful for that reason. On the other hand, Ramstedt's early fourteen-page article, "A comparison of the Altaic Languages with Japanese" (entry 1185) is overpraised as "the best discussion of the problem" (a comment that should now be transferred to entry 1175) and Pierson's over-literal parsing of the *Manyōshū* (entry 1458) is unduly flattered by being described as "An exact translation". (Incidentally, Pierson's title is *Manyōsū*, not *Manyōsū*, and volume 8 was published early in 1954.) It may be added that entries 29 and 52 are extremely helpful works which deserve a note of more praise than they are accorded.

Such matters of evaluation, however, are matters of individual opinion, and it is safer to turn to matters of fact, namely, the bibliographical standards. In the Preface (p. vii) is stated, "To eliminate bibliographical errors, listings were checked with the actual texts in almost all cases". Either this checking has been badly carried out, or the word "almost" was used in a very unusual way. Some instances have already been given from the section on periodicals, for example the totally fictitious information given about the *BSOAS*. But the same carelessness is to be found throughout: thus, of the few articles quoted from that journal, the name of the author of one, S. Yamada, is garbled into S. Yamada (entry 1191), and of another, W. G. Beasley, is transformed into W. G. Beashey (entry 1168). (The latter writer is entitled to a second complaint, because his book, *Great Britain and the Opening of Japan*, London, 1951, is one of the many important books to fall victim to the breakdown of the selection of books published since 1950.) Instances of carelessness and error are too numerous to attempt a complete catalogue: here are a few random examples:

- entry 203. It is incorrect to state that this article is superseded by entry 186, since the periods of history covered do not coincide.
- entry 886. The correct title of the series is "Tourist Library", not "Japanese Tourist Library". No mention whatever is given of place or dates of publication, nor of the revised post-war series.
- entry 1066. It should be stated that this is a continuation of entry 1087.
- entry 1103. It should be stated that volume 4 consists of entry 1125.
- entry 1125. It should be stated that this is volume 4 of entry 1103.
- entry 1370. Read *Kochō* for *Kōchō*.
- entries 1394 and 1396. These two entries relate to one and the same work. The translation by Fukumoto and Satchell of Kagawa Toyohiko's *Shisen wo koete* was published in Japan in 1924 under the title "Across the Death-line", and in America in the following year, renamed "Before the Dawn". The editors seem to have fallen (even in the first edition) into the extraordinary trap of regarding the two books as translations of two different works—for how otherwise would they have distinguished them by commenting on entry 1394 that it is "an important novel", but on entry 1396 that it is "Kagawa's most famous work"?

- entry 1430. For *Hototogisu Namiko* read "*Hototogisu (Namiko)*". *Hototogisu* was the original Japanese title, but *Namiko* was chosen as the title for the English translation.
- entry 1446. The supplement was published in 1935, not 1933.
- entry 1720. This periodical is not current. Its first number was issued in 1924, not 1925, and it ended with number 20 in 1935.
- entry 1725. It was correct to record this as "11 volumes (incomplete)" at the time of the first edition. In this edition it should be "17 volumes, 1928-44".
- entry 1732. This is not "incomplete".

It is also to be regretted that where a book forms part of a series, the compilers sometimes fail to state this fact. In consequence there is a danger that libraries, relying on the work under review in order to purchase a book listed in it, may inadvertently find they have a duplicate, if they already possess the series of which the book forms a part. Thus a library possessing the *Bulletin of the Museum of Far Eastern Antiquities* might easily be tempted to buy entry 1200 (Karlgrén's *Grammata Serica*) only to find that it forms part of *BMFEA* 12. Similarly, no indication is given that entries 37, 1169 and 14 form numbers 1, 2 and 3 of the University of Michigan Center for Japanese Studies Bibliographical Series. (By the way, what is the reason for putting two of these special bibliographies under "Special bibliographies" (p. 3) instead of under the subjects concerned, while the third is put under the subject concerned instead of under "Special bibliographies"?)

In short, this is a useful work partly spoiled by the lack of competent bibliographical checking. Seldom can the Harvard-Yenching Institute have been associated with a production containing so many unscholarly features.

E. B. CEADEL

John W. Hall, *Japanese History: a guide to Japanese reference and research materials*, (University of Michigan Center for Japanese Studies Bibliographical Series No. 4), University of Michigan Press, Ann Arbor, 1954, xi + 165 pp.

The University of Michigan Center for Japanese Studies Bibliographical Series already contains the following:

1. Robert E. Ward, *A guide to Japanese reference and research materials in the field of political science*, 1950, x + 104 pp.
2. Robert H. Brower, *A bibliography of Japanese dialects*, 1950, ix + 75 pp.
3. Richard K. Beardsley, with John B. Cornell and Edward Norbeck, *Bibliographic materials in the Japanese language on Far Eastern archaeology and ethnology*, 1950, vii + 74 pp.

These three volumes have immediately established the Michigan Bibliographical Series as a vital tool for Japanese studies, and this new volume by Professor John W. Hall maintains the same high standard.

The reader's first impression on looking through this book will be to wonder at the extensive range of subjects covered in a book entitled *Japanese history*: thus we find "fine arts and crafts", "recreation and sports", "mining and forestry", "food, clothing and ornaments", and so on among the classification headings. Professor Joseph K. Yamagiwa, general editor of the series, adds a pointed postscript to his Foreword:

"Users of the present work will find that Professor Hall is a historian who takes a wide-angle view of his subject. He has thus listed the principal bibliographies, reference works, anthologies, periodicals, and survey histories for such fields as geography, government, law, economics, education, religion, literature, art, and science. Students in all these areas, as well as historians proper, will—it is hoped—welcome this volume."

Professor Hall gives his reasons in his Introduction:

"The author has attempted to interpret the scope of the field of history broadly so as to embrace as wide a variety of subjects as possible within both the

social sciences and humanities. Such an approach to history, it was felt, was especially necessary when dealing with a people as alien to us as the Japanese. Where political, social, economic, cultural and religious traditions differ markedly from our own, the historian must inquire more widely into the entire fabric of the past if he is to understand the factors of causation or bring his subject to life."

Whatever may be the rights and wrongs of this view of the delimitation of history, the reader who is concerned with Japanese bibliography as a whole benefits to the extent that this book is in fact the first full-scale general survey of Japanese reference and research materials to be published in the West.

The system of classification of items included in the bibliography is carefully planned and executed. The descriptive comments (averaging three to four lines per item) are useful in indicating both the contents and value of each work quoted. In spite of the fact that the compiler could not possibly have read every item which he describes, and based his comments either on quick perusal or the opinions of others, these descriptions are remarkably reliable and pertinent.

The book contains 1551 items, of which many are series running to many volumes. Each entry has the name of author and the title in both characters and Hepburn romanization, an English translation of the title, place and date of publication, the name of the publisher, and either the number of pages in a single-volume work, or the number of volumes in a series.

All this information is clearly and attractively printed, and is of a degree of accuracy deserving the most earnest commendation. It is clear that great trouble has been taken not only in the checking of the data provided, but also in the proof stages of the publication. Readers will owe a debt of sincere gratitude to the author for the pains he has taken to ensure that the material he has collected is not marred by careless presentation. It is also noteworthy that, although the book appeared early in 1954, the majority of important Japanese publications of 1953 are included in it.

In common with the three preceding volumes of the Michigan Bibliographical Series this book has only one index, of the names of Japanese publishing firms mentioned in the text. In all these volumes, and especially in this one, the absence of an index of authors and titles is a very severe disadvantage which drastically reduces their full effectiveness. A reader may well wish to be able to refer to the compiler's evaluation of an entry which he expects to find, but in the absence of an author-index and title-index he can only laboriously hunt through page after page, making what use he can of the general classification scheme to guide him.

The following miscellaneous notes deal with various matters which have struck the reviewer's attention, and contain some suggestions for a future edition. (It is realized that some books mentioned below were published after the compiler's manuscript went to press.)

Page 7/item 39. The annual special issue of *Shigaku zasshi* now appears in every May number.

" 8/48. *Shiryō soran*. Vol. 11 was published in 1944 (in 600 copies), and was reissued (with revisions) in March 1953, together with vol. 12.

" 10/59. *Zen-Nihon shuppambutsu sōmoku-roku*. Very useful, and deserves more attention.

Vol. 1, covering 1948 was published in 1951.

" 2 " 1949 " " " 1951.

" 3 " 1950 " " " 1952.

" 4 " 1951 " " " 1952.

" 5 " 1952 " " " 1954.

" 6 " 1953 " " " 1955.

" 12/79. *Tenri Toshokan tosho bunrui mokuroku*. In addition to the six volumes mentioned, there are supplements (*Zōka I*, 1937, *Shinchaku I*, 1938) and other ancillary catalogues.

" 13/83. *Isseidō kihon tosho mokuroku*. It should be stressed that the prices in 1950 no longer apply: current prices are considerably higher.

Page 16/97. *Zasshi kiji sakuin*. Since the beginning of 1953 issued quarterly, not monthly.

" 16. Important items which could be added are:

(a) National Diet Library, *Directory of Japanese Learned Periodicals (Nihon gakujutsu zasshi mokuroku) 1952*, Tokyo, 1953.

(b) Kurita zasshi hambai kabushiki kaisha, *Nihon zasshi sōmoku-roku, 1953 nen kan*, Tokyo, 1953.

" 17. The following items were omitted:

(a) Achikku Myūzeamu, *Bunken sakuin, dai ichi nendo gassatsu*, Tokyo, 1935; *Dai ni nendo gassatsu*, 1936.

(b) Meiji Taishō Shōwa zenshū sōsho hambetsu shomei jiten, Tokyo, Taishū shōbō, 1950.

The former contain indices to various series and to classical and Tokugawa texts: the latter gives lists of contents of many important series and collections.

" 17/110. The 1950 edition (mentioned in the last two lines of the comment) is entitled *Kōtei zenshū sōsho sōran*.

" 19/123. Reference here and at 91/791 is made to the 1931 edition of the *Rikkokushi*. The revised edition, *Zōho Rikkokushi*, published in 1941, has the index in vol. 12.

" 25-6. The following might well have been added:

(a) Satō Ryōji and Satō Ichizō, *Kokubungaku shoshi*, Tokyo, Kōseikaku, 1934.

(b) Abe Akio, *Nihon bungakushi shomoku kaisetsu*, Tokyo, 1950.

" 27-8. The section on encyclopaedias surprisingly omits the Fuzambō *Kokumim hyakka daijiten* (fifteen volumes). (Perhaps this item, and others listed in these notes as omissions, may be found elsewhere in this bibliography, but the absence of an index makes it extremely difficult to be sure.)

" 29/212. *Daigenkai*. Vol. 5 (not 4) is the index.

" 31/232. *Sekai rekishi jiten*. Twenty-one volumes were published by 1954.

" 31/239. *Nihon kogo daijiten*. No warning is given that this work is usually considered unreliable.

" 32/247. *Kokugakusha denki shūsei*. This work is usually found in a three-volume edition, 1934-5.

" 32-3. The following book by Seki Giichirō and Seki Yoshinao should be added:

Kinsei kangakusha denki chosaku daijiten, Tokyo, 1943.

" 34/269. Read *monshōgaku* for *monshogaku*. This is one of the very few misprints that can be found.

" 34. The section of genealogies should contain a cross-reference to items 786, 787, 790 and 792 on pp. 91-2.

" 35/278. Similar, and more recent, is *Zenkoku shichōson benran*, compiled by the Nihon chihō gyōsei kenkyūkai, Tokyo, 1947.

" 41/331. *Zōho kaitai Nihon bungaku daijiten*. The description on p. 40 of this work as "now thoroughly enlarged and revised" is too rosy a picture. The revision left much to be desired.

" 43/350. *Kokushi dainempyō*. This work is now usually found in the revised edition of 1940 by the same publisher, planned to be in ten volumes, but not completed, only vols. 1-9 having appeared.

" 49/384. *Gunsho ruijū*. No mention is made of the edition in thirty-nine volumes published from 1929 by the Zoku gunsho ruijū kansaikai.

" 49/385. *Zoku gunsho ruijū*. No mention is made of the edition in nineteen volumes published from 1902 by the Keizai zasshisha.

" 51/403. *Nihon shiseki kyōkai kankōkai sōsho*. This series has 188, not 183 volumes.

- Page 51/404. *Nihon zuihitsu taisei*. This item has forty-three, not thirty-seven volumes.
- „ 51/408. *Shiryō taisei*. Forty-three volumes had appeared by 1944.
- „ 52/413. *Sonkeikaku sōkan*. The figure of thirty-six volumes is far from the truth. Sixty-one items (in a much larger number of volumes) had appeared before the end of the war in 1945. The present total is sixty-seven items.
- „ 52/414. *Zonsai sōsho*. This entry has 133 (not 130) volumes, was published from 1880 to 1887, and was edited by Kondō Keizō (not Kondō Heijō).
- „ 53/420. *Ressei zenshū*. The dates of publication were 1915-17, not 1815-17.
- „ 55/446. *Ikoku sōsho*. No mention is made of the *Zoku ikoku sōsho*, two volumes.
- „ 55/447. The *Jōyaku* (not *joyaku*) *isan* was republished in later editions in a larger number of volumes.
- „ 56/455. The *Tempō shūsei* is in two volumes.
- „ 57/457. *Kinsei jikata keizai shiryō*. This item has ten volumes, not nine.
- „ 57-8. No mention is made of *Meiji zaisei shi*, fifteen volumes.
- „ 59-60. The section on Buddhism is rather sparse, the following items, for example, being unnoticed:
 (a) *Kokuyaku daizōkyō*, thirty volumes.
 (b) *Nanden daizōkyō*, seventy volumes.
 (c) *Shōwa shinsan kokuyaku daizōkyō*, forty-eight volumes.
 The collected series of Buddhist sects are also lacking, such as:
 (a) *Kokuyaku zengaku sōsho*, twenty-two volumes, in two series.
 (b) *Kokuyaku zengaku taisei*, twenty-five volumes.
- „ 60/494. *Kokuyaku kambun taisei*. This entry contains no reference to the *Zoku kokuyaku kambun taisei* in forty-eight volumes.
- „ 60/493, 494, 497. These entries are editions of various Chinese classical texts and are therefore not specifically illustrative of "Confucianism" under which title they are listed.
- „ 60/495. The 3rd series (*Zoku zoku Nihon jurin sōsho*), three volumes, is overlooked.
- „ 62/512. *Nihon bungaku daizenshū*. This item is complete in twenty-nine volumes.
- „ 62/515. *Nihon koten zenshū*. This item is complete in 264 volumes. The new publication with the similar title, *Nihon koten zensho*, appears not to be included.
- „ 63/517. *Teikoku bunko*. There was also a thirty-volume edition of this item, published in 1928.
- „ 63-4. The short section on art falls below the average standard. The ten items quoted are hardly representative and are not the most important.
- „ 84/722. *Gendai Nihon bummeishi*. Not all the eighteen volumes were actually published. Volumes 7, 12, 15 and 17 never appeared.
- „ 84/724. *Ietsu nihonshi*. Described as having twenty-five volumes, but in fact the twenty-fifth is an index, in the form of a pamphlet issued with vol. 24.
- „ 85/729. *Kokumin no Nihonshi*. This item has fourteen volumes, not twelve.
- „ 92/793. The Japanese translation mentioned is *Yakubun* (not *Shakubun*).
- „ 115-16. The new work *Nihon nōgyō hattatsushi*, published from 1953 by Chūō kōronsha, of which five volumes out of ten have so far appeared, is a valuable addition to the material on Japanese agriculture.
- „ 144-6. It is perhaps misleading to list works on *kangakusha* and on *kambungaku* under "Confucianism".
- „ 146-50. The section "Thought, Ethics and the 'Japanese Spirit'" appears somewhat ill-assorted: *kokugaku* and *yōgaku*, for instance, are solid studies of a different calibre from *Nihon seishin* and *bushidō*.

Apart from the above comments (affecting only a minute proportion out of the mass of information collected in this book) there is nothing to add except sincere praise for an excellent achievement.

E. B. CRADEL

Walter Heissig, *Die Peking Lamaistische Blockdrucke in mongolischer Sprache*, (Goettinger Asiatische Forschungen, vol. 2, 1954), Wiesbaden, Otto Harrassowitz, xv, 220 pp.

In the Manchu period, between 1650 and 1911, 554 Mongol volumes were printed in Peking—108 volumes of the Kanjur (pp. 18, 40-2, 51), 226 of the Tanjur (pp. 83-5, 96-9), and 220 other works. Dr. Heissig has here concentrated on the works found outside the Kanjur, which is already covered by Ligeti's Catalogue, and the Tanjur which, as he says, deserves a monograph all to itself. He has listed all the known copies of these 220 works, he has personally inspected those available in Peking and Europe, and he believes (p. xiv) that his survey includes the overwhelming bulk of the Peking output. His bibliographical description of the blockprints is full and detailed, and supported by eighteen well-produced illustrations. In the case of the rituals compiled by monasteries, of the collected works of important Lamaist dignitaries, and of biographies and stories he has added a description of the contents. Nearly all the works listed are Lamaistic in character, and on pp. 2-4 they are analysed according to their subjects. They are treated by Dr. Heissig in chronological order in four chapters: The years from 1650 to the redaction of the Mongol Kanjur (1717); the years from 1717 to 1735; the K'ien lung era (1735-95); and the nineteenth century. This division into four periods is not an arbitrary one, it corresponds roughly to changes in the script (pp. 7-8), and each period has certain characteristics of its own which Dr. Heissig sums up in front of each chapter. The whole is concluded by a series of exemplary indices (pp. 182-217).

The study of the remaining material, consisting of manuscripts, and of the xylographs from monastic printing establishments in Mongolia itself (a provisional list is given on p. 1) is, however, much more difficult to complete without a visit to the U.S.S.R. and to Mongolia. Not content with an inventory of the Peking blockprints, Dr. Heissig also devotes some attention to the wider question how far the printing of Lamaist works in Peking was planned and organized by the Manchu rulers for the purpose of pacifying the Mongol tribes. He comes to the conclusion that there is no indication of such planning (p. xv), that the literature printed at each period reflected the spontaneous interests of the Mongols themselves (pp. 20, 72) and was often due to their direct initiative (p. 50), and that the emperors themselves were to some extent motivated by genuine religious interests (pp. 65, 138).

The multitude of the details and the range of the subjects involved in a work of this kind naturally offers numerous opportunities for occasional errors. In general Dr. Heissig has attained a very high degree of accuracy, but from his own special knowledge each reader will spot a slip here and there. Page 199, for instance, is full of spelling mistakes, and the author might have asked a colleague to correct the Sanskrit titles for him. The *Abhidharmakośa* is not a Sutra (p. 91), but a Śāstra. In his account of the *Nilakanthāvadāna* (pp. 132-4) Heissig shows no acquaintance with Prof. Bacot's work on the subject (*La vie de Marpa, le "Traducteur", 1937*), which would have allowed him both to correct and amplify his account. His translation of *bye mgrin shon zla-ba'i* as "gelben Kuckuckvogels mit der blauen Kehle" has little to commend it. Cuckoos are not yellow, but ashy-blue and dark-brown (as see in Whistler's "Indian Birds" on p. 280), and *zla-ba* means "moon", and never, as far as I can see, "yellow". *Karmāvarana* is not simply "Behinderung" (p. 79), but a hindrance to spiritual development which results from the deeds (*karma, las-kyi*) of the past, as distinct from *jñeyāvarana* and *cittāvarana*. The *Hrdaya* of LSOAS 81178 (p. 154) does not give an Umschreibung (p. 154) into Tibetan, etc., but a translation. It is also questionable whether it is correct to speak of "der Erhabene mit dem weissen Schirm" (p. 29; also p. 69), since, according to Hobogirin 222b, *Sitātapatrā* is a feminine deity in Lamaism. Most of the misprints have been corrected on pp. 218-19, but there are unavoidably a few more (as at 35, 9; 51 n. 9; 91, 11, 28; 110, 25; 114, 14; 156 n. 10 (81184!)), and the Tibetan occasionally requires correction (65, 21 and 77, 12, *so-ga*; 70, 27 'bebs; 119 n. 9 *dam-pa*; 157, 12 'cal; 165, 9 *byed*). At least one of the Mongol titles (p. 28, 20) seems not to have been included in the Verzeichnis at the end. Blemishes of this kind are obviously of a very minor character, and almost imperceptible in a work which is certainly a model of its kind.

EDWARD CONZE