The Bibliographical Control of English-Language Writings About Japan With Particular Focus on the Social Sciences and Area Studies

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The postwar emergence of Japan as one of the most economically and technologically advanced nations of the world and the greater appreciation in the West of her rich artistic, literary and cultural heritage have led in recent years to a proliferation of English-language writings about Japan. Both scholarly and popular works—books and monographs, periodical and newspaper articles, papers within conference proceedings and essays contributed to edited volumes, yearbooks and other types of reference books, doctoral dissertations and master's theses, occasional papers and technical reports, book reviews and review articles, and bulletins and newsletters—are appearing in rapidly growing numbers as much more attention is paid not only to Japanese history and culture but also to Japanese political, economic and social developments. Japan is increasingly affecting the lives of millions of Americans in a wide range of areas: from the import of high-quality consumer goods, the widespread adoption of such managerial techniques as the "quality circle" and the "just-in-time" approach, and the unprecedented influx of Japanese foreign investment, to the diffusion of her arts and literature, the popularization of karaoke, ramen and the ninja, and the establishment of sister-city ties between Japanese and American communities. Americans are increasingly seeking out reading material about the Japanese, their present-day activities and cultural traditions, and various economic and political aspects of contemporary U.S.-Japanese relations. Many universities as well as some secondary schools routinely offer courses relating to Japan, and Japanese is fast becoming one of the more popular languages of study on college campuses. Japan has also come to be regarded as the major competitor of the United States within the world economy, and for many people the Japanese "challenge" and the appropriate American "response" have become issues of critical importance. Altogether these developments are creating both a need for improved American access to the information that can be found in the many types of academic and general publications written about Japan and a desire for comprehensive bibliographical controls that will facilitate their most effective use.

This paper discusses from my vantage point as a professional bibliographer and librarian some of the bibliographical controls which exist and some which are needed to enhance the availability of this growing body of English-language literature. It considers a number of the broader issues concerning the adequacy of and accessibility to publications in Japanese studies as a whole and in the social sciences in particular. While reference is


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made to some of the ways in which recently developed on-line bibliographic systems and
other types of computer technology (particularly CD-ROM) can expedite the search for and
retrieval of information, it focuses on published bibliographies about Japan (including my
own), pointing out some of the introductory and more specialized works, commenting on
some of the strengths and weaknesses of their coverage, and indicating some of the areas in
which basic bibliographical tools either are deficient or still do not exist. The annual
*Bibliography of Asian Studies* is singled out for special consideration, but while I have
been formally involved at various times over the past twenty-five years in the compilation
and editing of this major bibliography, all of my remarks about it should be regarded solely
as an expression of my personal views. In its concluding pages, this paper briefly
introduces and describes two specific projects that can significantly improve present-day
bibliographical controls. One, currently in progress, is designed to increase scholarly
access to academic works in both Asian and Western languages published outside of Japan
in the field of Japanese language and linguistics. The other, if implemented, would result
in the creation of a definitive database for the voluminous body of Japan-related periodical
literature in Western languages written since 1945 in the social sciences and the humanities.

It should be made clear at the outset that a number of the remarks, recommendations
and proposals made in this paper arise out of the exacting bibliographical standards that I
have long advocated. They reflect my belief in the importance of bibliographical controls
which are definitive in nature and responsive to a wide range of user needs. While it may
still be premature to envision the existence of one truly comprehensive, multidisciplinary,
centralized and universally accessible, online bibliographic database for all of the published
literature in English about Japan, the time has certainly come for those concerned with
promoting greater access to materials about Japan to give very serious consideration to the
systematic and coordinated creation of several closely related reference works—most likely
a combination of online databases, CD-ROMs and published bibliographies—containing
both current and retrospective bibliographical information for the entire body of Japan-
related Western-language literature. Not only is this now technologically feasible, but in
the long-run it should also be very cost-effective. Provided that they are designed
specifically with Japan area studies in mind, address a multiplicity of needs, and adhere to
the highest possible bibliographical standards, such a grouping of authoritative reference
works should be of lasting benefit to Americans, Europeans and Asians with a short-term,
a comparative, or a general interest in Japan as well as to scholars and students specializing
in Japanese studies. The many commercially produced and library-generated databases that
have recently become available on the North American scene—like their predecessors in
hard-copy format—are by and large far too general in nature. They contain bibliographical
references to only a fraction of the available publications about Japan, are produced by
individuals unfamiliar with the complexities of Japanese names or with Japan as a subject
of study, and generally fail to provide their users with an adequate means for evaluating the
quality of the items which they list. The work now under way to create on CD-ROM a
database of 300,000+ bibliographical records that incorporates the estimated forty to fifty
thousand entries about Japan appearing within the annual volumes of the *Bibliography of
Asian Studies* (BAS)* Ref produced between 1971 and the early 1990s constitutes a major step
forward in this regard. Nevertheless, that database will likely be inadequate for serious
Japan-oriented scholars unless a professional, labor intensive effort is made not only to
review and edit all existing records for bibliographical accuracy and consistency but also to
supplement those data with newly compiled entries for the literally tens of thousands of
other publications about Japan dating from the same period that have never been picked up
by the BAS editorial staff. In addition, there is a pressing need for an expanded BAS

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*2Association for Asian Studies, Bibliography of Asian Studies (Ann Arbor, Mich.: Association for Asian Studies, 1941-).*
database or for one or more new bibliographic databases that will retrospectively cover the wealth of information published about Japan from before the 1970s. In particular, an effort should be made to provide cumulative bibliographical controls for the extensive body of academic, journalistic and popular writings in English and the other major European languages about Japan that appeared during the three and a half decades after the multivolume series of chronologically arranged bibliographies on Japan prepared by Friedrich von Wenckstern, Oskar Nachod, Hans Praesent and Wolf Haenisch ceased appearing in print.\(^3\) At the time of their publication, they constituted the standard bibliographies for pertinent Western-language writings dating from 1859 through the mid-1930s, and in a number of respects they have never been superseded. The publication of more topically-oriented bibliographies in the social sciences, especially ones that are critically annotated, should become a priority as well. Finally, until reasonably comprehensive and authoritative databases of Japan-related publications that can best serve the needs of social scientists and others interested in Japan are created, individuals relying principally on the more general commercial and non-commercial databases for bibliographical information should be forewarned of the incompleteness of their coverage and be alerted to some of the more specialized reference works which are also available for their use.

### Bibliographical Standards and Practices

All individuals who produce reference works that seek to provide and enhance user access to the English (or Western)-language literature about Japan should adhere to the highest possible bibliographical standards. While Japan-oriented specialists generally concur on the importance of having reliable sources of bibliographical information, too many people still lack an appreciation of how they should best be compiled. All too often they are not aware of just how meticulous and labor intensive the production of an authoritative reference work can typically be. Indeed, over the years, some scholars have regarded bibliographies merely as collections of citations to books and periodical articles

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that can almost mechanically be assembled by graduate students untutored in the intricacies of bibliographical work, or be entrusted to librarians who are willing to work on them during their spare time. Furthermore, with the increasing availability of automated databases, there is a growing—and, in my opinion, an unfounded and professionally disconcerting—perception that excellent subject-oriented bibliographies can be produced with a minimal investment of time and effort by simply downloading preselected records from files created by somebody else, arranging those entries in some predetermined order, and printing out the results. As it is important that there be a broader understanding of what constitutes a truly first-class bibliography for the study of Japan, a few comments concerning some of the more important standards and methodological approaches for preparing bibliographies are in order. The fact that bibliographies including my own often fall short of these criteria in one or more ways does not minimize the need to provide whenever possible the type of high quality bibliographical access to publications in Japanese studies that will ensure their users' most efficient retrieval of information.

Bibliographical accuracy and consistency unquestionably constitute the two most important standards to be maintained when one is concerned about the integrity of a bibliographical publication or database. While this should be self evident, in reality an unacceptable number of errors and inconsistencies abound in far too many published works. These range from the frequent misspelling of authors' names, the incomplete or erroneous citations of monograph and periodical article titles, inconsistencies in the abbreviations given to journal titles, and the omission of numbered series statements, to incorrect statements of pagination, the failure to differentiate among the various editions of works, and a multitude of typographical errors. The occasional practice of providing only the first and middle initials of authors' names even when their full names appear on the title pages of their publications can also lead to confusion, particularly in the case of such common surnames as Brown, Hall, Smith and White, or Sato, Suzuki, Yamamoto and Yamamura. While some bibliographical inaccuracies may be attributed to normal human error, all too often they are the result of carelessness, insufficient attention to detail, or a failure to heed professional standards.

The third major bibliographical standard for people to keep in mind is the strict adherence to clearly stated principles for including or excluding bibliographical entries. A reference work—no matter what subject it deals with—will by definition be somehow circumscribed in its scope. Beyond the inherent limitations imposed by the particular subject with which it is concerned, it can be limited by type of material (e.g., just books

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4 At many American universities, faculty members are discouraged from compiling and editing book-length, scholarly bibliographies because of the reluctance of promotion and tenure committees to credit them for such work in the same manner as they recognize the publication of critically acclaimed research monographs. The editors of many academic journals, moreover, tend to limit their reviews of new bibliographies to brief notices if they publish them at all.

5 My own surname "Shulman", for instance, has appeared quite often as "Schulman" in published bibliographies and reference books. See, for example, Richard Perren, Japanese Studies from Pre-History to 1990: A Bibliographical Guide (Manchester and New York: Manchester University Press, 1992), pp.2, 105. Some colleagues who are aware of this situation have even suggested that cross-references be made in library catalogues from the incorrect spelling of my name—much in the way that is done with different versions of an established writer's name.

6 This typically British bibliographical practice is followed, among others, in Richard Perren, Japanese Studies from Pre-History to 1990: A Bibliographical Guide.
and/or articles), by date of publication (e.g., only imprints from the years 1945-1990), by language (e.g., materials written just in English), by place of publication (e.g., only works published in the United States), by level of readership (e.g., only academic writings), or by collection (e.g., only the holdings of a particular library). Regardless of whichever criteria are adopted, the resulting bibliography must strive to contain all of the items that fit within its established scope. Too many bibliographies, however, fail in this regard. Indeed, the reliability and ultimately the usefulness of some "selected" bibliographies in Japanese studies have been called into question by their exclusion of important works on the one hand and their inclusion of noticeably less significant titles on the other. 

Bibliographies which best serve the needs of scholars are generally ones with indexes that offer multiple access points to the references which they contain. Detailed subject indexes—especially if they have been carefully prepared with a clearly identified range of probable users in mind and incorporate both general and specialized subject terms—significantly expedite the search for information. Well-designed classification schemes which bring related publications together by subject or by topic, subdivide such bibliographic entries into manageable quantities, and liberally provide cross-references to appropriate material elsewhere readily enable readers to locate the specific references that they need while facilitating their identification of additional material that may well also be of immediate interest. In addition, the chronological arrangement of entries within individual sections or subsections of a classified bibliography can provide rapid access to the more recently published titles or indicate long-term research trends on a particular topic. Nevertheless, bibliographies that are primarily straightforward alphabetical listings of publications by author, or that fail to provide an author index to their classified

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8 See, for example, the 167 page long subject index to key terms, concepts, and names mentioned in the annotated entries for the nearly 1,900 books and periodicals that comprise *Japan*, volume 103 of the World Bibliographical Series, by Frank Joseph Shulman (Oxford, Eng. and Santa Barbara, Calif.: Clio Press, 1989, pp. 707-873). An excellent general guide to subject indexing, "intended to be of help to authors, students, and beginning indexers, as well as to experienced practitioners and specialists," is Hans H. Wellish, *Indexing from A to Z* (Bronx, N.Y.: H.W. Wilson, 1991).

9 See, for example, Gabriel P. Weisberg and Yvonne M. L. Weisberg, *Japonisme: An Annotated Bibliography*, Garland reference library of the humanities, vol. 695 (New York and London: Garland, 1990); and Frank Joseph Shulman, comp. & ed., *Japan and Korea: An Annotated Bibliography of Doctoral Dissertations in Western Languages, 1877-1969* (Chicago: American Library Association; London: Frank Cass, 1970). All of the entries within each and every section of these particular volumes are arranged chronologically by the year when the publications appeared in print or when the dissertations were completed.

10 See, for example, Arcadio Schwade, *Shintō-Bibliography in Western Languages: Bibliography on Shintō and Religious Sects, Intellectual Schools and Movements Influenced by Shintōism* (Leiden: E. J. Brill, 1986). All 2,006 monographs, essays and magazine articles are arranged alphabetically by the names of their respective authors. The "topical index" to the volume is only seven pages in length and includes several terms that are followed by over fifty numbers, far more than the ordinary reader is prepared to look up.
contents11 (even though the inclusion of such indexes has long been an established norm) are occasionally still being published in the field of Japanese studies.

Three additional principles of bibliography that should be mentioned briefly concern the presence or absence of annotations, an author's decision to be comprehensive or selective in coverage, and the verification of bibliographical data. Annotated bibliographies—some of them descriptive, others evaluative in nature—are becoming increasingly common. When prepared by subject specialists who have a thorough command of the literature and who can assess the particular contribution of each work, they offer invaluable guidance to the scholar, student and layperson alike. Selected bibliographies that identify the more authoritative and readily available materials are especially useful as introductions to the literature in virtually every discipline and subject area. At the same time, comprehensive bibliographies are also indispensable as they enable readers to identify all possible publications of research interest. Finally, any bibliography that professes to be definitive in nature should be compiled on the basis of a firsthand examination of the publications in question. At the very least, the accuracy and completeness of each and every citation that is taken from a secondary source must be verified prior to its inclusion in order to ensure full and reliable bibliographical access to all of the publications that are listed.

Hundreds of subject-oriented bibliographies, both serials and monographs, that have become standard reference tools in American libraries incorporate some entries relating to Japan. Such diverse titles as UNESCO's annual International Bibliography of Social and Cultural Anthropology12 and the long-established subject indexing service known as P.A.I.S.13 may be cited by way of illustration. Because of their enduring scholarly value and widespread availability, they constitute reference works that individuals should always keep in mind when searching for bibliographical information about Japan. Nevertheless, as only a very small percentage of the items listed within them deal in any way with Japan and as our focus is on the provision of access to the large and growing number of Japan-related English-language publications in the social sciences and area studies, the remainder of this paper is confined to a survey of selected bibliographies and databases that either cover Japan within a broader Asian framework or deal exclusively with Japan and the Japanese. For analytical purposes, they are grouped into three broad categories: (1) serial bibliographies of a multidisciplinary nature that deal with Japan as a whole; (2) book-length bibliographies that introduce the major English-language writings about Japan; and (3) book-length bibliographies that focus on a single topic concerned with Japan or that cover the literature within one social science discipline. In the course of our discussion, we will comment on the adequacy of a number of these publications and set forth some ideas for improving bibliographical access to the Japan-related literature.

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13Public Affairs Information Service (P.A.I.S.) (New York: H.W. Wilson, 1915-), a selective subject indexing service to more than 1,000 periodicals, current books, pamphlets, reports of public and private agencies, and other materials in political science, government, legislation, public affairs, economics, sociology and law.
Serial Bibliographies of a Multidisciplinary Nature That Deal with Japan as a Whole

While there presently are no major serial bibliographies dealing exclusively with English-language publications on Japan, two important annual guides to the current scholarly literature about Asia as a whole do offer extensive coverage of Japan and the Japanese. The widely used *Bibliography of Asian Studies (BAS)*, produced since 1941 by the Association for Asian Studies in Ann Arbor, Michigan,\(^{14}\) is the single most comprehensive source of bibliographical information for new Western-language materials of research and teaching value in the humanities and the social sciences concerned with the countries and civilizations of East, Southeast and South Asia.\(^{15}\) Multidisciplinary, cross-national, and multilingual in nature, each volume includes between 1,500 and 3,000 unannotated entries for Japan-related monographs, periodicals, and articles in collective volumes ("analytics") published during the course of a single calendar year.\(^{16}\) These entries are classified under a wide range of subject headings and subheadings such as "Japan—Anthropology and Sociology—Women," "Japan—Economics—Industry—Management of Industry," and "Japan—Politics and Government—International Relations—United States." References to publications in English predominate, but important European-language scholarship is also covered. While the entries for monographs are compiled largely on the basis of records appearing within the online library catalogs maintained by OCLC, RLIN, CARL and the Library of Congress,\(^{17}\) most of the bibliographical references to articles and analytics are prepared on the basis of a firsthand examination of the weekly, monthly, quarterly and semiannual issues of over one thousand "area" and "non-area" periodical titles and of a smaller number of yearbooks and edited volumes.\(^{18}\) Under its present editor, a concerted effort is being made to expand the coverage of the BAS for Western-language monographs about Asia (including Japan) and

\(^{14}\)The Association for Asian Studies, the world's largest scholarly society of its kind, brings together more than 5,000 scholars, business people, diplomats, journalists and laypersons who are interested in the countries and civilizations of East, Southeast and South Asia. Founded in 1941 and headquartered in Ann Arbor, Michigan, it publishes the *Bibliography of Asian Studies, Doctoral Dissertations on Asia*, the *Journal of Asian Studies*, the *Asian Studies Newsletter*, and a series of monographs, occasional papers and reference works.

\(^{15}\)Geographically speaking, the subject coverage of the BAS extends from Afghanistan and Tibet in the west to Japan and the Philippines in the east, and from Mongolia and Manchuria in the North to Indonesia and Sri Lanka in the south. Asian communities that have been established elsewhere in the world also are covered.

\(^{16}\)Japan-related materials have generally constituted 10-15% of the all of the entries appearing within each annual volume of the BAS.

\(^{17}\)OCLC (Online Computer Library Center), RLIN (Research Libraries Information Network), and CARL (Colorado Association of Research Libraries) are three major bibliographic utilities that maintain voluminous online library catalogues containing (altogether) the holdings of most North American research libraries as well as of some Japanese, Chinese, European and Australian institutions.

\(^{18}\)"Area" periodicals are defined as those journals which focus on Asia (e.g., *Japan Quarterly, Journal of Japanese Studies, Monumenta Nipponica*), "Non-area" periodicals comprise the much larger number of journals focusing on other subject areas that contain articles of interest to people seeking information about Asia (e.g., *American Political Science Review, California Journal of Management, Foreign Affairs*).
to increase the number of collective volumes that are analyzed. \textsuperscript{19} Copies of the \textit{BAS} are widely available in university and college libraries around the world. In recognition of the role of this bibliography as a primary source of information in the field of Asian studies, the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation and the National Endowment for the Humanities have in recent years provided considerable financial support for its computerization and modernization.

Complementing the \textit{BAS} and also published annually by the Association for Asian Studies is \textit{Doctoral Dissertations on Asia: An Annotated Bibliographical Journal of Current International Research (DDOA)}. \textsuperscript{20} Similar to the \textit{BAS} in both its geographical scope and its provision of extensive bibliographical access to current scholarship in Asian studies, it covers Western-language (as well as a small number of Asian-language) dissertations accepted by numerous institutions of higher learning in virtually every academic discipline. Each volume includes between 200 and 300 references to theses dealing with Japan and the Japanese. Brief descriptive annotations are frequently provided, and considerable efforts are made to ferret out dissertations that deal only in part with Japan—particularly works in the social sciences and in history—in order to ensure that they too are brought to the attention of researchers worldwide. \textsuperscript{21} In distinct contrast with the bibliographical practices of the \textit{BAS}, however, all foreign-language dissertation titles are translated into English, and the typical bibliographical entry in \textit{DDOA} must be compiled from two, three or even four different sources of information. \textsuperscript{22} The classification of the entries, moreover, is comparatively general in nature inasmuch as they are essentially grouped together by chronological period of coverage ("Japan up to 1800", "Japan, 1800-1945", and "Japan since 1945", as well as "Japan—General") or are entered within the "Asia—General", "Asian Communities Outside of Asia," or "East Asia—General" sections. As with the

\textsuperscript{19} Special efforts are being made not only to analyze a significantly larger percentage of the collective volumes that focus on China, Japan, and/or Korea but also to cover much more extensively those volumes which either deal with Asia in its entirety or simply contain one or two articles relating to Asia.


\textsuperscript{22} Most dissertation entries in \textit{DDOA} cannot be prepared solely on the basis of the published bibliographical information appearing in such works as \textit{Dissertation Abstracts International}, the annual \textit{Union List of Higher Degree Theses in Australian University Libraries}, and the quarterly Aslib \textit{Index to Theses with Abstracts Accepted for Higher Degrees by the Universities of Great Britain and Ireland}. Considerable correspondence, for example, must be conducted with university registrars, archivists and librarians to determine the academic disciplines or fields of specialization of the respective dissertation authors (in many cases this information does not appear in the unpublished dissertations); and the dissertation typescripts themselves are frequently examined to obtain details about their scope or relevance that are unavailable within any published abstracts.
BAS, each volume contains an author index but lacks a subject index. Comprehensive retrospective coverage of the entries on Japan appearing in DDOA during the 1970s as well as of dissertations written prior to 1969 is available in two annotated bibliographies that are arranged by subject: *Japan and Korea: An Annotated Bibliography of Doctoral Dissertations in Western Languages, 1877-1969,*23 and *Doctoral Dissertations on Japan and on Korea, 1969-1979.*24 Another cumulative, subject-oriented volume on Japan, covering thesis research completed throughout the 1980s and much of the 1990s, is gradually being prepared with eventual publication in mind.

When used together, these widely available serial bibliographies provide bibliographical access to a considerable portion of the current literature in English about Japan. Much of the information contained within the BAS and DDOA cannot readily be found in more general serial bibliographies, indexing services, or computerized databases. This is particularly true in the case of the thousands of Japan-related articles appearing in specialized journals focused on Japan or on other areas of Asia that are not indexed, for example, within *P.A.I.S.,* "Uncover" (the online index to periodical articles maintained by CARL),25 and other general reference sources. Similarly, the systematic analysis and indexing of hundreds of conference proceedings and other types of edited volumes—with their many informative articles about Japan—enhance access to a type of literature that frequently has not enjoyed satisfactory bibliographical control. While there is a widespread perception that *Dissertation Abstracts International (DAI),*26 in turn, is the only source one need consult for dissertations about Japan, DDOA in fact offers coverage of far more titles through its inclusion of important American theses—among them, studies accepted by the University of Chicago, the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, Harvard University, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and many theological seminaries and institutes—that have not been abstracted in DAI; and through its longstanding efforts to provide exhaustive bibliographical controls for the several hundred English and other Western-language dissertations on Japan accepted by universities in Asia, Australia and Europe that have also never appeared in DAI. Both the BAS and DDOA, moreover, include many references to publications which might not otherwise be identified in a routine search for Japan-related materials within a more general serial bibliography because their titles lack commonly-used keywords or proper names associated with Japan. This is especially true in the case of articles and theses dealing with the historical and contemporary aspects of Japan's economy, government and politics, and international relations.27

25Colorado Association of Research Libraries (CARL), a major bibliographic utility.
26*Dissertation Abstracts International* is a monthly periodical, compiled and edited by University Microfilms International in Ann Arbor, Michigan, which each year contains over thirty thousand 350-600 word summaries of recently completed dissertations.
27The 1988 *Bibliography of Asian Studies,* for example, includes such periodical articles on Japan as "Bureaucrats Who Stifle Change," by Tsurumi Yoshihiro (*PHP Intersect* 4, no.5, May 1988); "The Panama Canal in the International Setting" [on U.S.-Japanese relations], by Charlotte Elton (*Ampo* 19, no.4, 1988); "The Location of Supermarkets and the Changing Shopping Behavior of Consumers," by Ikuta Masato (*Osaka City University"
There are some inherent problems, nevertheless, that currently limit the usefulness of both of these serial bibliographies and that restrict their capacity to provide full bibliographical control for publications in the social sciences and the humanities about Japan.28 Perhaps most serious, especially in an era of increasing automation when students and scholars are coming to expect immediate access to bibliographical references even for works that are just coming off the press, is the inability of the BAS and DDOA to be more up-to-date. The 1988 volume of the BAS, with its extensive coverage of 1988 imprints, will be published only during the winter of 1994. Even though the Association for Asian Studies hopes to accelerate the production of future volumes, various problems continue to impede the computerization of the BAS, and a full-length version of the 1993 BAS will not likely appear in print for some time to come. This can be explained in large measure by the tremendous amount of work that remains to be done in compiling, editing and producing the 1989, 1990, 1991 and 1992 volumes of the BAS if they are to be authoritative in nature.29 In addition, the Associate Editor of the BAS for South Asia (working in the United States) must normally wait several months into a new calendar year for the arrival of the bound periodicals from India that are routinely indexed for the previous year's volume of the BAS.30 In the case of dissertations, in turn, there generally is a delay of 15-36 months from the time that an American dissertation is formally accepted by the author's degree-awarding institution to the time that an entry for it appears in DDOA. In most instances, some bibliographical information about the dissertation must be included in a printed source (either Dissertation Abstracts International or a university Commencement listing) before a preliminary bibliographical entry for DDOA can be prepared. This normally must be followed up either by an examination of the microfilmed copy of the dissertation typescript at the Library of Congress or by an exchange of correspondence with the university to which the thesis was submitted in order to obtain full bibliographical particulars.31 Even greater delays exist in the receipt of information about dissertations accepted by universities in such countries as Australia, France, Great Britain, India and Italy, and in most cases correspondence with the degree-awarding institutions or with the authors themselves is necessary to produce authoritative bibliographical entries. Neither the BAS nor DDOA, moreover, is yet accessible on-line although a major effort is presently under way to produce the BAS both on CD-ROM and in its traditional hard-copy format. Such a step will hopefully transform the BAS into a more current, machine-

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28 Much of the following, of course, is applicable to the provision of bibliographical information about other Asian countries as well.

29 The total coverage of these four volumes alone is likely to exceed 100,000 entries.

30 The only obvious solution to the latter problem would be to have all of the Indian periodicals indexed by people working in India at the time the individual issues are published.

readable bibliographical database and enable it to remain the premier bibliographical tool for the study of Asia in the West.

A second weakness of the BAS has been its inability up to now to provide exhaustive coverage for English-language materials from Japan, among them articles appearing in out-of-the-way journals. While such important Tokyo or Kyoto-based periodicals as the Geographical Review of Japan, the Japan Labor Bulletin, the National Diet Library Newsletter, Psychologia: An International Journal of Psychology in the Orient, and even PHP Intersect are routinely indexed, only a limited number of the thousands of Japanese-language magazines that may occasionally contain an article or two about Japan in English are routinely being examined. Furthermore, neither the BAS nor DDOA has yet begun to incorporate bibliographical entries for Japanese-language academic writings into their coverage—even when they are accompanied by English-language abstracts—despite the growing number of Western researchers who can utilize such materials in their work. While it would not be unreasonable to expect serious researchers to rely on Japanese-language serial bibliographies for such information, the identification and the inclusion of the more significant Japanese-language books and articles within the BAS—particularly when accompanied by English translations of their titles—would facilitate their use by students and scholars in the West, many of whom may lack immediate access to the cumulative editions or quarterly issues of Zasshi kiji sakaiu as well as to other comprehensive Japanese-language reference works in their respective fields. The expansion of the BAS to provide bibliographical coverage for Asian-language materials, it should be pointed out, would not establish a precedent. Historians in East Asian studies have long benefitted from the inclusion of selected bibliographical citations to Japanese and Chinese-language materials in Historical Abstracts. For many years, the editors of the Revue bibliographique de Sinologie have routinely provided scholars in Chinese history, archaeology, art, religion, philosophy, language, and literature with bibliographical information and critical abstracts for the most important Chinese and Japanese as well as Western-language writings in those particular fields. The venerable Kyoto University bibliography of Oriental studies, Tōyōgaku bunken ruimoku, each

32 See, for example, Hikaku bunka zasshi = The Annual of Comparative Culture (Tōkyō: Tōkyō Kagōya Daigaku Hikaku Bunka Kenkyūkai [Program in Comparative Culture, Tokyo Institute of Technology], 1982- ), which contains some articles in English by Eto Jun about civil censorship during the Allied Occupation of Japan.

33 As is the practice within the annual bibliography Tōhōgaku kankei chosha ronbun mokuroku = Books and Articles on Oriental Subjects Published in Japan (Tokyo: Tōhō Gakkai [Institute of Eastern Culture], 1956- ).


36 Revue bibliographique de Sinologie. Nouvelle série (Paris: Éditions de l'Ecole des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales, 1983- ). Annual. "With the aim of providing a quick survey of the most recent trends in various fields of Chinese studies," the editors of this serial bibliography indicate, "each annual volume introduces hundreds of books and articles...from a large number of learned periodicals published in Chinese or in the main languages" used by Western scholars of China.
year offers multilingual coverage of scholarship in East Asian studies by regularly listing several hundred Western-language books along with the more than ten thousand entries for Chinese and Japanese-language publications that appear between its covers. And for the past two decades, the Japan Foundation has been responsible for producing an ongoing series designed to present Westerners with a descriptive overview of major Japanese-language works in both the social sciences and the humanities.\(^{38}\) DDOA, in turn, already has an established tradition of publishing Chinese and occasionally Korean and Thai-language dissertation entries, and it is the editor's intention to begin introducing Japanese-language dissertations on Asian subjects in both the social sciences and the humanities as well to a broader Western audience. This will be accomplished through the compilation of bibliographical entries based on information derived principally from the *Kokuritsu Kokkai Toshokan shozō hakushi ronbun mokuroku*, an extensive serial bibliography compiled and published by the National Diet Library\(^{39}\), and the "GAKUI" database maintained by NACSIS.\(^{40}\)

The inclusion each year of considerably more English-language periodical articles appearing in the so-called "non-area" journals and a very substantial increase in the coverage of pertinent French, German, Italian, Russian and Spanish-language materials constitute two areas of further improvement that would enhance the ability of the BAS to provide much greater bibliographical access to publications of particular interest to a Japan-oriented audience. While the BAS seeks to be reasonably comprehensive in its indexing of the articles which appear in the hundreds of journals that focus on Asia,\(^{41}\) it presently indexes only a small number of the many thousands of important periodicals that do not focus on Asia yet contain research related to Japan. For example, even though it has been indexing the *American Political Science Review, Comparative Studies in Society and History*, and *Econometrica* for decades, it still does not regularly index such other leading magazines as the *Harvard Business Review, the Journal of Comparative Administration*, and the *Wilson Quarterly*. This is an especially regrettable deficiency for people seeking bibliographical access to articles in both the humanities and the social sciences, since university faculty in such fields as economics and sociology often publish their most

\(^{37}\)Tôyôgaku bunken ruimoku = Annual Bibliography of Oriental Studies (Kyôto: Kyôto Daigaku Jinbun Kagaku Kenkyûjo [Research Institute for Humanistic Science, Kyôto University], 1934 - ).


\(^{40}\)The GAKUI ("Dissertation Index") database, produced by the National Center for Science Information Systems (NACSIS) [Gakujutsu Jôhô Center] in Tokyo, covers doctoral dissertations in all fields submitted since 1984 to about 190 universities throughout Japan. DDOA expects to enhance the bibliographical information derived from this major database as well as from the National Diet Library's published catalogues by adding (whenever possible) the pagination of each dissertation typescript, by providing each dissertation author's name in romanized form as well as in Chinese characters, and by ensuring that the Japanese title of each thesis is accompanied by a full English-language translation.

\(^{41}\)Among them are such diverse periodicals as *Asian Survey*, the *China Quarterly, Far Eastern Affairs, Japan Echo*, and the *Wheel Extended*. A complete listing of the periodicals that are indexed may be found towards the beginning of each annual volume of the BAS.
important work in journals within their respective disciplines rather than in area studies-oriented periodicals. As a result, one is required to consult other serial bibliographies and indexes for such information, and even with that, cannot be reasonably certain of having identified all of the important Japan-related articles that might be needed at any given time. The coverage of foreign-language periodicals, in turn, is essentially limited to the best known French and German magazines focusing on Asia, with a handful of titles published in other European countries. The publication by the Austrian Academy of Sciences of two extensive bibliographies of German-language writings about Japan from the 1980s, however, amply attests to the considerable present-day Central European interest in Japan and the appearance of a substantial number of works by German, Austrian and Swiss scholars, journalists and laymen. Even Hungarian scholarship on Japan has flourished in recent years, as may be seen by the publication of a 60-page annotated bibliography of Hungarian publications about the economy of Japan dating from 1970-1992. In spite of this, the BAS still does not index a single Hungarian-language periodical.

Finally, there are a few specialized magazines and newsletters that regularly provide some bibliographical access to the current English-language literature about Japan. They deserve a brief mention in part because they noticeably supplement the information available within the BAS. Among them are such titles as Amerasia Journal, Asien, EAAAnouncements, the East Asian Tertiary/Quaternary Newsletter, the IHJ Bulletin, the National Diet Library Newsletter and Newsletter: East Asian Art and Archaeology. Political scientists regularly benefit from the listing of "Books in Print Related to the Politics of Japan" that appears in Japan Political Research: An Annual

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42Among these are Asien (Hamburg), Cahiers d'Extrême-Asie (Paris), and Il Giappone (Roma). Russian-language journals such as Narody Azii i Afriki (Moskva) and Problemy Dal'nego Vostoka (Moskva), moreover, are presently not being indexed at all for the BAS.


48East Asian Tertiary/Quaternary Newsletter (Hong Kong: Centre of Asian Studies, University of Hong Kong, 1984- ).


Review: and specialists in modern literature can find Japanese Literature Today—with its annual bibliography of recently published books (mostly translations) in European languages about Japanese literature—helpful for keeping themselves informed of some of the latest work in their own field.

Book-Length Bibliographies Introducing the Major English-Language Writings about Japan

Carefully prepared bibliographical overviews of the most important writings about a country and its people, like introductory textbooks in many academic disciplines, play a vital role in providing their readers with a broad outline of the available literature and a good start in their search for information resources in both the social sciences and the humanities. This is particularly true when the existing body of scholarly literature in English—as in the case with Japan—is both voluminous and rapidly increasing and when more and more individuals find themselves in need of expert guidance but are without anyone immediately present to turn to for advice. While general library catalogues, commercially produced databases, the Bibliography of Asian Studies, the Japan Foundation's 1986 catalogue of Japan-related books in English, and several specialized, subject-oriented reference works reveal the existence of thousands of books and articles about Japan, the effective use of these same publications can be greatly facilitated by introductory guides that identify the most basic titles, offer an understanding of their scope and nature, currency and reliability, and comparative merits, and provide some insights into how they might best be used. The creation of quality bibliographies which identify the sources of information one should first consult when investigating such topics as the transformation of Japan's postwar economy or the group-centered, vertical orientation of Japanese society has been and should continue to be a fundamental responsibility of scholars and librarians concerned with Japan.

The earliest substantial bibliographical overviews about Japan published in the United States—a first edition appearing in 1940, a revised and enlarged edition in 1954—were two classified, briefly annotated guides entitled A Selected List of Books and Articles on Japan in English, French and German. Compiled by Hugh Borton, Serge Elisséeff,

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53Japanese Literature Today = Littérature japonaise d'aujourd'hui (Tokyo: Japan P.E.N. Club, 1976-).
54Japan Foundation [Kokusai Kōryū Kikin], comp., Catalogue of Books in English on Japan, 1945-1981 = Eibun Nihon kankei tosho mokuroku 1945-1981 (Tokyo: Japan Foundation, 1986). This publication is currently the most extensive, single-volume, classified catalogue of Japan-related publications in the humanities, the social sciences, and the fine arts. It lists approximately nine thousand books selected from materials available in the collections of the National Diet Library and the Japan Foundation in Tokyo as well as from publications cited in the annual volumes of the Bibliography of Asian Studies.
Edwin O. Reischauer, William W. Lockwood and John C. Pelzel (all of them American pioneers in Japanese studies), they responded to a growing request for information about the best resources then available on Japan. While dealing at much greater length with the humanities on account of the considerable amount of scholarship that had already been undertaken in Japanese history, literature, philosophy and art, the compilers also made a concerted effort (particularly in their 1954 revised edition) to cover in some detail the important works being written in geography, economics, government and sociology. Both editions were well received—indeed, the first edition had to be reprinted during World War II to help satisfy the larger than anticipated demand for reliable sources of information about Japan—but they quickly became outdated.

In 1962, the University of Arizona Press published Bernard S. Silberman's highly acclaimed *Japan and Korea: A Critical Bibliography* as the second of four companion volumes in a reference series occasioned by the dramatically expanding American interest in Asia at that time. An interdisciplinary, annotated and graded guide to over 1,600 books and articles deemed most suitable for students and general readers, it too was stronger in its coverage of the humanities. Nevertheless, it offered an informative introduction to the existing literature on Japan's "political patterns," "social organization and structure," and "economic patterns." Silberman made a particular effort to highlight readily available as well as authoritative materials, utilizing in large measure his personal experience in acquiring books and periodicals on behalf of the University of Arizona library. His work also served as a very timely guide for other universities that were being prompted by the dramatic expansion of Japanese studies in the United States to develop well-selected, multidisciplinary collections of reading and secondary research materials. *Japan and Korea* was reprinted at least three times, but with each passing year it likewise became outdated as publishers found a ready market for new books about Japan and numerous articles about Japan appeared in both long established and newly founded journals. Indeed, the growth of scholarship in English about Japan was so rapid between the early 1960s and the late 1980s that more publications appeared in print during that period than

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56This may in part be seen by the addition of William W. Lockwood and John C. Pelzel, two 1950 Harvard University Ph.D. degree recipients specializing in the study of Japan's modern economy and society respectively, to the team that prepared the revised and enlarged edition.


58The three other companion volumes in this series—by Charles Hucker (1962), J. Michael Mahar (1964), and Kennedy G. Tregonning (1969)—covered China, India and Southeast Asia respectively.

59428 entries, constituting slightly more than 25% of all of the Japan-related material, appeared within these three sections of Silberman's bibliography.

60As indicated in his foreword, Silberman adopted an innovative approach whereby the entries were not arranged in the customary alphabetical or chronological order but rather were "arranged according to the two-fold criteria of (1) authoritativeness and (2) availability or accessibility. Thus, for example, a work that [was] authoritative but not easily available [took] precedence over a more available but less authoritative work. In the same manner an easily available authoritative work [took] precedence over an equally authoritative work not readily available."

61It was reprinted in 1965 and 1969 by the University of Arizona Press and in 1982 by Greenwood Press.
during the entire preceding century. Finally, with the release in February 1990 of an 875-page volume simply entitled *Japan* in the Clio Press "World Bibliographical Series," an up-to-date, book-length overview of the more important literature about Japan once again became available.

*Japan*, compiled and edited by Frank Joseph Shulman, offers an annotated, classified and cross-referenced selection of some 1,900 popular and academic English-language books and monographs covering all major fields of knowledge: from geography, history, religion, society, politics and foreign relations, to law and the constitution, economics, literature, the fine and performing arts, sports and recreation, and the mass media. Given the information explosion about Japan and the large number of publications coming off the press each year, it neither sought to be comprehensive—indeed, it was explicitly designed instead to "complement several highly specialised subject-oriented bibliographies...as well as the more extensive (but unannotated) coverage of Japan available in the annual volumes of the *Bibliography of Asian Studies* and *Doctoral Dissertations on Asia*"—nor did it include any entries for periodical articles, government and commercial reports (except for yearbooks), highly technical works, theses and dissertations, pamphlets, and unpublished documentary materials. In accordance with the objectives of the "World Bibliographical Series" for which it was commissioned, high priority was given to the inclusion of works which the reader could reasonably expect to find in university and larger public libraries. Special emphasis was placed on books and monographs published during the 1970s and the 1980s on account of the relatively up-to-date nature of their scholarship and their coverage—a factor especially important with works about Japan's economy and trade, politics and government, law and education, and science and technology—as well as the greater likelihood of their being commercially available. Several hundred translations and studies produced by Japanese in English were included to ensure that the views of Japanese writers and scholars would be adequately represented. Descriptive annotations designed to provide readers with information about the scope and contents of the books selected for inclusion within this bibliography frequently incorporated citations to related works of interest.

In a number of respects, *Japan* has satisfactorily addressed the critical question of providing social scientists with an introductory guide for accessing the most noteworthy literature in their respective fields. Approximately one-third of the volume focuses on materials related to their needs. It highlights the more current publications while not overlooking some earlier works that have come to be regarded as "classics." Through its very detailed subject index, it enables readers to identify at least one book on virtually every

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63These works are cited and annotated in 1,615 numbered entries.

topic of major importance for which something exists in print—e.g., policy-making in MITI and other major government ministries, labor union finance and administration, and Japanese laws and strategies for solid waste management. Readers wishing to delve further into the English-language literature in their respective disciplines or areas of specialization are directed to many thousands of other publications by the reasonably comprehensive coverage offered within the sections on "Periodicals and Newspapers" and "Bibliographies and Research Guides" as well as by the compiler's systematic notation of the selected bibliographies appearing in many of the monographs that are introduced within this reference work. And because of the bias of the "World Bibliographical Series" against the inclusion of out-of-the-way titles, most publications are reasonably accessible. The multidisciplinary nature of Japan, furthermore, directs Japan-oriented social scientists to appropriate reading materials on Japan in fields other than their own, while educators and scholars specializing in American or European affairs who wish to broaden their knowledge to include Japan have a balanced selection of introductory readings practically at their finger tips.

Perhaps the single greatest weakness of Japan for social scientists and humanists alike is its across-the-board omission of journal articles. While necessitated by overall limitations of space and partly offset by the inclusion of a good bibliographical overview of the periodicals that focus on Japan, this nevertheless diminishes ready access to a very important segment of the Japan-related literature. Indeed, given the outpouring of articles about Japan not only in the rapidly growing number of scholarly and popular periodicals (particularly in economics and business) but also increasingly in conference proceedings and other types of edited volumes, there is a need to devise a periodic procedure for introducing to a broad audience the most significant new articles being published as well as to create in general substantially better access to the non-monographic literature. Japan, moreover, has already begun to go out of date. Over four hundred new English-language books, exhibition catalogues, and full-length government reports dealing entirely or at considerable length with Japan are appearing in print each year, and by the end of the 1990s, the present edition of Japan will require a thorough revision—especially for publications in the social sciences, given the more rapid rate at which published information in those disciplines loses its currency.

Bibliographies Focusing on a Single Topic or on One Area of the Social Sciences

With the exception of reference works about the Japanese economy, book-length bibliographies of English-language materials focusing on a single subject concerned with postwar Japan or covering the important Japan-related literature within one social science discipline are still relatively few in number. Given the rapidly evolving nature of Japan's economy, society and politics, the outpouring of new monographs and periodical articles, and the changing research interests of social scientists, moreover, these bibliographies frequently are in need of periodic updating. Let us briefly survey some of the specialized reference books in a few social science disciplines that provide bibliographical access to the scholarly literature about postwar Japan in order to ascertain what currently exists and to suggest some areas in which new topical bibliographies could readily enhance bibliographical access to more of the existing literature.

Bibliographical coverage of English-language writings about the Japanese economy has been improving in recent years, stimulated by the burgeoning Western interest in Japanese business, industry, management, investment and trade as well as by the proliferation of publications (many of them by businessmen and other non-academics) in this particular discipline. William D. Wray's Japan's Economy: A Bibliography of Its Past
and Present—an extensive, classified guide to monographs, periodical articles, and chapters of books on the Japanese economy from the Tokugawa period through the 1980s—provides a good but unannotated bibliographical overview of what has been written in English about such topics as economic thought, industrial development, government economic policy, money and banking, employment and management, industrial structure and industrial policy, manufacturing, resources and communications, market access, and Japan's international economic relations. Publications dating primarily from the late 1970s and the first half of the 1980s constitute the majority of entries appearing in Japan's Economic Challenge: A Bibliographic Sourcebook, by Michael Keresztesi and Gary R. Cocozzoli. A classified, unannotated bibliography of over three thousand English-language books and periodical articles, this "sourcebook" covers such subjects as Japan's industrial policy, the Japanese corporate world, trade and trade relations, and the dimensions of and response to the Japanese economic challenge of the 1980s. Karl Boger's Postwar Industrial Policy in Japan—a fully annotated bibliography of 520 English-language books, short monographs, U.S. and Japanese government reports, and periodical articles dealing with Japan's industrial policy and its role in the postwar performance of her economy—and Rita E. Neri's U.S./Japan Foreign Trade—an annotated bibliography of 960 English-language publications concerned with the dynamics of trade relations between Japan and the United States as well as with some of the socioeconomic aspects of Japanese society—deal with more narrowly defined topics but offer bibliographic coverage in greater depth. Additional book-length guides produced over the past decade to the literature concerned with the contemporary Japanese economy include Dexter and Stening's annotated bibliography on Japanese organizational behavior and management, Richard Sorich's resource guide to U.S.-Japanese economic relations, the little known volume Published Japanese Market Research and Selected Business Publications in English, the more substantial and annotated bibliography on Japanese employment and employee relations produced by Bill Ford, Millicent Easther and Ann Brewer, and the British Library's 1987 annotated list of Japanese business

publications in English.\textsuperscript{74} In addition, Vance Bibliographies in Monticello, Illinois has issued two very short bibliographies about Japanese management and U.S.-Japanese competition respectively,\textsuperscript{75} and there are a number of scattered journal articles with a bibliographical focus. Altogether these reference works offer students and researchers alike relatively good access to the important monographs and to a broad selection of the periodical literature in the field of Japanese economics.

The study of women in Japan, an outgrowth of the international feminist movement as well as a development that recognizes the importance of paying far greater scholarly attention to the multidimensional role of women, has spurred the publication of three book-length bibliographies and several shorter bibliographies that have appeared as journal articles. The best as well as the most recent of these is Kristina Huber's excellent interdisciplinary guide, \textit{Women in Japanese Society: An Annotated Bibliography of Selected English Language Materials}\.\textsuperscript{76} Oriented particularly towards undergraduate students and their teachers, it contains over 2,300 citations to books, articles and published conference papers on the involvement of Japanese women in such areas as the family, the world of employment, education, and political and social affairs. Also worthy of special mention, in part because it admirably succeeds in identifying for a Western audience many of the publications that present the views of Japanese women on a wide range of subjects, is the much more extensively annotated, two-volume bibliography of Claire Z. Mamola entitled \textit{Japanese Women Writers in English Translation}\.\textsuperscript{77} By contrast, Hesung Chun Koh's \textit{Korean and Japanese Women: An Analytic Biographical Guide}\textsuperscript{78} offers far more satisfactory coverage of Korean women than it does for their Japanese counterparts, and it can be difficult to use on account of its innovative but complex methodological approach. Other groups within Japanese society have not received as much bibliographical coverage. While the subject of their schooling is extensively dealt with in several bibliographies that focus on Japanese education,\textsuperscript{79} the children and youth of Japan have not otherwise been


\textsuperscript{79}These include Edward R. Beauchamp and Richard Rubinger, \textit{Education in Japan: A Source Book} (New York and London: Garland, 1989); Ulrich Teichler and Friedrich Voss, \textit{Bibliography on Japanese Education = Bibliographie zum japanischen Erziehungswesen: Postwar Publications in Western Languages} (Pullach bei München: Verlag Dokumentation,
the focus of any major reference works that address such important sociological topics as
the rearing and nurturing of Japanese children, their social development within a group-
oriented society, and the problems faced by Japanese adolescents. Furthermore, while
Sepp Linhart and Fleur Wöss's bibliography of Western-language materials on the elderly
in Japan is a good, descriptively annotated and classified guide to English and German-
language publications, its coverage is incomplete and it is rapidly growing out of date at a
time when gerontology and the subject of old age (together with the many interrelated
issues of retirement, income and pensions, leisure activities and social participation, health
and the medical treatment of the elderly, and public policies for the aged) are becoming
critical areas of public policy and research in both Japan and the United States. Finally,
there are many popular as well as academic publications written in Western languages that
are concerned in whole or in part with such other Japan-related topics in anthropology and
sociology as family and kinship, social structure and social change, interpersonal relations
and collective behavior, social problems and social welfare, urban and rural society,
population and demography, formal and complex organizations, Japanese attitudes and
values, community development, and physical anthropology. As a review of James L.
Gardner's *Japan Access*, Hans Dieter Ölschleger and Jürgen Stalph's *Japanbezogene
Bibliographien in europäischen Sprachen*, and the International House of Japan's recent
annotated guide to reference books for Japanese studies confirms, however, with the
possible exception of the Japan Sociological Society's little-known *Bibliography of
Japanese Sociological Literature in Western Languages*, there do not appear to be any
up-to-date, reasonably comprehensive bibliographies on these subjects specifically
prepared for anthropologists and sociologists dealing with Japan that could provide quality
access to the literature within their specialties.

Postwar Japanese politics is in need as well of one or more up-to-date, annotated
bibliographies that will respond to the information-seeking needs of people engaged in the
study of world politics, comparative government, political theory, and the contemporary
Japanese political scene. Political (as well as economic, social, educational and legal

1974); and Herbert Passin, *Japanese Education: A Bibliography of Materials in the English
Language* (New York: Teachers College Press, Teachers College, Columbia University,
1970).

80 Sepp Linhart and Fleur Wöss, eds., *Old Age in Japan: An Annotated Bibliography of
Western-Language Materials*, Beiträge zur Japanologie, 20 (Wien: Institut für Japanologie,
Universität Wien, 1984). A complementary volume, Megumi Maderonner's *Old Age in
Japan: An Annotated Bibliography of Japanese Books*, was published by the same institute
in 1987.

81 James L. Gardner, *Japan Access: A Bibliography of Bibliographies* (Salt Lake City,

82 Hans Dieter Ölschleger and Jürgen Stalph, *Japanbezogene Bibliographien in
europäische Sprachen: Eine Bibliographie = Nihon kankei Obun shoshi nokoroku*,
Bibliographische Arbeiten aus dem Deutschen Institut für Japanstudien der Philipp-Franz-

83 International House of Japan Library [Kokusai Bunka Kaikan Toshoshitsu], comp., *A
Guide to Reference Books for Japanese Studies = Nihon kenkyû no tame no sankô tosho*

84 Japan Sociological Society, *Bibliography of Japanese Sociological Literature in Western
Languages* (Tokyo: Japan Sociological Society, 1982). A search in the OCLC, RLIN, and
MELVYL (California) databases failed to identify any American or Canadian libraries
owning this particular title.
developments during the era immediately following World War II have been extensively covered in The Allied Occupation of Japan, 1945-1952: An Annotated Bibliography of Western-Language Materials, but there is little other than Carol Gluck's astute historiographical essay to provide a systematic overview of the English-language writings that have appeared in print since the 1970s, when many of the archival records dating from the Occupation period were at last opened to researchers. The critical subject of U.S.-Japanese political and strategic relations has not received adequate bibliographical attention although guides to some of the English-language literature about Japan's relations with Southeast Asia and Australia have been published. Even though the short bibliographies found in such monographs as Ronald J. Hrebenar's The Japanese Party System and Gerald Curtis' The Japanese Way of Politics—like the bibliographies published in scholarly books in many other fields and disciplines—provide some valuable guidance, the systematic preparation of well annotated, classified, book-length bibliographies to the burgeoning literature about the world of Japanese politics and government, including the country's political parties and elections, legislature, bureaucracy and public administration, local and prefectural government activities, and foreign policy would be extremely welcome. Also presently lacking are updated bibliographies in the areas of Japanese law and urban affairs. Rex Coleman's Index to Japanese Law, a


87 An unannotated listing of publications about the Allied occupation of Japan dating from the years 1970-1980 was produced by Frank Joseph Shulman in 1980, however, and a far more comprehensive, classified and indexed bibliography covering all known writings about the Occupation period since 1970 that is envisioned as a supplement to the Ward-Shulman volume is gradually being compiled.


comprehensive, unannotated, classified guide to nearly 4,000 books, pamphlets, articles, and essays in English, French and German covering all aspects of Japanese law including constitutional law, administrative law, civil law and procedure, commercial law, criminal law and procedure, labor law, and laws relating to such areas as agriculture, industry and commerce, energy, banking and securities regulation, and transportation and communication—in spite of its lack of an author index—has been an invaluable reference tool in the past for accessing the literature in this field. While supplementary bibliographical listings have appeared in some annual volumes of Law in Japan,92 they deserve to be further supplemented, cumulated, edited, and the information within them much more widely disseminated through a completely revised and updated bibliography. Similarly, an entirely new edition of Diane Baerwald and Saeki Chizuko's now outdated guide to research on Japanese cities93—encompassing topics as diverse as regional and city planning, housing, transportation, public health and safety, urban sociology and economics, local government and politics, architecture, and statistics—is warranted if only to respond to the longterm Western interest in Japanese urban affairs.

Finally, the issue of bibliographical access to the vast information resources that come in the form of U.S. government documents should briefly be considered. The many departments whose books, pamphlets, reports, journals, and other public documents are distributed through the U.S. Government Printing Office and the various federal agencies which independently issue their own reports and studies collectively make the United States government one of the most prolific and eclectic publishers in the world.94 Their publications cover a wide range of subjects, and those which deal with Japan not only are important for understanding the evolution and current state of political, economic and military relations between our two nations but also are valuable for their extensive coverage and analyses of Japanese developments in such areas as agriculture, business and industry, investment, education, society, and science and technology.95 The Monthly Catalog of


United States Government Publications, as the most comprehensive ongoing bibliographical source for federal imprints, is currently the principal mechanism by which individuals engaged in social science research can identify relevant Japan-related materials. It does not index any government serial publications, however, nor does it provide a convenient way for bringing together much of the available information about Japan. With the exception of the Bibliography of Asian Studies (whose coverage of U.S. government documents is virtually limited to those cataloged books and pamphlets whose titles specify an Asian country by name) and the online catalogues maintained by OCLC, RLIN and individual research libraries, there is little bibliographical guidance available and no single reference work to provide direct access to the scattered materials about Japan within this voluminous body of literature. As a result, these publications are inadequately known and underutilized. By contrast, American scholars interested in Japanese government publications can readily consult two excellent English-language guides to that literature: Kuroki Tsutomu's Introduction to Japanese Government Publications, and Thaddeus Ohta's Japanese National Government Publications in the Library of Congress. Furthermore, they have access within the United States to most Japanese government imprints issued since the late 1950s as a result of the formal designation of both the Library of Congress and the University of California at Berkeley as major depositories of Japanese government publications. Inasmuch as copies of many U.S. government documents are routinely deposited in some 1,400 academic, law and public libraries across the country (and are also available at the National Diet Library), the preparation of a handbook that combines a good overview of the world of federal publications about Japan with a detailed bibliography would be of immediate and lasting benefit. In view of the growing ties that many American states and municipalities have with the countries of East Asia, the inclusion of an introductory chapter to the more important Japan-related publications issued by state and local governments in the United States would further enhance that volume's ability to provide bibliographical access to a significant body of materials in the social sciences.


Monthly Catalog of United States Government Publications (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1895- ). This catalogue has been available in a machine-readable format since 1976, but the coverage of this automated version has been limited only to government publications issued since that time.

Kuroki Tsutomu, An Introduction to Japanese Government Publications, tr. by Masako Kishi (Oxford, Eng. and New York: Pergamon Press, 1981). This book defines and discusses the types and characteristics of present-day Japanese government publications; elucidates their authorship and their method of production; describes the ways in which they are published and distributed; and addresses the question of their accessibility to interested readers. Included within the volume is an informative, annotated bibliography to government periodicals, "white papers," investigations, statistics, and reports prepared by Chine Hayeshi.


This highly beneficial arrangement stems from an agreement between the governments of the United States and Japan (signed in September 1956) to initiate a long-term exchange of their official publications.
Two Projects for Significantly Improving the Bibliographical Control of the Literature about Japan

Universal bibliographical access to currently available English-language materials about Japan, essential for the most effective utilization of so much of the literature that presently exists and for the support of future scholarship and research in the social sciences as well as in the humanities, is an issue that should be addressed much more actively by information specialists and research scholars both in Japan and the West. While an increasing number of commercially produced databases and computerized catalogues within the library world in general contain significant numbers of bibliographical records for books, pamphlets and reports about Japan, and while current efforts to produce a CD-ROM that incorporates the 300,000+ entries appearing in the annual volumes of the Bibliography of Asian Studies since 1971 should eventually improve accessibility to the journal articles that appear in periodicals focusing on Japan and the other countries of Asia, considerably more needs to be done if people in Japanese studies are to benefit from the type of bibliographical access that is now enjoyed in a number of other fields, particularly medicine, engineering and the natural sciences. The ultimate goal should be the creation of either a comprehensive, centralized, interdisciplinary database to all of the literature about Japan in English or several interrelated and well-coordinated databases focusing on the Japan-related literature within individual disciplines or broad subject areas. Furthermore, printed bibliographies to at least selected portions of this literature—among them, annotated guides to the more important publications appearing in these comprehensive databases—should be produced for widespread use.

The ongoing work of the National Library of Medicine (NLM) in Washington, D.C. demonstrates what is already being accomplished in a field of study where there is a long-term commitment to a computer-based system for storing and retrieving bibliographic and factual information and for producing bibliographical publications that are derived from this system. Since 1966, NLM has maintained two very extensive automated databases for publications in medicine, nursing, dentistry, veterinary medicine and the preclinical sciences—MEDLINE (for indexed journal articles) and CATLINE (for cataloged books, serials, technical reports, audio-visual materials, and historical documents)—while continuing to produce and distribute both its monthly bibliography, Index Medicus, and a printed catalog of current accessions to its cataloged collection. Articles from more than 3,600 international biomedical journals are exhaustively indexed in MEDLINE using descriptive headings selected from a controlled vocabulary of over 17,000 terms, and since 1975 published English-language abstracts have been included as well. 350,000-400,000 bibliographic citations are currently being entered into the MEDLINE database every year, with each one having multiple access points by author, by subject terms, and (where appropriate) by such other approaches as geographical headings, gene sequences or types of research methods that collectively facilitate searches of the entire database. While only half of the journals are published in the United States, seventy-eight

100Index Medicus commenced publication in 1879.
101The journals that are indexed are chosen from an estimated 13,000 medical periodicals by the Director of the National Library of Medicine (with the advice of a literature selection technical review committee composed of health professionals) on the basis of their scientific quality and professional value. Sixty-one percent of the indexed articles contain English-language abstracts.
102401,000 indexed citations were added in 1992 alone, according to NLM's annual report entitled National Library of Medicine Programs & Services, Fiscal Year 1992 (Bethesda, Md.: The Library, 1993), p.8.
percent of the entries currently are in English. *Index Medicus*, a printed monthly subject/author guide, reproduces most of the bibliographical information found in the MEDLINE database. Lacking the capabilities of Boolean logic, however, it can be searched only by author and a smaller number of subject headings, and it excludes abstracts entirely.\textsuperscript{103} CATLINE ("Catalog on Line"), in turn, currently contains 720,000 records for printed monographs and other publications (except journal articles) dating back to the fifteenth century and cataloged since the late 1800s. It is exhaustive in its coverage since NLM acquires virtually all known books related to medicine for its collections. The printed counterpart to *Index Medicus*, derived from the CATLINE database, is the *National Library of Medicine Current Catalog: A Bibliographic Listing of Monographs and Serials Cataloged by the Library*. It can be searched by subject and by name. Altogether these databases and their derivative publications constitute the single most important information system for providing bibliographic access to the burgeoning medical literature on behalf of a worldwide audience of professional researchers, medical practitioners, students and librarians. With bibliographical records prepared in accordance with NLM's exacting standards, they constitute the type of "definitive" reference source that scholars in the social sciences and the humanities who are concerned with Japan would be grateful to have.

It presently seems unlikely that any single library or university (with the possible exception of the National Diet Library) could follow the model of the National Library of Medicine in creating and maintaining an exhaustive, centralized, multidisciplinary bibliographic database for all publications concerning Japan written outside of the Japanese home islands. Nevertheless, a three-year long project currently under way at the National Language Research Institute (Kokuritsu Kokugo Kenkyūjo) in Tokyo illustrates how an enterprising institution can create a major database on behalf of one segment of the worldwide community of social scientists engaged in Japan-related research and teaching that deserves to be complemented by the work of other organizations. With the cooperation of experts in several countries, the Institute is developing an "international Japanese language studies database" containing extensive bibliographical information about the academic writings published outside of Japan over the past century that are concerned with Japanese language and linguistics.\textsuperscript{104} These include books, periodical articles, dissertations, dictionaries, academic surveys, research notes, and book reviews.\textsuperscript{105} Many of the bibliographical references gathered for this important project are being compiled on the basis of an examination of the publications themselves instead of simply being copied from secondary sources,\textsuperscript{106} and all of the titles within the computerized database will

\textsuperscript{103}The *International Nursing Index* and the *Index to Dental Literature* are also derived from the MEDLINE bibliographic database.

\textsuperscript{104}Undertaken in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the Kokugo Gakkai, this project involves more than a dozen scholars from around the world including Paolo Calvetti (Italy), Francine Hérail (France), Stefan Kaiser (United Kingdom), Bruno Lewin and Jürgen Stalph (Germany), Anna Leon Shulman and Frank Joseph Shulman (United States and Canada), I. F. Vardul' (Russia), and Frits Vos (The Netherlands).

\textsuperscript{105}Included within the scope of the database are materials concerned with Japanese language instructional methodology and analyses of teaching materials. Textbooks, magazine columns, newspaper articles, and manuscript materials—even though they can help document the broadening interest in Japanese language in the West—however, are being excluded.

\textsuperscript{106}This is the procedure being followed at the very least in compiling the bibliographical entries for United States and Canadian imprints.
appear in Japanese translation as well as in the language in which they were written.\textsuperscript{107} The database will also contain a complete list of the publishers and editors (where appropriate) of the books and periodicals that are cited—including their addresses, telephone numbers and fax numbers—to facilitate communication and greater access to their publications.\textsuperscript{108} Following its completion in 1995, this database should not only provide linguists and other language specialists with excellent bibliographical access to past research but also serve as a basis for any annotated guides to specific research topics within the discipline of Japanese linguistics that may be produced in the future.

Comparable projects undertaken by Japanese and/or Western organizations concerned with promoting research in other academic disciplines would be most welcome. As has already been noted, for example, while many Japan-oriented anthropologists and sociologists are active in the West,\textsuperscript{109} there are still very few reference works which can provide them or their students with reasonably comprehensive bibliographical access to the available English-language literature in their respective fields. Even more surprising, especially given the large number of people around the world who would clearly benefit from it, is the continued absence of a truly comprehensive, professionally compiled, and authoritative bibliography or bibliographical database of the numerous publications in Western languages that focus on the history of Japan as a whole. While there are some reasonably up-to-date bibliographies in English which introduce Japanese-language publications and research materials in the area of Japanese history to a Western audience,\textsuperscript{110} only a few book-length bibliographical guides to the English-language literature have appeared over the past two decades—most notably two works by John W. Dower\textsuperscript{111} and Richard Perren\textsuperscript{112}—and each of them suffers from some major limitations.

\textsuperscript{107}This procedure, one that has obvious benefits for the Japanese research community, is similar to the procedure that was followed in Yoshizaki Yasuhiro's \textit{Studies in Japanese Literature and Language: A Bibliography of English Materials} (Tokyo: Nichigai Associates, 1979).

\textsuperscript{108}The creation of an online, computerized bibliographical information network is also being considered.

\textsuperscript{109}Patricia G. Steinhoff, ed., \textit{Japanese Studies in the United States. Part 2: Directory of Japan Specialists and Japanese Studies Institutions in the United States and Canada. Volume 2: Institutions and Indexes}, Japanese studies series, 18 (Ann Arbor, Mich.: Japan Foundation and the Association for Asian Studies, 1989) alone identifies 89 Americans and Canadians specializing in Anthropology, 3 in Archaeology, and 53 in Sociology (see pages 412-18). In addition, many specialists in such other disciplines as political science, history and religion who are listed elsewhere in the indexes of this volume are noted as having an active interest in anthropology or sociology.


\textsuperscript{111}John W. Dower, \textit{Japanese History & Culture from Ancient to Modern Times: Seven Basic Bibliographies}.

\textsuperscript{112}Richard Perren, \textit{Japanese Studies from Pre-History to 1990: A Bibliographical Guide}. 
"Index Japonicus: A Comprehensive Bibliography of Articles Concerning Japan," a project initially proposed in 1975, can offer yet another approach for remedying some of the existing deficiencies in comprehensive bibliographical controls. If adequate resources become available to support this particular undertaking, it will become possible to provide scholars, students and librarians concerned in virtually any way with Japan with considerably enhanced access to the single largest segment of the Japan-related literature in both the social sciences and the humanities: the estimated 300,000 or more articles appearing in periodicals, newsletters, yearbooks, conference and symposia proceedings, edited volumes, and other collective works published in English, French, German, Italian, Russian, Spanish and less commonly spoken European languages since 1945. As it is presently conceived, this multidisciplinary project would be specifically designed to create an authoritative, all-inclusive, "one-source key" for identifying these many publications. Like MEDLINE and Index Medicus, it would entail not only the development of a computer-based system for storing and retrieving bibliographic information but also the publication of a series of classified, briefly annotated and indexed guides along major disciplinary lines that are derived in part from such an automated database. Furthermore, at any time following the completion of the database, "tailor-made" bibliographies for virtually any topic relating to Japan could be produced on demand.

In view of the widespread Western interest in Japan that extends far beyond the gates of academia as well as the considerably diverse needs of students and scholars nowadays, "Index Japonicus" is envisioned as a project that would encompass both popular and scholarly publications. It could thereby assist interested individuals, for example, in studying the broad public response to Japan's postwar economic growth, in tracing the overall evolution of Japanese studies in the West, and in identifying all of the writings by specified authors, as well as in undertaking research on topics calling exclusively for the use of academic materials. An "Index Japonicus" team of subject specialists led by Frank Joseph Shulman would prepare each bibliographical entry directly from the periodicals and collective volumes that are selected for inclusion within this project in order to ensure the bibliographical accuracy of the information that is put into the database. While also covering some thousands of proceedings and edited volumes, the team would make a major effort to survey the complete runs not only of all Western-language periodicals that have regularly dealt in some way with Japan but also of many other journals (a minimum of 25,000 titles in all) that have occasionally carried Japan-related pieces. Representative titles would range from Monumenta Nipponica (Tokyo),

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114 Beginning with the January 1945 issue in the case of journals that commenced publication before that time.

115 It is presently estimated that 8-12% of all of the entries (i.e., 24,000-36,000 bibliographic citations) in "Index Japonicus" would be derived from yearbooks, conference and symposia proceedings, edited volumes, and other collective works. This estimate may
be compared with the coverage of the quarterly Bulletin Signaletique, Section 526: Art et Archéologie (Proche-Orient, Asie, Amérique) = Art and Archaeology (Near East, Asia, America) (Vandoeuvre-lès-Nancy: Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, Institut de l'Information Scientifique et Technique, 1970- ). In 1992, 91% of its approximately 3,000 annual bibliographic references (to books, conference proceedings, reports, theses, and periodical materials) were to journal articles.

116 A continuation of Papers on Far Eastern History issued by the Australian National University.

117 Including letters to the editor of 200 words or more in length.

118 The source of the translation—i.e., the original title of the article and its place and date of publication—would also be provided whenever possible.

119 The provision of in-depth subject indexing, a particularly labor intensive activity requiring the involvement of individuals well versed in various academic disciplines who are both knowledgeable about Japan and trained in bibliographical and indexing techniques, would depend in part on the availability of sufficient funding this project.

Furthermore, all book reviews of publications focusing on Japan that appear within the periodicals covered by the "Index Japonicus" team would be indexed for inclusion either within the "Index Japonicus" database or in a separate bibliographic database. The books in question would include not only publications in European languages but also works written in Chinese, Japanese and Korean that have been introduced to Western audiences through the reviewing media. A typical database entry for such a publication would include its basic bibliographical particulars together with a complete listing of its reviews. Both the names of the reviewers and the language of each review (if other than English) would be specified.

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121 When initially conceived in the mid-1970s, this was envisaged as part of a related project that would cover China, Hong Kong, Korea, Mongolia, Taiwan and Tibet as well as Japan. The compilation of a reasonably comprehensive bibliography of book reviews dealing with all of East Asia would entail relatively little extra effort insofar as the primary stage of the project—tracking down appropriate reviews—is concerned because most of the journals focusing on China would be checked for articles relating to Japan in the course of the "Index Japonicus" project.

122 Author, title and subtitle, edition, city of publication, publisher, date of publication, and series statement.

123 This may be seen in the following example:

Conclusion

With the deepening of Western interest in Japan and with Asia's emergence as the focal point of American foreign policy and trade, the number of new books and articles as well as of other types of publications about Japan in English will inevitably continue to increase. With this will come an even more urgent need for improved and expanded bibliographical controls covering both new and older imprints. Systematic investigations of the information needs of Japan-oriented social scientists and researchers in the humanities, further analyses of the present bibliographical access to materials important for Japanese studies, a worldwide survey of bibliographical work currently in progress or under serious consideration, and discussions among American, European, Japanese and other Asian scholars and information specialists can certainly refine and add to a number of the points presented in this paper. They can also further highlight the areas of greatest bibliographical need. Regardless of their findings, however, what is already quite clear is the importance of establishing within the field of Japanese studies a long-term commitment to the provision of high quality bibliographical controls and of ensuring that a diverse, worldwide community of scholars, students and laypeople can ultimately enjoy significantly improved access to the available publications about Japan and to the considerable information found within them. Even though it is unlikely that all of their needs will ever be met, far more can be done during the years immediately ahead to encourage, facilitate and coordinate the creation and improvement of appropriate bibliographical controls; to gain wider compliance with high bibliographic standards that will result in more authoritative reference tools; and to direct various groups and individuals towards the development of bibliographic databases and the production of specialized book-length bibliographies that will bring lasting benefits for everyone engaged in the study of Japan.