

ARTS AND ECONOMICS

Book Notes and Abstracts

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Buddhism, State and Society in the Countries of Theravāda Buddhism. Volume 3: Bibliography, Documents, Index

(Volume XVII/3 of the Papers of the Institute for the Study of Asia in Hamburg)

[“Buddhismus, Staat und Gesellschaft in den Ländern des Theravāda-Buddhismus. Band 3: Bibliographie, Dokumente, Index”]

(Band XVII/3 der Schriften des Instituts für Asienkunde in Hamburg)

Wiesbaden: Verlag Otto Harrassowitz, 1973; 662 pp.

Five years after the appearance of the two volumes which have already been reviewed in this periodical (cf. “*Mundus*” Volume IV, No. 2, and Volume V, No. 4) the author has now also published the supplemental third volume with the bibliography, documents and an index to the whole work. The bibliography, which is arranged under the names of the authors, contains 1947 titles of publications concerned with modern Buddhism in Ceylon and South-East Asia which have been written in Western languages; H. Hecker has contributed a section on their own of Buddhist periodicals. Most of the titles are accompanied by brief remarks about the content, occasionally also about the person of the author. Some particularly important works which first appeared after the conclusion of the manuscript are referred to in the foreword. The fact that the bibliography has its own register of catchwords makes it possible to find the relevant titles relating to special subjects quickly. The second part contains a series of documents from the Buddhist countries of South and South-East Asia which cannot be enumerated here; they comprise theses, statutes of associations, resolutions, official reports, legal texts etc. Special attention may be drawn to several personal testimonies (*Selbstzeugnisse*) which have been translated from the Vietnamese by Vu Duy-Tu expressly for this volume. The third part consists of statistical tables which provide information on the number of Buddhists and Buddhist monks, and of their monasteries, the distribution of the nationalities and religions, the economic conditions of the temples and monasteries etc. The work ends with a

detailed index to the first two volumes. With this third volume the work has become an indispensable aid for anyone who wants to concern himself more seriously with modern Buddhism.

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Germany and Brazil, 1889-1914

(Latin American Researches, Vol. 4)

["Deutschland und Brasilien, 1889-1914"]

(Lateinamerikanische Forschungen, Bd. 4)

Köln: Verlag Herm. Böhlau Nachf., 316 pp.

The aim of this study, which was suggested by R. Konetzke, is to work out in the light of unpublished documents and contemporary sources "what position was assigned to Brazil in ensuring an overseas economic field for Germany and to what extent the corresponding wishes and initiatives were pursued". It therefore takes its place within the context of the researches that have recently been undertaken with increased interest on German "world policy" before the First World War and the discussion on so-called "imperialism". There could not, of course, be any question of formal imperialism. It remains to be asked, however, whether what was involved was the "pseudo-peaceful belligerence of commercial imperialism" or a "grabbing at Southern Brazil", to quote the terms recently used by scholars of the German Democratic Republic (F. Katz and J. Hell) in relation to Mexico and Southern Brazil. One would agree with the author's maxim not "to extend the concept of imperialism so excessively that practically every representation of external interests can be subsumed under it" (p. XI). Detailed indexes at the end of the volume indicate the sources, the archives used and the literature. While the author follows an historical course on the whole, he departs from this, mainly after the period from 1889 onwards, treating a series of problems, such as that of the "Panther incident" (1905) (p. 88 et seq.), the "Question of a German Military Mission in Brazil" (p. 100 ff.), especially after 1906, and - particularly comprehensively - "Germany and the Emigration Movement to Brazil" (p. 116 et seq.) before the First World War with the related problems of the "Policy of Germanization" (165 ff.), the "German danger" (p. 201 et seq.), Press policy (p. 219 et seq.), German-Brazilian economic relations (p. 232 et seq.) and, finally, "Brazil's attitude in the World War and the position of the German colonists" (p. 274 et seq.). As the historical