

carried Etana on his wings in order to fetch the herb of childbirth (the water of life). It would be worthwhile to compare the tale from Iraq with the very ancient human dream, the text of the myth, and the tales of magic that have been classified as AT 460 A, 461, and 537.

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Walter SCHERF  
Petershausen  
Germany

MIEDER, WOLFGANG. *International Proverb Scholarship: An Annotated Bibliography. Supplement I (1800–1981)*. Garland Folklore Bibliographies 15. Alan Dundes, general editor. New York: Garland Publishing, 1990. xvii+436 pages. Name, subject, and proverb indexes. Cloth US\$54.00; ISBN 0-8240-4037-6.

The present work is the first supplement to Wolfgang Mieder's *International Proverb Scholarship: An Annotated Bibliography*, which came out in 1982. It covers the years 1800 to 1981 and contains 892 annotated entries, representing articles, monographs, books, theses, and dissertations written in twenty-four languages.

The editor's preface situates this Supplement in relation to the original work. Mieder's own introduction gives a helpful overview of the work, especially with respect to the new material he was able to include, and his efforts to make the bibliography truly international and the indexes, especially the subject index, as detailed as possible.

The format and arrangement of items follow those of the original work. The latter ended with entry No. 2142; this supplement starts with No. 2143 and ends with No. 3034. Entries are listed alphabetically according to the author's last name. Two or more works by the same author are listed in chronological order. Three kinds of indexes make it easy for the reader to find any information he may desire. The name index lists the names of persons (authors, artists, proverb scholars, etc.) who have been studied in relation to proverbs. The subject index lists the many proverb themes, countries, and languages studied by proverb scholars. The proverb index lists the particular proverbs and proverbial expressions that are the subject of special studies.

For a supplement, this bibliography is extraordinarily rich. The reason is that, as Mieder himself tells us, the bibliography lists not only items that he had missed in his 1982 bibliography but also much new material from the Soviet Union and its individual Soviet Socialist Republics, and from Eastern European countries like Hungary, Poland, Rumania, and Yugoslavia. This was made possible by Mieder's study of Russian and by the help of colleagues from these countries. Other friends from Denmark, the Federal Republic of Germany, the German Democratic Republic, Ireland, Israel, and the U.S.A. have also provided him with references from Africa, the Near and Far East, North and South America, and Western Europe.

This extending of help and cooperation to Mieder by colleagues from many different countries beautifully demonstrates the international character of this bibliography. It is also shown in the fact that the studies listed in it are written in twenty-four

languages of the world. Of these languages, English, German, and French are the most frequently used. English, for instance, is used in studying (besides Anglo-American proverbs) African, Belgian, Chinese, Greek, Indian, Irish, Judeo-Spanish, Korean, Latin, Maltese, Philippine, and Sicilian proverbs. Similarly, some studies about Biblical, Bulgarian, Dutch, Greek, Icelandic, Indonesian, Latvian, Polish, Russian, Serbian, and Spanish proverbs are written in German. Many studies about African proverbs, including two that Mieder commends very highly (2270, 2714) are written in French. Also written in French is the lone study about Vietnamese proverbs. The result is that, although the studies are written in only twenty-four languages, they study the proverbs of more than thirty-five nations. Mieder also enhanced the international character of this bibliography by expanding its subject coverage to include not only studies on almost every imaginable aspect of the proverb, but also studies in linguistics, semantics, semiotics, and phraseology as they relate to proverb study, in order to encourage the interdisciplinary approach to proverb study.

The excellent annotations are the most valuable feature of this supplement. They are not only fair and objective, as Mieder intends them to be, they also become extremely informative and helpful when he evaluates the studies and tells the reader that a book is "an extremely valuable theoretical study" (2714) or that a monograph is "a superb general survey of the entire field of proverb research" (2270) and gives a chapter-by-chapter summary of its contents. No less valuable are the cross-references that direct the reader to other studies about a particular subject and enable him to bring all these related studies together to form a kind of mini-bibliography on the subject.

This bibliography opens up for the English-speaking Asian folklorist wide vistas of proverb scholarship, not only in terms of possible topics and approaches, but also literally, for he can now enter other worlds of proverb study previously closed to him because of language barriers but now accessible through Mieder's annotations in English. He discovers, for instance, the wealth of Russian and Rumanian proverb scholarship. He is introduced to the great Russian paremiologist, Grigori L'vovich Permiakov and his interesting concept of "the paremiological minimum," which native and foreign speakers of Russian should know in order to communicate effectively in that language. He also gets to know the important Rumanian scholars, led by the prolific Constantin Negreanu, who are active in proverb research. Other great proverb scholars brought to his attention are Karl Friedrich Wilhelm Wander of Germany, Julian Krzyzanowski of Poland, and Bartlett Jere Whiting of the U.S.A., with their great proverb collections; Jan Grauls, the major Dutch investigator of proverb pictures; and Matti Kuusi of Finland, who advocates that proverb scholarship should be internationally oriented.

This bibliography also reveals to the Asian scholar the paucity of proverb studies in many Asian countries. India is well represented. There are studies about Chinese proverbs and at least one study of Japanese proverbs. One study each about Indonesian, Korean, and Vietnamese proverbs and two studies about Philippine proverbs are also listed. But no studies about the proverbs of Southeast Asian countries like Brunei, Burma, Malaysia, Singapore, and Thailand are listed. It is hoped that this bibliography may inspire scholars from these countries to study their proverbs and contribute to this impressive body of international proverb studies, which is being compiled on a continuing basis by the distinguished and indefatigable paremiologist from the University of Vermont, Dr. Wolfgang Mieder. To him proverb scholars all over the world owe a debt of gratitude.

D. L. EUGENIO  
University of the Philippines  
Diliman, Quezon City