A large folio album of 60 photographic plates printed on thick stock, published to commemorate the fifth anniversary of the founding of the Japanese puppet state of Manchukuo. It was distributed as a sort of propaganda targeted at a Japanese audience—the plates depict scenes including the Mukden or Manchurian Incident; the signing of the founding of the Manchukuo state; Emperor Pu-yi and his visit to Japan; the Kwantung army and its leading officers; government offices; elementary school education; the Manchukuo central bank and its currency; railroads; the postal system; agriculture; fisheries; salt production; street scenes in Harbin with signage in Japanese, English, Chinese and Russian; monuments to martyrs; the Great Wall; marriages; funerals; and also texts of the national anthem of Manchukuo and documents regarding Japanese-Manchukuo friendship and solidarity. Some scattered foxing and toning. Original cloth portfolio box case with plates unbound. Shinkyō [i.e., Changchun]: Manshū Kyōzai Shuppansha; printer Nishimura Jūtarō, 1937. On the top right of each plate is the book's title followed by the illustration number. On the bottom left of each page is the publisher, which translates roughly to “Manchuria Educational Resources Publishing Company.” The volume also features an endorsement from Minami Jiro, the Governor-General of the Japanese colony of Korea, in the form of a calligraphic inscription which reads: “Korea and Manchuria as one.” Description of all plates provided by Hanae and Scott Kramer.

Our Japan librarian was able to find this album available in Japan. The cost was split by Japan, Korea, China, and Russia NE Asia.

WorldCat reports 1 copy at Library of Congress

A collection of seven short essays about the ongoing battles between China and Japan concentrating on July 1937, but covering conflicts as early as 1928 up to the end of WWII. The cover artist is S. Murashev.


WorldCat reports 1 microfilm copy at Harvard libraries; 1 print copy at Oxford libraries
In the author’s foreword he explains the series has already published volumes on France (vyp.1), England (vyp.2); America (vyp.3)…and this one on Japan is vyp. 4. Future plans included Germany, bordering European countries, and Asian countries. The title on the cover of this book is: *Sovetskaia Rossiia i imperialisticheskaia IAPONIi*.

The author was born in Odessa. He participated in the Russian revolution, and was a scholar of Asia. In 1901 he was a member of Iskra in Paris. From 1905-17 he emigrated to Paris where he began to study national freedom movements in Asian countries. He returned to Moscow in the summer of 1917 and held many party positions. From 1921-27 he was the President of the All-Russian Scientific Association of Oriental Studies and Rector of the Moscow Institute of Oriental Studies.

[*Informatsionnyi biulleten’: obzor iaponskoi pressy*. Tokyo: Economic review, 1929, № 1 – 1934, № 116. We received 1 bound volume with 13 issues: 1931--№ 1/2, 3, 4, 9/10, 11/12, 13, 15/16, 17/18, 19/20, 21/22, 23/24; 1932--№ 5/6, 7/8.

Frequency varies—began as a weekly; later was twice a month, and then monthly. Title in Russian on first page; title in Japanese on last page or inside back cover.

WorldCat shows only Hoover holding 46 issues.
RZIA in the National Library (Prague) holds 2 issues.

Detailed statistics on all aspects of Japan’s economy. Some issues are devoted to specific topics: fishing, poultry, or coal/oil/gas. Among the ads is one for Meyer Lury’s company—the father of Ella Wiswell, founder of UH Russian language program.


WorldCat reports 13 libraries have copies.
The book has 5 chapters that cover from the 16th century to WWI.

WorldCat reports 1 photocopy at Stanford.
Inscription on title page signed by author.

Poetess, translator and journalist Parkau was born in Novocherkassk, Kazakhstan. She married Evgenii Khristoforovich/Khrisanfovich Nilus (1880-after 1952) in Tiflis. In 1916 the family moved to Harbin. Her early poems were anti-Soviet. Parkau organized the first meetings of poets called “Molodaia Churaevka.” A report in *Rubezh* says that when the Japanese writer Kikuchi Kan (1888-1948, real name Kikuchi Hiroshi) was invited to Harbin, she introduced him to Aleksei Achair and IUstina Kruzenshtern-Peterets, two prominent poets. Parkau’s poems were printed in *Rubezh, Russkoe slovo*, and *Shankhaiskaia zaria*. Parkau wrote poems in French and translated English and French poetry into Russian. After the Japanese occupation of Manchuria, the family moved to Shanghai. The author’s first book of poetry was published in Shanghai in 1937; in 1942 her second collection of poems to her native country came out. After the war, Parkau repatriated to the Soviet Union with her son and his family. She lived in Kazakhstan where she died. Her husband Evgenii wrote an important history of the Chinese Eastern Railway while in Harbin (published in 1923). He is reported dying after 1952 in Brazil.


We have a xerox of this title DK265.8 .S65 R496 1923
The Gorky Public Library in Vladivostok has digitized a copy
Nicely bound. The first publication of this dictionary was in St. Petersburg in the 1880s. A card in the Russian National Library catalog says:

A. Aleksandrov is the pseudonym for a group of people (English and Russian) who are the compilers of Russian-English and English-Russian dictionaries.

No WorldCat copy reported.


Editor and publisher at this time was Mechislav Stanislavovich Lembich (1891-1932).

Could not find this title listed in WorldCat or major bibliographies, but Hoover Institution Library holds a good run of *Shankhaiskaia zaria*, and this supplement is probably there. [Could not verify due to Covid shutdown].

No copies reported in WorldCat

The author was born in Gomel’ guberniia. Was a member of the VKP (b) [Bolshevik Communist Party], deputy director at Intourist, and then director of the Metropol’ hotel in Moscow. He was arrested in March of 1938 and executed in June for taking part in a counter-terrorist organization.

This book is an alphabetical list of facts relating to China: agricultural program, names of people and places, foreign concessions, and so on.

*Podryvnaia rabota iaponskoi razvedki*. Moskva: Partizdat ISK VKP (b), 1937. 16 p.

WorldCat reports 1 copy at NYPL and 1 copy at Univ. College of London---however, these copies say 19 pages, and a different cover than ours.

The text of this booklet is from an article published in *Pravda* 9 and 10 July 1937. Recounts activities of Japanese spies in China (primarily Manchuria), Korea, and Mongolia.


WorldCat reports 8 copies in U.S., 1 in Israel, 1 in British Library

A collection of speeches by Mao Zedong (1893-1976), Wang Ming (1904-1974) and others, plus committee reports and resolutions from the second congress of Chinese Soviets. At this time China was called the Chinese Soviet Republic which lasted from 1931 to 1937.


No copies reported in WorldCat
No biographical information could be located for this author. On the title page his name is listed as Rogachevskii-Brodkii. He also used Rog-Brod. Both are pseudonyms.

While the booklet covers Japan (industry, working class, role of the International Bureau of Labor under the League of Nations, the workers movement, the situation of the peasants), there is also a section on Korea (the political and economic slavery of the Koreans), p. 28-31.


WorldCat reports 19 copies in US libraries; 1 in Australia; 2 in England

A note on the verso of the title page says that parts of this book were published as articles in various journals under the pseudonym Nik. Terent’ev. This book was translated into Japanese and published in 1941 [held in UH East Asia collection E183.8 .C5K35]. An unpublished manuscript into English done in 1935 is held by New York University. Our library holds the two other books he published: Ochag voiny na Dal’ nem Vostoke (1934) and Inostrannyi kapital i zheleznye dorogi Kitaia (1926).

The author took an active part in the October revolution and civil war. He then worked for the NKID [Narodnyi komissariat po inostrannym delam]. From 1924-28 he worked in the Soviet Embassy in Peking, where he studied the Chinese economy. Back in Moscow he taught at the Moscow Institute of Oriental Studies. During the 1930s he wrote for many journals, among which were Tikhii okean, Problemy Kitaia, and Vestnik Man’chzhurii [published in Harbin]. From August of 1934 he was general secretary of the Tikhookeanskii institut. He received his doctorate in economics in 1936. By June of 1937 he was arrested as being a spy since 1927 and participating in a terrorist group in Moscow from 1932-34. He was shot 25 September 1937.

The editor of the book Pavel Liudvigovich Lapinskii (1879-1937) worked at Izvestiia and at the Institut mirovogo khouziaistva i mirovoi politiki from 1932 where Kantorovich also worked. Lapinskii was arrested in June and shot in September of 1937 for participating in an anti-Soviet terrorist organization.

From dealer’s description:
In the book, the author traces back the history of the Sino-American relations from 1783 when the first American ship reached the coast of China to the implementation of the Open Door Policy and the third decade of the 20th century. The author singles out three main political actors in the Far East (Japan, the USSR, and the US) and elaborates upon the ambitions of each. Kantorovich underlines America’s centuries-long economic interests in China and elucidates its alleged roles in some of the most important political events of the century, including the Russo-Japanese War and the espionage issue in China. Importantly, the author acknowledges the discrepancy between the American appetite and its real capabilities and suggests that with the Japanese invasion of Manchuria in 1931 the US to much extent lost all of its chances for dominance in the Far East. The two detailed maps are 1) Political Map of China and 2) the Map of Pacific Ocean. The former stretches from the Lake Baikal in the north to Hanoi in the south and from Afghanistan in the west to the Sea of Japan in the east. The second map shows the area of Pacific Ocean with the indication of possessions, mandated territories, naval bases, and major fuel stations.

WorldCat reports 1 copy in the Museum of Fine Arts in Houston, Texas; 1 copy in the Staatsbibliothek in Berlin.

From the dealer’s description:
A curious example of book design mixing Stalinist parade editions, Krokodil caricatures, and chronicles of the TASS agency. The binding brings to mind a kind of armored locker with metal rivets, the verso of both covers features an image of a red lock with the Soviet hammer and sickle. This is contrasted with a view of nature printed on the facing flyleaves. The design was by Evgenii Kogan, who was known as a book illustrator and type designer. For this book he produced the red silhouette of a valiant Soviet soldier on the front cover.

A monochrome caricature of a wounded Japanese soldier is printed on the back cover and his head is also placed on the title page. Other artists like the Kukryniksy kollektiv, K. Rotov, L. Brodaty, S. Gerasimov, and P. Sokolov-Skalia contributed to the book design denouncing the enemy through their sharp caricatures and paintings.

The collection covers the Japanese intervention in the Russian Far East during the Civil War, as well as the battles of Lake Khasan and Khalkhin Gol in the late 1930s. The last one ended soon after this book was published. At the same time, World War II was ahead – being a reminder of the past, the book was a bit of enthusiasm for the future.

The sbornik contains stories, essays, documents, memoirs, poems, and excerpts from novels by V. Mayakovskiy, S. Kirsanov, N. Aseev, I. Utkin, A. Fadeev, V. Ivanov, E. Petrov, M. Shkapskaia, and others. The collection is divided into these sections: Intervention, The Aryans of the East, Spies and Diversionists, The Far East is and will be Soviet, and The Heroes of Khasan.

There are 16 [unnumbered] pages at the end that are photographs of the Khasan battle participants who were preparing for military actions and having some rest in peaceful moments. One photograph shows Stalin and Voroshilov laughing. The very last page is a triumphal note by Voroshilov that the Soviet Union is stronger than Axis Japan.
Notes on the contributors, editors, and artists:

Evgenii Isaakovich Kogan (1906-1983) graphic artist and book and typeface designer. Lived in Moscow from 1930 where he worked for many publishers and Krokodil; participated in WWII; regular participant in exhibitions of artistically designed books—his books were exhibited in Paris (1937) and New York (1939). In 1931 he graduated from the Moscow Polygraphic Institute as a student of L. Brodaty.

Petr Andreevich Pavlenko (1899-1951) Russian/Soviet writer and journalist. At a young age the family moved to Tblisi due to an illness of his mother. Petr finished high school in 1917, and entered the Politechnik in Baku (1917-20). He joined the Communist party in 1920 and worked on newspapers throughout Soviet Central Asia. From 1924-27 he worked in Turkey as a trade representative. In 1928 he returned to Moscow and began publishing novels. In 1936 after a trip to the Far East, he published his novel Na Vostoke that was about the life of the Far Eastern branch of the Red Army and the Soviet Union’s invasion of Japan. [UH has this book PG3476. P3N3 1937a]. During WWII he was a correspondent for Pravda and Krasnaia Zvezda. From 1945 to the end of his life due to health reasons he lived in the Crimea.

Mariia Mikhailovna Shkapskaia (1891-1952) Russian poetess and journalist. Due to both parents being ill, she began working at age 11. After 1918 she and her husband were allowed to leave for Europe. Mariia graduated from the literary department at the University of Toulouse. She then studied Chinese for a year in Paris. She met many prominent Russian literary emigres. Back in Soviet Russia by the 1920s, she began working for many newspapers. In 1936 she lived in the Far East. After WWII she held a variety of jobs. She died of a heart attack while at a dog show in Sokol’niki.

Iosif Pavlovich Utkin (1903-1944) Russian/Soviet poet and journalist; born at the Khingan station of the Chinese Eastern Railway; raised and educated in Irkutsk; 1920 sent to the Far Eastern front; worked in Moscow from 1922; participated in WWII. In November of 1944 while returning to Moscow, his plane crashed. According to one memoir in his hand was a book of verses by Mikhail Lermontov.
Konstantin Pavlovich Rotov (1902-1959) Soviet graphic artist and caricaturist; born into a family of Don Cossacks; graduated from the Rostov Artistic School; from 1922-1940 worked on the journal Krokodil; his drawings were displayed in the Soviet Pavilion at the New York World’s Fair (1939); June of 1940 he was arrested for engaging in propaganda against the Soviet Union in some 1934 caricatures; spent 8 years in Gulag prisons. Freed in 1948 he was banned from living in most cities; ended up in Tver oblast’, then a village in Krasnoiarsk area; he died in Moscow. Rehabilitated in 1954.

Lev Grigor’evich Brodaty (1889-1954) Soviet graphic artist and painter worked as an illustrator, poster designer, and caricaturist. Born in Warsaw, educated in Vienna; participant in the 1914 Polish revolutionary movement for which he was arrested; 1916 he left for Petrograd where he stayed until 1931; moved to Moscow and worked for many journals including Krokodil.

Sergei Vasil’evich Gerasimov (1885-1964) Soviet artist and painter, teacher; doctorate in art studies (1956). President of the Russian impressionist school. His life was spent painting and teaching.

Pavel Petrovich Sokolov-Skalia (1899-1961) Soviet painter and graphic artist, teacher and professor; from 1926 an active member of artists of the Russian Revolution (AKhRR). He specialized in military themed paintings.

Kukryniksy kollektiv—a group of Soviet graphic artists, political caricaturists, and painters comprised of Mikhail Vasil’evich Kupriianov (1903-1991), Porfirii Nikitich Krylov (1902-1990) and Nikolai Aleksandrovich Sokolov (1903-2000).

WorldCat reports 6 copies

This book is a fictionalized account of Russian émigrés in Shanghai. On the front cover are the initials IU. G. Galich may have done the illustration himself.

Born in Warsaw the author was a military officer, poet and writer. Graduated from the Academy of the Army General Staff (1903), participated in several WWI campaigns, and during the civil war he was in the South of Russia near Odessa. In February of 1920 he next left for Vladivostok to serve under Kolchak, but after arriving found that Kolchak had already been executed. In 1923 he travelled through China to Germany, and eventually ended up living in Riga. Here he began to write and teach in a local military school. His life was good until the end of 1940 when the NKVD summoned him to a meeting. Two days later he committed suicide on December 12th. He published 17 books.


WorldCat reports 2 copies in US (U Chicago and Texas A&M U) and 1 copy in Japan (Waseda)

The author from an early age worked as a house painter, glazier, roofer, artist, photographer, and made soap and paints. His was a self-taught education. In 1907 he began to write popular books on history, ethnography and astronomy. During WWI he was a hospital attendant. In 1918 he went to Barnaul. He became a member of the Altai literary circle “Aguliprok.” He had eluded being a captive of the Germans, and hid from the White Guards in the Altai forestry district, where he worked as a forest ranger. He returned to Moscow in 1920 where he published several books about his time in the Altai. He died in 1940.
From the dealer’s description:
Very provincial rare imprint and an interesting piece of Siberian publishing business during the Civil War. In 1921 a group of proletarian writers, sent by A. Lunacharsky to establish literary organizations in the Far East, stopped in Chita because the Whites had seized power in Vladivostok. They started with a newspaper in Chita, then turned Blagoveschensk into the literary center of the Far Eastern Republic and founded ‘Utes’ Publishing House. In 1922 Utes editions being printed in Chita continued to draw attention to Far Eastern writers. The books of this publishing house closely tied Siberian and Harbin literary activities - they were the only bookshop that was allowed to sell Utes books abroad. The agent in Harbin was Mikhail Ivanovich Borisov.

The foreword (p. 5-13) was written by IUlii Isaevich Aikhenval’d (1872-1928), a Russian literary critic and translator, who was very popular just before the revolution. He used the pseudonym B. Kamenetskii. Born into a rabbinical family, he was educated in Odessa and left for Moscow in 1895 where he taught and did translations. As a staunch opponent of Bolshevism, he was exiled in 1922. He settled in Berlin where he was very active in the émigré community giving lectures and publishing critiques of the Soviet regime. On Dec. 17, 1928 he was a guest at the home of Vladimir Nabokov. He left late in the evening and fell under a tram car and died the next day.


WorldCat reports 1 copy at Hoover

On the front cover: Kitai, IAponiia, Indiia, Indoneziia.

Dealer’s description:
This interesting book was written by a group of the Profintern (The Red International of Labor Unions) workers and the Soviet orientalists, V. Balabushevich, L. Geller, and KH. Ey dus, in 1927. In the publication, the authors concentrate on four Asian countries (China, Japan, India, Indonesia) and describe the state of the national-liberation struggle through a detailed overview of the proletariat movements. The Communist state expressed its support for the labor organizations of the “target countries” through hosting international congresses in Moscow. In 1922, the Second Congress of Profintern addressed the issue of the trade union movement in colonial countries (including China, India, Indonesia) and its development aspects. Although by the mid-1920s, labor movements in Asia had little to no success.
Balabushevich, Vladimir Vasil’evich (1900-1970); pseud. L. Bushevich, V. B. Beris. Born into a family of priests, he graduated in 1925 from the Middle East Dept. of the Moscow Institute of Oriental Studies (MIV). Received his kandidat in 1942 and doctorate in 1965, both of which are on India. Worked for the Profintern (1925-38); served in the Red Army (1943-45). Held positions in many oriental institutes of the USSR Academy of Sciences. Attended many international conferences (India, Berlin, Leipzig, Munich, Sri Lanka), and was awarded many medals. Of his many publications UH Asia collection has 5 of his books.

Geller, Lev Naumovich (1875-1942). Father was a timber merchant. Graduated from the Riga Polytechnic Institute (1898) and attended the Medical Institute at Kharkov University (1903). He worked as a doctor from 1904 to 1919. Became a communist in 1904 and participated in the 1905 uprising in Moscow. During the civil war he was working in Turkestan. From 1922-30 he worked for the Oriental section of the Profintern. From 1930 to his death he became a specialist on labor movements in East and Southeast Asia. He died being evacuated during WWII.

Eidus /also spelled Eidous/, Khaim Tevelevich (1896-1972). Studied at the Psychoneurological Institute in Petrograd; graduated in 1924 from the Oriental Dept. Japan Section of the Red Army Military Academy. From 1925-26 served as the Consul of the USSR in Osaka, Japan; from 1926-31 he was Deputy head of the Colonial Sector of the Profintern. From 1931-72 he worked in several academic institutes in Moscow (IMEMO, Inst. Ekon. AN SSSR, IVAN). He is the author of 18 books (UH Asia collection has 6 of these).

The three short biographies above are from 2d edition of S.D. Miliband, Biobibliograficheskii slovar’ otechestvennykh vostokovedov s 1917 g. (Moskva 1995. 2 v.)


WorldCat reports no copies

From the dealer’s description:

This book is dedicated to the Pacific Far Eastern [Labor] Union Conference that took place in Canton in 1926 with the delegates from China, USSR, Japan, Java, Korea, France (and colonies), Britain (and colonies) and USA with the exclusion of the delegates from Latin America. The Australian government (according to the author) denied the visas to the participants, even though the Australians were the ones initiating the conference (with the suggested place of the conference in Sydney). The first chapter says the idea for this conference arose for the first time at the 2d Profintern Congress in 1922.
The author was born to a family of teachers. He joined the Communist Party in 1901, and was an active participant in the revolution of 1905-07 in Kazan. In 1906 he was arrested, but in 1908 he managed to flee abroad where he lived in Geneva and Paris from 1909-1917. He returned to Russia in June of 1917 to take part in the 3rd All Russian Conference of Labor/Trade Unions. From 1921-37 he was the general secretary of the Profintern. He earned a doctorate in history in 1939. From this time onward he held many different positions in publishing, the party, the Comintern, and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.


WorldCat reports 14 copies

UH library has 5 of his other books

This book is dedicated to the author’s daughter. It begins in the fall of 1945 as he is part of the Soviet Army sweeping across Manchuria. The next section is called “A teacher remains with native peoples,” and the third section is called “A Pacific Spring.” Included are vignettes of places and or people that the author went or met.

Bytovoi was born in the Rogachev region; he moved to Leningrad in 1925. He held jobs in many different factories, was active in the Komsomols, and he began to work on various journals (for ex., *Zvezda*, *Rezets*, *Druzhba*). From 1933 he lived in the Soviet Far East and was a reporter for the newspapers *Tikhookeanski komsomolets* and *Tikhookeanskaia zvezda*. He was executive secretary of the Far Eastern Branch of the Union of Writers of the USSR. During this time he studied to be a translator from Yiddish and Chinese. He returned to Leningrad in 1940 and during WWII was a staff member for the Leningrad Army’s newspaper *Zashchitnik Rodiny*. He settled in Leningrad after the war, and continued to travel frequently to the Far East.
BOOKS purchased for stamps:

Maksim Gorky, *Ocherki i razskazy* (S. Peterburg 1898)

There are 3 stamps on the cover:
- Russkoe obshchestvo v Iaponii #128
- The National Society of Russian emigres in Japan
- Khabarcinskii komitet pomoshchi russkim biezhentsam=The Harbin Relief Committee of Russian Emigrants

Hoffmann/Gofman, E. T. A.
*Mademuazel' de Skiuderi, Kavaler Gliuk, Don Zhuan.* (Berlin [1922])

There are 3 stamps on flyleaf:
- Library & Bookstore “Zaria” [Shanghai]
- Library & Bookstore “Globe,” Shanghai
- Biblioteka novykh knig no. 218


WorldCat reports 8 copies

This Berlin edition of Sholem’s stories is unique for the stamp on the title page: Library of General IAnchzho [Yang Zhuo].
IAn CHzho= Yang, Zhuo (杨卓) (1887-1927) was born in Jilin Province. By 1895 he was in Peking and met with the Argenev-Sлавiansky Russian choir, headed by Dmitrii Aleksandrovich Argenev-Sлавiansky (1836-1908). They took Yang back to Russia where he was adopted by a Russian nobleman. He was sent to a gymnasium in the Northern Caucasus and to a church school. Yang was very smart and industrious and soon knew Russian, French and English. English was his best. In July of 1919 Yang returned to Heilongjiang Province in Northern Manchuria. By 1920 he was an advisor to the army’s general staff where he was recruited to work for Marshall Zhang Zuolin [Chang Tso-lin (1875-1928)]. He participated in the Mukden uprising. By 1927 he was a General Major and head of the Revisionary Commission for the Chinese Eastern Railway. Yang had plans to be head of a Manchurian Peoples Republic, however, Chang stopped this with a handwritten order to secretly execute him and IAn Utin [Yang Yuting (1886-1929)] at the cemetery for Russian emigres in Harbin. [Translation by Dongyun Ni]


Karta Man’чzhurii i IAPONII (Карта Маньчжурии и Японии) [Map of Manchuria and Japan]. Single leaf, military map, ratio 1: 4 000 000. Measures 79 × 79 cm.

No copies in WorldCat
Provenance: from a private collection

Dealer’s description:
Noted as “Zakaz 62 VIII-45-L” (top left corner within the map framing), the map dates from August 1945. It lacks any publisher’s data and is not mentioned in any of the major Russian library databases, and is thus most likely a restricted/secret staff map used by officers planning the Manchurian operation. It was likely printed by the cartographic printing house in Khabarovsk, as the city housed the Far East Soviet army headquarters.

The Manchuria operation was a quick and very successful operation: it took only twelve days for the Soviet army to invade and conquer the puppet state of Manchuria on the border of China. Together with the US Atomic bombings in the same August, this invasion was the cause of Japan’s surrender and end of World War II.

The map is a strategic overview of the Japanese, Mengjiang, and Manchukuo armies situated in Manchuria in early August. With hand-written additions in ink and pencil showing sixteen Kwantun fortified areas and some info on the numbers of Mengjiang forces. On the second handwritten list there is what seems to be information on Soviet army forces used in the invasion in accordance to the fortified area they probably were assigned to capture. The map was in all likelihood used during
the invasion. There are details on cities, airports and areas usable for airplane landings, rivers, and different types of roads suitable for army needs.

The Soviets moved a massive army of 1,500,000 people, 5,250 tanks, 3,700 airplanes, 700 artillery vehicles, and more than 400 battle ships to defeat the one-million-strong Manchuria army that was not as skilled and less technically advanced. Soviet forces attacked the fortified areas from three fronts simultaneously and quickly advanced toward the capital, irrevocably occupying the puppet state. As a result of the success, Kuril Islands and Sakhalin became Soviet territory again.

Amir Khisamutdinov (Vladivostok historian) says: “I think it came from a very high level Soviet commander in 1945!”

WorldCat reports one copy at Library of Congress; one copy at RZIA in Prague

Author studied math at Kharkov University, participated in World War I and the Russian Civil War, was a journalist in Vladivostok (1918-1922), then moved to Harbin and wrote for various newspapers and sold stamps (1922-1941). He was the editor for the Man’chzhurskii vestnik [Manchurian herald], and worked for the South Manchurian Railway writing articles on economic themes. Lived in Shanghai from 22 July 1941 where he opened a store to sell stamps, and edited the Ukrainian nationalistic newspaper Zov Ukrainy [The call of Ukraine]. He was president of the Ukrainian National Committee in East Asia. In 1949 he emigrated to Taiwan, then lived in New York and finally Seattle. When he emigrated he changed his name from Svitlanov to Svit.


While in New York the author published Ukrains’ko-iapons’ki vzaiemyny, 1903-1945 (NY 1972. Series: Ukraïns’ke istorychne tovarystvo. Seria: Memuarystyka, ch. 3) which is held in our Asia Collection DS509.5 .U35 S94


No copy in WorldCat; only a xerox at the Russian State Library in Moscow.

On the verso of the t.p. the author dedicates the book to Ataman Semenov. The publisher is Pavel Nikolaevich Shmelev, who was also the director of the print shop Tipografia N. E. Chinareva. Photos include Enborisov (2); G.M. Semenov; Gen. Mairo Vlas'evskii; Gen. Maior Tokmakov; group photo of Semenov, V. Gamov and V. Kalmykov; and A. I. Dutov.


WorldCat reports 6 copies; Bakich reports 1 in a private collection
This copy has an Ex Libris plate of Mr. and Mrs. Victor Petrov on the verso of the front cover. Viktor Porfir’evich Petrov (1907-2000) was a well-known Russian émigré writer from Shanghai, who received a doctorate from American University in D.C., and taught in the School for Foreign Languages at the Naval Intelligence School (1946-1965), also in D.C. Admiral Patrick March, who retired in Hawaii, was a cryptologist for the Navy from 1949 after studying Russian at the Naval Intelligence School where he took classes from Petrov.

Our copy also has an inscription on the flyleaf signed by Nikolai Svietlov: “Dorogomu sotrudniku Viktoru Petrovu, moi pervye poeticheskie poryvy, Shankhai, Dekabr’ 1933” [To my dear colleague Victor Petrov, my first poetic bursts/impulses. Shanghai, December 1933]. Nikolai Fedorovich Svietlov [real name Svin’in; pseudonyms Vania Sibiriak, and Tiapkin-Liapkin] (1909-1970s) was born in Vladivostok. He was educated in Harbin and wrote for various newspapers and journals. He was the first president of the Churaevka poets group. He lived in Shanghai from 1931 where he wrote for many journals, and was president of the Shanghai branch of Churaevka. By 1937 he was a member of the committee on repatriation, and president of the Shanghai Branch of the Union of Repatriates (1937-38). He returned to the Soviet Union in 1947.


WorldCat reports 3 copies in US

Our copy has an inscription on the title page signed by the author: “Milomu drugu i dorogomu sotrudniku – Vite Petrovu ot avora, spriyotem—26/X-34 g. [To a dear friend and colleague Victor Petrov—from the author, with greetings]. There is also an Ex Libris plate of Mr. and Mrs. Victor Petrov on the verso of the front cover. On the verso of the title page it says 300 copies of the book was printed at the press of the publisher Zaria.

The cover artist is Konstantin Andreevich Larionov (1884-1940). He participated WWI and the civil war in Siberia. From Vladivostok he moved to Tientsin where he published and edited the journal Maiak. In 1929 he left for Shanghai. In 1934 he was part of an exhibition of ten artists in the fashionable Joffre Arcade. The last years of his life he worked for the journal Sovremmenaia zhenshchina [Modern Woman].
Prudentopolis (Ukrainian: Прудентополіс) is a Brazilian municipality in the state of Parana. As of 2008, it had a population of 50,614 people. It is the center of the Ukrainian community in Brazil. In 1895, to settle this region, 1,500 Ukrainian families, about 8,000 people, came to Prudentopolis. This immigration continued until the 1920s. Today Prudentopolis is home to the largest population of Ukrainian descent in Brazil (75% of its inhabitants). The Ukrainian culture is still preserved. The Ukrainian language is taught in local schools and used as a liturgical language. [from Wikipedia]


WorldCat reports 1 copy at Amherst and a xerox copy at Stanford

A limited edition of 375 copies were printed; 25 were signed and numbered. The author’s pseudonyms were Sir Maik, Purga, and Nemoe. The Shanghai Municipal Police files spell his name Michael Ceazer Spoorgot.

A poet and journalist who studied in a Vladivostok Gymnazium and then finished his education in Harbin. He participated in the civil war in the south of Russia. Lived in Harbin from 1921 where he edited many journals and newspapers. He was known as an imitator of the poet Sergei Alymov and very popular in literary circles. He unfortunately became an alcoholic and addicted to drugs; also was in a mental home. He moved to Shanghai in 1929, but he had not given up his addictions. His wife, seeing the situation as hopeless, committed suicide. Spurgot then went to Tsindao and after the war repatriated to the USSR in 1947. He was repressed in 1951, but rehabilitated in 1955. The rest of his life he work in philharmonics and a puppet theater.

WorldCat reports 21 copies

Our copy has the original title page missing; replaced by a typewritten one. This was purchased for the stamps. There are two—1) Siniaia Biblioteka, 494, Rue Cardinal Mercier, Shanghai; 2) Biblioteka Shankhaiskago Soiuza Russkikh Voennykh Invalidov.

The author was a White émigré journalist, and participant in the White and early Fascist movements. In 1920 he was evacuated from Sevastopol and settled in Munich. In 1932 he left for France where he obtained a doctorate in law. He became a Mason in 1932, and was active in many émigré social organizations. In his later life he translated stories and novels from German to French. His last position was for a journal in Riga where he died.


WorldCat reports no copies

The author is probably Chinese. The chapters are China Enslaved, Japan and Manchuria, Speeding up the Capture of Manchuria, Occupation, League of Nations and the International, and the Intervention and Revolutionary Front. Page 29 has the signature of Andrei Lebedev, technical editor.


WorldCat reports no copies

This report was originally published in the journal *Sbornik geograficheskikh, topograficheskikh ii statisticheskikh materialov po Azii.* 1889, vyp. 38, 167 p., 2 fold. maps. This issue included the Putiata otchet, and also the diary of Pavel Mikhailovich Delotkevich who walked from Seoul to Pos’et through North Korea 1885-86 (p. 128-167). UH has this report on microfilm S50447—reel 4. This print copy lacks p. 127 and a second folding map.
The author was born into a noble family. His education was in prominent military schools. He participated in the Serbian-Turkish War (1876-77) and the Russian-Turkish War (1877-78). Colonel Putiata served as the military agent in China (1886-1892) and then as General-Major served as head of the Asiatic Department for the Army General Staff (1898-1902). His next appointment was to Blagoveschensk as military governor of the Amur oblast’ and Ataman of the Amur Cossack Forces (1902-04). From 1907 he headed the Odessa Brigade; he died in this city in 1915.


  WorldCat reports no copies

According to Olga Bakich, *Harbin Russian imprints* (2002) item no. 2077 the author “Cheng Hongji was a Lecturer in Chinese language and literature at St. Petersburg University. This textbook was intended for Russians to study Chinese and for Chinese to study Russian.”


  WorldCat reports no copies for this Russian book, but 2 copies in Uzbek (Columbia and NYPL)
First published in 1910, there are many editions in Russian libraries, but not this 1921 imprint.

The full name of the Vladivostok publisher is Dal’nevostochnyi kraevoi soiu zemstv i gorodov. There is a list of their 23 publications to date on both sides of the back cover. IAgodovskii had published another book with them Uroki po estestvoznani u v nachal’ noi shkole in 1921.

On the title page it says that this book is for beginning high school years and also professional institutions.

The author was born in Ukraine. After receiving a silver medal from a classical Gymnasion, he went to St. Petersburg University and studied the natural sciences. In 1901 after graduation he went to Orenburg to teach; returned to Petersburg in 1908 holding teaching jobs at various places. From 1916 he lived in the city of Glukhov (Ukraine). Returned to Leningrad in 1923 where he lectured at the Herten Pedagogical Institute; in 1929 taught in Moscow; from 1930-34 taught in Sverdlovsk. Returned to Moscow in 1934 and was evacuated during WWII back to Sverdlovsk. In August of 1943 he was back in Moscow teaching until his death in December of an asthma attack.

On the title page IAgodovskii is noted as “teacher at the Tenishev and Vyborg Commerical School, and assistant at the Psycho-Neurological Institute.” Located in St. Petersburg/Leningrad, it was originally founded in 1898 by Prince Viacheslav Nikolaevich Tenishev (1843 or 44 – 1903).

WorldCat reports no copies

There are stamps and an inventory label of the library of the Nikolaevsk Academy of the General Staff; also, on title page a large cross with letters s and kh that neither Yves Franquien (Museum of Russian Culture), Amir Khisamutdinov, nor Anatol Shmelev (Hoover) can decipher.

Dealer’s description: Rare work, presumably published in a very small print run and intended for internal use (with the note: *Ne podlezhit oglaseniui!* [Not for publication!]).

The compiler was a military commander. Graduated from the Nikolaevsk Academy of the General Staff (1898). Participated in a Chinese campaign (1900-01), in the Russo-Japanese War (1904-05), in WWI (1914-17), and in the White Army resistance in the Caucasus, Odessa and Kerchi with Vrangel’ (1919-20). He emigrated in November of 1920 to Belgrade where he died in 1922.

Regarding places/names in the book’s title per Dongyun Ni:
Girin [Jilin] province...one of 3 provinces of Northeast China bordering No. Korea and Russia
District Dun-khua-sian’ in Chinese is Dunhua Xian, today Dunhua Shi.
Domain of Khan-den-giu is Han Dengju. The Han family were leaders in gold mining. The area they controlled includes Jiapigou Zhen, a town famous for gold mining.

- Roshiya ten: 1927 [senkyūhyaku nijūshichī]. Tokyō: Asahi Shinbunsha, 1927. [2], 6 unnumbered color leaves, 7-70, 6 p., illus.

WorldCat reports 2 copies in Japan (Diet Library and Waseda)
The Japanese version of WorldCat reports 7 copies, and 1 in the Liaoning Provincial Library (PRC)

The 6 pages of text in Japanese contain two parts: Nikolai Punin writes about the general history of Russian art (p. 1-3), David Arkin writes about Russian art on rural farming themes (p. 4-6).
An article by Toshiharu Omuka [五十殿, 利治] in Japanese with English abstract appeared in the bulletin *Slavic studies スラヴ研究* from the Slavic Research Center at Hokkaido University (1988, v. 35, p. 79-107). The article is entitled: “「新ロシヤ展」と大正期の新興美術 [Russian art exhibition in 1927 and the Japanese avant-garde in the Taishou-era.” Omuka describes the background for the preparation of the exhibit—VOKS [Vsesoiuznoe Obshchestvo kul’turnoi sviazi s zagranitsei; created by the Soviets in 1925 to promote international cultural contacts] would organize the participants, the *Asahi Shim bun* newspaper agreed to provide the venue, and the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs helped with transportation and customs issues. Nikolai Punin and David Arkin arrived on April 4, 1927 with crates containing 403 pieces. The exhibit was held in Tokyo 18-31 May (more than 6000 visitors). They also went to Osaka 16-29 June and Nagoya 3-7 July (about 3000 visitors in total). The author also says there was pressure from Anatolii Lunacharsky, People’s Commissar for Education, for a systematic exclusion of left artists. Punin accounted for this by claiming shipments were delayed from Moscow. 

*available online https://eprints.lib.hokudai.ac.jp/dspace/bitstream/2115/5174/1/KJ00000113287.pdf

![Photo from the 1927 exhibit Anna Akhmatova Museum](http://www.theartnewspaper.ru/posts/5828/)

**Dealer’s description:**
Rare catalog documenting the most important exhibition of Russian art in Japan, during which over 400 works were shown, and which reflected both the artistic culture of late Imperial Russia, including folk art, and more contemporary artistic experiments during the first ten years of Soviet power. With two accompanying texts, one focusing on contemporary Russian art and one on traditional Russian art. The exhibit covered a wide range of genres, from painting to graphic arts, book design, and posters. It was prepared shortly after diplomatic ties with Japan were restored in 1925, at the behest of Anatoly Lunacharsky and Ol’ga Kameneva, and with the help of Nikolai Punin,
the Russian art historian and longtime partner of Anna Akhmatova. It was Punin, incidentally, who excluded nearly 100 planned items from the exhibition, including works by Malevich, Filonov, Mikhail Larionov and other avant-garde artists affiliated with AkhRR (the Association of Artists of Revolutionary Russia). Curiously, the exhibition was reconstructed by the Anna Akhmatova Museum in St. Petersburg in 2018, with documents of Punin’s journey to Japan, where he personally assisted in mounting the exhibition, were also displayed.

Nikolai Nikolaevich Punin (1888-1953) was born in Helsinki, graduated from the famous Tsarskoe Selo Gimnazium (1907), and studied law at St. Petersburg University (1907-14). From 1913-34 he worked at the Russian Museum and the Hermitage. In 1921 he was arrested for two months for being associated with a military organization; then in 1934 he was dismissed from the Russian Museum and arrested in October of 1935 together with Lev Gumilev for being participants of a counter-terrorism group of students. His common-law wife Anna Akhmatova with help from Boris Pasternak sent an apology to the Kremlin after which the two were freed. In 1939 Punin received a kandidat in history, and from 1942 he was head of an art institute; from 1944 a professor at Leningrad State University, Dept. of History, Chair of General Art History. But, in August of 1949 he was arrested, again for counter-terrorist activities, and sentenced for ten years. He was sent to the Abez’sk Camp in Komi ASSR where he died in 1953.

OTHER NOTES:
Page 70 shows four of the approved artists that were in the exhibit:

M. Lebedef – Vladimir Vasil’evich Lebedev (1891-1967)
M. L. Bruni – Lev Aleksandrovich Bruni (1894-1948)
M. D. Shterenberg – David Petrovich Shterenberg (1881-1948)
M. Iliya Mashkoff – Il’ia Ivanovich Mashkov (1881-1944)

David Efimovich Arkin (1899-1957) was a Russian/Soviet art historian and critic. A life-long Muscovite, he graduated from Moscow University (1916-22), was head of their department of artistic industry (1930-31), and in the 1950s a professor in the department of theory and history of art. From 1934 to 1953 he held positions in other institutions. At one point he was denounced for cosmopolitanism.
Ol’ga Davidovna Kameneva (1883-1941), an active revolutionary, was the sister of Leon Trotsky and first wife of Lev Borisovich Kamenev. She was a director of theaters for Narkompros [People’s Commissariat for Education], and a co-worker with Lunacharsky. From the 1920s she oversaw semi-official diplomatic contacts between foreign countries and the USSR. From 1925-29 she was the chairwoman of VOKS [see above under Omuka]. After Trotsky and Kamenev lost favor with Stalin, she was sent in 1935 to Tashkent for five years. In September of 1941 she was shot in the Medvedevsk forest outside of Orel.


WorldCat reports 15 libraries with some or all issues

Four issues were published in total—three in the month of November, the last in December.

From dealer’s description:

This striking satirical journal was edited by Kornei Chukovsky shortly after his return to Moscow from Odessa. Porter and King* note that such journals were, in particular, a reaction to Bloody Sunday, a protest that left hundreds dead and many more wounded: “Alongside the struggle in street and factory was the struggle for a free press. Ministers and clerics suffered assassination more by the pen than the bullet as the revolution strove for the expression of powerful emotions long suppressed. A flood of satirical journals poured from the presses, honouring the dead and vilifying the mighty. Drawings of frenzied immediacy and extraordinary technical virtuosity were combined with prose and verse written in a popular underground language, veiled in allegory, metaphor and references to the past […] For a few brief months the journals spoke with a great and unprecedented rage that neither arrest nor exile could silence.”


Signal is among the most popular and artistically interesting satirical journals to appear in the wake of the 1905 Revolution; it contains contributions by contemporary writers such as Nadezhda Lokhvitskaia (Teffi), Fedor Sologub, the satirical writer Osip Dymov, Nikolai Minskii and others. [The issues] appeared from November 13 to December 4. After the third issue, Chukovsky was accused of having offended members of the Royal Family, and sentenced to a brief jail sentence. Issue no. 4 appeared while Chukovsky was still under arrest and, according to some sources, was confiscated upon appearance. Smirnov-Sokol’skii notes that it was issued after an illustration had been removed from p. 5, which is blank. As happened to many satirical journals, the editorial team decided to issue a new publication with a related title, in this case Signaly.

From: Smirnov-Sokol’skii, N.P. Moia biblioteka (Moskva 1969. 2 v.), #2281 UH HL Z997 .S635
These Signal issues are a nice compliment to a title in our collection of Russian journals published in Harbin: Bambuk: dvukhnedel'nyi zhurnal nezateilevoi shutki i veseloi reklamy. Kharbin 1921-1922 [1921, no. 1-23; 1922, no. 24-28]. Russian NE Asia Collection has issues 1-22 from 1921.

The magazine expressed a strong anti-Bolshevik sentiment saturating their satirical articles and striking illustrations with the anti-Semitic Judeo-Bolshevism theory. Many caricatures published in the magazines resemble those published by the White propaganda agency, Osvag, and often depicted demonizing images of Leon Trotsky, the “main enemy” of the White émigré community.

The poet Sergei Alekseevich Poperek-Mamandi (pseud. S. A. Nedolin, S. A. Mamandi; 1880-after 1946) was the editor, publisher and main contributor. He was arrested in 1945 and deported to the USSR.


Not reported in WorldCat, but there is a run of this newspaper in RZIA, Prague.

From dealer’s description:
An issue of the Mladorossy movement published from 1932 to 1936. The Far Eastern Mladorossi were an anti-Soviet émigré organization of strong monarchist leaning and vaguely influenced by Italian Fascism. Supporting the Grand Duke Kirill Vladimirovich, the exited pretender to the Tsarist
throne, the organization united elements of conservatism with support for the Soviet Revolution and was in contact with Soviet representatives. Most of émigré society did not support this blend of reactionary and progressive ideals. The organization was primarily based in Paris and New York and cultivated pseudo-militaristic aspects, introducing uniforms and a standardized greeting. Because of its anti-Stalinist, but openly pro-Soviet stance, the organization was highly controversial and lost the remainder of its credibility in 1937, when the leader, Aleksandr L’vovich Kazembek (also, Kazem-Bek, 1902-1977), admitted to maintaining contact with the Soviet ambassador’s office.

Vsevolod Viktorovich Klarin (1883-?). Graduated from the philological faculty of Moscow University, and the Kiev Conservatory of the Russian Musical Society. Participated in the civil war in the South of Russia. Left Greece for Shanghai in 1930. Worked on various journals and newspapers. He was the secretary of the Shanghai branch of the Union of Mladorossovs. Founder and director of a small theater in Shanghai (1931-32). Repatriated to the USSR and lived in Sverdlovsk.


Aleksandr L’vovich Kazem-Bek (1902-1977). He traveled a lot through Russia and Western Europe due to his father’s teaching as an orientalist. When he was 16-17 he took part in the White movement. In 1920 he emigrated with his family to Constantinople, Salonika, and Belgrade. In 1923 Aleksandr went to Munich to attend university. He became the leader of the Union of Young Russians. By the late 1920s he lived in France, where the organization changed its name to the Union of Mladorossovs. From 1925 to 1930 he lived in Monte Carlo. In the late 1930s to 40s he lived in Paris and was arrested in 1940 by the Germans. He managed to escape to the US. He worked for the Russian newspaper Novaia zaria in San Francisco. During WWII he headed a book section to help Russian war captives sponsored by the YMCA. In 1944 he taught Russian at Yale; from 1946/47 he headed the Russian language and literature department of Connecticut College in New London. Was active with the Russian Orthodox Church’s Moscow Patriarchy in New York. In 1954 at the invitation of Indian Prime Minister Nehru’s sister, Aleksandr taught Russian language in
New Delhi, and from there was granted Soviet citizenship in 1954. He settled in Moscow where he was active with the Russian Orthodox Church until his death in 1977.


WorldCat reports 7 copies

It doesn’t happen very often, but we now have a complete set. In 2015 T. II (Kharbin 1945) was purchased. It is listed in our printed catalog, vyp. 4, p. 305, #2324.

The author graduated from the Ufa Religious High School and in 1905 from the Ufa Religious Seminary. From 1907-09 he studied law at Tomsk University, then transferred to St. Petersburg University Law Faculty from which he graduated in 1912. At the same time he studied at the Archeology Institute (1910-12). He was a lawyer in Ufa from 1914-18. By January of 1919 he was first in Perm and then Omsk working for General Kolchak. In 1920 he emigrated from Chita to Harbin, together with his wife and her sister, where he was a record clerk for the Church Branch of the Chinese Eastern Railway [KVzhd]. He taught from 1921-24 in a high school for Russian émigrés in Imianpo [Yimiàn pō, one of the KVzhd stations]. He returned to Harbin in 1924 and held several positions in the Harbin and Manchuria eparchies of the Russian Orthodox Church. In 1934 Sumarokov opened the Institute of St. Vladimir, where he worked on general church history and law. In 1938 he became the editor of *Khleb nebesnyi* (see our catalog, vyp. 2, #1100) and other journals, and was active in publishing. In 1946 he received Soviet citizenship, and planned to visit his son in San Francisco. But, in 1948 Sumarokov and Mitropolitan Nestor (Anisimov) were arrested by Chinese authorities and sent to the Soviets. They were charged with espionage and sentenced to 10 years. Sumarokov died in the Steplag MVD camp.

Our copy of volume I has an inscription on p. 3 signed by Nikolai Varsonof’evich Ponomarev/Ponomareff (1888-1985). He was a priest, also was in Perm and Omsk; evacuated to Omsk and then from Chita to Harbin (1920). He eventually ends up in Burlingame, California (1954), maintains a very active role in the Orthodox Church, and dies at the age of 97 in San Francisco.


WorldCat reports no copies

An interesting issue with some unknowns. The dealer describes this as v. I, no. 1 (premier issue). The date 1935 is on the front cover, where it shows this is the Rozhdestvenskii al’manakh [Christmas almanac]. If this is a premier issue, there is nothing that says it on the piece. On p. 37 is a notice from the editor to stay tuned for the next issue.
The editor is Aleksei Vladimirovich Petrov (pseud. Polishinel’; 1896-to 1969). On p. 39 it says the cover was done by the artists A. Veis and P. Sharapova. Aleksandr Ivanovich Veis/Veiss participated in WWI and in Kolchak’s army during the civil war. Worked for newspapers in Harbin and Shanghai.

Our Russian Northeast Asia Collection (our catalog, vyp. 2, # 1072) holds many issues of this journal published from 1935-1944.

This says: *The Joker: fanny review*. Editor A. V. Petrov-Polishnel. Shanghai 1935. “Fanny” is funny!


WorldCat reports no copies of this journal

Our Russian Northeast Asia Collection (printed catalog, vyp. 2, # 1076) holds many issues of this journal. We have now acquired: 1933: Vol. 2 № 1 (11), № 6 (16), № 7 (17), № 8 (18), № 13, № 19, № 43, № 51, and № 52.
The editor of this journal was Valentin Sergeevich Val’ (real name Prisiazhnikov; 1903—1970), a journalist and poet who took part in the Russian Civil War in Siberia and lived in Shanghai from 1922. He worked on many newspapers and journals. He was arrested by the Japanese in the 1940s. By 1945 he was the chair of the Society of Soviet Citizens, and held a position at TASS. In 1947 he returned to the USSR, but was arrested and sent to the camps.

Aram Ivanovich Melik-Vartan’iants (no dates found). Graduated from the law school of St. Petersburg University in 1909. Was the founder and owner of the Harbin newspaper *Gun-Bao* (1926-32). Lived in Shanghai from 1932 where he was the publisher of *Prozhektor*.


WorldCat reports only 1 copy at Library of Congress.

There is a summary in German, p. 43-45. This publication was supported by the Russian Association of Scientific-Research Institutes of Social Sciences and the Institute of Archaeology and Art History.

The author was born in Tobol’sk gubernia; the family moved to Moscow in 1913. He studied music and painting from childhood. In 1919-20 he began his studies in art history at the Moscow Archaeology Institute. He held various teaching jobs, writing textbooks and setting up courses in the art/architecture field. In June 1927 he defended his kandidat, but in September he suddenly died while on a vacation to the Crimea. Four of his publications were issued after his death…our copy on Chinese architecture is one of those.

The foreword is written by the well-known art historian Boris Petrovich Denike (1885-1941), who worked in various faculties (1925-31) connected with ancient art and architecture of Asia. Around 1925 he became the second director of the Museum of Oriental Culture. See Jan-June 2020 report for further biographical details.

WorldCat reports 2 copies in America; 1 copy in Canada (UBC); 1 copy in London (British Library)

On page facing title page in a square box is a statement from the author:

To the memory of Rudol'f Volin, a colleague in joint newspaper work in Vladivostok, the first Komsomol journalist, who died 18 November 1929 in *Dzhalainor* in a battle with the White Chinese, I dedicate this book about the Soviet Far East.

The author visits Khabarovsk, Vladivostok, Sakhalin, Nikolaevsk-na-Amure, Blagoveshchensk, Kamchatka, and Biro-Bidzhan. Various ethnic groups are highlighted: Japanese, Chinese, Koreans, Udeghe, and Gilyak.

*Dzhalainor / Chzhalainor / Zhalainuo’er* is city in Inner Mongolia. In 1901, Dalainor was a station along the Chinese Eastern Railway.

See Jan.-June 2020 report for biography of Polianovskii.


WorldCat reports for this Russian edition 4 copies in America; 1 copy in Japan; 2 copies in England

There are 10 signatures in Yamato toji binding (大和綴じ)

In 1899 the author began to study at the Technical University in Munich, but later focused on German literature and painting. In 1904 his first novel appeared; the last in 1948. In 1926 he divorced Lene Schneider-Kainer (1885-1971; Jewish-Austrian painter) while on an extended trip of two years, often traveling by donkey or caravan visiting Russia, Persia, India, Burma, Thailand, Vietnam, Tibet, Hong Kong, and China. He did not flee the country during WWII. He lived in East Germany after the war, and was chairman of the Society for German-Soviet Friendship.

Kellermann’s trip to Japan was in 1909. He wrote two books on this subject: *Ein Spaziergang in Japan* (1910) and *Sassa yo Yassa: Japanische Tänze* (1910), both of which are held in our Asia collection. The title of the book is Japanese slang from a chapter with the same name, p. 108-111, which means *Hurray! Dare to Dance!*
The translator of “Sassa-io-iassa” is Avgusta Filippovna Damanskaia (1877-1959). She first studied the piano at the St. Petersburg conservatory, but by 1900 embarked on a long career of translations from Polish, French, German, Italian, and English into Russian. In 1920 she emigrated to Estonia, then lived in Germany, and in 1923 moved to Paris where she remained for the rest of her life.

According to Ricky W. Law’s chapter “*Japan in nonfiction,” Hitler was an avid reader and kept a large collection of books, of which only a small portion survived the war. Law indicates that travelogues were very popular (p. 250) and it is likely books by Kellermann, a bestselling author, were in the library.


The title page indicates this is a publication of Dmitrii Mikhailovich Gutzats, sometimes noted as Al’fin-Gutzats; the back cover lists D. M. Gutzats as a book publisher [knigoizdatel’stvo]. On the verso of the title page is a small note: Parovaia skoropechatnia M. M. Gutzats. This is Mikhail Mikhailovich, possibly a brother or son or father, using a steam powered printing press.


WorldCat reports no holdings for this Russian translation.

UH Asia Collection does have the original French 1935 ed. with xvi, 252 p. This Russian translation is abbreviated.

The author’s name at birth was Andrée Françoise Claudius Jacquet de la Verryere.

She studied at the Sorbonne, and graduated from the University of Oxford. She was a prominent figure in news journalism working for many French papers, and two in England. In 1905 her second husband writing under the pseudonym of Jean Viollis involved her in literary journalism, and they co-authored novels. She was an early feminist and strong anti-fascist. She served as a nurse at the front during WWI, and after 1919 traveled to the USSR, Afghanistan, India, China, Japan, Tunisia, South Africa, and other countries. She belonged to the World Committee against War and Fascism. In 1938 she joined the editorial staff of the communist daily *Ce soir*. After the war she helped with publications supporting the communist
movement. Among her many awards is Officer of the Legion of Honour (1937).

UH general collection DK267 .A63 has the translation of her trip to the Soviet Union in *A girl in Soviet Russia* (NY: Crowell Co., 1929), although she was 54 years old at the time. One review notes she has an “open mind, as well as a keen appreciation of human nature and a vast sympathy for all her brothers and sisters…she went to factories and farms, among students, fallen aristocrats, high officials. She went alone …and came to her own conclusions.”

(Review in *Pacific affairs*, 1930, v. 3, no. 8, p. 792-3)


WorldCat reports 3 American and 1 British holdings for a 1957 edition. This book was first published in Berlin-St. Petersburg in 1921.

Sergei Fedorovich Ol’denburg (1863-1934) born in Siberia, was an Orientalist and one of the founders of the Russian school of Indology. He received his doctorate in 1885 on Buddhist legends from Sankt-Peterburg/later Leningrad/University, where he also taught in the Faculty for Oriental Languages. In 1903 he was appointed Academician in the Russian/USSR Academy of Sciences. He was a leader in the Kadet Party, and Minister of Education for the Provisional Government in 1917. From 1930-34 he was director of the USSR Academy of Sciences’ Institute of Oriental Studies.

The editor of this book was Melitina Ivanovna Kliagina-Kondrat’eva (1896-1971), an orientalist-indologist, teacher of Urdu, member of the section of translation of the USSR Union of Writers. She was a prolific translator of novels and short stories from English, Bulgarian, and Urdu. In 1926 and 1928 she participated in two research expeditions to Mongolia. Ol’denburg was the chair (1927-29) of the Mongolian commission of the USSR Academy of Sciences. Melitina’s husband was Sergei Aleksandrovich Kondrat’ev (1896-1970), a composer and folklorist, who studied Russian, Mongolian, Yakutian and Komi folk songs.


WorldCat reports a 1956 edition with 398 p.

This book is divided into two sections: *Folk tales*, translated by Krasheninnikov; and *Tales of the Parrot*, translated by Kliagina-Kondrat’eva. From Wikipedia: The Indian parakeet is a recurring...
theme in Indian mythology and folktales. The parrot in Hindu mythology is associated with Kama, the god of love.

The artist for the cover is L. Kheinberga. This is probably Leonid Evgen’evich Feinberg (1896-1980), poet, artist, art historian. Member of the USSR Union of Artists.


This is a selected / abstracted presentation of three of North Sulawesi author Marius Dajoh’s works: *Ratna Rakyat* (1951), *Putera Budiman* (1941), and *Pahlawan Minahasa* (1953). The foreword is written by V. Vazhdaev (Viktor Moiseevich Vazhdaev, 1908-1978), a well-known Soviet writer of children’s stories and ethnographic studies.


On the front cover is an underlined statement: V pol’zu nashikh voinov na Dal’nem Vostokie [For the use of our military in the Far East]. Presumably this was for the Russo-Japanese War. Author is likely a pseudonym for an Italian polymath-diplomat Eugenio Zanon-Volpicelli (1856-1936). Japan is p. 7-86 and Korea p. 89-154.

← Left: Japan—making lamps and musical instruments
Above: Korea—a public flogging ↑


WorldCat reports 1 copy at the US National Library of Medicine

Our copy has on the front and back covers, title page and p. 15 an oval stamp: Biblioteka Irkutskago gosud. universiteta. There are four original photographs after the text.

This is an account of the plague in Manchuria (Harbin and stations along the Chinese Eastern Railway), Japan, and the Russian areas of Zabaikal and the Amur River basin. In the author’s preface he says that the Medical Health Bureau in Irkutsk sent him to all of these places. The author was born in Vladimir Guberniia located near Moscow. He graduated from the medical faculty of the Imperial Kazan University in 1896, and received a doctorate from them in 1908. He was the director of the Health Bureau in Irkutsk until 1911. During WWI he served in the military hospital in Chita. From April of 1915 until 1918 he worked in Harbin at the Zaamursk Okrug military hospital. Next position was as a doctor and director of the Anti-plague Bureau at the CER station Manchuria. This station was where the refugees of the Semenov and Kappel’ armies were gathered. Kastorskii died at the CER station Dzhalan-tun’.


WorldCat reports no copies in America; 1 in Hungary, 2 in Germany

Published during the era of the great Soviet-Chinese friendship (1948 to 1955), Mamaeva translates 5 stories from Chinese authors, and V. Likharev 4 stories. They illustrate various aspects of life in communist People’s Republic of China—work in a metal factory, agrarian reforms, military help with infrastructure improvements, copper-smelting, cotton production, and tales of the war in Korea. In each of the stories there is usually a Soviet advisor available to provide advice.

Mamaeva is listed in the *Entsiklopediia voennyh razvedki, 1918-1945* [Encyclopedia of military spies] (Moskva 2012, p. 505). Her father was a machinist who was sent in 1901 to work on the Chinese Eastern Railway in Liaoyang. After the Russo-Japanese War, he remained in Harbin where he built a home. Raisa attended M.A. Oksakovska’s gimnazium, where she studied English and Chinese. She next entered the Philological Faculty of Vladivostok’s Oriental Institute [Vostochnyi institut]. By 1922 she was a translator in Moscow where she was studying both in the Artistic Theater (acting) and at the Narimanov Institute of Oriental Studies (Chinese language). In 1923 she married Harbin-born Ivan.
Kirillovich Mamaev (1895-1938). In 1929 she taught special courses in three Moscow military schools to prepare cadres for the Chinese Red Army. From June of 1933 until May 1935 she and her husband were sent by the Ministry of Defense’s Army intelligence agency [Razvedupr RKKA] for illegal work in Dairen. From October 1935 until 1936 they held positions at the TASS news agency in Shanghai. In Dec. of 1937 they were arrested. Her husband died after many severe beatings in prison. Raisa was sentenced to 8 years in the camps in Kazakhstan, but was released early in 1943. She worked in Alma-Ata for Intourist, and then for a studio making documentary films for export. From 1951 she was strictly involved with literary activities and published more than 40 books on oriental subjects.


WorldCat reports 1 copy at Cornell

This is a novel about the work of Soviet counter-intelligence agents and Japanese spies in the pre-war years. It describes various tactics used by agents.

Arbenov is the pseudonym of Al’fred Rudol’fovich Bender (1913-2002) born in Khar’kov of German background. In 1918 his father moved the family to Turkestan where he worked as a bookkeeper in Tashkent for the TurkSib Railway. In 1935 Al’fred graduated from Tashkent State University with a degree in history. From 1938 to 1941 he worked on various newspapers. In 1941 he was arrested for his nationality; rehabilitated in 1947. Until his retirement in 1969, he worked on various newspapers.

His co-author Pismanik (sometimes with 2 “n”s) served in the NKVD’s Far Eastern and Khabarovsk regions from 1936 to 1944. Nothing is reported about his birth or death dates.


WorldCat reports 3 copies in America, 1 in Japan (Nat’l Diet Library)

There is little information on the Russian web about the author. He finished a degree in 1937 in geographical sciences at Moscow State University; defended his dissertation in 1942 also from MSU. From 1941 he was in the Army, and from 1944 the head of the Red Army’s Main Political Directorate [GLAVPUR] and a senior teacher at the Lenin Military Political Academy [VPA im. Lenina] in Moscow.

WorldCat reports 1 copy at Brown Univ.

Our copy has a stamp on the title page, p. 17, and p. 103: ENSV Teaduste Akadeemia Keskraamatukogu=Library of the Academy of Sciences of Estonian SSR.

This book is dedicated to Russian naval midshipman Sergei Nikolaevich Vlas’ev (1880-1955). Son of a Vice Admiral, Sergei graduate in 1903 as a torpedo officer and look part in the Russo-Japanese War in 1903 where he was severely wounded. He was one of seven officers in the newly formed submarine fleet from 1906-1910. During WWI he commanded the *Akula* and several other ships. During the Civil War he was in the Volunteer Fleet in South Russia in Odessa in 1919. In November of 1920 he helped evacuate Russians from the Crimea to Constantinople, and later in 1923 he settled in Paris and worked as a taxi driver. He was a member of two Russian naval émigré groups. After WWII he obtained a Soviet passport. He is buried in the Russian cemetery at Sainte-Genevieve-des-Bois in Paris.

The mortar-type cannons in which Sergei specialized.

Sergei Vlas’ev on the *Akula*
There are 20 chapters in this small book. It provides a ready reference to Asia as a whole, Japan, Jerusalem and Mecca, Bengal Bay, India, Siberian [eastern] wilds, Central Asia, Armenia, Persia, and China. At the end of each chapter are Notes and Questions. Presumably this booklet was used in schools.

In the Foreword the unnamed author(s) say that there were so many works on Asia, that it was difficult to decide what to include. Four authors in particular are cited: Бöрнеби, Скилер, Фришфельд, and Гродеков. They are as follows:

**Colonel Frederick Gustavus Burnaby** (1842-1885) British Army intelligence officer, author of *A ride to Khiva: travels and adventures in Central Asia* (1876), and *On horseback through Asia minor* (1877)--UH has a 2002 reprint

**Eugene Schuyler** (1840-1890) American scholar and diplomat. One of the first three Americans to earn a doctorate from an American University (Yale). His diplomatic career was long and varied, but began when he was appointed Consul in Moscow in 1867. On his way to this position he stopped in Baden-Baden to meet Ivan Turgenev, who gave him a letter of introduction to Leo Tolstoy. Schuyler was the first American translator of both authors. He was in Russia in various cities, ending as the secretary of the American legation in St. Petersburg in 1876. He traveled extensively in Central Asia. UH has his *Turkistan: notes of a journey in Russian Turkistan, Khokand, Bukhara, and Kuldja* (London 1876. 2 v.)

**Douglas William Freshfield** (1845-1934) British mountaineer, explorer, geographer, and author who advocated the recognition of geography as an independent discipline in English universities (from 1884). Among his books are *The exploration of the Caucasus* (London-NY 1896 2 v.)—UH General Rare collection; and *Round Kangchenjunga* (Nepal 1979—UH has a reprint of the 1903 original).

On p. 61 there is a note: Groderoff’s *Ride to Herat* as a source that was used. This is actually Nikolai Ivanovich Grodekov (1843-1913), military historian, who traveled in Afghanistan; moved to the Russian Far East in 1893 where he assisted the Primur Governor General, and became commander of the military district and interim hetman of the cossacks. Grodekov’s book is actually *Colonel Grodekoff’s ride from Samarcand to Herat, through Balkh and the Uzbek states of Afghan Turkestan; with his own map of the march route from the Oxus to Herat* (London 1880).


WorldCat reports 1 copy at NYPL
This is a collection of stories written in the past five years by eleven young Chinese authors. The volume has a nice cover and is nicely illustrated with a black partial decorative border at top and bottom of each page. The edges of the paper resemble those in older rag-paper books. Information on the editor could not be found; his introduction covers p. 3-14.

The afterword is by Vsevolod Sergeevich Kolokolov (1896-1979). He was born into a family of diplomats in Kashgar, a city in Southern Xinjiang. In 1913 he finished a Chinese middle school in Mukden; 1917-1920 he held various positions in the army. From 1920-22 he studied at the Oriental Branch of the Military Academy RKKA in Moscow, and later taught there. From 1940-43 he was head of the Chinese language faculty at the Red Army’s Higher Special (intelligence) School. After WWII he taught at the Military Diplomatic Academy, Moscow State University, and the USSR’s Academy of Sciences Institute of Oriental Studies. In his later life he studied Japanese and translated several works for an institute on grindings and finishings.


WorldCat reports 1 copy at Stanford Univ.

Qu Yuan was a Chinese poet and politician who lived during the Warring States period. He is known for his classical poetry and verses. Very little is known about his life.

The introductory article (p. 5-29) and overall editing is by Nikolai Trofimovich Fedorenko (1912-2000), a student of the eminent Soviet sinologist Vasilii Mikhailovich Alekseev (1881-1951). In 1937 he graduated from the Chinese Branch of the Moscow’s Institute of Oriental Studies. From 1939-52 he was the secretary and counsellor in the USSR Embassy in China, and held other posts; 1952-55 he managed the Far Eastern Branch of the USSR Ministry of Defense; 1955-58 he was deputy head of the Branch; 1958-62 he was Ambassador to the USSR in Japan; from 1963 onward he worked at various jobs at the United Nations, in the Communist Party, and USSR Union of Writers.

There are three Supplements at the end: 1) the translation of Syma T’Sian’/Sima Qian’s biography of Qu Yuan, p. 155-164. This translation is attributed to Anna Akhmatova (1889-1966). 2) Go Mo-zho/Guō Mòruò’s historical tragedy in five acts, p. 165-272. The translation was done by Fedorenko. Guō Mòruò (1892-1978) was a writer, poet, historian and archeologist; also the first president of the PRC Academy of Sciences (1949-1978). 3) Commentary section with notes on the poetry of Qu Yuan, p. 275-302.
Of the 25 poems translated, the names of the Russian translators are given. Akhmatova is listed for two of them. But, as true for her two volumes of translations of Korean poetry, she was serving more as an editor, since she knew neither Korean nor Chinese languages.


WorldCat reports no copies

The author was a Chinese fiction writer, best known for her novel Daughters and Sons which UH Asia collection has. She was from a prominent intellectual family. Her sister Yuan Xiaoyuan was China’s first female diplomat. Yuan Jing joined the Communist Party of China in 1935, was a journalist in Korea during its war, was denounced during the Cultural Revolution, and resumed writing children’s books in the 1980s. On the back of the title page a note says: This adventurous story is from the second civil war in China (1927 to 1937).

Translator Sergei Sergeevich Ivan’ko (1925-2004) was a Soviet diplomat, literary figure, often writing under the pseudonym S. Baturin. He graduated from the Military Institute of Foreign Languages in 1951. He worked as a journalist, translator of contemporary Chinese literature, and held many positions with magazines and newspapers. He held positions at the United Nations, was the first deputy chair of the Soviet news agency APN [Novosti Press Agency] from 1983-1988. His last positions were as head of the information branch of the USSR Embassy in Washington D.C., and the primary editor of the journal Soviet Life from 1988 to 1991. After 1991 he and his family remained in America; Sergei died in Maryland. An interesting fact about Ivan’ko is that he plays a prominent role in Vladimir Voinovich’s expose of the Soviet way of life in his book Ivankiad.

“The figure is Sergei Sergeevich Ivanko, who attempts through wire-pulling and veiled intimidation to obtain the space to which Voinovich is entitled. Ivanko's qualifications, carefully described, are those of a Soviet bureaucrat from that gray half-world where the secret police and literature meet.”


In the afterword of the book published in 2010 [Russian ed. Moscow: EKSMO], Voinovich wrote that …I heard that after the American edition came out, that he tried to buy up the entire tirazh, but he was not successful. He finally accepted the existence of this book, and even was pleased to sign his autograph in copies.
The illustrator for the book is Valentina Nikolaevna Lazarevskaia (1910-1973), a graphic artist and member of the USSR Union of Artists. She was a student of Elii/Eligii Mikhailovich Beliutin (1925-2012), who taught at the Surikov Moscow Artitists Institute.


WorldCat reports one copy at Princeton

No information could be found on the author. While this book describes the theory of Gandhism and its affects on the first Indian revolution, and socio-economic developments, it does not appear in the end that this theory was what the new Soviet state had in mind. From the *web:

“Gandhi also gave his own definition to the word socialism. It does not refer to nationalization of the means of production, distribution, exchange, but faith in God, truth, non-violence and equality. Gandhian socialism is based on the ideas of non-possession and trusteeship.”

“As far as Gandhi’s ideas on Communism are concerned, though he appreciated its ability to organize masses, he was disappointed that it leads to the establishment of dictatorship. For a Gandhian, an alternative to communism is to establish a society wherein the instruments of production are simple and that the common man could play them in the villages. In such a society, there would be no concentration of economic power, and so the state would wither away and the Marxian dream would not be fulfilled.”

*R. K. Misra “Mahatma Gandhi’s view on socialism and communism”

In his forward (p. 3) the author thanks Igor’ Mikhailovich Reisner (1898-1958), a specialist on India and Afghanistan, and O. Tarakhanov for their corrections and additions to the manuscript. Tarakhanov could possibly be Oskar Sergeevich Tarakhanov (real name Sergei Petrovich Razumov, 1901-1938), a revolutionary, diplomat, and spy.


WorldCat reports 4 copies in America; 2 in Israel, 2 in Germany and 1 in Japan (Waseda)

The editor and author of the introduction (p. 7-12) is the well-known Soviet Japanologist Nikolai Konrad. He graduated from the Japan-China section of the Faculty of Oriental languages at Petersburg University (1912); lived in Japan and studied Japanese and Chinese at Tokyo University (1914-1917); he taught primarily at Leningrad University (1922-38); was arrested in 1938 as a Japanese spy, sent to the camps, and released in 1941; was a professor at Moscow Institute
of Oriental Studies (1941-50). The remainder of his life was spent being an editor for various USSR Academy of Sciences books and journals.

On verso of t.p.: cover, spine, [end papers], flyleaf and title page by Nikolai Ivanovich Piskarev (1892-1959), a Soviet graphic artist, who was a teacher and involved as an illustrator in the publishing world.

Characters on the flyleaf and added t.p. both say Literature of China and Japan, which is the Russian title. A square stamp on the title page and the same embossed characters on the front cover say: The Orient, which is the Russian title of the series.

This collection samples the artistic literature of the feudal period of Japan and China from the 6th to the 18th centuries. Included are 7 translations from Japanese and 4 from Chinese, along with 9 essays. The last essay (p.403-438) is on Ainu folklore, translated from Ainu with an introductory article and notes by Nikolai Aleksandrovich Nevskii (1892-1937). In WorldCat there is a sbornik 2: Literatura Irana X-XIV v. (Moskva: Academia, 1935. Held by12 libraries).

Nevskii specialized in Japanese, Ainu, Chinese, and the dead Tangut languages. In his childhood he could speak Tatar and Arabic. In 1914 he graduated from the Faculty of Oriental Languages at St. Petersburg University. He studied and taught in Japan from 1915 to 1929. He married a Japanese woman in 1922, and was a professor of Russian language at Osaka University until his return to the Leningrad University Oriental Institute. He was arrested by the NKVD and executed as a Japanese spy in 1937.


WorldCat reports 3 copies in U.S.

On the front cover: A free supplement of the journal “Vestnik znaniia.”
leading library school in the Soviet Union. He retired in 1924 and worked for the journal *Vestnik znaniia*.

In the author’s preface he explains how the Orient has always been thought of as exotic. We must learn to know our neighbors better, and the best way to do that is through literature, especially folklore. This publication will introduce readers to texts little-known in Russian. The first section is on China—1) what is Chinese literature, 2) poems, 3) brief descriptions of the philosophy of Confucius, 4) sources; the second section is on Japan—1) folktales, legends, first novel, humor 2) drama, 3) lyrical poetry, 4) sources. Since the author did not seem to know Chinese or Japanese, there are hints from sources at the bottom of some pages that he may translated from German or French works, or, someone else may have prepared the text and Genkel’ edited it.


WorldCat reports no copies

This small book (14 cm.) contains a Predislovie [Foreword] by the publisher, p. 3-4; section on China [philosophy, literature, poems, songs], p. 7-38; Japan [literary excerpts, poetry], p.41-58; and Notes on sources, p. 59-63. The foreword explains that the publisher wanted to present a sample of the best poets from both countries. They used two German publications which needed to be translated into Russian. There are also some items from Russian publications. From German:

Julius Hart (1859-1859), *Orient und Occident: eine Blütenlese aus den vorzüglichsten Gedichten der Weltliteratur* (Minden i Westfalen: J.C.C. Burns, 1885. xxiii, [1] p., 588 columns). Hart edited this book. He and his brother Heinrich Hart were Jewish-German writers and literary critics who collaborated closely. They were among the pioneers of naturalism in German literature.

Johannes Scherr (1817-1886), *Bildersaal der Weltliteratur: aus dem Literaturschatz der Morgenländer (inder, Chinesen, ....)* Stuttgart: A. Becher, 1848. 1228 p. Scherr was a German-born novelist and literary critic most of whose working life was spent in Switzerland.

Vladivostok historian Amir Khisamutdinov observes that although the preface does not say anything, the Sino-Japanese War took place in 1895. On May 22, 1896 the Union Treaty between the Russian Empire and China (Qing Empire) was signed in Moscow. This agreement implied joint military action against Japan in the event of its attack on either side, as well as on Korea. Perhaps this booklet was issued to acquaint the general Russian public with literary works from China and Japan.

WorldCat reports 1 copy at Stanford for this 1921 Russian edition.
There is a 1915 Russian ed. in Japan (Waseda) and a 1930 Russian ed. in Canada (McGill Univ.)

The author attended the Museum of Fine Arts School in Boston (1883-1886). She was an illustrator for the Prang Educational Company in Boston, and then assistant to the director of the Pratt Institute in Brooklyn. Lucy moved to Chicago in 1891 to marry Dwight Perkins, a classmate from the Fine Arts School. To supplement their income she taught and began to write books. Her first book appeared in 1906, the second in 1911. Then in 1911 *The Dutch twins* was published, followed by *The Japanese twins* in 1912; in total 26 Twins books were published, the last in 1938. Dwight H. Perkins, grandson of Lucy Perkins, is a Harvard professor and leading authority on the Chinese economy.

The translators from English were L. i Z. Karavaevykh. The illustrations are by the author.

1-oi MAN’CHZHURSKAIA ARMIYA [First Manchurian Army]:
Two reports regarding the Russo-Japanese War both of which are supplements to a report by the Commander of the First Manchurian Army Aleksei Nikolaevich Kuropatkin (1848-1925)


WorldCat reports 1 copy at Columbia U

This report is signed (p. 48) by General-Major Baron Ikskul’ [Ikskul’-von-Gil’debrandt, Aleksandr Aleksandrovich] and Lt. Colonel Tirshet.
This report is signed (p.208) by the Commander of the Army Adjutant General \textbf{Kuropatkin}, General Lt. [Aleksei Ermolaevich] \textbf{Evert} (1857-1918 or 1926?), Colonel [Sergei Aleksandrovich] \textbf{Lopatin} (1858-after 1916), and Adjutant Lt. Colonel [Rostislav Nikolaevich] \textbf{IAkhontov} (1858-1924).

Both reports have many stamps from the Pskovskii 11 piekhotnyi polk Mevsa [Pskov 11th infantry regiment named after [Ivan Ivanovich] Mevs. This regiment was formed in 1700 under Peter the Great. Also both reports have at the top right of the title page underlined: \textit{Doveritel’no} [Classified].

An interesting note: we do not have the official 4 volume Russian report that Kuropatin published in 1906, but we do have his \textit{The Russian army and the Japanese war} (NY: Dutton, 1909. 2 v.). This is the first title in the UH library accessions records about Russia added to the Library of College of Hawaii in June 1910. According to the author’s introduction and a footnote by the editor: “only portions of the Introduction and conclusion of Volume III have been translated”…ie, from the original 4 volumes. The 2 volume set translated into English is actually v. 4 of the full report called \textit{Itogi voiny} [Sources of the war].


WorldCat reports no copies
Shatrov was a Russian military musician, conductor, and composer. In 1905 he was appointed the bandmaster of the Mokshansky Regimental Orchestra during the Russo-Japanese War. He participated in the battle of Mukden that raged for more than ten days, with the regiment commander declaring: “The flag and the orchestra move ahead!” As the orchestra played, the Russians broke the Japanese encirclement. After the war while stationed in Samara, Shatov wrote a waltz in honor of the Mokshansky Regiment and all who lost their lives. He made the acquaintance of Oskar Filippovich Knaub (1866-1920), the owner of a music shop, who arranged for it to be published in 1907; it was a huge success being reprinted 82 times before 1911.

[from various sources on the Web]

On the lower right corner of our copy there is a rectangular stamp: A. Zeinvang, Kuznetskii most, d[om] Br[at’ev] Dzhamgarovyykh, Moskva. Artur Fedorovich Zeivang (1850-1919) was the owner of a music publishing firm in Moscow.


WorldCat reports no copies

MOPR [Mezhdunarodnaia organizatsiia pomoshchi bortsam revoliutsii = International organization for help to fighters of the revolution] was created in 1922 by the Comintern as a communist version of the Red Cross. The American section was established in Chicago in 1925 and known as the International Labor Defense. From 1924 to 1927 the civil revolutionary war
occurred in China. MOPR was active in China, Japan, and Mongolia well into the late 1930s.

There is a possibility that the author might be James Augustus Thomas (1895-1988), who lived in China for 25 years and is credited with introducing tobacco to the country.


WorldCat reports 1 copy at Stanford

Beautiful cloth cover. No indication of the illustrator, but it might be Boris Borisovich Titov (1897-1951), who illustrated Rubinshtein’s book *Iaponskie plenniki* (1931). This is a collection of stories translated from Japanese, but with no indication if it was the author who did the work.

On one website the author is listed as a historian, writer, translator, military correspondent, and specialist on the Far East. He graduated from Moscow State University (1928) with a specialization as a historian of the Far East. In 1930 when the USSR Academy of Sciences was being cleansed (chistki), he was called to be in the Army. He was sent to the staff of the Far Eastern Military District under the command of Vasilii Konstantinovich Bliukher (1889-1938). From 1939-40 he was a war correspondent in Finland. From 1941-44 he worked in Moscow for the journals *Znamia* and *Krasnaia zvezda*. In 1945 he participated in the Far Eastern Military District’s Information Section during the Soviet invasion of Manchuria. After Stalin’s death, Rubinshtein began working with Detgiz to publish books for children, although he had published several titles in the 1930s. In the 1960s he was included in delegations of Soviet writers abroad to Sweden, Great Britain, and Czechoslovakia. On the eve of a trip to Japan in 1969 he suffered a heart attack and could not go. He was ousted from the Writers Union in 1980 when he asked to leave the USSR. By 1981 he lived in New York City and worked for *Novoe russkoe slovo*.


No copies reported in WorldCat

This pamphlet by the Russian Export Corporation is proposing Manchuria as a good market for items made in Russia. They cite the completion of the Chinese Eastern Railway [KVzhd] as being very helpful in supplying Harbin, Jilin, Mukden, Tientsin, and other cities. The other most
unexpected discovery is that the publisher Herman Kirsten (1818-1854) partnered with the Menert Brothers—Herman Julius (1879-1917) and Wilhelm Theodore (no dates found). It turns out this is the father and uncle of Klaus Mehnert (1906-1984), the first person to teach Russian history at the University of Hawaii from 1937 to 1941.

POSTCARDS

*Vladivostok*  [early 1900s]

Svetlanskaia and Aleutskaia streets
On back printed by Brothers Sinkevich

*Verkhneudinsk*  1905

City near Ulan Ude in Buriatia
On back: printed by D.P. Efimova; photo by Sherer Nabgol’ts and Co.

No copies reported in WorldCat or in Bakich bibliography *Harbin Russian imprints* (2002)

This is a commemorative project in honor of the author’s work. He was a well-known Latvian poet, was the editor of the newspaper *Novyi krai* (Port Artur, 1900-1904; Kharbin 1905-12), and author of *Stradnye dni Port-Artur* (SPB 1906). Among the contributions are the following: Garri, S. R., “Iz dnevnika zhurnalista,” p. 1-7; Poperek, Sergei, “Pavel Petrovich Lassman (Nekrolog),” p. 8-10; and D.P., “Pamiati P. P. Lassmana-Larenko (vmiesto nekrologa),” p. 11-13; and Larenko (Pavel Petrovich Lassman), p. 17-22—this was an autobiography began in the Red Cross hospital a month before his death and not completed.

Born in Liflandia (former gubernia created from Swedish Livonia, and parts of Latvia and Estonia) into a family of a Lutheran junior decon. In his early teens he worked in a tipografiia in Venden (Wenden; present day Latvia). This city had a small library where he would read German journals. In 1881 Tsar Alexander II was assassinated, which brought new political thinking by younger people about the situation in the Baltic regions. When he was 17 he was exiled to Enisei gubernia for being a Latvian revolutionary organizer. Siberia became his second home, where he began to work on various newspapers. In 1908 he worked for the 4th Zaamursk railway battalion as an accountant. During the Russo-Japanese War he was in Port Artur and published his observations in *Stradnye dni Port-Artur* under the pseudonym Larenko. It was censored by the Tsarist government. His work for the KVzhd began in 1919 in the financial section of the KVzhd as a bookkeeper. He was also a pastor in the Evangelical Lutheran Church. He died of tuberculosis of the throat.

WorldCat reports 23 libraries world-wide


Now we’ve have added 1954, 1955, 1969, 1976


WorldCat reports 18 copies

In 1968 presumably John A. White (UH History Dept.), purchased a microfilm from Stanford of this English edition. From the early 1970s I’ve been wanting to buy an original. In 2017 PY Rare Books in London opened. The owner contacted me and asked if there was any particular item I wanted for which he could search. I said Ukhtomskii’s English edition of Crown Prince Nicholas II’s trip through Asia. In March 2021 a copy was located. However, it was not in the best of condition with water stains and foxing in both volumes, as well as a broken binding on v.2. Finally, a price was agreed upon and the volumes arrived here May 5th.

UH Russian historian John A. White purchased for the library *Aziatskaia Rossiia* (SPB: T-vo A. F. Marks, 1914. 3 v. and atlas) in 1949 for $100. By some mistake a duplicate was purchased in 1969. In the early 1980’s a dealer offered us the Russian edition of Nicholas II’s trip: *Puteshestvie na Vostok ...* (SPB 1893-1897. 6 v.). I suggested we trade our second set of *Aziatskaia Rossiia* and the dealer agreed. It is nice to now have both the Russian and English editions.
Prince Esper Esperovich Ukhtomskii (1861-1921) was a diplomat, orientalist, poet, and translator. He graduated from St. Petersburg University’s History-Philological Faculty, and began work in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in the Dept. of Spiritual Affairs of Foreign Faiths. From 1886-1890 he traveled to Mongolia, China, and the Trans-Baikal to study Buddhists. As a close associate of Crown Prince Nicholas II, he was chosen to accompany him on his trip through Asia (1890-91) that lasted 9 ½ months covering Egypt, India, China, Japan, and other countries. After returning from this trip, Ukhtomskii was elected a member of the Imperial Russian Geographical Society. From 1896-1910 he was the President of the Board of the Russo-Chinese Bank. From 1890-1910 he was active in publishing (writing articles and being editor) of several journals. After 1917 Ukhtomskii left St. Petersburg and moved to TSarskoe Selo where he worked as a translator. In 1920 he was an assistant-curator of the Far Eastern Branch of the Russian Museum, and also worked at the Pushkin Museum, the Academy for the History of Material Culture, the Museum of Anthropology, and the Russian Committee for the Study of Asia. He died at home in TSarskoe Selo of military/general tuberculosis.

Sir George Christopher Molesworth Birdwood (1832-1917) was an Anglo-Indian official and naturalist. Born in Bombay, a graduate of Edinburgh University with a degree in medicine (1854), he entered the Bombay Medical Service and participated in the Persian War (1856-7). Later became a professor at Grant Medical College. He was active in the life of Bombay, but obliged by ill-health to return to England in 1868 where he served in the India Office (1871-1902). In addition to being knighted in 1881, he held the order of Knight Commander of the Indian Empire (KCIE) and Companion Order of the Star of India (CSI).

Robert Ivanovich Gudlet/Goodlet was an Englishman from Russia, whose family was among the founders of the Russian Theosophy United Lodge that opened in London in 1925. Goodlet translated poems and works of Nikolai Konstantinovich Rerikh (Roerich; 1874-1947), and in general earned his living by doing translations. He died in 1940.

There were two reviews of volume I: The Imperial and Asiatic quarterly review and Oriental and Colonial record, 1897, v. III, third series, Jan.-Apr., p. 208-210:

The reviewer is not named. Some comments: thanks Constable for bringing this work to the attention of the British public, which shows a view of the English and their administration in India that is often not complimentary. “There is much historical padding and high-sounding sentiment in the Russian original, which seems to be omitted in the English translation…thus apparently reduced by one third. A further reduction of padding, such as the comparison of ancient India with medieval Russia would also not injure the prestige of this splendid work.” The reviewer also points out mis-used terms by Ukhtomskii and describes many instances of Indian anti-British animus, including important people that the Russian entourage did not meet.

“Ably translated...a work of a liberal education in itself monumental in physical size and scope of the travels.”

One review of volume II:
The Imperial and Asiatic quarterly review and Oriental and Colonial record, 1901, v. XI, third series, Jan.-Apr., nos. 21 & 22, p. 197-198

The translation is very good and the illustrations are beautifully executed. Comments are about India and Siam and Ukhtomskii’s keen observations. “…this most interesting and magnificent volume…perhaps stands unrivalled among the numerous English histories of travel in the ‘Far East’.”
Volume II, p. 475: Chief companions to the Crown Prince on his trip
Standing l to r: Artist Gritsenko, Prince OOkhtomsky, Prince Kotchoubey, Prince Obolensky
Sitting l to r: Captain Volkoff, Dr. Rambach, Prince Bariatinsky, Admiral Basarguine

Atlas skhem i kroki k opisaniu boevyh dieistvii Man'chzhurskikh armii pod Mukendom: s 4-go fevralia po 4-3 marta 1905 goda. Moskva: T-vo Pechatnia S. P. IAkovleva, 1907. 92 maps and plans on 88 leaves, some in color, more than 15 folding.

WorldCat reports 1 copy at Univ of Illinois (Urbana) – but only notes 78 maps

An interesting note from the dealer about the provenance: “acquired together with items from the collection of Grand Duke Vladimir Kirillovich.” The Grand Duke (1917-1992) claimed as great-grandson of the last Tsar to be the heir of the Romanov dynasty. This was controversial and
disputed. His father, **Grand Duke Kirill Vladimirovich** (1876-1938) was first cousin to Nicholas II. He served in the Naval Guards for 20 years and took part in the Russo-Japanese War, barely surviving the sinking of the *Petropavlovsk* at Port Arthur in April of 1904. This copy of the *Atlas* was most likely his.

From dealer’s description:
The large landscape folio (53.5 x 36 cm) contains maps and plans of the military operations of the three Russian Manchurian Armies under the command of General Aleksei Kuropatkin, during the most dramatic stage of the Russo-Japanese War: the Battle of Mukden. It took place near modern-day Shenyang, in China, between 20 February and 10 March 1905, and became one of the largest land battles to be fought before World War I. The Japanese army was victorious, allowing Japan to occupy all of southern Manchuria, with Russian forces retreating to northern Manchuria. The maps are executed with great precision and details, showing the positions and movements of troops, the railway lines, various fortifications, etc.

Published straight after the traumatic war, there was a report *Opisanie boevyh deistvii Man’chzhurskih armii pod Mukdenom*, a three-volume text written by Sergei Petrovich Ilinskii (1867-after 1918), a field officer of the Manchurian Army active at the battle, and later a Major-General during WWI. A supplement of 304 pages, along with this Atlas, accompanied the report.
MAPS


Colour printed map, folding into paper covers bearing title and imprint. Map: 26 x 42.5 cm

WorldCat reports 2 copies in Germany

From dealer’s description:
A scarce and fascinating work of early American Cold War propaganda, being a map of the Soviet Union depicting its horrific archipelago of gulags, published in Vienna in 1951 by the US Information Service (the ‘soft propaganda’ arm of the CIA) and directed towards the Austrian audience which was supposedly to be technically “neutral” in the Cold War. The map shows the broad zones of the country where the Kremlin sent its political prisoners and other unfortunates, shaded in pink, while the stars mark the locations of the gulags themselves. The eastern section of the Trans-Siberian Railway is shown, marking the route of the often one-way trip to misery. As the note on the wrappers remarks, the German-language map was to be distributed gratis to the Austrian people.

The map is a derivative of an original map by the Polish soldiers Sylvester Mora and Pierre Zwierniak that was included in their book Sprawiedliwość Sowiecka [Soviet Justice] (Rome 1945). The map was soon adopted by the CIA.

Colour printed map, with monochrome images to verso, folding, 66.5 x 105.5 cm.

WorldCat reports no copies

This map is accompanied by 2 octavo pamphlets: Ukazatel’ geograficheskikh nazvanii [Index of geographical names] (13 pp.) and Kitaiskaia narodnaia respublika : geograficheskaia spravka [Chinese People’s Republich: a geographic reference] (32 pp.), published in 1957 and edited by D. N. Kostinskii. All are housed within an original printed card sleave.

From dealer’s description:
This map was issued at an interesting historical juncture, at the beginning of the ‘Sino-Soviet Spilt’ (1956-1966), an awkward period when Moscow and Beijing were the world’s greatest ‘Frenemies’.

Beginning in the 1950s, the Main Directorate of Geodesy and Cartography of the USSR, the premier Soviet mapping agency, commenced the production of a series of maps that individually depicted each and every country in the world, intended to be used by Soviet diplomats, technical contractors and KGB agents, to introduce the countries and to be employed as technical aides. All of the maps had the same attractive, yet clear, uniform design, with thematic insets, all predicated upon the most recent and authoritative information, and housed with a gazetteer within card overs.
The present map is one of the most important issues of the series, showcasing China, the country with which the USSR had perhaps its most critical (albeit complicated) international relationship.

In the lower left corner is an inset map showing the precipitation zones across China; while in the upper right corner is a sophisticated economic map of the country; while below that is a close-up economic map of Eastern China; and beneath is a population map of the entire country.

On the verso of the map are numerous photographic views of China’s most famous sites, ranging from Shanghai’s Bund to The Great Wall.

Despite the difficult relationship between the USSR and China, thousands of Soviet engineers, technical advisors, soldiers, and spies continued to travel to the country every year until 1962, with some residing there for some time. Even as the bilateral relationship was challenging, the Soviets maintained an intense fascination with China, as this map would have been greatly valued by its readers.

While all editions of the Directorate’s country series are scarce, the early editions, from the 1950s, are rare. We cannot locate any examples of the present edition of the China map in any Western libraries, although we can trace examples of China maps made by the Directorate on different scales.

- *Filippiny* [Philippines]. Moskva 1967. Colour printed map (71 x 61.5 cm), folding, accompanied by a Gazetteer, 16 pp., with printed card covers; both Map and Gazetteer fitting into colour illustrated hard covers.

WordCat reports 7 copies (4 US, 1 Canada, 1 Australia, 1 France)

From dealer’s description:
A highly attractive Soviet map with gazetteer by O. Baryshnikova published in Moscow by the ‘s Main Directorate of Geodesy and Cartography at the height of the Cold War, featuring a main general topographical map, plus 3 insets with thematic maps.
The text is entirely in Russian Cyrillic script, and the main map employs colour coding to denote elevation, with spot heights in metres. All major cities and towns are labelled, as are all elements of transportation infrastructure, plus other interesting details, such as the locations of coral reefs.

The three insets to the left of the main map feature sophisticated, scientifically accurate thematic maps—the first (upper) is an economic map of the islands, showcasing agriculture, industry and mining; the second (middle) details the territories of the country’s many ethnic groups; and the third (lower) is a precipitation map. The map is accompanied by a Gazetteer, containing an introduction, as well as references to finding all the places located on the main map.

While the Soviet Union had little direct engagement with the Philippines, the KGB had a special interest in the country during the 1960s when the present map was issued. The islands hosted major U.S. military bases that were the main staging points for the ongoing Vietnam War. Manila was said to then be full of KGB agents, angling to gain the latest intelligence; this map would have been a stellar introduction for Soviet operatives newly arrived in the Philippines.

WordCat reports 1 copy at LC, 1 copy in Edinburgh

From dealer’s description:
From a series of attractive, separately-issued maps published by the Soviet Union within the context of the ongoing Cold War in 1970s and early 1980s by the Main Directorate of Geodesy and Cartography under the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

The text is entirely in Russian Cyrillic script, and the main map employs colour coding to denote elevation, while international boundaries, including those of an undefined nature, are delineated. All major cities and towns are labelled, as are all elements of transportation infrastructure, plus other interesting details, such as archaeological sites. The maps from this series are augmented by informative insets, such as population.
density maps, sophisticated economic maps, ethnic maps etc. Also noted are refineries, oil and gas pipelines, facilities for manufacturing of various kinds, electricity plants, and details with respect to the agrarian and fishery sectors.

TATAR PRINTING / ISLAMIC PRESS IN TOKYO

Many years ago when Amir Khisamutdinov (Vladivostok historian) and I were working at the Hoover Institution, one of the archivists Ron Bulatov introduced Amir to a group to Tatars living the Palo Alto area. They spent the evening with a group of about 20 people. These Tatars were originally from Siberia (a few may have been from Crimea), and had fled the revolution and civil war ending up in Harbin (China). Eventually, they next lived in Japan, but as WWII was beginning most left for California.

Munich dealer Antiquariat Daša Pahor wrote that she had been purchasing Tatar publications printed in Tokyo: “All come from the collection of a private collector, who was buying them all over Istanbul in the 1960s and 1970s, when nobody wanted them. He had all of the books rebound in similar bindings. It is possibly the best private collection on pan-Turkism. After he died his family sold the books to various sources. We are trying to find as many of his books as possible.”

In addition Daša also sent two articles on this subject. Dündar is Professor in the Dept. of East Asian Languages and Literatures, Ankara University. He has many publications in his project about Japan and the Islamic World, including:


The English abstract for this article says:
"After the Russian revolution some Idel Ural Turco Tatar groups migrated to Far East. Harbin city in Manchuria region became a meeting point for these immigrants. They established schools, mosques, and printing offices in this region. Beginning from 1919 some Turco Tatar families moved to Japan especially Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya and Kobe. In 1924 Muhammed Abdulhay Kurbanali and his group arrived to Tokyo, possibly at the invitation of some Japanese notables. With the support of high ranked Japanese army staff and officials, he established a printing house-Matbaa-i İslamiye- at Tokyo in 1931. School books, literal books and religious books were published at this printing office and sent to 33 countries."

Arabic types were brought in from Turkey.
Another very useful source is Larisa Usmanova’s book *The Türk-Tatar diaspora in Northeast Asia: transformation of consciousness: a historical and sociological account between 1898 and the 1950s* (Tokyo: Rakudasha, 2007. xxxii, 367 p., illus.) that is in our Russian Northeast Asia Collection. Her text is accompanied by a DVD of 237 photos.

  
  No. 17: 58 pp. with interleaved 6 pages with illustrations printed on both sides.
  No. 20: 56 pp. with interleaved 5 pages with illustrations printed on both sides.
  No. 24: 54 pp. with interleaved 2 pages with illustrations printed on both sides.

WorldCat reports Univ. Illinois at Urbana Champaign (holds no. 1 1931), and Univ. California LA (holds no. 38 1936)

The WorldCat cataloging record has the title as: *Yâkı Yâpûn mukhbîrî: al-mukhbir Yâbânî*. In the issues the publisher is Yani Yapon Mohbiri. Text in Ottoman Turkish.

From dealer’s description:
A set of three rare journals printed by a Tatar community in Tokyo with a detailed insight on its daily life. The photos represent houses, buildings, portraits, school classes and various other groups. Issue no. 17 starts with the introduction of the Quran, issued by the Islamic Press in Tokyo.


WorldCat reports no copies
From dealer’s description:
This rare Tatar book for Islamic and language education was printed by the Islamic Press in Tokyo for the Tatar refugees, living in Japan. The Tatar community in Japan was founded after the Russian Revolution by the immigrants, fleeing the Bolsheviks through Siberia and Vladivostok, under the leadership of imam Muhammed Gabdulkhay Kurbangaliev (1889-1972). In 1936, they founded the first school in Kobe, which was followed by a school in Tokyo two years later. In the same year, in 1938, the Tatars founded the first mosque in Tokyo. The Tokyo Mohammedan Press was founded in 1929. It was publishing books and a journal in Tatar language. Japanese welcomed Tatars in their country, especially on the eve and during the war, when the Tatars sided with the Axis Powers in hope to defeat the Bolsheviks and return to their homeland.

  WorldCat reports no copies
  A religious manual, printed by the Islamic press in Tokyo.

- ر له جکہ چھ چی بولیگی تبیاد و کچھ [Tokyo: 1938] Broadside 36 x 20 cm (14.1 x 7.9 inches)
  WorldCat reports no copies
  Form dealer’s description:
  This broadside announces a celebration with a theater performance including literature and songs at the 10th anniversary of the Islamic office in the city (1928-1938). The performers included women. The evening continued with music for entertaining.

- (Muhiddin Karba Aliyev) مَحِي الْذَّنِينْ كِرْبَأ عَليِيف
  WorldCat reports no copies
From dealer’s description:
An exceedingly rare primer for Tatar language, printed by the Islamic Press of Tokyo. The primer contains the letters in Tatar language, basic connections between the letters marking simple words and short texts. The text is accompanied by simple black and white wood-cut illustrations.


Bound together with:

WorldCat reports no copies

From dealer’s description:
Two rare Tatar books, printed in Tokyo are bound together in contemporary binding. The first book was printed in Tokyo, the second one was originally printed in Kazan in 1917 and photo-reproduced by the Islamic Press in Japan. The mistakes in this second book, such as a wrongly printed page and pale imprints, showcase the painstaking procedure of this modern reproduction of text. The photo-reproductions of the Tatar Press in Tokyo have unfortunately not been well researched. The technique was present before the import of the Ottoman types from Istanbul and was used for numberless books for the press, mostly for reproducing the Kazan prints.

WorldCat reports no copies

From dealer’s description:
A rare book with short texts, questions, and answers and with instructions, connected with Islamic education. It was published in Tokyo in 1937 for the school of Muhammed-Gabdulkhay Kurbangaliev. The text was based on the publication with the same title, issued in 1890 in Kazan (see scan: https://www.wdl.org/en/item/6824/view/1/1/) The language used is Chagatai (ﺟﻐﺘﺎی), today an extinct Turkic language, which was widely spoken in Central Asia between 16th and early 20th centuries. It was also used as a shared literary language.

Chagatai was named after Genghis Khan’s second son, Chagatai Khan, the Khan of the Chagatai Khanate (1225 – 1680s), a descendant empire of the Mongol Empire, which was expanding in the large part of the Central Asia and thus connecting Turkic Peoples with the inhabitants of what is now China and Russia. Today the modern languages closest to Chagatai are Uzbek and Uyghur.

Muhammed-Gabdulkhay Kurbangaliev (1889-1972) was a Bashkir born in Chelyabinsk Province. His father was the local Imam of their village of Mediak. Gabdulkhay studied for a clerical career and in 1916 was preparing to become Russian’s head Mufti, but the revolution and civil war changed that plan. In 1917 he was very active in the Bashkir community and announced support for Kolchak’s administration, where he became a leader of one of the Bashkir military units. He worked with Kappel, Ungern von Sternberg, and Semeyonov. After Kolchak’s defeat in 1920, Kurbangaliev emigrated to Manchuria. By 1924 he moved to Japan and founded a Muslim community in Tokyo. He opened a school for Muslims living in Japan in 1927. In 1928 he convened an all-Japan Muslim Congress, and opened a printing house for books printed in Arabic. In 1932-36 he founded a Muslim community in Mukden and published the first-ever Quran in the Far East. By 1938 he opened the mosque “Islamiya” in Tokyo and became Japan’s first Mufti. In 1945 as WWII ended, Kurbangaliev was arrested by the NKVD and condemned to ten years for “high treason.” He served his sentence in Vladimir Central Prison until 1955, after which he returned to his native Chelyabinsk where he served as a Mullah until his death.


Photolithographed text. Colophon in Tatar and Japanese, original black cloth binding with gilt lettering, golden edges (old signature and date 1940 in black ink on the rear endpaper).

WorldCat reports no copies.
From dealer’s description:

Haftyak Sharif is a collection of most important passages from the Quran, which is used in the first years of the Islamic schools, or madrasas, for the children to learn by heart. Although written in Arabic, a language unknown to most of the pupils, the goal was to learn a correct pronunciation of the Quran, the basis of all Islamic studies. All the words are hence clearly vocalized. This text was based on the publication, issued in 1894 in Kazan. The book was printed in two versions with this copy being the more expensive one with gilt edges.

WorldCat reports no copies

From dealer’s description:


WorldCat reports no copies; the British Library has this title

Dr. Michael Erdman, Curator of Turkish and Turkic Collections at the British Library, writes that our issue is the 2nd year of publication, Friday 27 August 1937: no. 39 (89). 4 p., 2 photos.

From L. Usmanova’s book The Türk-Tatar diaspora... p. 63-80:

The founder of the newspaper was Muhamed Gayaz Gilyazetdinovich Ishaki (Ishakov) [also rendered Ayaz Ishaki] (1878-1954). He arrived in Manchuria in 1934. In October of 1933 he arrived in Tokyo. He founded this paper in Mukden in 1935.

The editor was Ibrahim Devlet-Kildi (1901-1967). Born and educated in Petropavlovsk, he joined Kolchak’s army in 1919, and was a secretary to Baron Ungern Shternberg. In 1922 he moved to Harbin and in 1925 to Tokyo. He was arrested in August of 1945 by Soviet intelligence and sentenced to ten years in a Gulag, and then exiled the next ten years to Siberia. He ended his life back in Petropavlovsk.
The newspaper was published from November 1935 to March 1945 with 400 numbers issued. There were usually 4 pages to each issue. The first page printed the editorial, main article, and contents; second page covered ideological, political articles, and world news; third page about the community’s life and literature; and fourth page was announcements and ads for Tatar businesses. The paper was censored by Japanese authorities.

The emblem upper right of the bold Tatar title is the symbol of the Idel-Ural Republic
SOUTH AMERICAN IMPRINTS


WorldCat reports 1 copy in USA, 1 copy in London, 2 in Italy, and 3 in Slovenia

From dealer’s description and Web: https://sl.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vladimir_Kos:

After WWII the author lived as a political immigrant in a DP camp in Austria, where he published at least three books, printed by the refugee mimeograph press. He studied theology in Ljubljana and Rome, where he received his doctorate in 1953. After entering the Jesuit order, he went to Tokyo in 1956 as a missionary. He taught philosophy and Russian, and helped the poor. His poetry in Slovene and Japanese is religious and patriotic.

The author’s (Nom de Plume: Re O) collection of poems in Slovenian language was written in 1978 in Tokyo and printed on December 1st, 1981 by the Slovenian press in Baraga, Buenos Aires for its 25th anniversary as the 110th publication. Copies were given to the people, who donated to the Slovenian Cultural Association in Buenos Aires at this anniversary. Based on his publications Kos returned to Slovenia in the mid-1990s.

The book is illustrated by Slovenian / Yugoslavian artist France Gorše (1897 -1986), schooled at the Art Academy in Zagreb. After WWII, he moved to Trieste and then to the US, where he spent the next two decades. He was one of the most esteemed names of the Slovenian immigrant book illustration. He was considered a member of the Fauves.

The book bears a dedication on the title page by the illustrator France Gorše to one France Vandot in 1982.


WorldCat reports 1. razred (1 copy Italy and 2 copies Slovenia); 2. razred (1 copy Italy and 3 copies Slovenia)

From dealer’s description:

Two attractive illustrated didactic exercise books for first and second class of the Slovenian primary schools in Argentina. There are about 30,000 descendants of Slovenian immigrants, who moved to the country for economic and political reasons at the beginning of the 20th century. The books are illustrated by Stane Snoj.

We have purchased the year 1967: 428 p., illus. and followed by [12] pp. of advertisements.

WorldCat reports 15 copies in the US, 2 in Italy, and 11 in Slovenia of this periodical title.

From dealer’s description:
This thick almanac includes valuable information on the diaspora, such as biographies of notable immigrants, analyses of the living standards, reports on sporting achievements (skiing and mountaineering), short stories, poems, and so on. The editors on the title page are Miloš Stare (1905-1984), Joško Krošelj (1902-1969), Pavel Fajdiga (1921-1979), and Slavimir [sic, Slavomir] Batagelj. The illustrator is France Gorše—see entry above under Vladimir Kos.

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**Harbin**


WorldCat reports no copies

From dealer’s description:
Author’s nom de plume Ignacy z Dębicy [Ignaz from Dębica] is on the front cover. Also, stamp of former owner in square box: Ze zbioru Feliksa Ścibały.

The author was born in Silesia at Sosnowiec (Austrian partition). He trained with the Dominicans in Warsaw. After leading choirs in Plock, Łódź and working in opera, he completed further study in Regensburg in Germany, and worked in Saratov after graduating. Around age 30, he was drafted into the Russian Army and was stationed in Siberia during WWI. After escaping, he worked in China and Japan before making his way to Chicago. While in Chicago, he started a Musical College, gave private instruction, and continued to compose. After emigration, he continued to win compositional awards in Poland. He died in Chicago in 1942. He composed over 700 songs and conducted 272 concerts.


This pamphlet contains four patriotic songs for the Polish soldiers fighting on the side of the Russian Tsar. One is dedicated to the “Polish soldiers fighting for the Unification and Freedom of the Homeland.” The author had one other publication in Harbin: Śpiewnik żołnierza polskiego [Polish soldier’s songbook] (Charbin 1928 62 p.)
The former owner of this pamphlet is most likely Feliks Ścibałło (1903-1976), an expert on and collector of Polish weapons. After WWII he was working for the Republic of Poland in evacuating the Polish population still in the USSR.

**Poles in Harbin**
On March 8th, 1898, a polish engineer Adam Szydłowski, employed by the Russian Empire and accompanied by a team of technicians, builders, and Kuban Cossacks, guarding the silver worth of 100000 rubles, and looking for a perfect location for a settlement for the Chinese Eastern Railway, reached a quiet Chinese village Harbin, at the time inhabited mostly by fisherman. Szydłowski prepared the plans for the new modern settlement, and in May of the same year the first builders of mostly Polish origins arrived. Soon Harbin became a thriving city inhabited by a large Polish minority, with its own churches, institutions and even the only Polish school in Asia. The profit from the sales of this pamphlet went to support the Polish School in Harbin, which also issued the brochure.


**OTHER ITEMS**


WorldCat reports no copies

**Dealer’s description:**
A charming illustrated pamphlet with black and white illustrations in Tatar language that includes five short stories for children. The title page in Tatar and Russian languages names Kerim Bey İsmailov, a teacher in the 2nd Russian-Tatar school in Baku as the author. Black binding with lettering on front cover: Nağıllar = Fairy tales.


WorldCat reports 13 library holdings (1 Italy, 12 Slovenia)

The author was a Slovenian journalist and singer. He begins the description of his trip with “In the Far East” that describes Vladivostok; next Hong Kong, Malaysia, Singapore, Colombo (Ceylon), Arabia (Aden), the Red Sea, Suez Canal, Dubrovnik, and Zagreb.

**From dealer’s description:**
It is a pamphlet with a first-hand report by a Slovenian / Yugoslav soldier, who fought alongside White Russians and the Czechoslovak Legion against the Bolsheviks and travelled with the Orlik through Siberia to Vladivostok, from where he took a boat back to Trieste with other Yugoslav
soldiers just before the fall of Vladivostok. It is the only printed pamphlet in Slovenian language on the subject that we know. The story about the Yugoslavs fighting for the Tsar was not advertised in the times after WWII.

My great thanks to the following people with help on various parts of this report:
Amir Khisamutdinov, Prof. History, Vladivostok, Russia
Hanae Kramer, UH Assoc. Prof. School of Communications, and Scott Kramer
Dr. Michael Erdman, Curator of Turkish and Turkic Collections at the British Library
And from Hamilton Library:
Karen Kadohiro Lauer, Assistant Russian Studies Librarian
Dongyun Ni, Librarian for China
Tokiko Bazell, Librarian for Japan
Rohayati Paseng, Librarian for Southeast Asia
Sachiyo Kawaiʻaeʻa, Japanese cataloger

Patricia Polansky
Russian Bibliographer
June 30, 2021