New Acquisitions - Russian Northeast Asia

REPORT
January – June 2020

Cover design and illustrations by author.

No copies reported in WorldCat

From dealer’s description:
An illustrated adventure story for school-age children. Charming cover design as well as 30 full-page and smaller illustrations are created by book’s author - an artist Nikolai Denisov, who presumably contributed illustrations to the Russian children's magazine “Detskiy Mir” (1907-1915). The story tells of the adventures of children of Captain Rzhevsky (prototype of the real Captain Rzhevsky) – Yura and Lilya, who were captured by the Chinese sea robbers near Vladivostok, were lucky to escape and used to wander in the Sikhote-Alin Mountains looking for survival.

Beautifully illustrated front and back covers.

WorldCat reports 14 copies in US; 2 copies in Canada

From dealer’s description:
This story written in 1933 in Hollywood, California and published presumably in 1936 or 37, was later included into autobiographical novella “Egorkina zhizn” (published posthumously in 1966). There are no signs of physical, carnal love in the story, the feelings of Egorka (author himself) is
described as an adoration of the ideal. Annushka, whom Egor fell in love with, soon got married to the pristav (i.e. the local police chief or constable in pre-Revolutionary Russia) "a serious, adult." And Egorka in his prayer says that “he did not wound his first love even in the thoughts.”

George Grebenstchikoff (1883–1964) was a writer and professor of Russian literature. To escape the post 1917 revolutionary developments in Russia, he immigrated to Paris in 1921, and in 1924 moved to the United States. In 1925 Grebenstchikoff, together with Leo Tolstoy's son Ilia Tolstoy, founded the Churaevka community in Southbury, Connecticut, a retreat for Russian émigré writers. In 1927 he formed Alatas (White Stone) publishing house, which issued his own publications, and those of people close to him, including Nikolai Roerich, who also designed the publisher's logo.


WorldCat reports 1 copy

From dealer’s description:
Current edition published on a special order of the Commission on the History of the October Revolution and VKPb in the Far Eastern Krai is dedicated to the 15th anniversary of the October Revolution and 10th anniversary of the Soviets in the Far East.

The brochure authored by the Head of the Far East Archival Administration S. Bulygin (repressed at the end of 1930s) examines the socio-economic background of the October Revolution, i.e. settlement of the region, agricultural, and industrial development, rise of the proletariat. The author schematically characterizes the activities of Soviet power in the Far East: forming of the Red Guard, liquidation of Zemstvo, establishment of labor control and nationalization of enterprises. In more detail author covers fight against counter-revolution in Zabaykalsky Krai in December 1917, Revolt of the Czechoslovak Legion, formation of the Ussuriysy Front, Urulginsk Conference in 1918. Several valuable information on the theme also provided in the annexes: these are resolutions of the Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Far East Regional Congresses of the Soviets, telegram of Lenin and response telegram of Vladivostok Council, resolution of the conference in Urul’ga and others.
Vystavka detskoi knigi i detskogo tvorchestva Iaponii. [Moskva, 11-21.X.1928]

WorldCat reports 4 copies in the US and 1 in Japan.

From dealer’s description:
This brochure was produced to accompany an exhibition of Japanese Children’s Book and Children's Art of Japan held at the State Historical Museum in Moscow from October 11 to 21, 1928. The event was organized at the initiative of the All-Union Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries [VOKS—Vsesoiuznoe Ob-vo kul’turnoi sviazi s zagranitsei] by the children’s writer and museum worker Yakov Meksin, also in preparing were involved Soviet-Japanese Society and Japanese Association of Children's Literature. The joint publisher with VOKS is the State Academy of Art Sciences [GAKhN—Gosudarstvennaia Akademiia khudozhhestvennykh nauk].

At the exhibition were presented 1,450 book exhibits, several series of prints, more than 600 children's drawings, sheet music, educational publications, cutting activity sheets, toys, and many other objects. The exhibit also showed a rare collection of researcher of Japanese folk culture, ethnographer Fujisawa Morihiko.

The brochure includes two articles: the first by Yakov Meksin describes exhibition aims and composition, the second one by pedagogue and children's art education specialist Nina Sakulina dedicated to the section of children’s drawing. The edition is richly illustrated: original publishing cover and vignette designed by Aleksandr Mogilevsky, two vignettes created in linocut technique by Petr Staronosov, seven illustrations taken from Japanese books, and two children’s drawings reproduced from exhibition objects.

IAkov Petrovich Meksin (1886-1943), children’s writer; died in Khabarovsk kray
Nina Pavlovna Sakulina (1898-1975), pre-school educator
Aleksandr Pavlovich Mogilevskii (1885-1980), artist and book illustrator
Petr Nikolaevich Staronosov (1893-1942), artist, illustrator for children’s books
Fujisawa, Morihiko (1885-1967), ethnographer/folklorist at Meiji University

Rogov is the editor, translator, and author of the foreword. He was a sinologist and translator of the works of Lu Sin’ [Lu, Xun, 1881-1936]. For nearly 20 years he worked as a representative of TASS in Harbin, Shanghai, America and England.

Cover design is by Anna Troianovskaia. This might be Ann Ivanovna Troianovskaia (1885-1977) – artist, singer, and teacher. The gravures are by contemporary Chinese artists.

From the dealer’s description:
The collection includes eight stories by prominent revolutionary and socialist realist Chinese writers that characterize the modern era (1920s and 1930s) of Chinese literature. These are devoted mainly to the themes of the Chinese Civil War and the Second Sino-Japanese War (1937-1945). For example, the works by Lao She, Xiao Hsun, Duanmu Honglian are dedicated to the heroes struggling for liberation of China – the ordinary people, who in the face of the threat of death of their people, become true heroes. Mao Dun’s story tells how war destroys people’s lives. Satirical story by Zhang Tianyi pokes fun at careerists and bureaucrats.

In the foreword … Rogov … provides a description of the formation of modern Chinese literature. At the end of the book is a short biographical statement on each author. Book is illustrated with eight full-page engraving reproductions by Chinese artists placed on four pages.

The book was published during the Great Patriotic War (WWII) and served a propagandist purpose to keep the Chinese soldiers' morale up in the fight against Japanese troops.

POSTCARDS

- Kharbin: Upravlenie Kitaiskoi Vostochnoi Zheleznoi Dorogi = Charbin: Verwaltung der Chinesischen Ost-Eisenbahn [Postcard]

Depicted is the building of the Chinese Eastern Railway Administration in Harbin. Size 5.5 x 3.5 inches (13.5 x 8.5 cm). Publisher Reinhold Rehtmeyer’s Verlag, Charbin No. 3. The back side is used and has three Harbin postal cancellations dated Nov. 27, 1912. The card was written 23/X - 12 g.

Publisher is Aktsionernoe Obshchestvo Granberg v Stokgol’mе. Size 13.8 x 8.8 cm. The back side is used and has four postal Harbin cancellations dated Dec. 17, 1910. Card was written 15/XII-1910.

**Kharbin: TSentral’naia bania = Charbin: Zentralbad.** [Postcard]

Publisher is V. Donat, Kharbin. Size 13.8 x 9.1 cm. The back side is used and has four Kharbin postal cancellations dated April 2, 1911. Card was written 31/III-1911.
Kharbin: Kitaiskii russkii bank s obshchezhitiem = Charbin: Die Russisch-Chinesische Bank mit Beamtenwohnunzen [Postcard]

Publisher is Aktsionernoe Obshchestvo Granberg v Stokgol'me (Granberg Publishing, Stockholm), 1900s. Size 13.8 x 8.8 cm. Card has been hand tinted with color. The back side is used and has three postal cancellations from Harbin dated 21 March 1911. Lower left of back: 38 Torg. D-m I. IA. Churin I Ko, Kharbin, Novyi gorod. This means it is no. 38 in a series of postcards that Churin issued.

Kharbin: Kitaiskaia ul. – Zhenskaia Gimnaziia M. S. Generozovoi = Charbin: Chinesische Stresse – Mädchen-Gymnasium M.S. Generow [Postcard]

Publisher is Reinhold Rehtmeyer’s Verlag, Harbin 1900s. Size is 13.8 x 8.8 cm. The back side is used and has two postal cancellations – from Harbin and Reval (former name of Tallinn). The Reval date is 26 December 1910.

WorldCat shows 3 US copies

The author took this trip in the winter of 1911-12. The account is edited and with notes of Prof. Dmitrii Nikolaevich Anuchin (1843-1923), well-known geographer, anthropologist, and archaeologist. There are 70 illustrations in all.

According to the online catalog of the Russian Geographical Society in St. Petersburg, the author’s name is Avr. [Avram] Grigor’evich, and their copy is signed by him.

The WorldCat record says that page 2 of the cover says: Prilozhenie k zhurnalu Zemleviedienie za 1914 god. Our copy looks to have the original front and back covers, but the insides are pasted over with a white thick paper.


It is unclear to what series this № 4 belongs.

No copies reported in WorldCat

From dealer’s description:
A harshly anti-Semitic brochure concerning the Judeo-Masonic influence on the Russian intelligentsia and the role of this intelligentsia in the destiny of Russia and the Russian people.


WorldCat lists 12 U.S. and 6 foreign holdings.

From dealer’s description:
Published by the Narodnyi komissariat po inostrannym delam, the "Color Book" series was not an official name. It was used commonly as a name for the publications of significant documents from the diplomatic archives on a specific subject published by the Government for submission to the Parliament. This "Blue Book" was published by the Bolsheviks "to help in liberating" India and contains diplomatic correspondence of the British government of India and Tsarist Russia. In the 73 previously unknown secret documents related to India and Afghanistan extracted from the archive of the former Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the imperialist policy of Britain was considered from the perspective of another imperialist power - Russia. The documents demonstrate the degree and nature of the discontent of the Indians with British politics and reflect the growth of the revolutionary movement in the country.

WorldCat shows 1 US holding in microfilm and 1 Canadian holding.

Chapter VI covers Manchuria, Harbin, Pogranichnaia and Nikol’sk-Ussuriisk, p. 291-295. Many comments appear in pencil in the text. The three folding maps are of the Urals, Siberia, and the Far East. In our copy it is missing the Siberia map…and instead, there are 2 copies of the Far East map. Pavel Burskii was an army officer assigned to the Priamur military region from 1898 to 1903. He participated in the Russo-Chinese campaign of 1900-01 when the Boxers attacked the Chinese Eastern Railway. Sergei Rozenoer was a Russian revolutionary. He worked from 1904 -05 for printing houses in several Siberian cities; in 1906 he was arrested in Moscow and sent to Yakutiia where he lived for three years. In 1910 he returned to Petersburg and graduated from Petersburg University in 1915 where he studied economic journalism.


WorldCat reports only 1 copy in Germany

This book passed the censor 10 June 1905. It is about the Russian losses during the Russo-Japanese War. Our copy has extensive notes in pencil in the margins.

Russkii v Iaponii: samoe prostoe i legkoe rukovodstvo dlia skorado izucheniia iaponskago iazyka, zakliuchaiushche vse samoe neobkhodimo v obydennoi zhizni i v puteshestvii, s ukazaniem tochnago proiznoshenia. S.-Peterburg: Izdanie Peterburgunsgkago uchebnago magazina ; Tipo-lit. M. P. Frolovoi, 1904. 26 p. (Seriiia: Russkie za graditsei, № 7)
No copies in WorldCat

Ivan Mikhailovich Bespalov (1900-1937) was a literary critic and editor of several journals, and director of a section of the State Publisher of artistic literature.

From dealer’s description:
Book includes foreword, brief biographical sketch, Mayakovsky’s essay "How to make poems", over 40 verses, poetry for children and several longer narrative poems.

The cover, endpapers, and title page were designed by S. Polianskii. On lower center of the flyleaf is a handwritten signature: M. Sindalov - g. Khabarovsk, 8 – VIII – 37.

WorldCat shows only one copy at Harvard. There are eight works by leading Japanese revolutionary writers in this collection. The editor was a Soviet translator of Japanese and English literature, compiler of dictionaries, and textbooks on learning Japanese.

Nataliia was the student and then wife of renowned Soviet Japanologist Nikolai Iosifovich Konrad (1891-1970).


WorldCat shows no record for this edition; Stanford has 1906 3-e frants. izd. and 1914 4-e ispr. izd.

This is a collection of lectures originally presented by the author in English in Brussels, May 1898. The translator is Elena Fedorovna Pisareva (1853-1944), who was one of the leading Russian theosophists, a translator and writer. She was President of the Kaluga Theosophical Society (from 1906) and Vice President of the Theosophical Society of Russia (1909).

Stanford’s attribution of this book to Jagadish Chandra Chatterji is questionable. I could find nothing he wrote on Brahmansim…his special interest was Kashmir Shaivism.
WorldCat reports only a xerox copy at the National Diet Library in Tokyo.

Original publisher’s cover is glued onto new binding. Cover design is by Japanese artist Nagata. There are works by 4 Japanese authors: Kaneko Yobun (1893-1985)-writer and member of the Socialist Party of Japan; Hayashi Fusao (1903-1975)-novelist, critic and leading member of the Proletarian Literature Movement; Hayama Yoshiki (1894-1945)-writer associated with the Proletarian Literature Movement; Fujimori Seikichi (1892-1977)-writer and dramaturge of proletarian literature.

The translator is Elena Pavlovna Ternovskaia (1901-1938). Born in Verkholansk (IAkutskai ASSR), member of the Communist Party, lived in Japan, and was the control editor of the Japan Section of the Publisher of Foreign Workers in Moscow. Accused of espionage and arrested November 1937, she was shot in February 1938.

Ternovskaia also accompanied the first visit of a Kabuki troupe to Moscow and Leningrad in 1928 – please refer to Russian Northeast Asia, REPORT, July-September 2018 for the pamphlet describing this event: Repertuar truppy Itsikava Saadandzi.

-worldcat does not report this Russian translation.

Hamilton Library’s main collection has the author’s original publication *Filippinerne* (Kjøbenhavn: Glydendal, 1921)

The translator Elena Nikolaevna Blagoveshchenskaia (1885-1942) was a translator of Scandinavian languages. In mid-1920s she was a member of the All-Union of Writers [VSP] in Leningrad. Arrested in 1930 she spent 3 years in the Solovetsky camp. At the end of the 1930s she lived in Murmansk oblast’, and was arrested again in October 1939 and sent to a Siberian Gulag. Returning to Leningrad she died in May of 1942 during the blockade.


No copies reported in WorldCat


No copies reported in WorldCat

The first chapter of this book compares Ivan Aleksandrovich Goncharov’s description of Singapore in 1853 (24 May to 2 June), when he sailed on the *Frigat Pallada*, to present day life.

Polianovskii served in the Soviet Navy (1922-1924). In Odessa in 1924 he was the editor of the newspaper *Moriak*, where Babel’ and Paustovsky among others worked. In 1926 he went to the
Far East and worked in Khabarovsk for the newspaper *Tikhookeanskaia zvezda*, and in 1927 he worked in Blagoveschensk for the paper *Amurskaia Pravda*. In 1928 he traveled to Sakhalin, and then moved to Moscow where he took up writing. During WWII he worked for various military newspapers, and participated in the battle of Stalingrad. He is buried in the Peredelkino Cemetery.


No copies reported in WorldCat

At head of title: Lektsionnoe biuro pri Komitete po delam vysshei shkoly pri SNK SSSR. Na pravakh rukopisi. [SNK = Sovet narodnykh komissarov SSSR; sometimes Sovnarkom]

Some highlights from the author's biography:
He graduated from the Leningrad Oriental Institute Japan section (1927). In 1928 he was sent to Japan. Received his kandidat in 1935. From 1932-39 he worked for the OGPU/NKVD. Received his doctorate in 1941. From 1943 to 1950 he was the director of the Tikhookeanskii institut [Pacific Institute] of the USSR Academy of Sciences. In 1946 he worked in Tokio as a deputy to the Soviet delegation. From 1945-49 he worked for *Izvestiia, Pravda* and *Novoe vremia* in various positions. From 1950-53 he was deputy head of the Academy's Institut vostokovedeniia [Institute of Oriental Studies]. He was director of the Academy's Institut vseobshchei institute [Institute of General History] from 1968-1979.

Hall of Columns in the House of the Unions in Moscow where Zhukov’s speech was given. Both Lenin and Stalin laid in state. Also scene of the infamous Moscow Trials of 1931.
The author was a German writer, whose most famous work is the children’s book The adventures of Maya the Bee (1912). It served as the basis for a Japanese animated television series in the mid-1970s. He wrote a number of short stories and novels, and also travelled extensively. Bonsels was an outspoken anti-Semite and expressed his approval of Nazi politics against Jews in 1933.

The translator Daniil Mikhailovich Gorfinkel', 1889-1966, graduated from the St. Petersburg Technology Institute in 1913. Until 1918 he worked as an engineer. In the 1920s he was in the Dom iskusstv in which one section was headed by Nikolai Gumilev. Gorfinkel’ began his literary career in 1921. He wrote in his autobiography that his specialty was translating and editing translations from English, German, and French. He claims in his autobiography that he had no involvement in the Tagantsev conspiracy, which resulted in Gumilev being shot. Luckily Gorfinkel’ only was arrested. From 1936 he was a member of the Soviet Writers Union, his card being signed by Gorky. After serving in the war, he returned to Leningrad.

The editor is Aleksandr Nikolaevich Gorlin, 1878-1938 or 39, was a publisher, editor, and translator. From 1902-22 he lived in Paris and Liege, Belgium, where he received a doctorate in natural sciences from the University of Liege. He was the editor (1918-21) of the Kommunisticheskii internatsional issued by the Comintern. He worked with Maxim Gorky on the project “Vsemirnaia literatura.” When this was closed, he was appointed head of the foreign section of the Leningrad branch of Gosizdat. Kornei Chukovsky considered him a “tret’ estepennym perevodchikom” (Chukkola (1979), p. 236); but Osip Mandel’shtam greatly valued his work.

The foreword is by Arkadii Georgievich Gornfel’d, 1867-1941, who was a literary critic, translator, publicist, and journalist. Graduated from the Law Faculty of Kharkov University. From 1891-93 continued his studies at Berlin University. He moved to St. Petersburg in 1893. From 1895 he began to publish in the journal Russkoe bogatstvo, and from 1904-1918 was on...
their editorial board where he published over 500 articles and critical reviews. He worked on many journals, encyclopedias, and books. Was involved very actively with Jewish publications. In 1922 Lenin wrote to Stalin that members of former political groups (ex., Kadets) should be expelled from the country. However, Gornfel’d remained in Leningrad where he died on the eve of World War II.

[all the short bios above are taken from Wikipedia and Yandex]

WorldCat reports 1 copy at Hoover

On front cover: Izdanie Vserossiiskoi Nauchnoi Assotsiatsii Vostokovedeniia pri Narodnom Komissariate po delam Natsional’nostei.

In the author’s introduction dated Dec. 1922, he says this small booklet contains brief sketches written in the previous months after his last trip to China.

The author was born in Tomsk. He was an active revolutionary from 1905; a journalist; a historian of Siberia, the Civil War, and international problems of the Far East; a spy and illegal diplomat; and political prisoner. He has a long list of publications on Asia (Japan, China, and Mongolia), Siberia, and the Soviet Far East. In 1921 he was sent as a diplomat to Dairen for a conference; in 1922 he was President of the Comintern in China. Participated in the 3rd Pacific Science Congress held in Tokyo in 1926. In 1936 he was arrested by the NKVD for being anti-Soviet. He died in a Gulag camp of malnutrition in 1942. His life is very long and interesting—for more see Yandex


WorldCat reports 7 copies in US, 1 in Japan, 1 in London
UH also owns his book also published in 1935 in the same series on Japan.

The author graduated from Kazan University in 1911 and taught in the history-philological faculty. In 1919 he took an active part in the cultural-social life of Kolchak’s Omsk where he taught at the Polytechnic School. Next he worked in a museum in Tomsk until May of 1920. He then began teaching at Moscow State University becoming a professor in 1925. From 1925-31 he worked in various faculties connected with ancient art and architecture of Asia. Around 1925 he became the second director of the Museum of Oriental Culture. From 1926-28 he organized three archeological expeditions to Central Asia. Both his kandidat (1914) and doctorate are on the study of art history.


First 6 and last [20] unnumbered pages are advertisements.

WorldCat shows no copies

From dealer’s description:
The first section consists of essays, with ethnographic, historical, and statistical information, on the DVK (Dal'ne-Vostochnyi Krai), including on hunting, fishing, industry, trade, healthcare, education, and administration in the region. It also contains descriptions of Kamchatka, Sakhalin, the Buriatian Mongolian Republic. The second part of the book contains longer essays on
bordering regions, including Japan, North Manchuria, Korea, China, and Mongolia. An appendix provides the schedule of railroad and steam boat connections throughout the DVK, as well as costs. Illustrated with numerous photographs depicting natives to the region, such as Koreans of the Ussuriisk Region and Tungusic peoples. A valuable source on Far Eastern trade activities, with many striking ads, such as for the Amurskoe Gosudarstvennoe Rechnoe Parokhodstvo, the English-Chinese Eastern Trading Company in Harbin, the Chinese Eastern Railway, the Aktsionernoe Kamchatskoe Obshchestvo, the Buriato-Mongol'skoe Aktsionernoe Lesopromyshlennoe Obshchestvo "Buraktsioles" and many others. One of only 1000 copies.

**FOUR CHILDREN’S BOOKS:**

  
  No copies in Worldcat.
  
  **From dealer:** No indication of publisher, but resembling the output of Zaitsev.
  
  Not in Bakich bibliography: *Harbin Russian imprints*.

  
  WorldCat shows 1 copy at U British Columbia Library
  
  **From dealer:** Seven striking full-page chromolithograph plates showing children traveling around the world.
  
  Our copy ends on p. [16] with section VIII. Lacking back cover.
  
  Not in Bakich bibliography: *Harbin Russian imprints*. 
The author might be N. Kal’m’a (pseud., Anna Iosifovna Kal’manok, 1908-1988). Her first children’s book was published in Moscow in 1931.

- **Basni dlia detei.** Kn. 1. Kharbin: Knigoizdatel’stvo M. V. Zaitseva, [1920s-40s?]. [14 unnumbered] p., 7 of which have full-page engravings.

  WorldCat shows 1 copy at U Texas at Austin, but their copy is missing (Feb. 2020)

  Our copy may be lacking pages and is lacking back cover.

  Not in Bakich bibliography: *Harbin Russian imprints.*

  Cover and 1 illustration has J. Gauchard as engraver; 1 has Thichun, 3 have Eng. Lambert, and 1 name that isn’t clear.

  Felix Jean Gauchard (1825-1872)

  Mark Lambert (1781-1855)


  We have 1921: N 1, 25 dekabria. [16 numbered and unnumbered] pages, illustrations, some in color.

  Not in WorldCat

  Listed in Bakich bibliography *Harbin Russian imprints* #3803: Redaktor M. Shatilova.

  Our copy has original front cover, but pages have been rearranged and some trimmed so paging is missing.

  On page with horse in upper right corner is a light stamp: Russian [Children?] Day HO?, 21-? Post Street, San Francisco, Calif.

WorldCat lists 8 copies in US; 1 in Australia; 2 in Canada

From dealer’s description:
Second edition, first published in Prague in 1942. Trots'kyi was a Ukrainian journalist and writer who had been a member of the Ukrainian Revolutionary Party (RUP) and its later version, the Ukrainian Social-Democratic Party (USDRP). Due to persecution he emigrated in 1909, settling first in Vienna and later in Switzerland, publishing many works on Ukraine and the Soviet Regime throughout his life.


WorldCat reports 8 copies in US; 3 in Canada

From dealer’s description:
First and only edition of this compilation of reflections on Petliura, taken from a wide range of Ukrainian emigre press. The rear wrappers feature an advertisement for RADA, the journal of the Ukrainian nationalist organization which published this work. One of 1500 copies printed.

On verso of front cover upper right corner: Exlibris sticker of Prof. A. A. Granovsky.


Born in the Ternopol'skii oblast’ of Ukraine, he emigrated to America in 1913; served in the US Army, received a degree from Fort Collins in 1918. Was the first among the Ukrainian emigration to receive a doctorate from Wisconsin University (1925) in entomology and zoology. From 1930 he taught at the University of Minnesota. In 1945 was a delegate to the founding conference for the United Nations.

Zoologist, entomologist and poet

WorldCat reports 2 copies in US; 2 in Canada

On verso of front cover upper right corner: Exlibris sticker of Prof. A. A. Granovsky. His signature is on upper right corner of title page: Ol. Neprits’kii-Granovs’kii.


WorldCat reports 2 copies in Canada; 1 copy in Australia

From dealer’s description:
A striking work of anti-Soviet and anti-Communist humor and satire, both in text and image. The author has gathered, and provided with commentary, numerous examples of folklore of the Ukrainian people, usually rhymed ditties. The volume also contains numerous striking illustrations, such as a strip showing a hammer and sickle morphing into a swastika, or an image depicting Stalin as Tsar.

- *Materialy po emigratsii: (Brazilia, Argentina, Kanada).* Konstantinopol’: Tipografiia Brat’ia Zellich, 1921. 30 p. (Soviet po razseleniiu russkikh biezhentsev, Vypusk 1)

WorldCat reports no US copies. There is 1 in Leeds, England and 1 in Geneva, Switzerland
From dealer’s description:

Intended for Russian refugees fleeing the Bolsheviks during the Russian civil War (1918-1921), this handbook provides basic country information for those wishing to re-settle in Brazil, Argentina or Canada. The handbook advises about local climate, culture, and customs of the respective nations. The text also warns about resettlement in Brazil (which agreed to take in ten thousand Russian refugees) due to the absence of concrete information regarding the specific jobs that would be available to the Russian settlers. The handbook was printed in Constantinople, a site of mass evacuation of the White Army from Crimea. In 1920, Russian refugees in Constantinople numbered about 150,000 civilians and 60,000 military resulting in a humanitarian crisis. In response to this situation, in January 1921 General Wrangel, the Commander-in-Chief of the retreating Russian Army, established the “Emigration Council,” later renamed the “Council for the Resettlement of Russian Refugees.” The Council explored the possibilities for resettlement and published brochures such as this one. By the spring of 1923 the Council was closed due to the fall number of refugees.


We already had Vypusk I – purchased from Olga Bakich in June of 2003 by J. Stephan.

WorldCat reports 6 holdings in US libraries; 1 copy at Waseda Univ. Lib. in Japan

From dealer’s description:

This issue is from the library of Nikolai Tsurikov, a White Emigre who later became an important activist in the DP period and published in a DP camp himself. The issue is directly from his grandson’s library. On the title page there is an inscription on the upper right corner from Zaitsev to TSurikov, and also a stamp of the family EX Libris on the lower right corner.

Likharevskii, Pavel Fedorovich. Ofitsial’naia terminologiia Man’chzhugo. Slovar’-spravochnik: (Vkluchaet nazvaniia pravitel’stvennykh uchrezhdenii,
administrativnykh edinit, obshchestvennykh organizatsii i predpriiatii, zheleznodorozhnykh linii, vazheishikh torgovo-promyshlennykh punktov, geograficheskie nazvaniia i pr. ofitsial’nye terminy). Kharbin: [s.n.], 1935. [4], 83 p., 1 fold. chart

Not in WorldCat

Listed in Bakich bibliography Harbin Russian imprints #2158

Fold-out chart is Skhema struktury gosudarstvennoi vlasti Man’chzhudigo [A plan of the structure of state rule in Manchukuo]


No copies in WorldCat
More issues received of VESTNIK MAN’CHZHURII = MANCHURIAN MONITOR
1927. № 5, № 10, № 11, № 12
1928. № 6
1929. № 2 and № 3


WorldCat shows no holdings in US (4 in Australia and 2 in Canada)


The first Russian edition of the account of Cook’s first voyage. Edited by Yakov Svet and N. G. Morozovskii. The edition includes commentary by Yakov Svet (1911-1987)—the Russian geologist, translator and travel writer. He is the author of several books on the Pacific, including the biography of James Cook (1963) and The history of the discovery of Australia and New Zealand (1966). He has contributed the preface to this edition.

The book is designed by Solomon Telingator (1903-1969), a student of El Lissitsky, in the classic Soviet book design of the 1960s. Rare in dust wrapper.


WorldCat reports: 3 US ; 1 in Japan for print. 4 US and 2 Canadian libraries hold mfiche

This is a detailed study of Manchuria after the Russo-Japanese War.

We have a 1871 2d edition of this on microfilm that includes a map.

WorldCat reports: 6 US copies; 1 in England (Cambridge U); 3 in Germany

From the dealer’s description:
This is the first edition of the travel notes by a prominent Russian ethnographer made during his journey to the newly annexed Russian Amur Province – the area of over 600,000 sq. km that became a part of Russia just two years prior to his trip as a result of the 1858 Treaty of Aigun. Maksimov’s route went through Kazan, Ekaterinburg, Tomsk, Krasnoyarsk, Irkutsk, and Nerchinsk; from there down the Shilka River to its confluence with the Ergune River where the Amur River proper starts. After the introduction (I), Chapter II-III is about travels along the Amur River that describes the legs from Ust-Strelka to Blagoveshchensk, then to Khabarovsk, and to Nikolaevsk located near the Amur liman in the Pacific Ocean. Separate parts are dedicated to the Russian colonization of the Amur River valley, and to the life of Nikolaevsk and Russian settlers in the mouth of the Amur. Chapter IV is ‘On the Eastern Ocean’ and describes a voyage on a steamer through the Strait of Tartary, with stops in De Castries Bay (now Chikhachyov Bay), the Emperor’s Harbour (now Sovietskaya Harbour), St. Olga’s Bay, and the recently founded Russian settlement in Posyet Bay. Chapter V describe Japan (Hakodate), Chapter VI Manchuria (with an interesting description of the city of Aigun), as well as the Russian fair in Blagoveshchensk. The last Chapter VII describes the Chinese in Maimaicheng – now Altanbulag, and the famous tea trade in Kyakhta.

Sergei Maksimov, studied at the medical faculty of Moscow University in 1850, and moved to St. Petersburg to continue work on becoming a surgeon. But his interests turned to writing in 1853. He was invited in 1855 to participate in a literary-ethnographic excursion to many parts of Russia that was organized by the Naval Ministry. The trip included a visit to the Russian Arctic, after which he wrote his first book: *God na Severe* [A year in the North] (SPB 1859). In 1860-61 Maksimov participated in the next expedition organised by the Naval Ministry to study the inhabitants of the just annexed Amur territories. A series of articles first appeared in *Morskoi sbornik*, and finally his book appeared in 1864. He made many more trips throughout Russia and published articles and books until a year before his death.


WorldCat reports: 2 vyp. at Univ. of Washington; 2 vyp. at Waseda University
The author was a prominent legal scholar. He received a degree from the Law School at St. Petersburg University in 1913; lectured at Berlin University; completed a master’s on the history of Russian law from Petrograd University (1917). During 1918 he was a legal consultant to Admiral Kolchak’s Siberian Provisional Government. By 1920-21 he was Senior Lecturer at the State Far Eastern University (Vladivostok). At the Peking Institute of Russian Language and Legal Studies he was a professor (1921-23). From 1921 he began teaching in Harbin at the Law School in the Department of Administrative Law. From 1929-30 he was Dean. In 1923 he visited Europe and America (UC Berkeley, Washington DC, Columbia U, NYU, and Chicago U). In 1925-26 he was again in Europe where he defended his doctorate in Paris at the Russian Section of the Paris Law School.


WorldCat reports 1 copy at Library of Congress
At the head of title: Vsesoiuznoe eksportnoe ob”edinenie “Lektekhsyr’e”

The author was born in Krasnoiarsk krai; was a Soviet economist, orientalist and Sinologist; became a Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy of Sciences (1972); was Director of the Institute of the Far East in Moscow (1966-1985), and editor of the journal Problemy Dal’nego Vostoka.

On the title page is the signature of N. Kabanov: Nikolai Evgen’evich Kabanov (1905-1986) was a botanical geographer and forester. He was educated in Chita and moved to Vladivostok in 1923. He completed a course on forestry at the State Far Eastern University (1927) and accompanied V. K. Arsen’ev on an expedition that same year. He was member of OIARK from 1933. He received a kandidat (1937) on the forests of Sakhalin, and his doctorate in 1947 writing about the flora of Sakhalin. After holding many different positions in the Far Eastern Branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences, he moved to Moscow in 1951 as head of the Academy’s Institute of Forestry.

[This information is from Amir Khisamutdinov, who met him twice in Moscow.]
The editor:

Moisei Aleksandrovich Brskin (1892-1939)
Member of Communist Party from 1918. From 1934-1936 he served as President of the All-Union Association of Medicinal and Technical Raw Materials (“Lektekhsyr’e”). He was arrested in 1938 and shot in 1939.


WorldCat reports no copies

The Russian State Library notes this is an offprint from the Khabarovsk journal Kitai i Iaponiia, 1914, no. 196-198, which UH does have on microfilm; this report runs at the end of each issue.

The author was born in Voronezh. Finished courses at the St. Petersburg Military-Medical Academy in 1911 as a healer (no diploma). Was sent as a doctor to the headquarters of the Priamur’e Military Command. For six months in 1913 he worked as a military doctor in Peking at the Russian Consulate that included a one-week stay in Tokyo. After serving at the front during World War I (1914-16), he was next in Briansk (1916-26), when he then moved to Moscow (1927). By 1937 he was working as a homeopathic doctor. Was arrested in 1938 for participating in a counter-revolutionary organization. His punishment was five years of work in
various medical facilities in the Kazakh SSR. After he was free (1943) he worked in Kazakhstan until 1955. He was again working in Moscow by 1956. No death date could be found.

  WorldCat reports 1 copy at Columbia Univ. (print and microfilm)

**From dealer’s description:**
Following the Japanese invasion of Manchuria in 1931, the Soviet authorities decided to launch a nation-wide campaign against the Japanese espionage network. In the climate of spy mania, Moscow used the accusation of “anti-Soviet intelligence work” as an excuse to eliminate people unacceptable to the regime, mainly Koreans (living in the Far East), priests, and representatives of the Soviet intelligentsia. Published at the height of the Great Purge when the arrests under the claims of Japanese espionage soared from 10 percent to 26.8 percent, the book serves as an interesting evidence of how the Soviet authorities concocted the Japanese espionage threat.

**From Russian Wikipedia:**
The author was born in Dagestan. Under his uncle’s influence he became active in revolutionary activities. He worked in Baku in 1920, but by 1925 was living in Germany with his brother and working in a factory. He was expelled for distributing revolutionary propaganda among the workers. From 1932-1937 he worked in the information bureau of the Soviet Consulate in Harbin. From 1937 he was the deputy editor of *Novyi mir*. In July of 1941 he joined the navy, but ill health resulted in his dismissal. He then was a TASS correspondent from the front until spring of 1942, when he was sent to a hospital in Moscow. He was going south to Kherson to convalesce, but was captured by the Germans and shot in 1943.

Hamilton Library has two of his other works:

- Includes 16 stories based on his time in Harbin.
- Biographies of Mao Zedong, Zhū Dé, and Fāng Zhimin

WorldCat reports 2 copies in US; 1 copy in Japan (Waseda U). First edition was published in 1931 (Leningrad: OGIZ, 124, [2] p.).

From dealer’s description: In 1927, this diplomat was appointed the role of the Soviet envoy to Japan (1927-1929). It was at that time that Maisky became particularly interested in the Western world. While in Japan, he decided to organize a circle to study the political and economic background of the country: “We examined many serious essays, statistical reports and other materials on the history, economy and politics of Japan. This helped to improve the qualifications of our authorized representatives of those years”. As a result, Maisky published *Proiskhozhdenie kapitalisticheskoy Iaponii* [i.e. The Origins of Capitalist Japan] in 1931. The book analyzed the political structure and the decomposition of the Tokugawa shogunate (1600-1868), as well as the roots of the “bourgeois-capitalist Japan” (I.M), the Meiji Revolution (1868). The work was an immediate success. The author published the second revised edition in 1934, which was during his period of office as the Soviet Ambassador to London (1932-1943). In the subsequent years, Maisky became one of the principal figures in the USSR foreign affairs, normalizing relations with the Western Allies. Two years prior to the end of the war, Maisky was recalled to Moscow, where he was promoted to Deputy Commissar of Foreign Affairs. In 1945 he retired from active service in Soviet diplomacy and devoted himself to history. Maisky is the author of a number of works (*Germaniya i voyna* [Germany and War] in 1916, *Politicheskaya Germaniya* [Political Germany] in 1917, *Yaponskiye siluety* [Japanese Silhouettes] in 1931, *Pered burey* [Before the Storm] in 1944, and others.

Hamilton Library has 13 of his books in Russian and English---among the latter are *Who helped Hitler* (London 1964); *Journey into the past* (London 1962); *Memoirs of a Soviet ambassador: the War, 1939-43* (London 1967); and *Spanish Notebooks* (London 1966).


The dictionary is hand-written—the Uighur characters are rendered in Latin letters.

WorldCat reports no copies. Purchased jointly with China Librarian Dongyun Ni.

Rakhimov was born in Kirgizia. Received a kandidat from the Moscow Institute of Oriental Studies in 1943. He taught languages at the Leningrad Institute of Living Oriental Languages.
(ЛИЖЯЯ) from 1936-43; was a corresponding member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party (1944-67); and worked at the Institute of the Far East (1967-82). Asia Collection has 3 of his more than 50 publications.


35 cm. high x 26.5 cm wide

WorldCat reports 1 copy at Princeton; 1 copy in Switzerland

The Princeton catalog record says that A.M. Frolov illustrated the cover. But, I cannot find this name on our copy.

Composer Boris Ivanovich Fomin (1900-1948) arranged the score for inclusion in his operetta “The Career of Pierpont Blake” in 1926, with Russian lyrics by Konstantin Podrevskii, who gave the score the title *Taiti-trot*.

This foxtrot about Tahiti became popular in Russia in the late 1920s, when the Western dance music was actively played in restaurants and clubs, before being banned in the 1930s. In 1927 Dmitri Shostakovich wrote his version at Op. 16, which is now better known than the original.

Born in St. Petersburg Fomin from the age of 4 began to play the accordion. He studied piano in high school. In 1918 the family moved to Moscow. He was sent to the front in 1919 where he worked on the railroad and gave concerts for the troops. When he returned to Moscow, he became known as a master of romances. In 1929 the All Russian Musical Conference in Leningrad declared “romances” counter-revolutionary. In 1937 he was in Butrysk Prison for a year. From then on he concentrated only on songs with military themes.
The operetta Fomin wrote was about the career of Robert Pierpont Blake (1886-1950). Blake earned a Harvard AM (1909) and PhD (1916). Studied and worked between 1911 to 1920 in Russia, where he learned Russian, and studied Arabic, Syriac, Armenian and Georgian. He received an appointment at Harvard in 1921 where he eventually became full professor (1930). He served as the Director of Harvard University Library (1928-1937), at the same time teaching courses on Armenian and Georgian languages, and on the Byzantine and Ottoman empires. His papers for his time in Russia and Georgia (1916-1920) are at the Hoover Institution Archives. For fuller details see Serge Elisséeff, “Robert Pierpont Blake (1886-1950), Harvard journal of Asiatic studies, 1951, v. 14, no.1/2, p. vii-xii.

The lyricist Konstantin Nikolaevich Podrevskii (1888-1930) was born in Tobolsk Guberniia. He was also a poet and translator. He co-authored more than 150 songs during the 1920s. His mother was the daughter of a Polish revolutionary exiled to Siberia after the 1863 uprising. He served during WWI and returned to Moscow in 1917 and lived in the Arbat. In 1929 he got into tax trouble and all his property was seized. He suffered a severe shock and fatal nervous breakdown from which he never recovered.

Additional acquisitions from the Pacific Collection

These two items with Pacific discretionary funds:


WorldCat reports 1 copy (1875 variant) in Australia, 1 copy in New Zealand, and 1 copy in Poland

First Foreword, Fr. Kristman, Frankfurt, July 1870; second Foreword, Rikhard Oberlender, Leiptsig, Oct. 1872

Illustrations are steel engravings.
Book includes four sections: 1) New Zealand, 2) Melanesia (New Guinea, New Caledonia, and smaller islands), 3) Polynesia (Fiji, Tonga, Samoa, Cook Islands, Society Islands, Pomatu, Easter Island), Marquesas islands, and Sandwich islands, 4) Micronesia.

This is a translation of the 1873 German edition: Ozeanien, die Inseln der Südsee: Aeltere und neuere Erforschungsreisen im Gebiete der Inselgruppen des Stillen Ozeans, that is held in the Pacific Rare Collection.

Dealer says this is the first book in Russian about New Zealand.

The book is signed on the wrapper and on the back of the folding map facing the title page: Sergei Markov. 19 27/VII 44. Sergei Leonidovich Markov (1905-1965) was an architect who was an important book collector in Leningrad in the 1930s to 60s. He was sent to the front in 1941. In Odessa he was badly wounded and taken to a German hospital where the doctor amputated his right arm up to the shoulder. In 1945 he was freed by the Canadian army and returned to Leningrad. His collection was saved by his wife’s mother Praskovia Grigor’evich Kil’gast, who during the Leningrad blockade refused to throw the books in the bonfires around the city. After the war he continued to collect, and is known for attention to the condition of his books. Many are in the original wrappers, and beautifully rebound in leather. A large part of his collection dealing with literature is now at the Pushkin Museum in St. Petersburg.


This volume was translated into English and published in 1982 by Moscow’s Progress Publishers, which is held in the UH Pacific Collection. The foreword by D. N. Anuchin is on pp. 7-80; his portrait is on p. 611. A statement from the publisher Novaia Moskva is on p. 612 on why they are publishing this work.

From dealer’s description:
This first edition of Miklouho-Maklai’s travels was published only 35 years after his death. Due to the number of factors (short life, poor health, constant absence, scientific isolation, underappreciation in Russia), the author had published scattered articles and reports throughout his lifetime, but had never published a book. He was actively preparing this text for publication during the last year and a half of life, dictating it to relatives and stenographers. When most of the work was done, his wife and relatives tried to print the first volume of the travel accounts. But soon after his death Miklouho-Maklai, appeared to be forgotten. From 1895 Dmitrii Nikolaevich Anuchin (1843-1923), well-
known ethnographer, archaeologist, and geographer, had tried to publish this volume with the support of the Imperial Russian Geographical Society. However in 1913, while commemorating the 25th anniversary of Miklouho-Maklai’s death, Anuchin reports in the foreword that the Society doesn’t have any interest in the publication. But in 1923 the 80 year old Anuchin had managed to finish the corrections just months before passing away. The next edition of Miklouho-Maklai came out in 1940-41 (Puteshestviia. Moskva. 2 v.) which the UH Pacific collection has in the uncataloged Russian section.

Patricia Polansky
Russian Bibliographer
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