

New Acquisitions - Russia Northeast Asia

REPORT July 2021 – June 2022

- ❖ *Nichi-Ro Sensō shashin gahō*. 日露戦争寫真畫報. [Conflict between Russia and Japan]. Tokyo: Hakubunkan 東京 : 博文館, 1904-1905. 40 issues, illus.

WorldCat reports holdings: 4 America, 1 Australia, and 1 Chinese Univ. of Hong Kong. The National Library of Australia holds all 40 issues. All others have partial holdings. UHM Library is the only North American institution which holds all 40 issues.

This was a **joint purchase** by the Japan Studies Librarian and the Russian Bibliographer.

From dealer's description:

Each issue usually: [4 pp.], color folding plate, [8 pp.] or [16 pp.] black and white and color plates, [8 pp.] advertisements on color paper, 24 or 38 plates printed recto only, [1] advertisements, 64 pp. with illustrations and maps in text, [8 pp.] advertisements on color paper, original illustrated wrappers. The color folding plate showcases an often over-dramatically represented popular contemporary episode, such as a battle scene, scene from military life or international happening, based on drafts by Japanese authors. Five issues of the magazine contain folding maps, printed on thin paper, representing the areas of the theater of the war and conflicts.

The magazines contain numerous illustrations with titles in Japanese and partly in English and sometimes in German language. The main motifs are portraits of protagonists involved in the war, also large group portraits, mostly from the Japanese side, but also Russians, famous personalities, imperial families of Japan and Russia, foreign dignitaries visiting Japan, battle scenes, ships, railways, portraits of nurses, field hospitals, fallen soldiers and their funerals etc. The views showcase places in Japan, China, Korea, Kamchatka, Vladivostok, and other parts of Russia, as well as one in San Francisco and Japanese entertainment in Honolulu, Hawaii, given on the occasion of the victory at Port Arthur.

The magazines were intended for a wider audience of readers and contain several populist and entertaining motifs, which might be considered as curiosities in Japan, such as portraits of Russian famous female actresses and singers, families, courtesans, drinking of a Russian and Japanese close to the grave of Vitus Bering, women from various countries involved with the war, visit of Alice Roosevelt to Nikko, a daughter of admiral Gerard Noel taking photographs, British soldiers with local women, Japanese actors at the Kabuki-za theatre, court entertainment in Korea, sumo wrestling on a Japanese navy ship, bandits of Manchuria etc. The text in the second parts of the magazines is accompanied with numerous comic and satiric drawings.

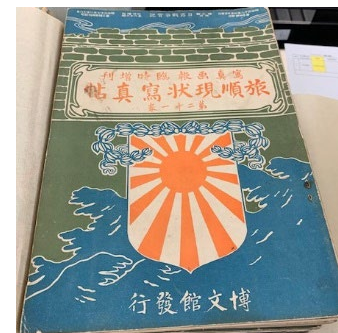
The Russo-Japanese War: The Rise of the First Modern Asian Superpower

The Russo-Japanese War was one of the great global military events of the generation leading up to World War I and was one of the first conflicts to be covered in almost real-time by the world media through photography and breaking news delivered by telegraph.

By the beginning of the 20th century, Russia and the newly hyper-industrialized Meiji Japan had expanded their zones of control in the Far East for decades, with their gains coming largely at the expense of China. Inevitably, Russia and Japan came to loggerheads in Manchuria. Japan coveted the entire region, while Russia was building the [Chinese Eastern Railway] through the area, having founded the great inland hub of Harbin (in 1898) and acquiring the fine harbor of Port Arthur, in the same year. There was not room for both great powers in Manchuria, and something would have to give.

Japan initiated the Russo-Japanese War (February 8, 1904 – September 5, 1905), deploying its large, well-trained military, backed by the most modern equipment, against Russia's Chinese outposts. Russia was caught off guard, severely underestimating Japan's capabilities. Officials in St. Petersburg simply could not believe that an 'Asian' country could defeat a leading European power in a modern conflict.

The loss of Port Arthur was a death blow to Russia's land campaign. To reset things, Czar Nicholas II sent a fleet consisting of 38 of the Russian Navy's best and most modern ships all way the from St. Petersburg to the Far East. However, the Russian flotilla was intercepted in the waters between Korea and Japan by a Japanese fleet of 89 ships which proceeded to utterly decimate the Russian fleet at the Battle of Tsushima (May 27-28, 1905). This defeat knocked Russia out of the war, and facing a rebellion at home, the czar sued for peace, resulting in the Treaty of Portsmouth (September 5, 1905). This agreement confirmed Japan as the foremost power in the Far East until World War II.



MAPS

HARBIN AND MUKDEN

- ❖ **[Title in Japanese...Harbin / Mukden (Shenyang)].[n.p., n.d., but likely printed in Manchuria, 1930s] by the IWAMA SHOKAI JEWELRY COMPANY**

Color photolithograph, printed on both sides, 55 x 38 cm (21.5 x 15 inches).

No copies reported in Worldcat

From the dealer's description:

This composition is a fascinating and attractive artefact from the Japanese occupation of Manchuria (1931-45). A double-sided work, on the recto it features a map and photographic images of Harbin, a vibrant, colossal logistics and commercial hub that was founded by the Russians less than four decades before the map was made; the verso features a map and a series of views of Mukden (Shenyang), southern Manchuria's premier cultural and industrial centre. The map was printed entirely in the Japanese language as a promotional piece for the Iwama Shokai Jewelry Company, a major supplier of gems and settings with showrooms in both cities. While undated, and not featuring an imprint, based on its style and content, it was clearly printed in the 1930s, likely by a local press in either Harbin or Mukden.

Of relevance to the fact that the present map was sponsored by a jewelry company, Harbin was rightly known as the 'Fashion Capital of the Far East', as it was the first city where the latest trends arrived from Paris (by way of the Chinese Eastern Railway[CER]), weeks or months before they reached Shanghai, Tokyo or Hong Kong. Given Harbin's wealth, its ateliers had the ability to pick off the best suits and accessories before the rest moved further south and east!

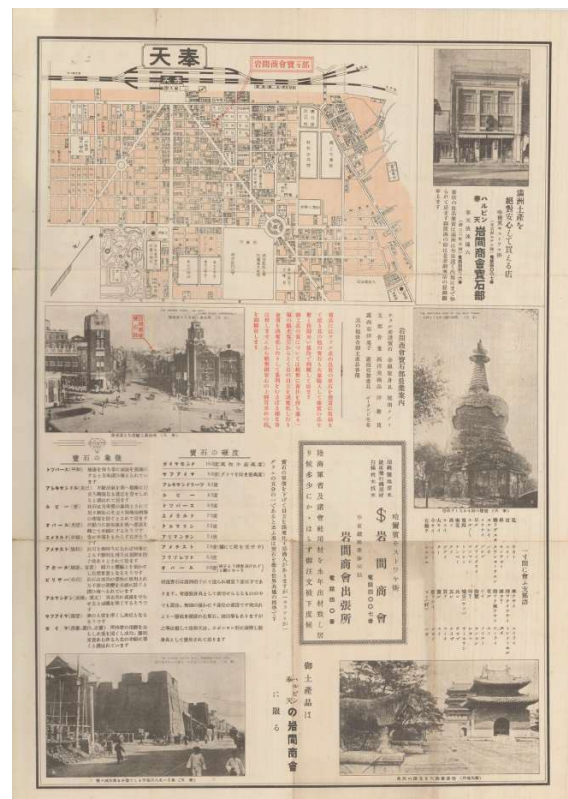
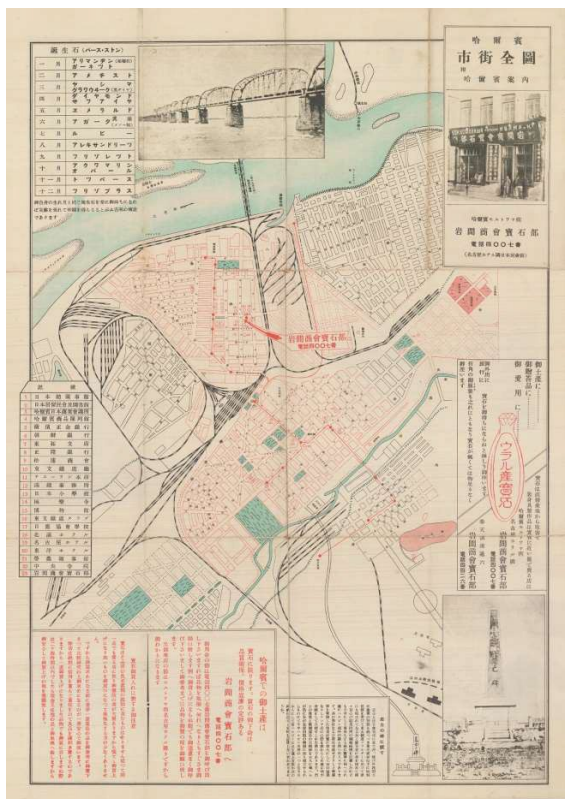
The front side of the present work features a large, detailed map of Harbin. The city's unique urban plan shows it to be composed of a series of distinct neighborhoods, often separated by spurs of the CER, the lifeblood of the city. The streets and parklands follow rational patterns in line with the best modern practices of European urban planning, with areas still under development represented by dashed lines. The red lines and dots running up certain streets represent the city's electric tram system, one of the most modern in Asia. The boxes of text that surround the scene feature information on Iwama Shokai's gemstones, and the cultural significance of precious rocks in general.

The map is graced by three interesting photographic views. In the upper right corner, being the 'cover' of the entire piece, is an image of the Iwama Shokai Jewelry store in Harbin, and indicative of the still predominant Russian nature of the city, the signage features top billing in Russian, with Kanji below. In the top centre is an image of the great Binzhou Railway Bridge (which still exists to this day) which carried the main line of the CER across the Songhua River, which ran across the northern side of the city. In the lower left corner is a photograph of an obelisk, being a Japanese monument to the heroes of the Russo- Japanese War.

The verso of the composition showcases Mukden (Shenyang), the premier city in southern Manchuria, and very different place to Harbin. Mukden is an ancient city that attained great importance in 1625, when it

became the capital of the Manchu polity. Through almost all of 19th century, it was an important, but relatively small regional centre confined within its old walls. In 1898, the Russians took practical control of Mukden and made it a key waypoint along the in progress South Manchurian Railway, which connected to the CER, and ran down to Port Arthur. Under Japanese dominance, Mukden continued to grow and industrialize, being one of Asia's leading producers of ammunitions. In 1914, the city's name was officially changed to 'Shenyang', although for many years it was still referred to as Mukden in both Japanese and English.

The present work features a fine map of the downtown-commercial centre of Mukden (today's Zhonghua Road District), located near the main railway station. This neighborhood was built in a modern European style with wide avenues and parks. The map is highly detailed, labelling all major businesses and institutions. The 5 photographic views that embellish the scene include an image of the Iwama Shokai premises, in the upper right corner; a view down Naniwa Street (today *Zhonghua* Street), left side; a view of the old West Tower, right side; the wall of Mukden Castle, lower left corner; and an image of an old temple, lower right corner. As with the Harbin map, the boxes of text that dot the composition extoll Iwama Shokai's gems.



❖ 新領樺太新地圖 [Shinryō Karafuto shin chizu]. / *A New Saghalien Map*.

Hakodate, Hokkaido: Kojima Taiseidō, Meiji 40 [1907].

HIKOTARŌ SAGANO (嵯峨野彦太郎) (fl. 1886 - 1928), Cartographer & KOJIMA TAISEIDŌ (小島大盛堂), Publisher.

Color print, with contemporary manuscript annotations in pink crayon, folding into original printed paper wrappers with Art Nouveau borders. 80 x 55 cm (31.5 x 21.6 inches).

Worldcat shows one holding at the Library of Congress

This was a **joint purchase**: Japan and Russian NE Asia

From the dealer's description:

The present map showcases all of Sakhalin and adjacent lands, with the depiction of the southern part of the island predicated upon recent advanced Japanese surveys executed in the immediate wake of their takeover of the region in 1905. The map features a wealth of detail on the topography, ethnography and infrastructure of the island, and was made to serve as a blueprint for the Japanese colonization of what became the Karafuto Prefecture in 1907.

The map was drafted by Hikotarō Sagano (fl. 1886 - 1928), a prominent Japanese cartographer who is perhaps best known for his large and colorful national maps of Japan, as well as of the city of Tokyo. It was published in Hakodate, Hokkaido.

The legend, in the lower right corner of the main map explains the symbols used for capital cities, countyoffices, electric cables, submarine cables, sentinel posts, lighthouses, ports, district borders (still showing the old Russian lines), military roads, village roads, petroleum wells, and coal mines, while hachures express relief, with spot heights of key peaks given in feet, while all rivers are carefully delineated.

Interestingly, the map identifies the ethnographic composition of the island's various settlements (prior to the population exchange that occurred in the wake of the Japanese takeover), with symbols identifying Russian villages (露村落), Ainu villages (アイノ村), Oroch villages (オロチヨノ村), and Nivikh villages(ニクフン村).

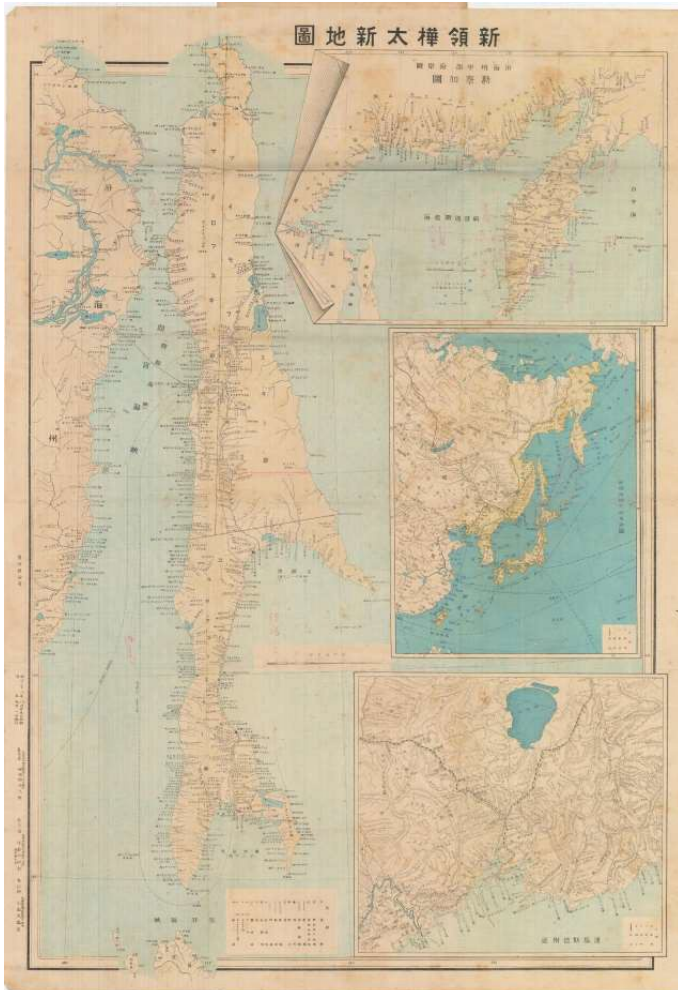
The map shows the capital of the Japanese sector of the island as being Ōtomari (大泊), today known as Korsakov, before it was moved, in 1908, to Toyohara (豊原市), today's Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk, located a little way inland, to the north.

Naturally, the map's coverage of south Sakhalin is far more detailed than its treatment of the north; however, the remaining Russian zone was still important to Japan, as it was home to numerous fishing, coal and oil drilling concessions which it had the rights to exploit.

The present example of the map features contemporary manuscript additions, in pink crayon, notably demarcating the new boundary between the Russian North Sakhalin and Japanese Karafuto, along 50° North, plus notes seemingly related to itineraries, along both coasts of the island.

Additionally, contextualizing the main map, are three cartographic insets that run along the right-hand side of the composition. The inset in the top right features the Kamchatka Peninsula and the Sea of Okhotsk, perhaps a target for future Japanese expansion, or at least fishing activity. It features

extensive contemporary manuscript additions along the coasts of Kamchatka. Below, is an inset entitled ‘新領地附大日本全圖’ (Shinryōchi tsuki Dai Nihon zenzu / Map of Japan with New



Territories), embracing the Japanese Empire from Taiwan northwards, and extending to take in all of Russia's Pacific Coast, with borders drawn to imply that all of these territories are, or should be, within Japan's imperial sphere. Itineraries heading between Kamchatka, Sakhalin and Hokkaido are shown. The final inset, on the bottom, features a map of the Vladivostok region, the epicenter of Russian activity in the Far East.

- ❖ Kraevskii, Vladimir Èduardovich. *V Iaponii*. "Nothing but truth". (Nichego, kromie pravdy). Moskva: Izdanie i tipografiia T-va I. D. Sytina, 1905. 184 p.

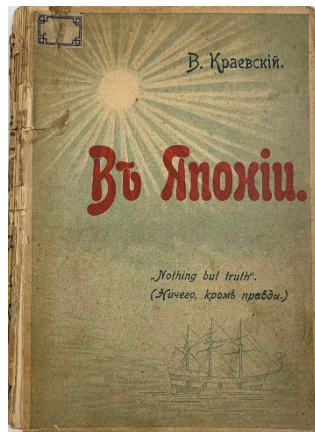
WorldCat reports 1 copy at Library of Congress

(Also, listings of this book in the Russian State Library and the Russian National Library)

No biographical information on the author was found, other than he was a correspondent for Sytin's newspaper *Russkoe slovo*. During the Russo-Japanese War the newspaper had Vasilii Ivanovich Nemirovich-Danchenko (1845-1936) and twenty other correspondents in the field who sent 350 dispatches in the first year.

“Through one intrepid writer, V. E. Kraevsky, *Slovo* accomplished a dazzling journalistic raid behind enemy lines; travelling with a counterfeit British passport in the name of Percy Palmer, he toured Japan to conduct interviews in English in the last months of 1904. Thirteen articles by Kraevsky appeared from January through May. They are remarkable in refuting shibboleths about Japan made current in Russia by official and unofficial propagandists. He showed the Japanese as intelligent, prosperous, and, but for their cruel treatment of prisoners, civilized.”

[From Charles A. Ruud, *Russian entrepreneur: publisher Ivan Sytin of Moscow 1851-1934* (McGill-Queen's Univ. Press, 1990), p. 69]

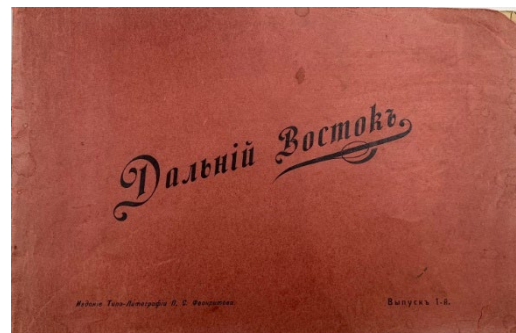


- ❖ *Dal'nii Vostok*. Vyp. 1-i. Saratov: Izdanie Tipo-Litografii P. S. Feokritova, 1904. 32 unnumbered pages of plates.

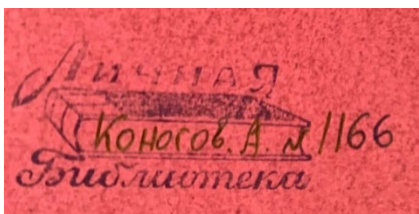
WorldCat reports 1 copy at Hoover

On verso of front cover: Dozvoleno tsenzuroiu 9 marta 1904 g. G. Saratov. Photos are of military officers (Generals, etc.), warships, and general views of cities during the Russo-Japanese War.

Petr Silovich Feokritov (1841-1914) was the founder of one of the first publishing houses in the Volga region of Russia in 1873. By 1880 he had ordered new equipment from abroad and was considered the best typographer in the area.



Feokritov Typography building on Bol'shaia Kostrizhnaia (today Sakko and Vantsetti) Street, no. 61 in Saratov.



Also on verso of front cover in upper left corner is a stamp: Lichnaia Biblioteka Konogov A. M. 1166. Found two names in Yandex: Aleksandr Mikhailovich Konogov (1919-1941) Sergeant in Soviet army; and Anatolii Mikhailovich Konogov, navigator in the merchant fleet, who was a well-known book collector.

- ❖ Shebuev, Nikolai Georgievich (1874-1937). *Iaponskie vechera: negativy*. S.-Peterburg: Tip. V. O. Pastor, 1905. 206, [1] p., illus.

WorldCat reports no copies



The author was a writer, journalist, poet and publisher, whose father was a professor of mathematics. Nikolai graduated from the Law Faculty of Kazan University and began to write in 1892. From 1905-1906 he published a popular satirical journal *Pulemet*, which criticized the Tsar's government. He was arrested and held in prison for a year. From 1906-1914 he published a newspaper, and the journal *Vesna* to which the major writers of the time contributed—Andreev, Bal'mont, Bednyi, Gumilev, Kuprin, Severianin, and many others. After the October Revolution Shebuev worked as a journalist and editor. He died in Moscow.

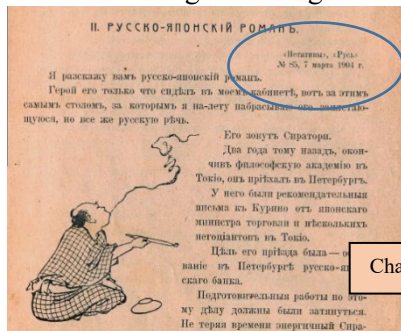
On the title page after the title is a handwritten № 4. This is probably a reference to Shebuev's books on p. 207—the 4th book is *Negativy iz "Russkago Slova."* Each of the 30 chapters have a citation to the Petrograd newspaper *Rus'* from March to June of 1904.

In the introduction [V zheltom tumanie=In the yellow fog] (p. 3-5) Shebuev says that there is not one book on Japan itself. There are books on the Geisha, on temples, tea houses, Japanese fairy tales, and hair-styles of women. But now that there is a war going on, we need to understand Japan better. He



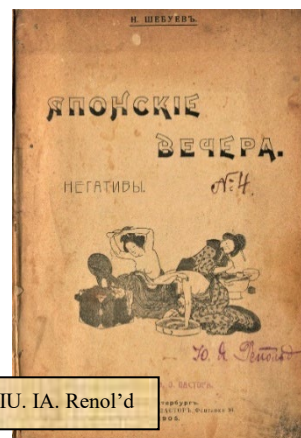
refers to the travel impressions of Fedor Ivanovich Knorring (1854-1914) in his book *Cherez Ameriku i Iaponiiu* (SPB 1904). He was appointed the head of the South Ussuri Railway (1895/6-1898), and most likely traveled to Japan during this period. Shebuev notes that Knorring relied on the services of the Kihin-Kai [Welcome Society of Japan], whose funding came from railways, shipping, and inns/hotels. Their effort was to cater to foreign visitors by arranging pleasant tours. Shebuev appears to be editing stories published in a major newspaper, probably

from a journalist on the ground during the Russo-Japanese War. He presents the more negative images of Japanese daily life.



Chapter 2, p. 6

"Negativy, *Rus'*," №85,
7 marta 1904g.

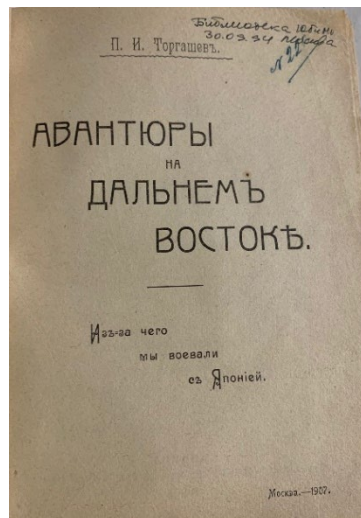


Signature on t.p.: IU. IA. Renol'd

Within the book are illustrations from the Japanese newspaper *Jiji Shimpō* [Current events; founded in 1882]: p. 24-25—includes advertisements (a Kimono shop, etc.), New Year's greetings; p. 77—full page with small drawing of two men locking arms—one is in Japanese kimono, the other dressed in a Western suit; p. 88-89—many advertisements and New Year's greetings from Jan. 1, 1904 issue; and p. 152-153—large square illustration says there are 100 people in the drawing; the reader is supposed to find them; smaller square is a word play on tatsu; and to the right is a collage of flowers with a list of flowers to the left.

- ❖ Torgashev, Pavel Ivanovich (1855 or 1860?-1924); pseud. P. Nadin. *Avantiury na Dal'nem Vostoke: iz-za chego my voevali s Iaponiei*. Moskva: Tip. F. IA. Burche, 1907. 224 p.

WorldCat reports 1 copy at Columbia University



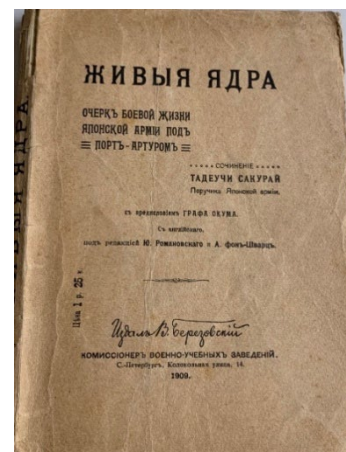
The author's name is sometimes spelled Torgashov. He graduated from Odessa University and was arrested for political activity in 1879; and again in 1881. He was sentenced to four years of hard labor in Kiakhta. He worked as a correspondent for the Siberian newspaper *Dvorianin* using his pseudonym Nadin. From 1897 he lived in Blagoveshchensk and worked as an agent for a land bank. In 1900 he was in Vladivostok working for several periodical publications. During this time he studied the life of gold mining owners, and traveled to Japan and China.

The book is divided into two chapters: Priamur region with 9 parts (history, population, natural resources, industry and trade, means of transportation, schools, indigenous peoples); and Manchuria and Kwantung with 4 parts (Chinese Eastern Railway,

Port Artur, Dalnyi, and the Yalu Concession). The subtitle says this book explains why Russia is at war with Japan.

- ❖ Sakurai, Tadayoshi 櫻井, 忠温 (1879-1965). *Zhivyya iadra: ocherk boevoi zhizni iaponskoi armii pod Port-Arturom*. Sochinenie Tadeuchi Sakurai, Poruchika Iaponskoi armii; s predisloviem Grafa Okuma; s angliiskago, pod redaktsiei IU. Romanovskago i A. fon-Shvarts. S-Peterburg: Izdaval' V. Berezovskii; Komissioner voenno-uchebnykh zavedenii, 1909. 248 p.

WorldCat reports 2 copies – NYPL (US) and International Research Center for Japanese Studies (Tokyo)



According to records in WorldCat this book was first published in Japanese in 1906 and again in 1908; in German 1911; French 1913 (4th ed.); Italian 1913; and Chinese 1909.



The foreword is by Ōkuma, Shigenobu 大隈, 重信 (1838-1922). From 1916 Kōshaku (Marquess or Count) was a politician who twice served as prime minister of Japan (1898; 1914–16). He organized the Rikken Kaishintō (“Progressive Party”) and founded Waseda University. He learned English, and from 1869 to 1881 was chiefly responsible for modernizing and reorganizing Japan’s fiscal system.

The editors of this book are as follows:

Aleksei Vladimirovich Shvarts (1874-1953) was born into nobility. After graduating as a



military engineer, he was sent to the Far East to serve (1895) in the 1st Ussurii Railway Battalion. He participated in the Russo-Japanese War in Port Artur. By 1906 he was a Captain and sent to inspect the forts in Vladivostok. In 1907 he was appointed a member of the Military- Historical Commission under the General Staff. He was the author of many books. In 1914 he was commander of the garrison at the Ivangorod Fort located near the border with Estonia. He had various other duties assigned until March 1918, when he and his wife left for the Ukraine. In March 1919 he began work as the military Governor-General of Odessa. By April he evacuated with the Volunteer Army to Constantinople, and then emigrated to Italy. He moved to France and in 1922 he

began a literary project enlisting many participants in “The Role of Russia in the Great War,” but lack of funds prohibited its completion. In 1923 he left for Buenos Aires, Argentina. After he learned Spanish, he became a professor at various military academies. One of his students was the future President Juan Perón (1895-1974). He authored more than 25 publications in Spanish.

Georgii (IUrii) Dmitrievich Romanovsij (1877-1939) graduated from the Nikolaevsk Military Academy (S.-Petersbury) in 1902. He served as a senior adjutant for the 4th Eastern Siberian Infantry Division and in 1904 was sent to defend Port Artur. During World War I he served in many posts. By 1917 he was made a Lt. General and asked to participate in the Military Commission of the Provisional Committee of the State Duma. During the civil war he was sent in 1918 to the Far East as a representative of the high command. In 1920 he was named the military representative to Japan. During his stay in Japan he wrote a study on “Ukrainian separatism and Germany.” He emigrated eventually to Yugoslavia where he died in 1939. He received ten medals for bravery during his service in three wars.



Hamilton Library has a beautiful copy of the English translation in our Asia Book Arts collection: ASIA DS 517.3 .S24 1907 *Human bullets: a soldier's story of Port Arthur* (London: A. Constable & Co.; Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1907). This was a gift from the library of Oliver Statler <http://www.hawaii.edu/asiaref/japan/special/statler/overview.htm>



At the Deed of Gift signing ceremony in 1999 from left to right: Lynette Wageman, then Head of UHM Library Asia Collection, Statler, Bronwen Solyom, Dr. Gay Satsuma, Associate Director of CJS, Dr. Sharon Minichiello, and John Haak, UL Hamilton Library.

- ❖ Zinovii, Archibishop (in real life Nikolai Petrovich Drozdov; 1875-1942). *S eskadroi do Tsusimy: pis'ma v puti*. Ieromonakh Zinovii (Drozdov). Viatka: Gubernskaia tip., 1906. 127 p.

WorldCat reports no copies

Born into a family of priests. After graduating from the Ecclesiastical Academy in St. Petersburg, he was sent in 1904 by the Holy Synod to the hospital ship “Orel”, that was commanded by Vice Admiral Zinovii Petrovich Rozhestvenskii (1848-1909). They sailed from the Baltic Sea to the Pacific Ocean. After the Battle of Tsushima the ship took captive Japanese to Shanghai and then returned to Moscow. From 1905 to 1922 Zinovii served in many different cities and received several promotions in the hierarchy of the clergy. In 1922, 1927 and 1932 he was arrested. In his “confession” in 1932 he wrote that he did not agree with the politics of Soviet rule in regard to religion. His last arrest was in 1940 on the charge of belonging to an illegal anti-Soviet monastery. The NKVD sentenced him to 8 years of imprisonment during which time he died.



On the flyleaf is an inscription by Zinovii to Mariia Aleksandrovna Aliaeva.

- ❖ Egor'ev, Vsevolod Evgen'evich (1883-1967). *Operatsii vladivostokskikh kreiserov v Russko-iaponskuiu voynu 1904-1905 gg.* Moskva – Leningrad: Voenno-morskoe Izdatel'stvo NKVMF, 1939. 273, [3] p., illus., 16 diagrams/maps on 6 fold. sheets

WorldCat reports 6 copies in America, 1 in Japan, and 1 in England (Univ. Leeds)

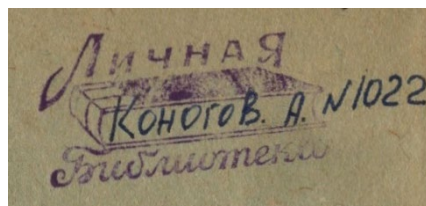


The author was born in Vladivostok. His father was the commander of the cruiser “Aurora” and died in the battle of Tsushima. Vsevolod studied at the Kronshtadt Men’s Gynasium, and then in 1902 he graduated from the Naval Cadet Corps as a midshipman. He took part in the Russo-Japanese War and was steadily promoted. By 1917 he was an assistant to the head of the Naval General Staff. From 1918 to 1948 he taught at the Voroshilov Military Naval Academy in Leningrad.

At the time this book was published the author is noted on the title page as Flagman 2d rank professor V. E. Egor’ev. Head of the faculty of military-naval geography at the Voroshilov Military Naval Academy. The author collected documents, memoirs, used foreign sources and personal impressions of actual participants. The list of sources includes published and archival materials, p. 273-274. The abstract for this publication says: This book is the first in the Russian naval literature dedicated to a systematic review of the combat activities of four Russian cruisers based in Vladivostok during the Russo-Japanese War.

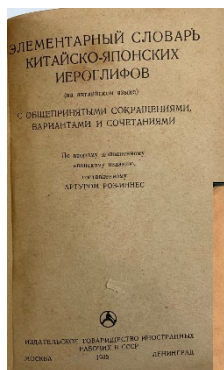
Also on verso of front cover in upper left corner is a stamp: Lichnaia Biblioteka Konogov A. [M.] N 1022.

SEE ITEM ABOVE: *Dal’nii Vostok*.

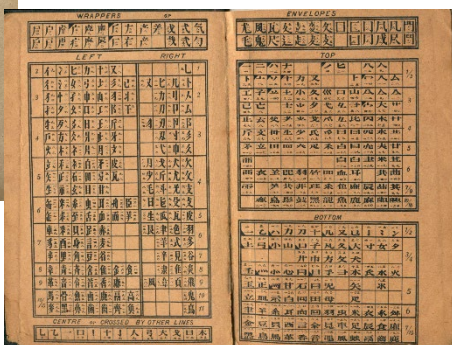


- ❖ Rose-Innes, Arthur. *Elementarnyi slovar’ kitaisko-iaponskikh ieroglifov (na angliiskom iazyke) s obshchepriniatyimi sokrashcheniiami, variantami i sochetaniiami*. Po vtoromu dopolnennomu iaponskomu izdaniiu, sostavlennomu Arturom Roz-Innes. Moskva – Leningrad: Izdatel’soe tovarishchestvo inostrannykh rabochikh v SSSR, 1935. [2] leaves, xix, [3], 507, A[ppendices]- 25 pages.

WorldCat reports 9 copies in US; 1 copy in Canada



Endpapers have boxes of characters arranged by Wrappers and Envelopes. On the last blank page upper right corner is a blue stamp: Nov--? KNIGOTORG VIII 1954 no. 3892, 10 rubles.



No biographical information was found about the author who published numerous versions of this dictionary. Asia collection has a copy of the second edition published in Yokohama in 1932: ASIA Ref. PL679 .R6 1932.

- ❖ Vilenskii (Sibiriakov), Vladimir Dmitrievich (1888-1932). *Sun'-IAt-Sen: otets kitaiskoi revoliutsii*. Moskva: Izdatel'stvo "Krasnaia Nov'"; Glavpolitprosvet, 1924. 182 p., ports., maps.

WorldCat reports 1 copy at Harvard; 1 copy in British Library

The author was a spy, illegal diplomat and political prisoner. **SEE** Report Jan.-June 2020.

Our library has a second edition also printed in 1924 with 196 p. Asia DS777 .V5 1924

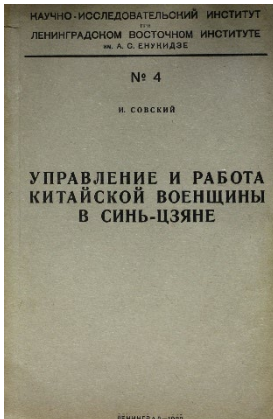


In Vilenskii's foreword (p. 5-6) he says he wants to introduce a wide audience to the story of Sun Yat-sen's role in the Chinese Revolution. He thanks Sergei Aleksandrovich *Polevoi (1886-1971) and I. Z. Pevzner for their works, and the help of his young Chinese friends, who enriched his understanding.

*After arriving in the US in 1939, Polevoi taught Chinese at Harvard until he retired in 1956.

- ❖ Sovskii, I. *Upravlenie i rabota kitaiskoi voenshchiny v Sin'-TSziane*. Leningrad: Nauchno-issledovatel'skii institute pri L.V. I., iun' 1933. 28 leaves. Tirazh 100.

No holdings in WorldCat



Booklet is done in stencil. It is [Biulleten'] № 4 of Nauchno-issledovatel'skii institute pri Leningradskom vostochnom institute im. A. S. Enukidze. The conclusion [ch.] 6, l. 23-28 is written by I. Samylovskii—Ivan Vasil'evich Samylovskii (1905-1971). From 1932 to 1947 he served in many diplomatic posts, the first being at the Soviet Consulate in Kul'dzhe [Yining], China.



Could not find any information on the author.

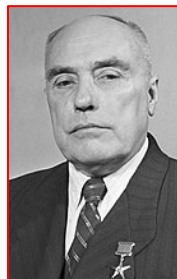
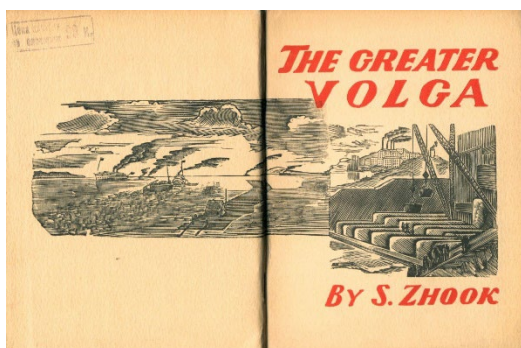
- ❖ Zhuk, Sergei Iakovlevich (1892-1957). *The greater Volga*, by S. Zhook. Moscow: Foreign Languages Publishing House, 1939. 31 p., illus., 1 fold. map, 1 fold. plan.

WorldCat reports 3 holdings in U.S. and 3 holdings in Europe.

Accompanying the folding map “Plan for the Volga River development” is an insert “Slovar’ k The Greater Volga,” 7, [1] p. This small dictionary gives English terms translated into Russian. The second foldout shows the Kuibyshev Hydroelectric Development.

This pamphlet is one of many created for the Soviet Pavilion at the 1939 New York World’s Fair. They promoted the great expectations of Soviet culture. We have a large collection of these pamphlets in our Social Movements Collection, but this one was lacking.

<https://digital.library.manoa.hawaii.edu/collections/show/15>



Sergei Iakovlevich Zhuk

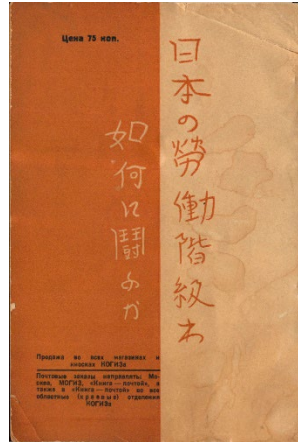
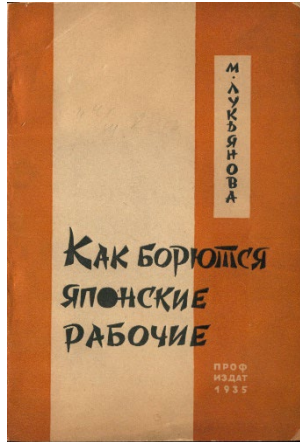


The author was a hydraulic engineer. He is buried in the Kremlin Wall in Red Square. Born in the Ukraine, during the civil war he found himself in the Kolchak Army. He landed in prison, but by 1922 was working for the Red Army as an engineer. In 1931 he was arrested by the OGPU SSSR and sent to work on the White-Baltic Canal [Belomorkanal]. By 1939 he was appointed head engineer and first director of Glavgidrostroia NKVD SSSR in Kuibyshev. From 1942 to 1957 he continued to work for the NKVD and Ministry of Foreign Affairs in various positions. In A. Solzhenitsyn’s *GULAG Archipeago*, he was cited as one of the closest friends of Stalin and Yagoda. The Belomorkanal project is estimated to have caused from 12,000 to 25,000 deaths.

- ❖ Luk’ianova, Mariia Ivanovna (1904-1977, pseud. Asagiri). *Kak boriutsia iaponskie rabochie*. Moskva: Profizdat, 1935. 99 p.

WorldCat reports 1 copy at Harvard

S.D. Miliband’s biographical dictionary (both 1977 and 1995) lists the author. Born in Astrakhan, she defended a kandidat in economics in 1927 at the Moscow Institute of Oriental Studies (MIV) on Japanese industrial production. She received a doctorate in 1953. She has over 100 publications, numerous awards, various teaching positions at Moscow State University and the USSR Academy of Sciences. She participated at the 25th International Conference on Oriental Studies held in Moscow in 1960. UH Russian history professor John White also attended this meeting.



- ❖ *Novyi Kitai*. Izdanie второе, ispravlennoe i dopolnennoe. Pekin: Izd-vo literatury na inostrannykh iazykakh, 1953. [168] unnumbered pages, illus., some in color.

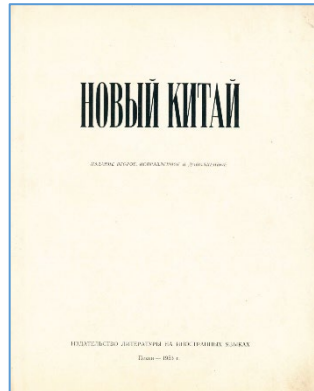
WorldCat reports no U.S. holdings; 1 copy in London and 1 copy in Israel.

From dealer's description:

This 2nd revised edition was compiled by the editorial board of the illustrated magazine *Kitai*. It is a collection of color and monochrome photographs along with watercolors and woodcuts by Chinese artists depicting the triumph of socialism.



Watercolor "Great unity of the peoples of China," by E TSian'-iua.



- ❖ Malon, Sesil' [Malone, Cecil L'Estrange] (1890-1965). *Kak zhivet kitaiskii rabochii.* Pervod s angliiskogo. Predislovie (p. 3-7, L. Geller. Moskva: Izdanie Profinтерна, 1927. 66, [2] p., tables.

WorldCat reports two copies (NYPL and YIVO Inst. for Jewish Research)



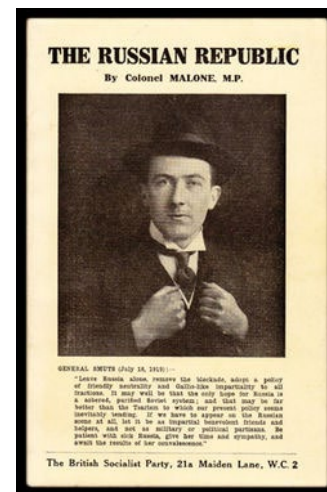
This translation is from the author's *New China: report of an investigation by Col. C. L'Estrange Malone*. (London: Independent Labour Party Publication Dept., 1926 issued in two parts—Pt. 1: The political situation and Pt. 2: Labour conditions and labour organizations.)

From *Wikipedia*: Cecil John L'Estrange Malone was a pioneer naval aviator and politician who was the first communist delegate to the British Parliament.

He joined the Royal Navy in 1905 and was active during WWI in the Royal Naval Air Service. In 1918 he was appointed the first Air Attaché at the British Embassy in Paris where he was on the Supreme War Council in Versailles.

In Sept. 1919 with a passport endorsed by the British Foreign Office, he visited Soviet Russia having walked across the border due to a blockade. Malone met with key leaders of the trade union movement in Petrograd. Arriving by train in Moscow he met Maxim Litvinov, Georgii Chicherin, Leon Trotsky, Alexei Rykov and Anatolii Lunacharsky.

In 1920 Malone published *The Russian Republic* (NY: Harcourt, Brace and Howe) which is held on the 2d floor of Hamilton Library DK265 .M28 1920a



After returning to England in Nov. 1919 he officially joined the proto-Communist British Socialist Party. He landed in jail for his controversial statement: "What are a few Churchills or a few Curzons on lampposts compared to the massacre of thousands of human beings?" In 1922 Malone broke away from the Communist party of Great Britain and joined the Independent Labour Party. During WWII he returned to military service. After the war he was Vice President of the Royal Television Society and founder and chairman of the Radio Association.

Lev Naumovich Geller (1875-1942) is the author of the Foreword. He took part in revolutionary movements and was an Orientalist. During his time at Khar'kov University he became a member of the Communist Party (1904). In 1905 he took part in the December Uprising in Moscow. He left Russia, but returned in 1917 to participate in the revolution. During the years

of the Civil War he worked for the party in Turkestan. Received a diploma 1921-22 and was made head of the Oriental Branch of the Profintern (1922-30). He held various positions after that and was considered a specialist on international relations. He received a doctorate in economics (1935) and became full professor in 1935. He is the author of over 50 publications.

- ❖ Vagram, V. *Kak zhivut i boriutsia rabochie Kitaia*. Moskva: Izdatel'stvo VTSSPS, 1931. 46, [2] p.

WorldCat reports no copies

From dealer's description:

Pages are uncut. Scarce account of the working and living conditions of the working class in China, which includes chapters on women and children, as well as Soviet forces in China.

No information could be found on the author. However, it is interesting that Georgii Borisovich Erenburg (1902-1967), a Soviet historian and Sinologist, brother of the famous writer Ilya Erenburg, wrote a book with the exact same title and also in 1931...although it is published by Moskovskii rabochii and 53 pages.

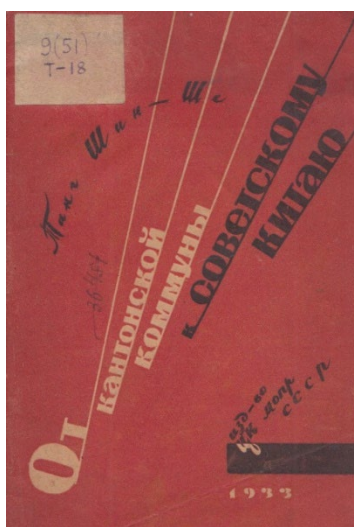


- ❖ Tang Shin-she. *Ot Kantonskoi kommuny k Sovetskomu Kitaiu*. Oblozhka khud. Shcherbakova. Moskva: Izdatel'stvo TSK MOPR SSSR, 1933. 39, [1] p., map

WorldCat reports no copies

From dealer's description:

Two-page map (p. 20-21) at centerfold showing the political situation in China and bordering territories as of 1932.



The publisher is the charitable organization created by the Comintern (1922-32) and is similar to the Red Cross. MOPR=International organization for help to revolutionaries.

Library markings and stamps on front cover, title page, and p. 40: UKRDERZHPLAN Biblioteka [Library of the planning commission]. In September of 1921 in the Ukraine the State planning commission (UKRDERZHPLAN) was established.



Cover was done by Boris Valentinovich Shcherbakov (1916-1995). Born in Petrograd into a family of artists, during the revolution and civil war they lived in Kazan. In 1930 after returning to Leningrad Boris enrolled in the Leningrad Institute of Art (1933-39). His paintings hang in museums around the world.

- ❖ Ёсбѐ, Iulii Iul'evich (1890-1950s-60s?). *Grazhdanskaia voina v Kitae*. Khar'kov: Chervonii shliakh, 1924. 61, [1] p., 2 fold. maps.

WorldCat reports no copies

This copy lacks 1 map on military activities in China. There is a number on the left side of the front cover, and 2 numbers and a stamp saying Verified 1928 on the title page. These indicate probable inventory and/or shelf locations in a library.



From dealer's description:

A striking cover showing a Chinese worker rising from his shackles and standing up against a group of local and foreign capitalist overlords.

The Jewish author is also known by his Russian name: Samuil Isaakovich Barenboim. He joined the Bolshevik Party in 1919. Worked in Moscow for a non-commercial group of lawyers [Moskovskaia kollegiia advokatov]. He was arrested by the NKVD in March of 1938, and sent to Vorkutlag for 8 years. He was rehabilitated in 1955.

- ❖ Andriienko, Oleksii. *V poshukakh pravdy (blok-post № 215)*. Buenos-Aires: Peremoha, 1954. 98, [1] p.

WorldCat reports 3 copies in U.S.; 1 in England

Could not find any information on the author.



- ❖ Mahram, V. *Iak zhyve ta boret'sia robitnyk Kytaiu*. Kharkiv: DVOU Ukrain's'kyi robitnyk. 1931. 101, [2] p., illus. (Seriia: Za internatsional'ne vykhovannia mas)

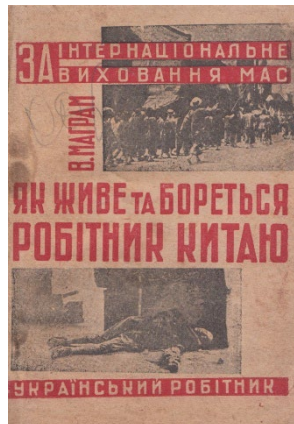
WorldCat reports no copies

Dealer's description:

Ukrainian account of the development of industry in China and the role and situation of the working class. Cover is strikingly illustrated with constructivist typography over two black and white photographs. Pages uncut.

On t.p. and back cover is the abbreviation DVOU that is explained on the very last page 103 as Derzhavne Vydavnyche Ob'iednannia Ukrainy. Other publications of this organization are listed.

Stamp of former library on title page:
TSentral'na biblioteka
Derevoobrobnykiv.



- ❖ Erenburh, H. *Radians'kyi Kytai: z dodatkom karty raioniv Radians'kogo Kytaiu*. Kharkiv: DVOU Ukrain's'kyi robitnyk, 1933. 69, [2] p., fold. map.

WorldCat reports no copies

Dealer's description:

Ukrainian account of the Chinese Soviet Republic (1931-1937)



with an appealing cover by M. Shcheglov who's name appears mid-right on the cover in a small square box. Pages are uncut. There are faded library stamps on title page and p. 70. Includes three chapters the last of which is on the Japanese intervention.

- ❖ *Rabochii put'*: ezhenedel'nyi organ Dal'ne-vostochnogo kraevogo soveta professional'nykh soiuzov. Khabarovsk: Dvorets truda, marta 1925 – ianvar' 1929 [190 issues]

WorldCat reports no holdings

Supersedes newspaper of the same title, continuing its numbering in parentheses.

Our dealer found 3 issues all from 1927:

№ 12 (706) 20 marta. 20 p., illus. Title also in Chinese at top of front cover.

Some pages uncut. Photo on cover is Yan [Akel] Borisovich Gamarnik (1894-1937)

Deputy editor I. Gurman.

Label pasted at top of p. 20: Moskva, Znamenka 10, Institut Sovetskogo Stroitel'stva

Triangular stamp bottom of p. 2: Institut Sovetskogo Stroitel'stva; in center: K. A.

[Kommunisticheskoi akademii]

№ 22 (716) 5 iunia 20 p., illus. Title also in Chinese at top of front cover.

Deputy editor I. Gurman

Circular stamp bottom of p. 2, 17, 18: Biblioteka Kommunisticheskoi akademii.

№ 48 18 dekabria 20 p., illus. Double numbering and title in Chinese dropped.

Deputy editor I. Gurman

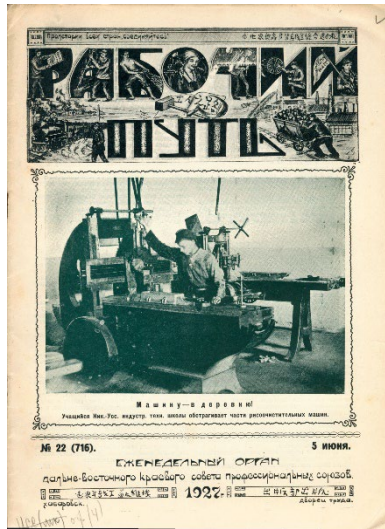
Circular stamp bottom of p. 2, 17, 20: Biblioteka Kommunisticheskoi akademii.

On p. 12 is an article on "Osnovnye zadachi i metody antirozhdestvenskoi kampanii v DVK" [Basic goals and methods of an anti-Christmas campaign in the Far Eastern Region], followed by a bibliography of further reading on p. 19.

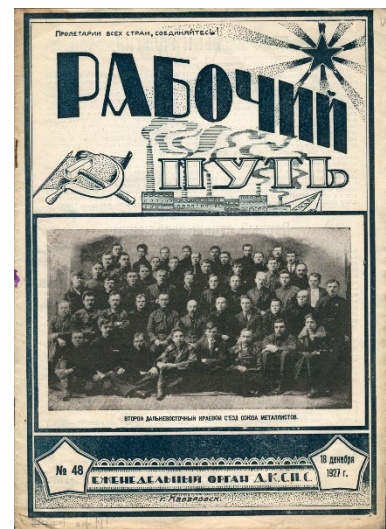
№ 12



№ 22



№ 48



- ❖ Alin, Vasilii Nikolaevich (1905-1995). *Lekarstvennyye nasekomye v kitaiskoi meditsine=Insects of curative properties used in Chinese medicine*. Kharbin: Kharbinskogo Obshchestva estestvoispytatelei i etnografov=Harbin Society of Natural History and Ethnography, 1953. 12 p., illus. (*Zapiski=Proceedings* KhOEE, no. 10)

Worldcat reports 1 US copy as a separate; 3 US libraries and 1 in London with issues of *Zapiski* KhOEE

Bibliography on p. 11; Abstract in English on p. 12; list 12 publications by KhOEE on back cover.



Emigrated to Harbin with his mother in 1920. Graduated from the First Harbin Secondary School in 1923 and automobile school in 1925. He was head of a branch for repairs of a Chinese-American auto company (from 1929), and secretary of the East-Asiatic automobile company. He was a member of the Przhevalsky National Organization of Researchers (1934-45). As a member of the Harbin Society of Natural History and Ethnography, he studied entomology, ethnography, archeology, numismatics, architecture, and the paintings of China. He collected butterflies and sent several collections to European museums. He left China in 1957 and moved to San Paulo in Brazil. He was a member of the Brazilian Society of Entomologists. Also, he was the Brazilian correspondent on literary works for *Russkaia zhizn'* in San Francisco. He is buried in San Paulo.

- ❖ *Sistematicheskii sbornik rasporyazhenii po Kitaiskoi Vostochnoi zhelieznoi dorogie za vremia s 1-go iulia 1903 g. po 1-e iulia 1913 g.* Kharbin: Tip. KVzhd, 1914-1926. 3 v. + 5 supplements.

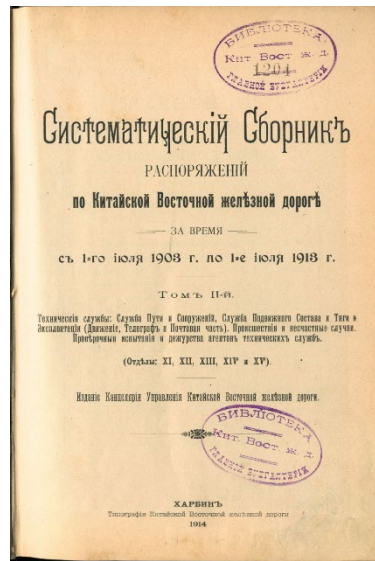
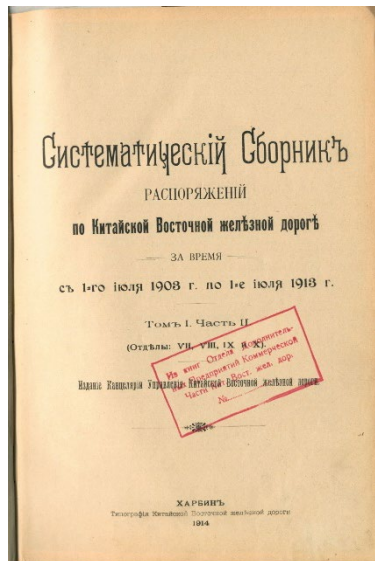
WordCat reports Harvard has v. 1, pt. 2; and Library of Congress has v. 2.

We have purchased:

Tom [vol.] I, ch. [pt.] II: Otdiely: VII, VII, IX i X. 1914. xxvii, p. 929-1956, 5. 1 fold. chart after p. 1124. Large red square stamp on title page: Iz knig Otdela Dopolnitel'nykh Predpriiatii Kommercheskoi Chasti Kit. Vost. Zhel. Dor. №_____

Tom [vol.] II: Otdiely: XI, XII, XIII, XIV i XV. 1914. LII, 1143 p., 4 fold. tables after p. 380; 4 fold. pages after p. 976. There is a long subtitle to this volume indicating it covers technical services for the railroad (telegraph, mail, accidents, maintenance of rails,

and so on). There are two sets of stamps both saying: Biblioteka Glavnoi bukhalterii Kit. Vost. Zh. D. 1204. One is an oval (verso of front cover, flyleaf, twice on title page, p. 1143, and on the front fore-edge) and the second is a square (verso of front cover and p. [I]). Also, on verso of the lower left side of title page is a small square stamp Gos. biblioteki SSSR im. V. I. Lenina with an oblong stamp over it saying Withdrawn.



- ❖ Ivashkevich, Boris Anatol'evich (1889-1936). *Man'chzhurskii lies*. Vypusk pervyi: Opisanie Vostochnoi liesnoi kontsessii Obshchestva Kitaiskoi Vostochnoi zhelieznoi dorogi i plan khoziaistva na nee. Sostavil na osnovanii liesoustroitel'nykh rabot 1911-1913 gg. Liesnichii Zemel'nago otdiela Kitaiskoi Vostochnoi zhel. Dorogi B. A. Ivashkevich. Kharbin: Izdanie Zemel'nago otdiela K.V.zh.d.; Tip. KVzhd, 1915. viii, 503 p., 1 fold. map after p. viii; 7 fold. plans of specific forest concessions (most in color).

WorldCat reports no Russian copies, but 2 copies in Japanese at Library of Congress and Northwestern University; Bakich reports 1 copy at Museum of Russian Culture (SF)

On the upper right above the title is an inscription:

“Vera, I give you this book, my first scientific work, my first experience, as a sign of deep respect and ardent love for you. Author.”



Vera is the author's sister: Vera Anatol'evna Ivanova (Ivashkevich; 1890-1960). Her family moved to Harbin in 1897 where her father worked for the railroad. In the summers the family vacationed in Japan. In 1914 she served at the front as a nurse. In 1919 she was a nurse in the Far East under General Pepeliaev. In 1922 she and her son went to Vladivostok where she was a teacher of Russian language. From 1925 to 1948 she and her son lived in Harbin where she took many jobs, including as a nurse, and a librarian. After 1948 she

repatriated to the USSR and from 1953 to 1960 she was the head of a village library in Khakass oblast’.

Boris Anatol’evich was born in Ashkhabad and educated in Petrograd graduating from the forestry institute in 1913. From 1911 to 1918 (with a break 1912-13 to finish the institute) he worked on forestry development in various districts for the Chinese Eastern Railway in Harbin. He was dismissed from his position after participating in a union strike. He then went to Primor’ye to find work. From 1923-1934 he worked as a teacher at the Agronomy Department of the Far Eastern University, and in 1927 became a professor of forestry valuation. His last years were spent working at the Voronezh Forestry Valuation Institute.



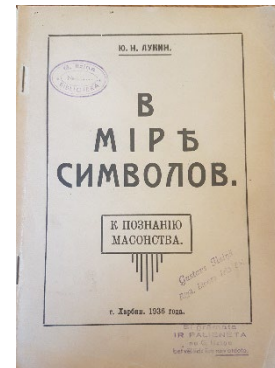
- ❖ Lukin, IUrii Nikolaevich (1909—after 1946) *V mirie simvolov: k poznaniuu masonstva*. Kharbin: Izdatel’ Vsevolod Aleksandrovich Morozov; Tip. Kazansko-Bororoditskago Muzhskogo Monastyria, 1936. 47 p., illus. Tirazh 1000

WorldCat reports 1 copy at Stanford

Our copy has 3 stamps: 1) oval on front cover, t.p.— G. Ilziņa Biblioteka; in center № 287 ; 2) on front cover and twice on t.p.—Gustavs Ilziņš, Rīgā, Lienes ielā 5/4 ; 3) on front cover, t.p., and p. 47—Št grāmata, IR PALIENĒTA, no G. Ilziņa, bet vēl līdz šim navatdota.



Author was a journalist, student at a theological faculty, and from 1928-1945 was a senior instructor at the National organization of Russian spies [NORR] in Harbin. He strongly spoke out against Masonry and scouting for their masonic influences. After World War II he emigrated to Brazil.

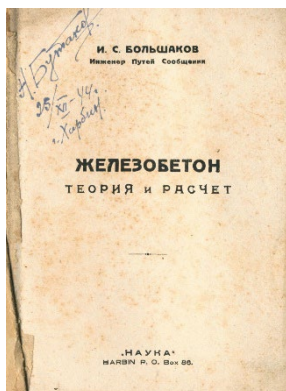


Morozov (1891-1979) was an editor-publisher for the Monarchist Association in Harbin. Born in Omsk, during the civil war he was an officer. His father served in Kolchak’s government. In 1920 he emigrated to Harbin and opened a publishing house. By 1954 he and his family repatriated to the USSR. He worked on his memoirs which are now located in the RGALI archives in 3 notebooks.

- ❖ Bol’shakov, Ivan Stepanovich (1905-?) *Zhelezobeton: teoriia i raschet*. Harbin: Nauka, 1942. 107 p., illus.

WorldCat reports no copies; not in Bakich or RZIA

Inscription in ink upper left of title page: N. Butakov, 25/XII-44 g. g. Kharbin.



In the forward the author gives thanks for the help of his colleague I. E. Stepanenko.

No information was found on the author, an engineer for transportation routes; nor his colleague Stepanenko.

The publisher [izdatel'] was Zoia Filimonovna Basova, the daughter of Filimon Mikhailovich Basov (1885-1939), who had served under Ataman Semenov. Moved to Harbin in 1920 where he began the bookstore "Slovo" (1925-31) and then worked at the publisher Nauka from 1931. He also sold Soviet publications.

- ❖ *Skazka "Kota murlyki": "Diadia – pud."* Shankhai: Pечатano v Russkoi tipografii N. P. Dukel'skogo, [193?]. 14 p., illus.

WorldCat reports no copies

Back cover says: Risunok oblozhki pozaimstvovaia u khudozhnika V. Spasskogo.

The artist is possibly Vasilii Vasil'evich Spasskii (1870-1923). He studied in Paris and returned to Moscow where he became a well-known illustrator of children's books and journals. After the revolution he was invited to produce agitprop works and posters for the publisher VTSIK [All-Russian Central Executive Committee]



- ❖ *Trudy Sungariiskoi rechnoi biologicheskoi stantsii*. Kharbin: Izd. OIMK, 1925, T. I, vyp.1 -1928, vyp. 6. Our collection has: 1925: T. I, vyp. 1; 1926: T. I, vyp. 3; 1928: T. I, vyp. 6

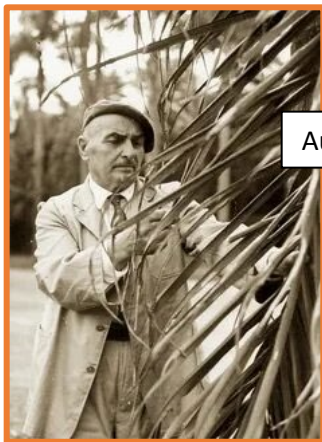
Worldcat reports 4 American libraries that hold this issue [T.1, vyp. 2]

We purchased 1925: T. 1, vyp. 2 (Harbin. 101p., 8 leaves of tables, illus). Title and contents are in German: *Die Euglenaceengattung Trachelomonas Ehrenberg. Eine Systematische Übersicht.* Von B. W. Skvortzow.

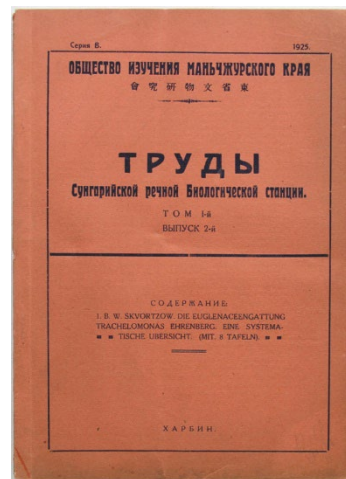
On front cover: Obshchestvo izucheniia Man'chzhurskogo kraia, Seria B = Ser. B Manchuria Research Society.

Bakich #3982 says that Vyp. 2 was published in German and English. I could only find a short version in English published in *The China journal of science & arts* (1925 (June), v. III, no. 6, p. 336-341: "Description of new species of trachelomonas, Ehrenberg, from North Manchuria, China." UH is fortunate to have this journal volume and issue in Special Asia Closed Shelves Q72 .C53

The author Boris Vasil'evich Skvortsov (also, Skvortzov, Skvortzkov, Skvortsow, Skvortzow; 1896-1980) was a Russian botanist, phycologist and mycologist. The family moved to Harbin shortly after 1896. Boris graduated from school in 1914 and began his studies at St. Petersburg University, Natural Science Branch of the Faculty of Mathematics and Physics. In 1917 he returned to Harbin and began to teach. He was a member of the Manchurian Agricultural Society and the Harbin Society of Naturalists and Ethnographers. Boris married Zinovia Petrovna and they had two daughters who emigrated to Brazil and one son. His daughter Tat'iana Skvortsova-Sendul'ski worked as a botanist at the Botanical Institute in Saõ Paulo. In 1962 Boris, who was a professor at the Harbin Academy of Forestry, emigrated to Saõ Paulo and worked at the Botanical Institute. He studied flagellates. He described more than a 1000 new genus from 150 species.



Author in Brazil



Patricia Polansky
Russian Bibliographer
June 2022