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FAR EASTERN MATERIALS

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DR. BURKS, *Assistant Professor of Political Science, teaches government & politics of the Far East and international relations in the College of Arts & Sciences. He has just returned from 15 months' field research and travel in the Far East, made possible by an Area Research Fellowship awarded by the Social Science Research Council, supplemented by grants from the Calm Foundation, Rutgers University, and from the University of Michigan. One year of Dr. Burks' leave of absence was spent at the Field Station of the University of Michigan Center for Japanese Studies at Okayama, Okayama Prefecture, Japan.*

THE LIBRARY is grateful to Mr. David Galligan (Rutgers Ph.D. in History, June, 1952), whose alertness has helped make available a fine collection of original materials for research on the contemporary Far East. Through the good offices of Dr. Galligan, whose own research has concentrated on modern China, the Librarian and the author were informed that practically the entire research library of the American Institute of Pacific Relations, Inc. was to be placed on sale. Negotiations with Mr. William L. Holland of the Institute's International Secretariat resulted in the acquisition by the Rutgers Library of some 50 cartons of published materials.¹ The library is unique in that it is made up of original materials, largely in the English language. There are scattered items published in Chinese and Japanese, for the advanced scholar who uses Far Eastern languages. At the time of writing, only a reconnaissance survey of the materials has been possible,² but this is sufficient to indicate the general nature and quality of the materials.

¹ It should be pointed out that the acquisition, drawn from the IPR research library, is made up entirely of materials published by sources other than the IPR. It does not include any of the more controversial mimeographed memoranda, minutes, or records of the IPR itself.

² As a practical exercise in bibliography, the reconnaissance was made by my seminar

OUTPORTS

SHIS COURAGE

**"Free Me or Kill Me":
Dramatic Moment**

Nanking, Dec. 19. You are my subordinate, only two ways. If you are a rebel, I will then strictly wipe out the rebels."—Kun

Chiang Kai-shek gave today of his captivity. An towards Gen. Chang was, Director of the Fukien used by Chang and arrived

Kai-shek back to the capital this period, I will then strictly wipe out the rebels."—Kun

Details of Revolt

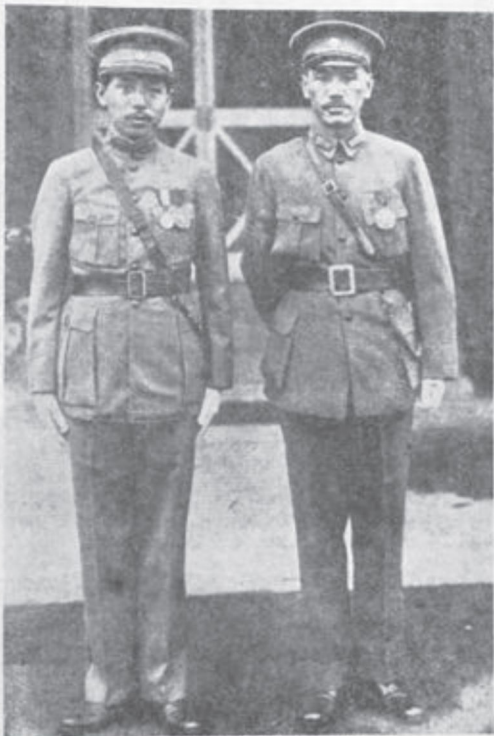
Nanking, Dec. 19. Details of events in Sianfu on December 12, when the revolted were brought back to today by a number of new from the rebel city. It was Mrs. Shao Li-lie, the wife of Governor of Sianfu, was by order of one of the six generals who had a grudge her. Previously Mrs. Shao to escape by jumping from low and was injured.

Seizure of General Chiang it is added, was directed ally by Gen. Chang the rebel who took a large force of to Huachingchih. The nearby where General Chiang was

of overwhelming odds them. General Chiang's body-offered a heroic resistance attacked, and managed to the Generalissimo to the top hill, where they held off the for a considerable time. Chang Hsueh-liang was thus in securing the person of Generalissimo, the detention of her Government leaders was directed by General Yang Hsi-fication Commissioner for in Sianfu.

Chang's House Looted

of the strangest occurrences of the was the action of General troops in looting the residence of Hsueh-liang during his an incident highly suggestive of the disordered conditions prevailed in the city. Dis-



FIGURES IN CHINA'S GREAT DRAMA

General Chang Hsueh-liang and General Chiang Kai-shek, the principal figures in the great drama which is revolving about Gen. Chiang's captivity at Sian.

GOVERNMENT FORCES BESIEGE REBELS

Aerial Bombardment of Sian Resumed: City Invested on All Sides by Punitive Loyal Forces

Nanking, Dec. 20.

AIR bombings against the rebel city were resumed to-day. Already the rebel bases at Weinan, Huayin, and Sanyuan have suffered heavily and the movement of their troops has been rendered impossible.

Aeroplanes have been flying to Sian every day, dropping not only bombs but also large quantities of newspapers, pamphlets, and booklets, primarily for the information of the rebels, in the hope that they may repent and turn against Chang Hsueh-liang. The rebels are said to have fallen into a state of utter nervousness when thousands of telegrams sup-

PRECAUTIONS TAKEN BY AUTHORITIES

Many Important Cities Now Under Martial Law

Shanghai, Dec. 18.

By order of the National Government, martial law has been declared in all important cities in China, to prevent reactionary elements creating disturbances or spreading rumors, and so that the efforts of the authorities to restore calmness among the populace might not be hampered. Martial law was first proclaimed in Nanking on Sunday night, when the information of the Sian revolt caused excitement in the capital. Similar precautionary measures were taken subsequently in Hankow, Changsha, Foochow, Tientsin, Nan-chong, Chengchow, Aoyu, and important cities in Kwangtung and Kwangsi Provinces.

Gen. Yang Hu, Garrison Commander of Shanghai and Woeung, has enforced martial law in areas under the jurisdiction of the Shanghai City Government. Suspicious-looking persons have been subjected to careful search at important street crossings, while police patrols in Chapei and Nantao have been increased.

Chkiang Precautions

Precautionary measures also have been adopted in Chkiang Province. Dr. Chu Chia-hwa, the newly-appointed chairman of the Chkiang Provincial Government, passed through Shanghai yesterday on his way to Hangchow to assume his new post. In view of the situation, Dr. Chu is taking up his duties earlier than he originally intended.

More emergency meetings were held by public bodies in Shanghai yesterday, when co-operation with the local authorities in every direction was pledged. Over 100 members of the Northeastern Provinces Residents Association decided to distribute leaflets by an aeroplane over Sian, urging Gen. Chang Hsueh-liang to repent and free Gen. Chiang Kai-shek without further delay.

All telegraphic communication between Shanghai and Sian remained suspended. Mail matter to Sian was still being accepted by the Post Office, but parcels to that city and places west of Sian could not be delivered. The Lanzhou-Paochow line of the Eurasia Aviation Corporation will not be operated and no plane will land at Sian for the time being.

Two newspaper vendors were arrested by the Chapei Police, in Tsao-kooc district, for shouting startling news which was not printed in the papers they were selling.

SIAN REVOLT WAS EXPECTED

(Continued from page 478.)

generals who are made of coarser stuff than himself.

The strength of the North-eastern,

*From North-China Herald,
Shanghai, Dec. 23, 1936.*

BOOKS AND REFERENCE WORKS

The smallest portion of the IPR acquisition constitutes published books. By and large, these are specialized studies in the field of Far Eastern affairs, now out of print. They include monographs published by Columbia University, Princeton University, and the Harvard-Yenching Institute presses. Of much less specialized value are certain reference volumes, also out of print and bringing high prices on the used book market. Such volumes include *The China Year Book*, edited by H. G. W. Woodhead, Shanghai and London, annual since 1912, and *The Chinese Year Book*, edited and published by the Council of International Affairs, Chungking, annual since 1935-1936. Representative volumes covering the 1930-1940 period are now available in the Library. Such reference works contain complete descriptions of government, laws, party organization, and also a Chinese Who's Who as appendix. These are matched by similar volumes of *The Japan Year Book*, published by the Foreign Affairs Association of Japan, 1933 to the present.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

Both for their content and because they served as models for the Chinese and Japanese presses, English-language newspapers published in China and in Japan have always been of great interest. For example, the *North China Herald*, Shanghai, founded in 1850, was for many years the leading British newspaper published in China. The IPR library contains an almost complete run, from January, 1931 to December, 1941. Here are to be found descriptions of the whole sweep of Nationalist China under the Provisional Constitution, reaction to the Japanese invasion of Manchuria, the anti-Chinese Communist military campaigns of Chiang K'ai-shek in the mid-1930's, the dramatic kidnapping of Generalissimo Chiang at Sian, 1936, the formation of a Chinese United Front, the second Japanese onslaught upon China in 1937, and finally, the merging of the Sino-Japanese into the second World War.

The British-edited *Japan Weekly Chronicle* (or *Japan Chronicle*), Kobe, issues from January, 1933 to late 1941, presents another side

in Political Problems of the Far East. I am grateful to members of the seminar, who cheerfully braved the dust collected on the cartons and boxes: Elaine G. Strauss, John A. Anderegg, Norbert L. Foglietta, Joseph B. Hampton, Seldon M. Kruger, Philip H. Burch, Jr., and Lloyd S. Glicken. My wife assisted in the cataloguing.

of these same historic events. The newspaper also reflects the steady rise of militarism in Japan. For the political scientist, there are exceptionally detailed accounts of Cabinet proceedings, Diet debates, and various party platforms. The famous "Incidents" of 1932 and 1936, when young officers attempted coups against constituted Japanese Government, are covered step by step. For the student of international relations, there is ample material on the process of "dual diplomacy," whereby the military gradually won the upper hand and took Japan into the Manchurian invasion, 1931, and into the Pacific War, 1937.

To round out newspaper coverage of the 1930's, the Library now has an almost complete run of *Transpacific*, Tokyo, September, 1929 to June, 1940. Subtitled "A Weekly Review of Far Eastern Political, Social, and Economic Developments," this journal was published by the daily *Japan Advertiser*, and is exceptionally strong in the economic field. This is matched, on the China side, by *The China Weekly Review* (formerly *Millard's Review*), Shanghai, with representative issues running from 1929 to 1948. Complete coverage is available for the critical 1946-1948 period, when General George Catlett Marshall attempted mediation between the Nationalists and Communists.

One of the most valuable acquisitions, among the periodicals, is the practically complete set of *The Chinese Social and Political Science Review*, Peiping, quarterly. This excellent journal was published from January, 1929 through December, 1939, and then went out of print. It closely resembles the American *Annals* of the American Academy of Social and Political Science and contains extremely valuable articles of a highly scholarly nature on Chinese society, government, and politics, by both Chinese and foreign specialists. Almost every issue carries translations of key government documents, for example, the Organic Law of the National Government of the Republic of China (1929) and the Provisional Constitution [*Yüeh-fa*] for the period of tutelage (1931). The now-rare *Review* also is famous for having carried articles which later became standard references in the literature of Far Eastern Studies. Two will serve as examples: George E. Taylor (now affiliated with the Far Eastern and Russian Institute, University of Washington), "The T'ai'ping Rebellion: Its Economic Background and Social Theory," Volume XVI, Number 4 (January, 1933); and Shu-chin Tsui, "The Influ-

ence of the Canton-Moscow Entente upon Sun Yat-sen's Revolutionary Tactics," Volume XX, Number 1 (April, 1936). Of a more specialized, but equally scholarly nature, are the *Nankai Social & Economic Quarterly*, Tientsin (Nankai Institute of Economics, Nankai University), and *The Chinese Economic Journal and Bulletin*, Shanghai (Bureau of Foreign Trade). Issues of both these quarterly journals are available for the years 1936 and 1937. *China at War*, Chungking, provides an official viewpoint but also a fascinating picture of cultural, political, educational, economic, and social problems created by Japan's war on China during the years 1939 and 1940.

Among English-language periodicals published in Japan, one of the most widely read—even in post-war and post-treaty Japan—is *Contemporary Japan*, Tokyo, quarterly. Published by the Foreign Affairs Association of Japan, this journal closely resembles in style and quality of articles our own *Foreign Affairs*. Back issues covering the momentous 1930's show clearly that the magazine was perhaps more officially inspired by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (*Gaimusho*), than is its American counterpart, by the Department of State. Now of great historic interest is *Contemporary Manchuria*, Dairen, published quarterly during the 1931-1945 period by the Information and Publications Department of the gigantic South Manchurian Railway Company. In issues of this journal is to be found an amazingly frank appraisal of Japan's Manchurian link in the "Outer Empire." Published in Japanese, *Toyo Keizai* [Oriental Economist], Tokyo, for the 1930's and the war years offers complete statistical and economic analysis of Japan's mobilization. The Japanese edition is much more complete than the English-language digest, *The Oriental Economist*, "A Monthly Journal of Practical Finance and Economics for Japan and East Asia," Tokyo.

GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS

The student of public opinion, psychological warfare, and wartime information, with the Far East as a laboratory, will find revealing samples of these activities in mimeographed reports obtained from the IPR research library. First should be mentioned the famous but now rare daily and weekly summary reports published by FBIS (Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service), which operated during the war under OSS (Office of Strategic Services). These are periodic translation-summaries, monitored verbatim from wartime broadcasts

emanating from Tokyo, Hsinking, Chungking, and capitals of Southeast Asia, as well as translation-digests of leading newspapers published in Japan, mainland China, and the puppet capitals of Southeast Asia. (During the war, newspapers were obtained through neutral sources.) Summaries and analyses of the Japanese press are now exceedingly valuable, since many of the original newspaper files themselves were burned in the bombing of Japanese cities. There are also Chinese *News Releases*, Chungking (mimeograph), periodically handed out during the war by the (Nationalist) Chinese Ministry of Information. If to these are added the *Chinese Press Review*, Shanghai (mimeograph), published by the American Consulate down to 1949, and the currently available surveys of the mainland and Formosan press, published by the American Consulate, Hongkong (mimeograph), the scholar has adequate newspaper samplings to cover the last eventful decade in wartime and post-war Chinese politics.

Observers of the post-war Japanese scene have regretted that there is as yet no official history of the Occupation of Japan, compiled and written outside the Headquarters of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers (SCAP, General of the Army Douglas MacArthur). The Japanese newspaper view of that occupation was, however, faithfully recorded in mimeographed summaries by ATIS (Allied Translator and Interrogator Service), Tokyo. Library acquisition of ATIS reports runs to a number of large cartons and constitutes one of the few practically complete sets available outside the Library of Congress and the Pentagon Library. Equally scarce is a complete, bound set of SCAP, *Summation of Non-Military Activities*, Tokyo, covering the official record of progress of the occupation in Japan, the Ryukyus, and South Korea. The economic side of the occupation of Japan is set forth in the amazingly detailed SCAP, *Japanese Economic Statistics*, Tokyo, published by the Economic and Scientific Section of the MacArthur Command.

Of great interest to specialists other than social scientists are the numerous printed publications of the Natural Resources Section, SCAP. These include surveys, published irregularly, of Japanese geography, natural resources, labor force, agriculture, fisheries, light and heavy industries. One of the most widely sought after publications in this series is the integrated study, *The Japanese Village in Transition*, Tokyo.

The IPR collection is now of necessity in temporary storage, although preliminary classification and sorting of the mass of material is going forward. This most recent acquisition is a fitting supplement to the rich Griffis collection of documents, letters, and manuscripts, which throws light on Meiji Japan, nineteenth century China, and Korea, and which has been described in earlier issues of *The Journal*. Together with the steadily growing collection of secondary materials, books, and reference volumes on contemporary China and Japan—all soon to be housed suitably in the new Library building—these materials will provide inspiration for research on the modern Far East at Rutgers, which has traditionally enjoyed close ties with Japan and the Orient.