



Modern China, 1840–1972

**AN INTRODUCTION TO
SOURCES AND AIDS**

Andrew J. Nathan

**UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
CENTER FOR CHINESE STUDIES**

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An Introduction to Sources and Research Aids

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East Asian Institute
Columbia University

Ann Arbor

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To

John K. Fairbank

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This project began as a handout for a research seminar which I taught with Richard H. Solomon at the University of Michigan in the winter term, 1971. Charles W. Hayford, in reading over the first draft, suggested the possibility of publication. Professors Solomon and Albert Feuerwerker supported the idea, and, together with Wan Wei-ying, formed a committee to provide leads and guidance toward improving the manuscript. Important contributions were made by Douglas H. Coombs and Carney Fisher, who located and made initial annotations of many of the entries, and by Abraham T. C. Shen and Ronald Toby, who helped to check, verify, edit and revise. The index was prepared by Sybil Aldridge.

During the academic year 1971-1972, a draft was circulated on a limited basis in order to get comments and criticisms. Many colleagues responded with extraordinary generosity, making possible substantial improvements in the manuscript. Other scholars provided copies of articles or draft research aids of their own, or helped in other ways. It is a pleasure to express my gratitude to David Arkush, Masataka Banno, Nancy Bateman, David D. Buck, Chang P'eng-yuan, Lloyd E. Eastman, Elling O. Eide, Joseph W. Esherick, John K. Fairbank, Edward Friedman, Ho Lieh, Noriko Kamachi, Donald W. Klein, Philip A. Kuhn, Kuo Ting-ye, Leo Ou-fan Lee, Kenneth Lieberthal, Liu Feng-han, James T. C. Liu, John T. Ma, Fumiko Mori, Rhoads Murphey, Michel C. Oksenberg, Richard A. Orb, Dwight H. Perkins, Jane L. Price, Evelyn Sakakida Rawski, Thomas G. Rawski, Peter J. Seybolt, Frank J. Shulman, Richard Sorich, Ronald Suleski, Tsuen-hsuei Tsien, William W. Whitson, Edgar Wickberg, Eric Widmer, C. Martin Wilbur, Endymion P. Wilkinson, Ernst Wolff, and Eugene W. Wu.

It is only because of the work of those who opened the field of modern China studies, because of the training they gave, the libraries they collected and the reference works they compiled, that a younger scholar can presume to this sort of survey of basic materials. My debt to those whose work is cited throughout, especially in section 1, is great.

Both the Center for Chinese Studies at the University of Michigan and the East Asian Institute at Columbia University have supported this undertaking financially, for which I am grateful.

The dedication reflects a longer and personal perspective. This guide draws upon the education I have been receiving from John K. Fairbank since 1960. His practice of telling classes not only what is known about modern China, but what is not yet known and how it can be found out, has proven seductive to many students, as any bibliography on modern China reveals. The Fairbank imprint is on the present effort not only where his works are cited or information gained from him is conveyed, but in the premise that work remains to be done and in the spirit of inviting students to pitch in.

With a work of this sort, it is more than a formality to point out that errors and misjudgments are inevitably present, and that the failure to correct them cannot be laid to the people who have already corrected so many, but to the author alone.

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INTRODUCTION

Graduate students have traditionally learned a good part of what they know about sources and research aids on modern China through hearsay and serendipity, in unsystematic and unreliable bits and pieces. The field has now developed to the point where this need not and ought not to be so. It is now possible for beginning researchers to start with some shared basic knowledge of research aids and documentary resources. This research guide is meant to provide that knowledge.

The user of this guide is envisaged as an American graduate student in history or the social sciences who is already familiar with the major English-language secondary literature on modern China and is about to begin original research, either for a seminar paper or for a dissertation. I assume that the student feels most comfortable using English and Chinese, but is also willing to use other languages, especially Japanese, where useful. I also assume that although the student's present research project may be restricted to the Ch'ing, republican or post-1949 period, he regards the modern period as a whole as his field of competence and wishes to be able to use materials relevant to all three sub-periods.

As I see it, this student's dual problem is to choose a topic which can be researched successfully with available resources, and to locate and use the relevant sources and research aids. To help with this problem, the guide briefly describes the major documentary primary sources and research aids available in all languages for historical and social science research on modern China (1840-1972); describes the most important libraries and archives of materials on modern China; and refers the student whenever possible to sources of more detailed information. Certain fields, including economics, literature, ethnography, Hong Kong history and Overseas Chinese history, and the history of science and technology are to varying degrees slighted, while politics, social change, intellectual history and Sino-foreign relations are stressed. Dictionaries and Western scholarly journals are not systematically covered, and few bibliographies on specific subjects are included. (Students who want guidance in these areas should start with the items listed in section I. A.)

The guide is arranged by types of material. Within each section, the approach is selective rather than exhaustive. I have

included only the items that I think are most useful for research and have tried to say precisely what I think they are useful for. Each section is arranged in whatever way seems most natural (usually by period covered) rather than according to mechanical principles such as alphabetization. This is because the guide is meant in the first instance to be read (perhaps in conjunction with classroom lectures, demonstrations or exercises) rather than merely referred to. This perhaps presumptuous expectation is grounded in the concept of the guide as a brief and basic introduction to "what every researcher ought to know" before he starts research. Through the table of contents and the index the reader will be able to return to the guide for reference.

Special attention is directed to section 2, "Major Collections and How to Find What's in Them." Students cannot expect existing bibliographies or union catalogues to give them fully satisfactory access to the world holdings of research materials on modern China, so they must develop a sense of the terrain that will enable them to have lucky hunches. This means knowing the major collections and archives and their strengths and weaknesses.

It is important to avoid the illusory sense of mastery which may be conveyed by the guide's compactness. It is meant to provide only an initial sense of the scope of the materials and their possibilities, and must not be considered an adequate instrument of bibliographic control over any topic or type of material. The student who delves into a particular type of source material will soon need more detailed information. I have tried wherever possible to tell him where to get it, but bibliographic control of some types of materials is more highly advanced than that of others. In general, modern China studies is a field with myriad and widely scattered materials, most of them still largely untouched. Students can expect to make bibliographic discoveries in their own fields that go beyond not only what is covered in this guide but what is covered in the more detailed and more specialized bibliographies listed in section 1. My modest purpose here is to speed the journey to the frontier.

PART I. RESEARCH AIDS AND LIBRARIES.

1. Bibliographies.*

A surprisingly small number of key books open a surprisingly large number of doors to research on modern China. These are books which guide the scholar to published Chinese or Western-language primary or secondary resources on a wide range of subjects, or which send him to works that do this. Despite the value of archives, Japanese-language resources, and so forth, published Chinese and Western materials remain the starting place and an important component of most research on modern China.

A. Bibliographies of Reference Works.

Teng Ssu-yü and Knight Biggerstaff. An Annotated Bibliography of Selected Chinese Reference Works.** Third Ed., Cambridge, Mass., Harvard University Press, 1971. Although not restricted to the modern period, Teng and Biggerstaff is important for the modern-period researcher for its coverage of bibliographies, dictionaries, periodical indexes, yearbooks, biographical dictionaries and geographical reference works. Each entry is critically annotated.

Ho To-yüan 何多源. Chung-wen ts'an-k'ao shu chih-nan
中文參考書指南 (Guide to Chinese reference books). Revised Ed., Shanghai, Commercial Press, 1938. Ho spreads his net wide and is therefore very selective in any given field, but his annotations are extensive and valuable. If the research depends upon geographical names or biographical dictionaries in particular, one should look in Ho. An interesting sidelight: browsing through Ho reveals the great extent to which the 1930's was a flourishing period in the compilation of reference works in China.

*Some specialized bibliographies are discussed in the relevant sections below. For others, see especially Teng and Biggerstaff, Nunn, and Berton and Wu.

**Many of the reference works listed in Teng and Biggerstaff are available in reprint editions in Taiwan. See "A Checklist of Reference Works in Teng and Biggerstaff Now Available in Taiwan," Chinese Materials and Research Aids Service Center, Bibliographical Aid No. 1, Taipei, Taiwan, 1970. This is based on the second edition (1950) of Teng and Biggerstaff, which was substantially different from the third edition.

Tseng Ying-ching 曾影靖. Chung-kuo li-shih yen-chiu kung-chü shu hsiü-lu--kao-pen 中國歷史研究工具書彙錄: 稿本. ("Research Tools to Chinese History: An Annotated Bibliography"). Hongkong, Lung Men, 1968. Mimeographed. Tseng carefully and at some length describes 719 research tools in Chinese, Japanese and English for the study of all periods of Chinese history. Tseng is especially valuable for the modern Chinese researcher in his coverage of published catalogues of libraries, periodical indices and dictionaries.

Nunn, G. Raymond. Asia: A Selected and Annotated Guide to Reference Works. Cambridge, Mass., The M.I.T. Press, 1971. The section on China, pp. 106-143, gives a well-annotated list of encyclopedias, handbooks, yearbooks, dictionaries, atlases, chronologies, and bibliographies on China in all languages. The stress is mainly but not exclusively on the modern period. Nunn is especially good in his coverage of specialized bibliographies.

B. Bibliographies of Source Materials and Secondary Works.

Wilkinson, Endymion P. The History of Imperial China: A Research Guide. Cambridge, Mass., Harvard University Press, scheduled for publication in 1972. Covers sources (archeological sources, standard histories, biographical compendia, works on geography, administrative and legal codes, encyclopedias, etc.) and research aids (bibliographies, dictionaries, catalogues, indexes, concordances, date conversion tables, etc.) in Chinese, Japanese and Western languages for the social, economic and political history of China up to 1911. Selective and annotated. The single most useful guide to the traditional sources, and an indispensable tool for the modernist whose research draws him back to discover roots and precedents.

Fairbank, John K. Ch'ing Documents: An Introductory Sylabus. Third Ed., Revised and Enlarged. Cambridge, Mass., Harvard University Press, 1965. 2 vol. The essential guide to the use of Ch'ing documents. It gives guidance to translating them, and, in volume 1, a bibliographic essay on research aids and published collections of Ch'ing documents. Such published collections, as Fairbank notes, are the major source for research on the Ch'ing.

Chesneaux, Jean and John Lust. Introduction aux études d'histoire contemporaine de Chine, 1898-1949. Paris, Mouton, 1964. This bibliographical essay covers secondary works as well as pub-

lished primary material and archives. It is selective and opinionated, a source both of strengths (discussions of the state of the field with respect to certain questions and of sources for further research) and of weaknesses (spotty coverage of reference works and source materials). The section on literature is notably strong.

Fairbank, John K. and Kwang-ching Liu. Modern China: A Bibliographical Guide to Chinese Works, 1898-1937. Cambridge, Mass., Harvard University Press, 1950; second printing, 1961. Compiled by going through books at the Harvard-Yenching Library, the work is not comprehensive but a valuable point of entry into major topics of the late Ch'ing and early Republic. It contains useful critical annotations of books, interlarded with suggestions about research opportunities. New research has outdated these suggestions in surprisingly few areas (the book was compiled in 1948). A good use of the book is to browse in it for topics. It remains the best portrayal of the strengths and weaknesses of published Chinese resources for the period covered.

Feuerwerker, Albert and S. Cheng. Chinese Communist Studies of Modern Chinese History. Cambridge, Mass., Harvard University Press, 1961. Lists 500 books or collections of sources on Chinese history since the Ming arranged by topic, with extensive critical annotations. Among the works listed are important collections of materials published by the Chinese Communists on such topics as the May Fourth movement, the Taipings, the 1911 revolution (see section 10 below). Since Chinese Communist historiography and publications projects on the modern period have been of high quality, one should check here for works on his topic.

Berton, Peter and Eugene Wu, edited by Howard Koch, Jr. Contemporary China: A Research Guide. Stanford, Calif., Hoover Institution, 1967. The single indispensable guide for research on post-1949 China and post-1945 Taiwan. Covers reference works and primary materials in all languages, providing extensive descriptive and critical annotations. Our own treatment of post-1949 sources merely touches the high points of what Berton and Wu covers in detail.

Skinner, G. William, ed. Modern Chinese Society: An Analytical Bibliography. Stanford, Calif., Stanford University Press, forthcoming. 3 vols. Not seen for annotation.

C. Bibliographies of Western Language Books and Articles.

Cordier, Henri. Bibliotheca Sinica: Dictionnaire bibliographique des ouvrages relatifs à l'Empire chinois. 2nd ed., rev., Paris, Librairie Orientale & Americaine, 1904-1908; supplement, 1922-1924. Reprint eds., Peiping, 1938; Taiwan, 1966; New York, Burt Franklin, 1968. Lists 70,000 books and articles in European languages from the 1500's to the 1920's, classified by subject. In order to locate in Cordier bibliographical information on an author or title whose name you already have, use the Author Index to the Bibliotheca Sinica of Henri Cordier, East Asiatic Library, Columbia University, comp. and publ., New York, 1953, mimeo (included in the Franklin reprint).

Yuan Tung-li. China in Western Literature: A Continuation of Cordier's Bibliotheca Sinica. New Haven, Far Eastern Publications, Yale University, 1958. Taking up where Cordier leaves off, Yuan lists about 18,000 books and pamphlets, but no periodical articles, in English, French, German and Portuguese, from the period 1921-1957. These are arranged by subject headings similar to those of Cordier.

Lust, John. Index Sinicus: A Catalogue of Articles Relating to China in Periodicals and Other Collective Publications, 1920-1955. Cambridge, Eng., Heffer, 1964. Supplements Yuan by listing, again by similar subject headings, 20,000 articles in European languages from 700 periodicals and 150 symposia.

Bibliography of Asian Studies. Published annually by The Journal of Asian Studies, 1956-1969; now a separate publication of the Association for Asian Studies. Published 1936-1955 under other titles. Each issue covers Western-language publications on Asia, including periodical articles, published during the year in question, and arranged by subject. Improved coverage of articles published in periodicals not focusing on Asia has made the Bibliography increasingly comprehensive and useful since the early 1960's.

Cumulative Bibliography of Asian Studies, 1941-1955. Association for Asian Studies, comp. Boston, G. K. Hall and Co., 1969. 8 vols. This brings together 25 years' worth of entries from the Bibliography of Asian Studies, listed by author (first four volumes) and by subject (second four volumes). Entries are for books and articles (from over 2,000 periodicals) in English, French, German, Russian, Dutch and Chinese, and include U.S. government publications on Asia. The subject index is weakened by insufficient subclassification (180 pp. of entries on "China--General"), and erratic

classification of entries under questionable headings, but this is still easier to search through than the original 25 issues of the Bibliography.

The combination of Cordier, Yuan, Lust and the Bibliography of Asian Studies (no single one of them is exhaustive) gives the researcher rapid and convenient access to virtually all the significant European-language literature on modern China (except for Russian literature, for which see section 16). It is worth stating, however, that on most topics the European-language literature will not get the student very far. One looks at it because it is important to know what has been published on a subject, and in some areas (for example, social conditions, the economy, industry and commerce) the European literature may be of considerable value, although still of less value than Chinese and Japanese resources. For Chinese and Japanese periodical indexes and bibliographies, see the appropriate sections below.

There are two selective bibliographies of English-language books and articles on contemporary China that can be useful in the early stages of research precisely because of their selectivity.

Oksenberg, Michel C., with Nancy Bateman and James B. Anderson. A Bibliography of Secondary English Language Literature on Contemporary Chinese Politics. New York, East Asian Institute, Columbia University, n.d. 1350 selected books and articles on Chinese domestic politics published to about 1968 are listed by subject but without annotation.

Communist China: A Bibliographic Survey, 1971 Edition. Washington, D.C., Department of the Army, comp. and publ., 1971. (available through Government Printing Office). 800 books and articles on Chinese politics and foreign policy, economy and society, published from 1966 to 1970, are arranged by subject with annotations indicating the work's topic and approach. The Army's Communist China: A Strategic Survey (1966) does the same for publications of the 1962-1965 period; while Communist China: Ruthless Enemy or Paper Tiger (1962) covers material published up to 1961, with heaviest stress on the 1950's.

Finally, do not overlook the bibliographical sections of scholarly monographs which often contain the most valuable kind of guidance to resources--guidance which is based on thorough familiarity with the available resources and informed selection among

them. To give a few examples among many, the bibliographies of John King Fairbank's Trade and Diplomacy on the China Coast (paperback ed., Stanford, Calif., Stanford University Press, 1969); Teng Ssu-yü's The Nien Army and Their Guerilla Warfare, 1851-1868 (Paris, Mouton, 1961); Ramon Myers' The Chinese Peasant Economy (Cambridge, Mass., Harvard University Press, 1970); and Ch'ien Tuan-sheng's The Government and Politics of China, 1912-1949 (paperback ed., Stanford, Calif., Stanford University Press, 1970) map out areas in which considerable work remains to be done.

2. Major Collections and How to Find What's in Them.

Materials on modern China are widely scattered, and there is no sure-fire way of knowing what is where, or who may hold a rare copy of an important book for your topic. Each student has to build up his own familiarity with the holdings of various libraries. The following comments are provided to lay a groundwork for pleasant hours of snooping in the stacks and catalogues of the world's libraries. After a few years' research, each student can expect to become the world's leading expert on the strengths and weaknesses of the world's collections on his topic.* Diplomatic archives and archives on U.S.-East Asian relations are discussed separately in sections 13 and 14 below.

THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA. There are over 75 American and Canadian East Asian collections of research value, and the student who wants to know more about more of them should begin with John T. Ma, "East Asian Resources in American Libraries," in Winston L. Y. Yang and Teresa S. Yang, eds., Asian Resources in American Libraries: Essays and Bibliographies (New York, Foreign Area Materials Center, University of the State of New York, Occasional Publication No. 9, 1968), pp. 11-23. The following are the major collections on modern China, with comments based largely on Ma's article.

The Library of Congress. The oldest and largest East Asian collection in the United States, with strong Chinese and Japanese sections. Its specialties include reference books and current mainland China publications. It has the greatest collection of Chinese local gazeteers outside China and the largest Japanese collection outside

*For further information on directories and catalogues of libraries throughout the world see Berton and Wu, Appendix A; and Tseng Ying-ching.

Japan. Its holdings of South Manchurian Railway (see section 12) materials is very strong. The Library has issued numerous specialized bibliographies based on its holdings and numerous catalogues of sections of its holdings, which enable the student to learn something of the collection before visiting it. Many libraries subscribe to the Library of Congress' printed catalogue cards and to the Library's book-form catalogues (periodically updated). Although these are the nearest thing to a union catalogue of Chinese, Japanese, English (and other) works in U.S. libraries, their listings of East Asian works held by other libraries remain, for various reasons, very incomplete. The L. C. Photoduplication service is an important source of rare books, newspapers and periodicals. For a listing of the 4,195 reels of Chinese-language material available from L. C., see James Chu-yul Soong, Chinese Materials on Microfilm Available from the Library of Congress (Washington, D. C., Center for Chinese Research Materials, 1971). One of the most important elements of the L. C. collection is its uniquely extensive collection of rare CPR specialized periodicals and local newspapers, many of them presumably released to the Library by U.S. intelligence agencies when their shelves got overcrowded. For two huge, non-overlapping lists, see Draft Listings of Chinese Newspaper Holdings (Library of Congress, looseleaf multilith, 1964-1965) and Chinese Communist Periodicals and Newspapers (n. p., n. d.; available in xerox form from Hoover Institution). For other lists, see Berton and Wu, Ch. III.

Harvard-Yenching Library, Harvard University. The largest American university library on East Asia, with extensive Chinese and Japanese holdings. Although stronger on the humanities and pre-modern history than on modern history and social sciences, it remains a major research collection for the modern period. Fairbank and Liu and Feuerwerker and Cheng, among other bibliographies, were compiled here. An outdated but still valuable catalogue of the Chinese collection is A. K'ai-ming Ch'iu, comp., A Classified Catalogue of Chinese Books in the Chinese-Japanese Library of the Harvard-Yenching Institute at Harvard University (Cambridge, Mass., Harvard-Yenching Institute, 1938-1940), 3 vols.

The Hoover Institution, Stanford University. This is considered the non-Chinese world's best collection on 20th century China, thanks especially to the buying activities of the late Mary Wright in China in the late 1940's. It is strong on all aspects of Chinese Communist Party history, on 20th century books and periodicals, and on Japanese resources relevant to China. Hoover

also has important archives of private papers, including those of General Joseph Stilwell, Jay Houston, Ch'en Ch'eng, Nym Wales, General Claire Chennault, Dr. Arthur Young, General Huang Fu, and Stanley K. Hornbeck. A valuable feature of the Hoover Library is the subject cards in its catalogue. Since all books and periodicals in the catalogue of the East Asia collection are fully catalogued and are assigned appropriate subject headings whenever necessary, this catalogue constitutes an excellent bibliographical guide to Chinese and Japanese publications on topics in 19th and 20th century Chinese history. Numerous bibliographies have been compiled on the basis of the Hoover collection (see Berton and Wu, p. 493); the Catalog of the Chinese Collection and Catalog of the Japanese Collection (both including the subject cards) were published in 1969 by G. K. Hall, Boston (13 and 7 vols. respectively); supplements are to be published in 1972. The Hoover Institution Press publishes an important series of microfilms of CPR periodicals and newspapers; so far seven lists have been issued describing these films.

East Asian Library, Columbia University. Another outstanding research collection for both Chinese and Japanese materials on modern China, with a Chinese collection second in size only to Harvard-Yenching among university libraries. It has rare government gazettes and yearbooks from the first decades of this century, many learned journals and reference works, and extensive collections of local gazeteers, chia-p'u (family histories) and nien-p'u (chronological biographies). A number of specialized bibliographies and catalogues based on the collection have been issued. Columbia's Special Collections Library has a unique collection of Indusco materials and the archives of the Institute of Pacific Relations. The Columbia Oral History Project (with offices in Butler Library) is building a collection of book-length manuscripts based on extensive interviews with important Chinese political figures of the republic. A separate Contemporary China Documentation Center in the Lehman (International Affairs) Library is a mecca for researchers on post-1949 China because of its outstanding collection which includes many ephemeral or obscure items that other libraries fail to collect.

East Asiatic Library, University of California at Berkeley. The third largest university East Asian collection in the nation, with important resources on the modern period. A separate library at the Center for Chinese Studies specializes in post-1949 Chinese materials. The East Asiatic Library's Author-title Catalog and Subject Catalog were published by G. K. Hall, Boston, 1968, 18 vols.

Asia Library, University of Michigan. The major Midwestern collection on modern China, especially strong on post-1949 China and Japanese works on China. Holds virtually all the major microfilm and reprint collections mentioned in this guide, as well as many rare books and periodicals.

Far Eastern Library, University of Chicago. Regarded as the leading Oriental collection in the Midwest, but strongest on pre-modern materials.

The New York Public Library. A great collection of European-language materials, and also has a considerable collection in Chinese and Japanese. See its Dictionary Catalogue of the Oriental Collection, Boston, G. K. Hall, 1960, 16 vols.

Students should also be aware of the following research-worthy modern China collections which may be near them or which may hold some particular item unavailable elsewhere: the East Asia Collection of the Yale University Library; the Oriental collection of Toronto University (has the J. O. P. Bland papers); the University of Wisconsin Library (the Wisconsin Historical Society has the Paul S. Reinsch papers); the Wason Collection of Cornell University Library (one of the best Western-language collections on China in the world); the U.S. Military Academy Library at West Point (has the William Whitson collection in modern Chinese military history); the Gest Library at Princeton (specializes in rare books and early editions); and the libraries of the University of Arizona, the University of British Columbia, Brown, U.C.L.A., Claremont, the University of Hawaii, the University of Illinois, Indiana University, the University of Kansas, the University of Minnesota, Ohio State University, the University of Pittsburgh, and the University of Washington.*

JAPAN. Japanese collections on modern China are second only to those in the U.S. in importance,** and they contain many items not duplicated in American collections. Partial access to

*The libraries listed after the semi-colon are those not already mentioned which had Chinese collections of over 35,000 volumes as of June 30, 1970, according to T. H. Tsien, "East Asian Library Resources in America: A New Survey," Association for Asian Studies Newsletter XVI (February, 1971), Table 1, pp. 3-4.

**Chinese mainland collections would of course rank first if they were accessible to foreign researchers.

Japanese libraries' holdings of Chinese books is provided by

Gendai Chūgoku kankei Chūgokugo bunken sōgō mokuroku
 現代中国關係中国語文献綜合目錄 ("Union Catalogue of
 Chinese Literature on Modern China"). Ajia keizai kenkyūjo ｱｼｼ
 経済研究所, comp. and publ., Tokyo, 1967-1968, 8 vols.;
 supplement, 1969-1970, 2 vols. The first 8 volumes list 36,000
 Chinese books published between 1912 and 1965 and held in 22 Japa-
 nese libraries, arranged under three broad subject headings (social
 sciences, natural sciences, humanistic sciences). The supplement
 covers three additional libraries. There are author and initial-
 character-of-title indices.

Access to Japanese holdings of Chinese periodicals is pro-
 vided by

Chūgokubun shimbun zasshi sōgō mokuroku--Nihon shuyō
 kenkyū kikan toshokan shozō 中国文新聞雜誌綜合目錄
 日本主要研究機関図書館所蔵 (Union catalogue
 of Chinese newspapers and magazines held in major Japanese li-
 braries and research institutes). Ichiko Chūzō 市古宙三, chief
 comp. Tokyo, Tōyō Bunko, 1959. This lists, by the Japanese
 syllabary, the Chinese periodical holdings of 23 important Japanese
 libraries, with indices by stroke-count and Chinese-reading roman-
 ization. Given the unique Japanese holdings of Chinese modern
 newspapers and magazines, this is an important research tool.

Both items above require the researcher to know the name
 or author of the item he is looking for, and so cannot take the place
 of browsing in the actual libraries or working with subject biblio-
 graphsies.

For the two other important components of Japanese re-
 sources on modern China, Japanese books and serials and Japanese
 archives, the student is on his own. Many important libraries pub-
 lish their own catalogs (zōsho mokuroku 蔵書目錄 or bunrui
mokuroku 分類目錄), but these are of little help unless the
 student knows what item he wants. There are some bibliographies
 of Japanese materials on specialized topics (see section 12). But
 as matters stand now, any American student of modern China who
 spends some time in Japanese libraries is liable to make discoveries
 of resources that will be unknown to his American, if not his Japa-
 nese, colleagues. Following are the most important Japanese li-
 braries on modern China.

Tōyō bunko 東洋文庫 (The Oriental Library). This is the leading Japanese collection on modern Asian history. Its main library has a large collection in Chinese, Japanese, Tibetan, Manchu, and Western languages, including very rare Chinese books and periodicals from the early part of this century and the Morrison collection of European language materials from the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The collection includes nearly complete runs of the valuable Shun-t'ien shih-pao 順天時報 (1901-1930) and The North China Standard (1919-1930). The Tōyō bunko also contains within it the Kindai Chūgoku kenkyū sentā 近代中国研究センター (Modern China research center), with a small but extremely valuable collection on modern China that includes Hatano Ken'ichi's Gendai Shina no kiroku (see section 7), the Yokota Minoru collection of Chinese newspaper clippings from the 1920's and 1930's (see section 7), and various important Japanese materials. The Center, under the direction of Ichiko Chūzō 市古宙三 publishes the Kindai Chūgoku kenkyū sentā ihō 近代中国研究センター彙報 (Journal of the modern China research center), Vol. 1--; 1963--; irregular. This journal publishes not only short scholarly articles and information on international China studies, but also valuable bibliographical articles. Those published so far include a chronological list of the writings of Ch'en Tu-hsiu; a list of Chinese newspaper and magazine articles on the Taiping rebellion; a series of annotated lists of travel books by contemporary Japanese visiting China; a series of Japanese periodical articles on the Cultural Revolution; and other items which are separately noted in the appropriate places in this guide.

Tōyō bunka kenkyūjo 東洋文化研究所 (The Institute for Oriental Culture), Tokyo University. Has a large and important collection of books and periodicals on modern China, especially strong on modern social, economic, administrative and legal history.

Jimbun kagaku kenkyūjo 人文科学研究所 (Research Institute for Humanistic Studies), Kyoto University; and Kyoto University's Tōyōshi kenkyūshitsu 東洋史研究室 (Institute of Oriental Research). These have a number of rare periodicals and newspapers and other items on modern China.

Kokuritsu kokkai toshokan 国立国会図書館 (National Diet Library). The collection is mainly of Japanese materials and archives, and since agencies like the South Manchurian Railway and the Gaimushō 外務省 (Ministry of Foreign Affairs) did much research on China it is an important collection for modern China research. The Diet Library also has a good collection of government

gazettes of various Chinese government organs. Its Kensei shiryō-shitsu 憲政資料室 (Constitutional government materials room) has the personal papers of a number of important officials who were involved with China, such as Nishihara. The Diet Library also has the Shidehara papers.

TAIWAN. Taiwan has some major archival collections on modern Chinese, especially Kuomintang and CCP, history. Access to these materials has not been governed by an open-and-shut 35- or 50-year rule, nor have full catalogues been made available to foreign researchers, but the archive authorities have generally been courteous and helpful in permitting scholarly access to important segments of their holdings that they believed relevant to the researcher's work. Recent policy has been to enhance the trend towards more open access.

Chung-kuo Kuo-min-tang chung-yang wei-yüan-hui tang-shih shih-liao pien-tsuan wei-yüan-hui 中國國民黨中央委員會黨史史料編纂委員會 (Party archives commission of the KMT under the KMT Central Committee; known as the Tang-shih hui for short). The Tang-shih hui has a unique archive on KMT history, including books, periodicals, unpublished reports, letters, photographs. The extensive archive is mainly housed in Ts'ao-t'un, a small town near Taichung, although recently some materials have been moved to a facility near Taipei to ease access to them. Symbolic of and instrumental to the increasing availability of these materials to scholars is Chung-kuo hsien-tai shih tzu-liao tiao-ch'a mu-lu 中國現代史資料調查目錄 (Checklist of source materials on contemporary Chinese history), Nankang, Chung-yang yen-chiu yüan chin-tai shih yen-chiu so 中央研究院近代史研究所 comp. and publ., 1968-1969, 11 vols., mimeographed. This is an incomplete catalogue of the holdings of the Tang-shih-hui and of the foreign affairs archives of the Institute of Modern History in Nankang (see section 13). It lists newspapers, magazines, gazettes, biographical materials, party documents, and so forth, and despite its incompleteness it represents an important tool of access to an important body of material. Copies of this catalogue are held in the U. S. by Berkeley, Columbia, Cornell, George Washington, Harvard, Michigan, Princeton, Stanford, University of Washington and Yale, and it is available on microfilm from the Center for Chinese Research Materials. For further description of the archive and the catalogue, see Herman Mast, III, "Changing Times at the Historical Archives Commission of the Kuomintang," Journal of Asian Studies XXX:2 (Feb., 1971), pp. 413-418. An institution related to the Tang-shih hui, the Kuo-shih-kuan 國史館 (Academia

Historica), holds some archives of the National Government (1927-1937).

Chung-yang yen-chiu yüan chin-tai shih yen-chiu so 中央研究院近代史研究所 (The Institute of Modern History of the Academia Sinica). This research institute, located near Taipei, has a decent small library on modern China, as well as the late Ch'ing-early Republican foreign ministry archives (see section 13). The Institute also holds, but has not yet catalogued, the archives of the Ministry of Economy of the Nanking period, and can help scholars to gain access to the very incomplete archives of the Ministries of Communication, Education and Interior, the Overseas Chinese Affairs Commission and the Chinese Navy Headquarters. An Oral History Project at the Institute has compiled interviews and private papers of some 70 politicians and military men of the Republic (most of these are still closed at present). The greatest attraction of the Institute is the opportunity to receive guidance from the Chinese scholars working there.

Kuo-fang pu ch'ing-pao chü 國防部情報局 (Intelligence Bureau of the Ministry of National Defence). The Intelligence Bureau, in Shihlin near Taipei, has an important collection of material on the Chinese mainland since 1949, including a valuable collection of local newspapers. In December, 1970, the Bureau prepared a tantalizing exhibit of selections from its holdings for Americans attending the First Sino-American Conference on Mainland China, and published a catalogue of the exhibit (Exhibition of Materials Concerning the Chinese Communist Regime). The exhibit and catalogue symbolized intentions to allow American scholars access to the Bureau's collection. Access to the collection is arranged through the Institute of International Relations, P. O. Box 1189, Taipei, which is under the leadership of Prof. Wu Chen-tsai (Wu Chün-ts'ai 吳俊才). For further information, see Gordon A. Bennett, "Hongkong and Taiwan Sources for Research into the Cultural Revolution Period," China Quarterly 36 (Oct.-Dec. 1968), p. 136.

Ssu-fa pu tiao-ch'a chü 司法部調查局 (Bureau of Investigation of the Ministry of Justice). The Tiao-ch'a chü specializes in internal security matters, and thus has an important collection on CCP history, including many original documents. Like the Intelligence Bureau, it is best approached through the Institute of International Relations.

Other libraries on Taiwan, including the Academia Sinica's

Fu Ssu-nien Library, the National Palace Museum, the Taiwan National University Library, the Provincial Taipei Library, the Command and General Staff College Library and the Taiwan Provincial Historical Commission, have important collections for Ch'ing and republican history, Taiwanese history and Japanese colonial policy.

HONG KONG. Hongkong is most important as a center for research on contemporary China. Among its attractions are refugees,* and other researchers on the contemporary scene.

Union Research Institute (Yu-lien yen-chiu-so 友聯研究所). The Institute's unequalled collection of source materials on China since 1949 includes over 700 mainland magazines; over 400 newspapers; 3 million clippings classified by subject; 30,000 books; hundreds of Red Guard publications; tens of thousands of pages of handwritten transcripts of provincial radio broadcasts; and 7,000 pages of refugee interview transcripts. All these materials are available to researchers in Hongkong or by microfilm, and many American libraries have the URI's 2,379-reel standard microfilm set which includes the bulk of its holdings. Partial bibliographic control over the collection is provided by Catalogue of Mainland Chinese Magazines and Newspapers Held by the Union Research Institute (1962), and Index to the Classified Files on Communist China Held by the Union Research Institute (1962). The latter indexes by subject the clipping files but not the broadcasts and periodicals in the collection. URI also publishes reference works, collections of documents, monographic studies, and several periodicals.

Consulate-General of the United States. A major China-watching post, the Consulate-General issues the Survey of China Mainland Press and its sister publications (see section 7.D) and also maintains two biographical files on Chinese leaders, one arranged by name and the other by office (see section 6.B). These files are

*See Jerome Alan Cohen, "Interviewing Chinese Refugees: Indispensable Aid to Legal Research on China," in Jerome Alan Cohen, ed., Contemporary Chinese Law: Research Problems and Perspectives (Cambridge, Mass., Harvard University Press, 1970), pp. 84-117, for a clear description of why and how to interview not only for legal research but for all research on mainland affairs. Private scholars sometimes make their interview protocols available to researchers. Columbia's Contemporary China Documentation Center, for example, has copies of the interview protocols of several scholars. The Union Research Institute has Chinese protocols of refugee interviews.

sometimes available for consultation by researchers in Hongkong.*

For pre-1949 modern China, Hongkong has two noteworthy collections. The Fung Ping Shan Library of Hongkong University is a fairly strong general collection, especially for the study of modern south China. The Supreme Court Library of the Hongkong Government has Chinese and English newspapers and periodicals important for Hongkong and South China history.

EUROPE AND AUSTRALIA. Although there are Far Eastern collections in France, Germany and other European countries, only a few collections are of international importance for research on modern China.

The British Museum. The museum's collection has a number of noteworthy strong points, including the best collection of English-language treaty port newspapers in the world; an outstanding collection of Western-language works on China amassed because of the Museum's function as a library of deposit during a period when British interest in China was strong; excellent collections from Hongkong, Singapore and Malaya deposited in pursuance of copyright regulations; an excellent Chinese collection on the Ch'ing and especially the Taipings; and never-fully-listed holdings of papers of individuals related to China.

Library of the School of Oriental and African Studies. This is a large library of research value for the modern period (see its Library Catalogue, Boston, G. K. Hall, 1963, 28 vols.; First Supplement, 1968, 16 vols.). Among its unique holdings are the libraries of missionary Robert Morrison (early 1800's) and of Sir Reginald Johnston (early 20th century), and papers of such Maritime Customs officials as Sir Robert Hart, Sir Francis Aglen, and Sir Frederick Maze.

Mitchell Library, Sydney, Australia. The library has the extensive and valuable diary, papers and correspondence of George Ernest Morrison, Peking correspondent of The Times, 1897-1912, and Political Adviser to the Chinese government, 1912-1920.

*For more information, see Gordon A. Bennett, "Hong Kong and Taiwan Sources for Research into the Cultural Revolution Period," China Quarterly 36 (Oct.-Dec. 1968), pp. 134-135.

CHINA. We have listed China last because its libraries and archives are not yet accessible to most foreign researchers. To get a sense of what they contain, one can browse in the various catalogues of Chinese libraries. Some of these are listed in Tseng Ying-ching, Chung-kuo li-shih yen-chiu kung-chü shu hsü-lü--kao-pen (see section 1). For a sense of the Chinese holdings of modern periodicals, one can consult

Ch'üan-kuo Chung-wen ch'i-k'an lien-ho mu-lu, 1833-1949
全國中文期刊聯合目錄 1833-1949 (National union catalogue of Chinese periodicals, 1833-1949). Peking, Pei-ching t'u-shu-kuan 北京圖書館, 1961. Lists 19,150 periodicals in 50 mainland libraries, excluding CCP periodicals, periodicals of the liberated areas and Chinese periodicals published in the USSR--for these categories, another index is planned. Daily newspapers are not included.

Chung-wen ch'i-k'an mu-lu (1949-1956) 中文期刊目錄
 (1949-1956). (Catalogue of Chinese serials, 1949-1956). Shanghai, Shanghai-shih pao-k'an t'u-shu-kuan 上海市報刊圖書館, 1956. Lists the holdings of the major Chinese periodical library of items any of whose period of publication fell between the two dates given. Omits newspapers.

In addition to libraries, the student should be aware of the following research materials centers:

Center for Chinese Research Materials, 1527 New Hampshire Ave., N.W., Washington, D. C. 20036, P. K. Yü, Director. The center microfilms and xeroxes research materials for modern China and sells them to libraries and individuals. It publishes a Newsletter to which subscriptions are free, and various bibliographical aids.

The Center for Research Libraries, 5721 Grove Ave., Chicago 60637. This is a consortium of research libraries, holding important but lightly used archival materials, many on microfilm, for loan to member institutions. Materials should arrive within a week of call. Publishes a Newsletter and a Handbook which tells what is available. Buys all materials published by Center for Chinese Research Materials. Also has Current Background, SCMP, SCMM, JPRS publications; Ta-kung pao; Shih-pao; British F. O. archives on film; URI microfilm files; many treaty port newspapers.

See The Center for Research Libraries Catalogue (Chicago, CRL, 1968-1972), 8 vols.

Chinese Materials and Research Aids Service Center, Inc. P. O. Box 22048, Taipei, Taiwan, ROC. Robert L. Irick, Representative. The center secures for scholars books published in Taiwan. It has sparked the reprinting of many books in English and Chinese. It sends out booklists describing what is available and has started a series of research and bibliographical aids.

3. Guidance to Unpublished Work and Work in Progress.

If the chance to learn from work others have done or are doing is not motivation enough, the possibility that someone else is just now putting the final touches on a work that will render one's own research superfluous is an additional spur to the effort to keep up with what is going on below the published surface of the field. No perfect device has been invented to assure full communication among China scholars. The resources listed here have to be supplemented by consultations with other scholars who may have heard of unlisted work in your field. This is especially so because inclusion in most of the lists of work in progress, although not in those of work completed, depends on the researcher submitting his name and project to the compiler, which many people neglect to do.

Asian Studies Professional Review. Ann Arbor, Association for Asian Studies, semi-annual since Fall, 1971. Each issue contains an international listing of doctoral dissertations on Asia in progress or recently completed; the editor of this section is Frank J. Shulman of the Center for Japanese Studies, University of Michigan. Before the Professional Review began publication, Shulman's column was carried in the Association for Asian Studies Newsletter (quarterly) beginning in May, 1969. Students should check all issues of the list for work in progress, since it is not cumulative.

Modern China Studies International Bulletin. Published by The China Quarterly. No. 1 (August, 1970)--. Twice yearly. The February issue lists post-graduate research projects in England and America on modern China (includes all of twentieth century). This listing is less complete (especially since pre-20th century is excluded) but the researchers provide a paragraph's description of their projects.

Ch'ing-shih wen-t'i: A Bulletin issued irregularly by the Society of Ch'ing Studies. Washington University, St. Louis, 1965--.. This publication often contains descriptions of bibliographical material on the Ch'ing, and its annual directory lists scholars and their special fields of study.

Gordon, Leonard H. D. and Frank J. Shulman. Doctoral Dissertations on China: A Bibliography of Studies in Western Languages, 1945-1970. Seattle, University of Washington Press, 1972. Lists, by subject, 2217 dissertations on China completed between 1945 and 1970 at universities in 23 countries, and provides citations to Dissertation Abstracts and order numbers for University Microfilms. The subject, author and institutional indices are models of comprehensiveness and utility.

Stucki, Curtis W. American Doctoral Dissertations on Asia, 1933-June 1966. Including Appendix of Master's Theses at Cornell University 1933-June 1968. Ithaca, N. Y., Data Paper No. 71, Southeast Asia Program, Cornell University, October, 1968. Mimeo. Has section on China, with author, title, date, department and university. This is based on the annual American Doctoral Dissertations but is easier to use because pre-selected and arranged by country and topic. With the advent of Gordon and Shulman, Stucki need be consulted only for pre-1945 dissertations.

Shulman, Frank J. Japan and Korea: An Annotated Bibliography of Doctoral Dissertations in Western Languages, 1877-1969. Chicago, American Library Association, 1970. Lists dissertations by topic and in most cases provides a paragraph's description of the work done and citations to the author's related published work. There are large sections on Sino-Japanese relations and Korean history which list many dissertations dealing with China that are not included in Gordon and Shulman; also note sections covering dissertations on Manchurian developments in 1931-1945 and Taiwan affairs, 1895-1945.

For further guidance, consult Berton and Wu, Appendix B., which lists bibliographies of dissertations and theses, and M.A. theses on contemporary China.

4. Chronologies.

Because of the paucity of detailed historical monographs, one often has to rely on chronologies to provide background to one's own topic and to establish the pace of associated events. Fortunately, some excellent chronologies are available:

Kuo T'ing-i 郭廷以. Chin-tai Chung-kuo shih-shih jih-chih 近代中國史事日誌 (Daily record of historical events in modern China). Taipei, Commercial Press and others, 1963, 2 vols. This is by far the most detailed and best chronology, but covers only the period 1829-1911. Prof. Kuo has a lengthy ms. of the portion for 1912-1936 which it is hoped will be published soon. Kuo's chronology is based upon detailed culling of official documents and daily newspapers.

Kojima Shōtarō 小島昌太郎. Shina saikin daiji nempyō 支那最近大事年表 (A chronology of the major events of China's recent history). Tokyo, Yūhikaku 有斐閣, 1942. Covers 1840-1941; more detail in later years. The great virtue of this chronology is that the entries are carefully selected and each is described for a paragraph. Within each year, the entries are arranged under a series of headings, including domestic politics, foreign affairs, finance, loans, industry, trade, banking and currency, communications, society, culture, and miscellaneous. Thus this is very valuable for social and economic history, areas in which the lack of reference books is even worse than in political history.

Kao Yin-tsu 高蔭祖. Chung-hua min-kuo ta-shih chi. 中華民國大事記 (Chronology of major events in the history of modern China). Taipei, Shih-chieh she 世界社, 1957. Covers 1912-1956. More detailed for later than for earlier years. The entries are terse, and controversial events or those obnoxious to the KMT are left out or downplayed. Also, misprints and mistakes mar reliability. But this is a convenient, accessible reference book.

Tung-fang tsa-chih 東方雜誌 ("The Eastern Miscellany"). Shanghai, 1904-1948. Each issue has an extensive chronology section. The entries are detailed, often quoting the texts of telegrams or mandates. This adds up to a more detailed chronology than Kao, although the two do not entirely overlap.

Kuo-wen chou-pao 國聞週報 ("Kuowen Weekly, Illustrated"). Shanghai and Tientsin, 1924-1937. Each issue has a news-magazine style roundup of the events of the week, spending several pages each on internal affairs and affairs in foreign countries.

Hsin-hua yteh-pao 新華月報 (New China monthly). Peking, 1949---. (See section 9.A for fuller citation). Each issue contains a chronology of domestic and foreign events with special stress on important policy statements. The collected chronology sections, 1949-1966, have been reprinted by the Center for Chinese Research Materials.

Cheng, Peter. A Chronology of the People's Republic of China, from October 1, 1949. Totowa, N. J., Littlefield, Adams and Co., 1972. A quite detailed and accurate chronology, based largely on Chinese sources, coming up to December, 1969. Useful indices lead to entries on certain broad topics, e.g., "economy," "Albania."

"Quarterly Chronicle and Documentation," The China Quarterly, London. 1960---. Quarterly. This useful, brief summary of major events and speeches of the previous quarter appears at the end of each issue. It usually includes translations of important speeches, editorials and communiques culled from translation services and radio broadcasts.

"Chronology of Events in Communist China." Current Background. Hong Kong, American Consulate General. June 1950---. Since 1955, Current Background has included a chronology of events covering four months at a time; coverage begins with June, 1953. The chronology includes most NCNA releases on domestic and foreign affairs, cross-referenced with the relevant SCMP or SCMM issue. See Berton and Wu #386 for an index to the first ten years of Current Background chronologies.

Chang, Parris H. "Research Notes on the Changing Loci of Decision in the Chinese Communist Party." China Quarterly 44 (October-December, 1970), pp. 169-194. A valuable chronological appendix lists all known CCP meetings, 1949-1966, and their possible agendas, with reference to sources mentioning the meetings.

Johnston, Douglas M. and Hungdah Chiu. Agreements of the People's Republic of China, 1949-1967: A Calendar. Cambridge,

Mass., Harvard University Press, 1968. A comprehensive list of approximately 2,000 international agreements made by the PRC since 1949. It is arranged in chronological order, listing briefly the type and nature of the agreements and the source of information.

For further guidance on chronologies covering the years since 1949, see Berton and Wu, Chapter VIII.

5. Geography.

Such a basic question as the location of a town, village or railway line can be a stumbling block to the researcher because of the lack of good maps of China; the frequent modern changes of administrative names and boundaries; and the many homophonous or identical place names, together with their alternate and archaic forms. Here we can only skim the surface of the body of reference works which may be brought to bear on these problems. For further leads, consult Teng and Biggerstaff, Chapter IV; Fairbank and Liu, section 1.5; Ho To-yüan; and Berton and Wu, Chapter IX.

Some simple problems can be solved by consulting a standard dictionary, such as the Tz'u-hai 辭海. Failing that, four convenient references are:

Chung-kuo ku-chin ti-ming ta tz'u-tien 中國古今地名大辭典 (Dictionary of ancient and modern Chinese place names). Comp. Tsang Li-ho 臧勵餘, et. al. Shanghai, Commercial Press, 1931. Reprint, Taipei, Commercial, 1960. Lists about 40,000 place names, indicating the location and previous names of each place. Mountains and rivers included.

Chung-kuo ti-ming ta-tz'u-tien. 中國地名大辭典 (Dictionary of Chinese place names). Comp. Liu Chün-jen 劉鈞仁, Peiping, Kuo-li Pei-p'ing yen-chiu yüan 國立北平研究院, 1930. Reprint, Taipei, Wen-hai 文海, 1967. This has 20,000 entries, including towns and administrative divisions but not mountains and rivers. The location and administrative history of each place are given. Postal Atlas romanizations are given.

Playfair, G. M. H. The Cities and Towns of China, A Geographical Dictionary. 2nd Ed., Shanghai, Kelly and Walsh, Ltd., 1910. Reprint ed., Taipei, Literature House, Ltd., 1965. Lists 8,000 places, giving the name and location of each and sometimes

some earlier names and administrative history.

Mainland China: Official Standard Names Approved by Board on Geographic Names. Second Ed. Washington, D. C., Geographic Names Division, Army Map Service, 1968. 2 vols. 108,000 place names with standard and variant versions, latitude and longitude, and designation (e.g., village, reservoir, railroad station, canal, etc.).

Next, one turns to the best maps:

Herrmann, Albert. An Historical Atlas of China. New edition. Chicago, Aldine Publishing Co., 1966. The maps here are not very detailed, but they are considered the best maps of China before the 20th century.

China. Directorate General of Posts. China Postal Atlas Showing the Postal Establishments and Postal Routes in Each Province. (Chung-hua yu-cheng yü-t'u 中華郵政輿圖), Nanking, 1936. Also 1903, 1908, 1919 editions. Divided by province, gives every postal, telegraph and telephone office; routes of railway, air, sea and river service and highways. Gives distances in li between postal establishments. Not only useful for communication study, but the most detailed atlases of China.

Chung-hua min-kuo hsin ti-t'u 中華民國新地圖 . (New atlas of the Republic of China). Comp. Ting Wen-chiang 丁文江, Weng Wen-hao 翁文灝 and Tseng Shih-ying 曾世英. Shanghai, Shen Pao 申報, 1934. 53 maps divided by sections of the country. The most accurate atlas of its period. Includes not only political maps, like the Postal Atlas, but also physical maps. An important feature is the index of place names, which gives the longitude and latitude of some 34,000 towns, villages, rivers, mountains, etc., which appear in the atlas. This same index is rearranged in alphabetical order of Wade-Giles romanization in Gazetteer of Chinese Place Names Based on the Index to V. K. Ting Atlas (Washington, D. C., Army Map Service, 1944), which also has a long list of alternate romanizations and names for many of the places.

Chang Ch'i-yün 張其昀, chief editor. Chung-hua min-kuo ti-t'u chi 中華民國地圖集 ("National Atlas of China"). Yang-ming-shan, Kuo-fang yen-chiu yüan 國防研究院, 1959-1962. 5 vols. A detailed (1:2,000,000 for most maps), reliable political and topographical atlas. Place name indices in char-

acters and in romanization. Although administrative divisions are given as of the late 1940's, this atlas is worth knowing about because it is the best one the student can easily obtain for his own library.

Communist China Map Folio. U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, October, 1967. Communist China Administrative Atlas. U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, March, 1969. People's Republic of China Atlas. U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, 1971. Presumably based on overflights plus information from Chinese maps and directories, these are now regarded as the best maps of China available in atlas form. The information on coastlines, city locations, rivers, mountains and land use patterns is unprecedently good. The 1969 Atlas remains the most detailed of the three and deals only with administrative divisions. The 1971 Atlas covers a wide range of economic, historical and cultural information designed to introduce China geographically to non-specialists.

Kung-fei ch'ieh-chü hsia ti Chung-kuo ta-lu fen-sheng ti-t'u
 共匪竊據下的中國大陸分省地圖 . (A province-by-province atlas of the communist-occupied Chinese mainland).
 Chang Ch'i-yün 張其昀, chief ed. Taipei, Kuo-fang yen-chiu
 yüan 國防研究院, 1966. An enlarged reprint of a captured 1964 CPR atlas, with supplementary information on administrative divisions, agriculture, industry, etc., supplied by the Taiwan publisher in a separate section. Although neither as detailed as the Chung-hua min-kuo ti-t'u chi nor as up-to-date as the CIA atlases, this atlas is important because of the great rarity of CPR maps outside China.

6. Biography and Elites.

Biographical dictionaries are an essential research aid. At the same time, they and various lists of names are primary sources for a type of study not yet undertaken but of great potential value, aggregate elite studies.

All biographical sources are plagued by questions of accuracy arising from wrong characters and wrong dates, from confusion of titles of offices, from a man being appointed and gazetted to a post but not taking up office, and many other sources. The student should try to check each individual in a number of places.

A more serious problem which affects both the use of biographical materials and aggregate elite studies is one of conceptualization. What does it mean that a man holds a certain degree (chü-jen), or was elected to Parliament or was a chairman of a local chamber of commerce? Surely we cannot interpret these things in Western terms. In doing elite studies, the same questions will arise of how to categorize class and educational background and of whether it is possible to define the "elite"--in a sense that will be comparable to elites in other countries--in terms of the incumbents of official posts when these posts were often relatively powerless (and yet the names of incumbents are easier to get than those of informal or non-legitimized power-holders). Also, is our (pre-CCP) sample biased in terms of pro-Western or pro-Japanese Chinese because of reliance on Western or Japanese biographical sources?

These problems need to be kept in mind in order to avoid the worst kinds of errors while contributing to the solution of the difficulty. All this points up the critical need for studies of social change and political history.

The discussion of biographical resources is divided into biographical dictionaries, name lists, and biographical bibliographies and research aids.

A. Biographical Dictionaries.*

Hummel, Arthur W., ed. Eminent Chinese of the Ch'ing Period (1644-1912). Washington, D. C., Gov't. Printing Office, 1943-1944, 2 vol.; Reprint ed., Taipei, Ch'eng-Wen Publishing Co., 1967, 1 vol. 800 biographies of men of the Ch'ing who died before 1912. The authoritative work.

Boorman, Howard L., and Richard C. Howard, eds. Biographical Dictionary of Republican China. New York, Columbia University Press, 1967-1971. 4 vols. 600 entries, with heaviest stress on KMT period. While useful, and especially because the biographies are fairly long and are in English, this is disappointing because so few names are covered and the interpretation of the lives of those who are covered is often somewhat uncritical. Fourth volume contains bibliography.

*Also see Fairbank and Liu, section 1.7; Teng and Biggerstaff, Chapter V; Berton and Wu, Chapter VII.

The China Year Book. H. G. W. Woodhead, ed. Tientsin and Shanghai, 1912-1939. Each volume has a biographical dictionary section. Rather top-heavy on government officials and Westernized types, as is the next item.

Who's Who in China: Biographies of Chinese Leaders.

Shanghai: The China Weekly Review. There were in all six editions, and each one is different, so you should consult the one closest to your period or closest to the period when the man you want to look up was prominent. The Third Edition (1925) and the Fifth Edition (1936) are good ones; the latter has been reprinted by Lung Men bookstore in Hongkong. The Sixth Edition (1950) has been reprinted by AMS Press, Inc.

Yang Chia-lo 楊家駱 . Min-kuo ming-jen t'u-chien 民國名人圖鑑. (Illustrated biographies of famous men of the Republic). Nanking, Chung-kuo tz'u-tien kuan, 中國辭典館, 1937, 2 vols. Two more volumes were to be forthcoming, according to Ho To-yüan. There is a microfilm at Hoover and elsewhere of proof sheets of part of these following volumes. Over 10,000 entries. Very valuable. Drawbacks: arranged by four-corner system; not always accurate.

Fei Hsing-chien 費行簡 (under the pseud. Wo-chiu chung-tzu 沃丘仲子). Tang-tai ming-jen hsiao-chuan 當代名人小傳 (Brief biographies of famous men of today). Shanghai, 1919. 2 vols. Has good biographies of early Republican figures. An attractive feature is Fei's habit of providing catchy, often disparaging, capsule assessments of his subjects.

Chia, I-chün 曹逸君, ed. Chung-hua min-kuo ming-jen chuan 中華民國名人傳 (Eminent men of the Chinese Republic). Peiping, Wen-hua hsüeh-she 文化學社, 2 vols., 1932-1933; reprinted 1937. Described by Fairbank and Liu as the best dictionary for modern China, because the biographies, although fewer, are more detailed and accurate than, e.g., Yang Chia-lo. But often coverage is more crucial, and this only includes 318 names.

Ko-ming jen-wu chih 革命人物誌. (Records of revolutionary personalities). Huang Chi-lu 黃季陸, chief editor. Taipei, Tang-shih-hui 黨史會, 1969-1970. 7 vols. Biographies of KMT politicians, military officers, etc., taken from books, mss., and periodicals in the Tang-shih-hui collection and arranged by stroke count of last name. An important source for information on hundreds of otherwise obscure persons.

Tahara Tennen 田原天南 . Shin-matsu min-sho Chūgoku kanshin jimmeiroku 清末民初中國官紳人名錄 (Biographical dictionary of gentry and officials of the late Ch'ing and early Republic). Peking, Chūgoku kenkyūkai 中國研究會 , 1918; Taipei reprint, n.d. Some 1300 biographies, in style and coverage very similar to next entry.

Gaimushō jōhōbu 外務省情報部 (Public Information Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs). Gendai Shina jimmeikan 現代支那人名鑑 (Biographical dictionary of contemporary Chinese), Tokyo, 1924, 1928; Gendai Chūka minkoku Manshūkoku jimmeikan 現代中華民國滿洲國人名鑑 (Biographical dictionary of contemporary Republic of China and Manchukuo), Tokyo, 1932, 1937. These are extremely valuable because of wide coverage (provinces as well as Peking, thanks to Japanese consular intelligence) and updating from edition to edition. Each edition is different. The 1932 one identifies political clique affiliations; the 1937 one is the most inclusive. There were both earlier and later editions as well, which I have not seen (for post-1949 versions, see below). Highly accurate although not infallible. Sketches are short, sometimes only a few scraps of information.

Hashikawa Tokio 橋川時雄 . Chūgoku bunka-kai jimbutsu sōkan 中國文化界人物總鑑 (Cultural personalities of China). Peking, Chūka hōrei hen'inkan 中華法令編印館 , 1940. Has over 5000 entries and is useful companion to the Gaimushō volumes because their emphasis is political while Hashikawa's stress is cultural; also Hashikawa represents a later date. Many of his biographies are lifted from the Gaimushō volumes. Reprint available from Chinese Materials and Research Aids Service Center.

Shu, Austin C. W., comp. Modern Chinese Authors: A List of Pseudonyms. Second Rev. Ed. Taipei, Chinese Materials and Research Aids Service Center, 1971. This useful work helps solve one of the vexing problems of modern China research by identifying the users of some 2,500 20th-century pseudonyms.

Klein, Donald W. and Anne B. Clark. Biographic Dictionary of Chinese Communism, 1921-1965. Cambridge, Mass., Harvard University Press, 1971. 2 vols. This authoritative work contains long, readable biographies of 433 Chinese leaders, and its appendices and index give access to information on an additional 1,300 leaders. A strong point is careful coverage of Party history before 1949 as well as between 1949 and 1965, when coverage ends. Footnotes give access to further sources on each person covered.

Who's Who in Communist China. Rev. Ed. Hong Kong, Union Research Institute, 1969-1970. 2 vols. 2,800 short biographical sketches of Chinese leaders, stressing official positions and giving relatively little on pre-1949 experiences. No one who died before 1949 is included; the cut-off date for information is 1968, bringing in some valuable information on the effects of the cultural revolution. Appendices list members of Central Committees and other organs. The URI also issues a Biographical Service (Hong-kong, 1956--, several times weekly), containing capsule biographies in the Who's Who style, which have the advantage of recency and the disadvantage of not being accessible through a general index (indexes are produced for each volume of 30 biographies).

Chinese Communist Who's Who. Taipei, Institute of International Relations, 1970. 2 vols. A revision and translation of the IIR's Chung-kung jen-ming lu 中共人名錄 (Taipei, 1967). Summarizes the careers of about 3800 Chinese leaders. Accurate, inclusive, quite up-to-date, and generally very useful.

Gendai Chūgoku jimmei jiten 現代中國人名辭典 (Biographical Dictionary of contemporary China). Tokyo, Kazankai 霞山會, 1972. This is the latest edition of the biographical dictionary compiled by the Gaimushō's Asian bureau. (For the previous post-1949 editions, see Berton and Wu, numbers 349-352; there was also a 1966 edition.) With over 10,000 entries, it is the most inclusive biographical dictionary for the contemporary scene (CPR, Taiwan, and overseas Chinese), although the amount of information given on each entry is often correspondingly slight.

B. Name Lists.

Name lists are semi-raw material which can be used in a number of ways. Sometimes biographical dictionaries fail us and the only information available on a person arises from his name appearing on a list. More cheerfully, name lists provide a basis for aggregate studies of the composition of elite groups and the changes in their membership. Some examples:

Tu Lien-che and Fang Chao-ying. Chin-shih t'i-ming pei-lu of the Ch'ing Dynasty. Peiping, Harvard-Yenching Institute Sino-logical Index Series No. 19, 1941. Some 25,000 names of persons who passed the chin-shih examination during the Ch'ing dynasty, arranged by year and giving the place of origin of each graduate.

Fang Chao-ying 房兆楹, comp. Ch'ing-mo min-ch'u yang-hst'eh hst'eh-sheng t'i-ming-lu ch'u-chi 清末民初洋學學生題名錄初輯 (First collection of name lists of students in foreign or new-style schools of the late Ch'ing and early republic). Taipei, Chung-yang yen-chiu yüan chin-tai shih yen-chiu so 中央研究院近代史研究所, 1962. Contains four valuable lists: of Chinese students in Tokyo in 1902-1903; of Chinese students at Peking University in 1906; of graduates of the Peking University teachers' college as of 1907; and of students at Tsinghua University up to 1917.

Ta-Ch'ing chin-shen ch'üan-shu 大清摺紳全書 (A complete directory of officials of the great Ch'ing). Peking, 1803-1911. Quarterly. Titles varied. These list the incumbents of various central and provincial government posts. Even though incumbents on only the first few levels of government are listed, there are thousands of names.

Chih-yüan lu 職員錄 (Register of officials). Peking Government Bureau of Printing and Engraving, 1912-?. Quarterly. The equivalent of the Chin-shen ch'üan-shu for post-1911. An incomplete set for 1913-1925 is in the East Asian Library at Columbia University and is available on microfilm in a slightly fuller form from the Center for Chinese Research Materials.

Who's Who of American Returned Students (Yu-Mei t'ung-hst'eh lu 遊美同學錄). Peking, Tsing-hua College, 1917. This has some 300 names, including a biography of each, and tabulations of their school, field of study and present occupation. One could do a neat study of this particular segment of the elite by following up the biographies and finding out what happened to this pre-selected group of people. See Fairbank and Liu, 7.5.11.

Directory of Chinese Communist Officials. Washington, D.C., no publishing agency given, 1971. This is a list of some 4,000 incumbents of party, government and military posts identified between January, 1967, and March, 1971. It includes the top several layers of central government personnel and some provincial and municipal personnel. There is an index of names. For a view of changes in government personnel over time, the student must use editions of the Directory published in 1953, 1960, 1963, 1966, 1968, 1969, and 1970. Titles and coverage have varied from issue to issue. The Directory now seems to be an annual publication.

"Biographic File" of the U.S. Consulate-General in Hong Kong. This card file records every known appearance, appointment and activity of Chinese officials and is thus an even more detailed source than the Directory. The file through September, 1967, is available on 87 reels of microfilm from the Hoover Institution; since then, a number of major American libraries have been receiving xerox copies of the new cards for the file, through an arrangement between the Consulate-General and the Universities Service Centre in Hong Kong. There is also an "Organizational File" on 28 reels of film, which is generally less complete and less useful than the Directory of Chinese Communist Officials.

Kao Ch'ung-yen 高崇岩 . Chung-kung jen-shih pien-tung 中共人事變動 (Personnel changes in Communist China, 1959-1969). Hongkong, Union Research Institute, 1970. A useful listing, by department, of personnel changes in the national and regional party, government and military hierarchies from before the Lushan Plenum to after the Ninth Party Congress. Name index.

The 96 appendices of Klein and Clark's Biographic Dictionary provide many valuable name lists on the history of the CCP and on the Chinese government and military.

For a highly sophisticated discussion of sources, methods and research problems in the aggregate study of elites in the CPR, see Donald W. Klein, "Sources for Elite Studies and Biographical Materials on China," in Robert A. Scalapino, ed., Elites in the People's Republic of China (Seattle, University of Washington Press, 1972). Also see Berton and Wu, Ch. VI.

C. Bibliographies and Research Aids.

Tu Lien-che and Fang Chao-ying 杜連謙、房兆楹 , comp. Index to Thirty-three Collections of Ch'ing Dynasty Biographies. Peiping, Harvard-Yenching Institute Sinological Index Series, No. 9, 1932. (San-shih-san chung Ch'ing-tai chuan-chi tsung-ho in-te 三十三種清代傳記綜合引得). Indexes 33 Ch'ing biographical works, including collections of pei-chuan (posthumous biographical inscriptions) and of lieh-chuan (statesmen's biographies) and the Ch'ing-shih kao. Approximately 24,000 names are listed.

Ch'en Nai-ch'ien 陳乃乾 . Ch'ing-tai pei-chuan-wen t'ung-chien 清代碑傳文通檢 (A guide to posthumous biographical inscriptions of the Ch'ing). Peking, Chung-hua shu-ch'ü 中華書

局, 1959. Lists the names of about 12,000 persons who died and/or were born during the Ch'ing and who are covered in some 1025 collections of pei-chuan. Reprinted in Taiwan under the title Ch'ing-jen pieh-chi ch'ien-chung pei-chuan-wen yin-te 清人別集千種碑傳文引得 (Chung-hua wen-hua shu-yüan 中華文化書院, 1965).

Ichiko Chūzō 市古宙三 and Kunioka Taeko 國岡妙子. "Tōyō bunko shozō kin-hyakunen-rai Chūgoku meijin kankei tosho mokuroku" 東洋文庫所藏近百年來中國名人關係圖書目錄 (A list of books in the Tōyō bunko by and about important Chinese of the last 100 years), in Kindai Chūgoku kenkyū 近代中國研究 (Studies on modern China), No. 4 (1960), pp. 1-136. Covers 2,000 works on or by 600 Chinese who lived between 1840 and the present, listed by name of the person of interest, whether he is author or subject.

"Tōyō bunko shozō gendai Chūgokujin shibun-shū, zenshū, denki, nempu mokuroku" 東洋文庫所藏現代中國人詩文集全集 伝記年譜目錄 (Catalogue of chronologies, biographies, collected works and collected poetry of contemporary Chinese held by the Tōyō bunko), in Kindai Chūgoku kenkyū sentā ihō 近代中國研究センター 彙報 (Bulletin of the modern China research center), No. 12 (Dec., 1968), pp. 1-40. Lists works of or on some 400 Chinese who died after 1912 or are still alive.

Wu, Eugene, comp. Leaders of Twentieth-Century China: An Annotated Bibliography of Selected Chinese Biographical Works in the Hoover Library. Stanford, Stanford University Press, 1956. A good guide to existing Chinese biographical works and to sources for biographical studies of modern leaders. Also note the directory and yearbooks section (VII) for resources useful in elite studies.

Rinden, Robert and Roxane Witke, comp. The Red Flag Waves: A Guide to the Hung-ch'i p'iao-p'iao Collection. Berkeley, Center for Chinese Studies of the University of California, Monograph Series No. 3, 1968. The important Hung-ch'i p'iao-p'iao collection is a series of 16 volumes of Chinese revolutionary memoirs published between 1957 and 1961 by the China Youth Press. This guide describes and synopsisizes each of the 330-plus memoirs and provides subject and name indexes to the annotations.

For the 20th century, students should also be aware of such magazines as Chuan-chi wen-hstueh 傳記文學 (Biographical

literature, Taipei) and Ch'un-ch'iu tsa-chih 春秋雜誌 (Spring and autumn magazine, Taipei and Hongkong editions). These magazines specialize in reminiscences, memoirs and biographies of modern China.

PART II. MAJOR TYPES OF PRIMARY SOURCES

7. Chinese Newspapers and Radio.

The late 19th and early 20th centuries saw an explosion of the newspaper and periodical press in China.* Newspapers constitute a vast resource, the exploitation of which for the pre-1949 period has barely started, while for the post-1949 period newspapers form the basic material of most studies. Late Ch'ing newspapers are most highly useful for intellectual history, since they were vehicles of polemic and debate. Republican newspapers enjoyed a free and rather gossipy atmosphere and came closest to the Western concept of newspapers; they provide rich resources on political and military history, social (especially urban) change, finance, banking, and the history of journalism itself. They need, of course, to be used with due attention to problems of accuracy caused by a rumor-laden atmosphere and most newspapers' adherence to one or another political group. Nor do newspapers provide the inside view of political events that can sometimes be gained from private and government archives when these are available. For the People's Republic, newspapers are again a major source for political, social and economic events as well as for developments in Marxist-Leninist theory, but--with the exception of Red Guard papers--post-1949 newspapers must be read in light of their function of conveying policy rather than reporting events.** Radio

*See Ko Kung-chen 戈公振, Chung-kuo pao-hst'eh shih 中國報學史 (History of Journalism in China), Shanghai, Commercial Press, 1928, reprinted Taipei, 1964, and Peking, 1955; Roswell S. Britton, The Chinese Periodical Press, 1800-1912, Shanghai, Kelly and Walsh, Ltd., 1933, reprinted Taipei, Ch'eng-wen, 1966; Newspaper Directory of China, Shanghai, Carl Crow Advertising Agency, 1931, 1937 and other years. These sources may be consulted for the names of newspapers and magazines published during the period one is working on. See section 8 for comments on periodicals.

**On the assumption that policy is partly a response to events, knowledge of events can be inferred from statements of policy by the techniques of "Pekingology." A classic statement of these techniques is Donald S. Zagoria, "A Note on Methodology," in The Sino-Soviet Conflict, 1956-1961, (Princeton, Princeton University Press, 1962), pp. 24-35.

broadcasts perform a similar function and in fact often transmit newspaper articles that are not available in printed form outside China.

A. Ch'ing newspapers.

Late Ch'ing newspapers constitute an ill-mapped bibliographical swamp. There were hundreds of them, many with short lives, representing special viewpoints in many locations. There is no union list of these newspapers and no way to find out easily what libraries hold what issues of what papers. The student working on late Ch'ing intellectual and political history may well discover dusty unexpected piles of newspapers in libraries around the world. All we can do in this section is to indicate a few starting points for the search. The first few points are simple: consult the bibliographies of existing works on the period; consult Ko Kung-chen and Roswell Britton (mentioned in footnote above); consult Fairbank and Liu, section 9.1: consult the Chūgokubun shimbun zasshi sōgō mokuroku (section 2). In addition, the student should be aware that a great many Ch'ing newspapers and periodicals are being reprinted in Taiwan.* These will generally be catalogued in libraries under their individual titles, but it may still be worthwhile to know the titles of the two main reprint series:

Chung-hua min-kuo shih-liao ts'ung-pien 中華民國史料
 叢編 (Collection of historical materials on the Chinese republic),
 Taipei, Tang-shih hui, 1968--. So far, three series totalling
 over 50 volumes. Despite the name of the publication, the materials published so far date from the late Ch'ing.

Ch'ing-mo min-ch'u pao-k'an ts'ung-shu 清末民初報刊叢
 書 (Collection of newspapers of the late Ch'ing and early Republic).
 Taipei, Hua-wen shu-chū, 1968.

B. Republican Newspapers.

Only a relative few of what must have been thousands of newspapers published during the Republic are generally known to be available in significant runs outside the mainland, although as research on the period proceeds, others will doubtless come to light,

*See, for example, Chinese Materials and Research Aids Service Center Special List No. 32 (Oct. 20, 1970), "Important Reprints of Periodicals and Newspapers."

especially in Taiwan collections. Many of the newspapers which are available at present are highly objective and serious and constitute very rich resources, but this does not mean that it is not useful to look for smaller, less high quality papers. These, when discovered, may be of considerable value precisely because they represent parochial political, social or regional views. Again there is no union list. The following is a list of major Republican newspapers available in considerable runs (for more information, see Fairbank and Liu, section 9.1).

Ch'en pao 晨報 (The morning post). Peking. Harvard-Yenching has an incomplete but substantial run, 1921-1936. Its important literary supplement, Ch'en-pao fu-k'an, is available on microfilm from Library of Congress (Oct., 1921-Dec., 1929).

Chieh-fang jih-pao 解放日報 (Liberation daily). Yen-an. The official CCP organ of the pre-1949 period. Hoover Institution has the only copy outside China of the Yen-an edition, for the period 1941-1947; this is available from Hoover on microfilm but is hard to read in that form.

Chung-yang jih-pao 中央日報 (The central daily news). Shanghai, then Nanking, then Chungking, now Taipei. Official KMT organ. Various libraries have various portions. Almost complete run available on microfilm from Library of Congress.

Hsin-hua jih-pao 新華日報 (New China daily). Chungking. A CCP newspaper, available on microfilm from Library of Congress, 1942-1946, 1950-1953.

Hsin-wen pao 新闢報 (The news). Shanghai. Shanghai's largest circulation newspaper. Available on microfilm from Library of Congress for part of 1928, 1944-1946, 1947-1959.

Hua-tzu jih-pao 華字日報 (Chinese daily). Hongkong, 1864-1940. An important South China paper, available on microfilm from Center for Chinese Research Materials.

Shen pao 申報 ("The Shun Pao"). Shanghai, 1872-1949. The leading Shanghai paper. 1872-1887 reprint available from Chinese Materials and Research Aids Service Center; 1872-1912 and 1923-1949 on microfilm from Center for Chinese Research Materials.

Shih pao 實報 (Truth post). Peiping. 1928-? 1928-1944 available at Michigan's Asia Library and on microfilm from Center for Chinese Research Materials. This major newspaper was published through the Japanese occupation, had a high circulation.

Shih pao 時報 (The eastern times). Shanghai. 1904-? This paper was important until the 1920's, then its reputation declined. 1909-1937 available on microfilm from Yūshōdō; film is held by several major libraries and by Center for Research Libraries.

Shih-shih hsin-pao 時事新報 (The China times). Shanghai. 1907-? A major rival of the Shen pao, and more attentive to domestic politics. Tang-shih-hui has a long run.

Shun-t'ien shih-pao 順天時報 (The Shun-t'ien times). Peking. 1901-1930. Because of Japanese ownership, this paper was able to report frankly on Peking politics except for foreign relations. Tōyō bunko has nearly complete set, and 1901-1926 portion is available on microfilm from Center for Chinese Research Materials.

Ta-kung pao 大公報 ("L'Impartial"). Tientsin, 1902-, Shanghai, 1935-, Hongkong, 1938-. Fairbank and Liu call this probably the best source on the 20's and 30's. Available on microfilm at Center for Research Libraries, 1929-1964.

Also important as newspaper sources are clipping files. Two important ones made by Japanese observers in China are now available on microfilm.

Hatano Ken'ichi 波多野乾一, comp. Gendai Shina no kiroku 現代支那之記錄 (Records of contemporary China). Peking, Enjinsha 燕塵社, July, 1924-June, 1932. This monthly published clipping service provided about 400 pages per month of key articles from Chinese newspapers, especially from Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai. It constitutes the richest single source for the years it covers. Articles are arranged chronologically within subject categories for each month. The Tōyō bunko has a set, and many libraries have microfilm copies (23 reels; positive microfilm copies can be obtained from the Hoover Institution).

Matsumoto Tadao 松本忠雄 comp. Matsumoto bunko
Chūgoku kankei shimbun kirinukishū 松本文庫中國關係新聞切抜集
 (Collection of newspaper clippings on China
 from the Matsumoto collection). Matsumoto clipped from Chinese,
 Japanese and English newspapers from 1908 to 1923 and the results
 are available from Yūshōdō on 10 reels of microfilm. These are
 divided by subject, and touch on economy, finance, politics, Sino-
 Japanese relations, local affairs, and so on.

The clipping files of the Union Research Institute, mentioned
 in section 2, are also available on microfilm. Various libraries in
 Asia hold clipping files that have not been published or filmed; ex-
 amples include the Yokota Minoru 横田實 collection (1920's
 and 1930's) at the Tōyō bunko's Kindai Chūgoku kenkyū sentā, and
 a series of scrap books on the history of the CCP at the Bureau of
 Investigation in Taiwan.

C. Newspapers of the Chinese People's Republic.

Berton and Wu, Chapters II, III and XVII, provide a com-
 plete discussion of mainland newspapers, indices and lists of news-
 papers. We review here a few important points.

There are about 1,000 newspapers published in China. The
 seven leading papers are the Jen-min jih-pao 人民日報, Chieh-
fang-chūn pao 解放軍報, Kuang-ming jih-pao 光明日報, Ta-
kung pao 大公報, Kung-jen jih-pao 工人日報, Wen-hui pao
文匯報, and Chung-kuo ch'ing-nien pao 中國青年報.
 Each is aimed at a particular audience. These are available in many
 libraries and on microfilm from the Center for Research Libraries.
 Each newspaper publishes its own index.

The Hsinhua News Agency provides a daily release in Eng-
 lish and Chinese containing major items from the Chinese press.
 These are also widely available. Peking Review (1958-; weekly)
 contains selected articles from the Chinese press in English trans-
 lation--sometimes cut or altered.

Many research projects require the student to use special-
 ized or local newspapers. There are a number of lists of period-
 icals which may help to identify the newspaper to be sought, and
 there are some periodical indexes in which the desired newspaper
 may be indexed (Berton and Wu, Ch. II and III). There is no fully
 satisfactory means of locating a desired newspaper. The student
 must simply check special lists and catalogues of libraries in the

United States (especially Congress and Hoover), Taiwan, and Hong-kong (the holdings of the Union Research Institute are probably the largest in this area), and, for Japanese holdings, consult Chūgokubun shimbun zasshi sōgō mokuroku. See further section 2.

D. Translation Services.

A large proportion of scholarly research on the People's Republic is done not through original newspapers and magazines but through translation services which provide selections from them in English. The advantages of the translation services are that they are widely available in the United States; that they are indexed; that they contain articles from some newspapers and magazines that are difficult or impossible to find the original*; and that they are reliably translated. The disadvantages are that the translations are pre-selected and may not contain items that are significant for a given research project; that they deprive the researcher of immediate contact with his source and thus of the deeper understanding that the connotations and diction of the original language can convey; and that with respect to a particular word or phrase that assumes importance in a given project the translation may not be all that the scholar would have wished.

Translations began in the 1940's, and series from various consulates and U.S.I.A. offices around China up to 1950 are held by many libraries, and are available on microfilm from the Library of Congress. Furthermore, the F.B.I.S. (see section 7.F) Far Eastern service extends back to 1941.

Berton and Wu, in Chapter XX, thoroughly discuss the post-1949 translation services, and our description is correspondingly abbreviated. Our discussion in this section includes translations from magazines as well as newspapers.

The most important service emanates from the U.S. Consulate-General in Hongkong and consists of three series: Survey of

*Some of the original newspapers and magazines from which the translations are done are deposited in the Library of Congress or released to the Center for Chinese Research Materials for micro-filming after they are used by the agency doing the translating, but others are not, so a scholar without security clearance may be unable to see the originals of some translated articles.

China Mainland Press, Selections from China Mainland Magazines (formerly Extracts from China Mainland Magazines), and Current Background. The first two items present translations from the recent daily press and magazines, arranged within each issue by topic. Each issue of Current Background carries newspaper and magazine articles on a particular subject. All these services are mimeographed, and are available on a subscription basis from National Technical Information Service, 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, Va. 22151. Back issues are available on microfilm. A restricted-circulation Supplement to SCMP has been published since at least 1961 and is now available to scholars on the general shelves of the Library of Congress for the period 1961-1967.

Access to SCMP, SCMM, and CB is provided by a quarterly (formerly bi-monthly and then monthly) Index issued by the Consulate-General. The index is arranged by a detailed classification scheme, but indexing of articles is not infallible and the student should look under all possibly relevant headings. The index is not cumulative; look in each issue of it for the period your topic covers. Students whose research extends back before March, 1956, will find that the index has gone through two changes of its system of categorization. While these were not drastic, a student should check with the most recent preceding guide to the Index (usually bound with the Index) to review the classification system then in use.

The second major translation service is that of the Joint Publications Research Service. JPRS is a federal government service that translates materials on all sorts of subjects from all sorts of languages and distributes them in the form of specialized series to interested government agencies. When the translation crosses his desk the government official is apparently expected to file it under his own system if he wants to keep it for reference; there is no provision by the JPRS itself for easing a researcher's access to the millions of pages it has translated. Nonetheless, the JPRS's series on China (which include, for example, Communist China Digest; Translations of Political and Sociological Information on Communist China; Military Information on Communist China; Translations on Communist China's Industry, Mining, Fuels and Power; and many others) contain a wealth of important material--probably as much as the Consulate-General Series--and will repay some digging. Two indices will ease the initial pangs. For 1957-1960, see Richard Sorch, comp., Contemporary China: A Bibliography of Reports on China Published by the United States Joint Publications Research Service (New York, Joint Committee on Contemporary China, 1961);

and for 1960-1963, see Berton and Wu, Ch. XX. After 1963, the student will simply have to wade through the two master lists of JPRS publications, the Monthly Catalogue of United States Government Publications (Washington, D. C., Government Printing Office) and Transdex: Guide and Index to U.S. Government JPRS Translations of Documents from Eastern Europe, U.S.S.R., Asia, Africa, Latin America (New York, CCM Information Corp.). Consult your librarian on which one to use and how, since this varies with the form in which the library has purchased its JPRS materials. Like SCMP and its siblings, JPRS translations are available from the National Technical Information Service, and on microfilm from Library of Congress and from CCM Information Corporation, 806 Third Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10022.

Other valuable translation series, which do not duplicate the two already mentioned, are the Union Research Service (see Berton and Wu, No. 1065); Chinese Law and Government; Chinese Economic Studies; Chinese Education; Chinese Studies in History; Chinese Studies in Philosophy; Chinese Sociology and Anthropology; and China Review. The last seven are quarterly translation services, which include material from mainland and other foreign (e.g., Japanese) periodicals, and are published by International Arts and Sciences Press, 901 North Broadway, White Plains, N. Y. 10603.

On certain research topics, students may wish to look at the Taiwan, Hongkong, Soviet or Japanese press (Japanese newspapers have carried excellent information on the Red Guards and the cultural revolution from their Peking correspondents). In that case, they should be aware of Press and Publications Summary, Taipei, U.S.I.S., daily since 1955; Review of the Hong Kong Chinese Press, Hongkong, U.S. Consulate-General (1947-1961); Current Digest of the Soviet Press, New York, Joint Committee on Slavic Studies, weekly since 1949; Daily Summary of Japanese Press, Tokyo, U.S. Embassy, daily since 1952; Summaries of Selected Japanese Magazines, Tokyo, U.S. Embassy, weekly since 1952. These and related services are described in Berton and Wu, Ch. XX.

E. Red Guard Materials.

The Red Guard publications, which usually called themselves newspapers, deserve separate consideration both because of the unusual nature of their contents and because of the special problems

of bibliographical control which they present.

The main purpose of Red Guard newspapers was to publish texts and critiques of Party and government documents in order to expose the wrong-doing of officials. Most of these materials had never been available outside China before: thus the great importance of the Red Guard papers for research on CCP and CPR history in all periods, not solely the cultural revolution.

An unknown proportion of the voluminous Red Guard press found its way out of China. Of this, a good part came into U.S. government hands, although no doubt there are unique holdings in private and government collections in Hong Kong, Japan and elsewhere. Much of the material available to the U.S. government was translated and published in such places as the Supplement to the SCMP. Then most of the originals were released through the Center for Chinese Research Materials in nine batches and distributed on microfilm and in xerox copies to major libraries. These nine batches, known respectively as RG-1 through RG-9, constitute the bulk of what is available in the United States.

Each microfilm/xerox set consists of roughly 100-700 items of one or more pages each. These are arranged in no particular order within each batch (although each set tends to contain papers from within a few months to a year's time of one another). For each batch, there is a list of contents distributed with the films. As a general proposition, the only way to use these material at present is to use the lists as a table of contents, and inspect likely-looking titles to see if they are of any use.

This rather dismal bibliographical situation is somewhat relieved by

Tang, Raymond N. and Wei-yi Ma. Source materials on Red Guards and the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. Ditto. Ann Arbor, Asia Library, University of Michigan, 1969. Part I lists in alphabetical order 700 Red Guard publications published from 1966-1968 with publisher and date of issues held. Part II lists the major contents of each item. Although not stated, it is likely that most of the materials here are from the CCRM collections.

Another helpful research tool is Special Memorandum: Annotated List of Red Guard Publications (Washington, D.C., Foreign

Broadcast Information Service, 1968). This gives publication data on 468 Red Guard publications. Since the student may see an incomplete issue or incomplete set of a Red Guard item, this list is useful for extending his knowledge of the publication record, dates, publishing authority, etc., of the item.

Beyond the nine CCRM sets of Red Guard material, some libraries have their own holdings, various collections have been published in Hong Kong, and the Union Research Institute has a collection, catalogued in Hung wei-ping tzu-liao mu-lu 紅衛兵資料目錄 ("Catalogue of Red Guard Publications") (Hong Kong, URI, 1970).

F. Radio Monitoring Services.

Radio monitoring services have become an increasingly important source of access to the Chinese press since the late 1950's, when the flow of newspapers from the mainland to Hongkong was reduced. Provincial radio stations carry approximately the same material as local papers, but the latter are usually unavailable, while the broadcasts are picked up by American and British intelligence services and selected translations published daily. These provide glimpses of policies and events on the local scene, importantly supplementing the larger perspective of the national media. However, the student has no access to the original Chinese broadcasts and is condemned to work through the translations, which lack some of the immediacy of the original source. For more information, see Berton and Wu, Ch. XX.

Daily Report: People's Republic of China (formerly Daily Report: Communist China). Springfield, Virginia, National Technical Information Service, U.S. Department of Commerce, daily since 1941. This monitoring and translation service is the work of the Foreign Broadcast Information Service, usually referred to as F.B.I.S. The China series is only a small part of its worldwide monitoring activities. It is the best and most extensive monitoring service, but has no index. Libraries at centers of China studies in the U.S. receive the series. Berton and Wu, No. 1071.

Summary of World Broadcasts. Reading, Berks., BBC Monitoring Service. Daily since 1939. Less extensive, but an important supplement to F.B.I.S. Part III of each day's report covers the Far East. Most libraries at China studies centers now receive this, and complete sets on microfilm are available from

University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Michigan. Although subscribers to the microfilm receive an index to the location of each country's broadcasts within the film set, there is no adequate index to the contents of the broadcasts within each country section. The Weekly Economic and Technical Supplement to the Summary of World Broadcasts is a valuable source of information on the Chinese economy. Berton and Wu, 1071a.

8. Chinese Periodicals.

Like newspapers, periodicals represent a vast and still barely exploited source for modern China. Indeed, the growth and development of the periodical press encapsulates much of what is "modern" about modern China--the passionate cultural and philosophical debates, the growth of specialized professional communities, the increase in national communications and in media participation, and finally the knitting together of the nation under the sway of ideology conveyed and developed by means of the written word.

The major periodicals of the CPR are described in Berton and Wu, Ch. XVII, Section C. From their description, the student will see that post-1949 periodicals are a rich source for scholarship, ideology, policy and problems in all areas of national life, including history, the party, the mass organizations, finance and planning, agriculture, communications, education, the army, literature, and so on.*

Periodicals of the pre-1949 era were even more varied. Of most general interest were the national magazines of news and essays, like Tung-fang tsa-chih 東方雜誌 ("Eastern Miscellany"), Shanghai, 1904-1948; Kuo-wen chou-pao 國聞週報 ("Kuowen Weekly, Illustrated"), Shanghai, 1924-1937;** and Sheng-

*For translation services of periodicals, see preceding section.

**Note the existence of Tung-fang tsa-chih tsung-mu 東方雜誌 總目 (Cumulative tables of contents from the Tung-fang tsa-chih), Peking, San-lien 三聯, 1957; and Kuo-wen chou-pao tsung-mu 國聞週報 總目 (Cumulative tables of contents from Kuo-wen chou-pao), Peking, San-lien, 1957. These ease the process of surveying the contents of the two magazines for articles of interest.

The complete 1904-1948 run of Tung-fang tsa-chih is being reprinted in Taiwan and is available from the Chinese Materials and Research Aids Service Center, Inc. A microfilm is available from the Center for Chinese Research Materials.

huo 生活 (Life), Shanghai, 1925-1933 (a major influence on liberal youth). There were also many magazines of similar pretensions (political and intellectual commentary on a national scale) but of smaller size and shorter life; for example, Hu Shih's Nu-li chou-pao 努力週報 ("The Endeavour"), Peking, 1922-1923.

Second, there were scholarly journals. A number of these concentrated on current social and economic affairs and are extraordinarily useful for research on the modern period.* A notable example was

She-hui k'e-hsteh tsa-chih 社會科學雜誌 (Quarterly Review of Social Sciences). Peiping, Nanking. Institute of Social Sciences, Academia Sinica, 1930-1937. Reprint ed., Center for Chinese Research Materials, 1969. Concentrated on society and economy; the leading scholarly journal in China. See Fairbank and Liu, 9.2.10.

Third, there were the magazines of specialized professional communities, which await exploitation by researchers on social and economic history. Important examples include

Shang-hai tsung shang-hui yteh-pao 上海總商會月報 (Journal of the General Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai). Shanghai, General Chamber of Commerce, 1921-1927, monthly. After 1928, becomes Shang-yeh yteh-pao 商業月報. Has a section of news about the Chamber of Commerce itself in each issue.

Chung-hang yteh-k'an 中行月刊 (Bank of China monthly review). Shanghai, 1930-1938. The major economic journal of the 1930's, with articles and statistics on all aspects of the economy. Indexed yearly.

Yin-hang chou-pao 銀行週報 (The Bankers' Weekly). Shanghai, 1917-1950. Reports on banks, money market, economic and banking conditions. Each issue has articles on banks, bank

*Not all scholarly humanistic and social science journals of the period are useful for research on modern China, however. Fourteen major journals are indexed in Index to Learned Chinese Periodicals, Richard C. Howard, comp. (Boston, G. K. Hall, 1962). Only a small proportion of the articles deal with the modern period. (The others, of course, would be useful for research dealing with modern historiography.)

management, government bonds. Carries banks' reports, and probably reports of stockholders' meetings. Center for Chinese Research Materials has announced plan to microfilm the whole run.

Yin-hang yteh-k'an 銀行月刊 (The Bankers' Magazine). Peking, 1921-- . Monthly. Carries bank reports, news of financial conditions, special articles on banking and finance. During Peking government period, Peking banks were involved in politics, and this should be a useful source.

Finally, there were the many organs representing particular intellectual trends and factions, such as those which flourished during the ferment preceding the Hundred Days of 1898, during the last decade of the Ch'ing, during the May Fourth era, and among the Shanghai intellectuals in the Nanking Decade. Among these eras of flourishing publication, only May Fourth has been well mapped. For guidance to the periodicals of that era, see

Wu-ssu shih-ch'i ch'i-k'an chieh-shao 五四時期期刊介紹 (Introduction to periodicals of the May Fourth period). Peking, Jen-min ch'u-pan she 人民出版社, 1958-1959. 3 vols. Some 240 May fourth periodicals are treated in short historical sketches which stress their content; appendices reprint initial editorials and statements of intent as well as tables of contents. Presumably the more politically progressive periodicals are covered in preference to the more backward ones. This is a useful introduction and guide to those periodicals available outside China, and at least gives us a glimpse of what those that we can't see were like.

Chow Tse-tsung. Research Guide to the May Fourth Movement: Intellectual Revolution in Modern China, 1915-1924. Cambridge, Mass., Harvard University Press, 1963. Chow lists about 600 periodicals founded or important during the May Fourth movement, arranged by date of founding. He gives information on staff and publishing history.

Liu, Chun-jo. Controversies in Modern Chinese Intellectual History: An Analytic Bibliography of Periodical Articles, Mainly of the May Fourth and Post-May Fourth Era. Cambridge, Mass., Harvard University Press, 1964. Over 500 items are grouped by issues and annotated. This selective and detailed treatment enables the researcher to get to the heart of various issues and work from there outwards. Literary, social, political and intellectual issues

are broken down into subcategories. Since almost everything was up for discussion during this period, the documents listed are extraordinarily revealing of the assumptions and approaches of Chinese thought.

For further guidance on pre-1949 periodicals, see Fairbank and Liu, sections 4.6, 4.10, 4.13, 6.1, 8, and 9.2.

A. Periodical Indexes.

Where the research project involves a subject treated in a wide range of periodicals, periodical indexes are important. Fortunately, there are three good ones which cover articles published on Chinese history during the 20th century.

Chung-kuo shih-hst'ieh lun-wen so-yin 中国史学论文索引

(Index to periodical articles on Chinese history).

Peking, K'e-hst'ieh ch'u-pan she 科学出版社, 1957. 2 vols. Contains over 30,000 entries of articles from over 1300 periodicals; an index lists titles, names and places. The articles indexed were all published between approximately 1900 and July, 1937; a supplement is projected to cover material published after 1937. Although many of the articles deal with pre-modern history there are scores of pages of listings of articles on post-Opium War events. Compared to the next entry, this index covers more periodicals, has more articles on modern history and is more conveniently arranged (by topic), but covers a shorter time span of publications.

YU Ping-ch'üan 余秉權 (Yu Ping-kuen). Chung-kuo shih-hst'ieh lun-wen yin-te 中國史學論文引得 ("Chinese History: Index to Learned Articles"). Hong Kong, East Asia Institute, 1963, and Cambridge, Mass., Harvard-Yenching Library, 1970. 2 vols. Lists over 35,000 articles on Chinese history, language, literature and philosophy from nearly 1,000 periodicals in Hong Kong, U.S. and European libraries. Most articles deal with events before the end of the Ch'ing, but there are also many on post-Ch'ing subjects. Arranged by author; a subject index is provided for volume one but it is hard to use. A combined subject index is in preparation.

Chung-kuo chin erh-shih nien wen shih che lun-wen fen-lei so-yin 中國近二十年文史哲論文分類索引
(Subject index to articles in the last 20 years on Chinese literature,

history and philosophy). Taipei, Kuo-li chung-yang t'u-shu-kuan
 國立中央圖書館, 1970. Lists nearly 24,000
 articles on Chinese history and related subjects published in ROC
 (mainly Taiwan) periodicals, 1948-1968. Arrangement is by a
 helpful and detailed subject classification and there is an author
 index.

Where the student wants access to articles on subjects other than those covered in these three indices, or otherwise needs to supplement their coverage, he will find that a number of very important and comprehensive periodical indexes have been published at times during the 20th century. Of these, the most important were Ch'i-k'an so-yin 期刊索引 ("The Current Chinese Magazines Essays Index"), monthly, Shanghai, 1933-1937; and Ch'uan-kuo chu-yao pao-k'an tzu-liao so-yin 全國主要報刊資料索引 (Index to materials in newspapers and periodicals of the whole country), monthly, Shanghai, 1955-1960. For guidance to these and others, consult Teng and Biggerstaff, section K; Tseng Ying-ching, section II; Fairbank and Liu, section 1.2; and Berton and Wu, Ch. III.

One recent specialized index that is too recent to be listed in other guides should be mentioned:

Soong, James Chu-yul, comp. Red Flag, 1958-1968: A Research Guide. Washington, D. C., Center for Chinese Research Materials, Bibliography Series No. 3, 1969. Hung-ch'i (Red Flag) has been the main theoretical journal of the CCP. This guide lists articles by topic; gives access to translations in SCMP, etc.; indexes authors and people named; and reproduces tables of contents and Hung-ch'i's own annual subject index.

B. Location Aids.*

Once the student is persuaded of the value of a certain periodical or finds an article listed in one of the periodical indexes, he still has to locate copies of the journal in question. While some periodicals, like the Tung-fang tsa-chih, are fairly widely available in the U.S. either in originals or on microfilm, the general rule is that holdings are scattered and incomplete. In his worldwide search for an elusive issue of a certain journal, the student can begin with the following tools.

*Also see section 2. See further Berton and Wu, Ch. II.

"Union Card File of Oriental Vernacular Series (Chinese)." This card file, also available on ten reels of microfilm from the Library of Congress, lists the exact holdings, including the dates and issue numbers of the specific issues held, of Chinese serials (excluding newspapers) by major American libraries as of 1961. There is also a "Union Card File . . . (Japanese)" which covers Japanese periodicals in American libraries. If the union card file is unavailable, consult the less complete Raymond G. Nunn, comp., Chinese Periodicals, International Holdings, 1949-1960 (2 vols., Ann Arbor, Association for Asian Studies, 1961), and Bernadette P. N. Shih and Richard L. Snyder, comps., International Union List of Communist Chinese Serials, Scientific, Technical and Medical with Selected Social Science Titles (Cambridge, Mass., M.I.T. Libraries, 1963) (Berton and Wu, #1708-9).

Hervouet, Y., with the Collaboration of J. Lust and R. Pelissier. Catalogue des périodiques chinois dans les bibliothèques d'Europe. Paris, Mouton, 1958. Lists 600 post-1911 periodicals in European, including British, libraries (Berton and Wu, #1828).

British Museum. Chinese Periodicals in British Libraries, Handlist No. 2. London, 1965. Better than Hervouet for British libraries, listing 1603 publications in 16 libraries.

For China, see the Ch'uan-kuo Chung-wen ch'i-k'an lien-ho mu-lu (see section 2); and for Japan, see Chugokubun shimbun zasshi sogō mokuroku (see section 2).

9. Chinese Government Publications.

As befits the world's senior bureaucracy, modern Chinese governments have not been coy about publishing gazettes, yearbooks and compilations that put "on the record" officially determined facts, statistics, decisions, laws and regulations. This mountain of material (outside China there are outstanding collections at the Library of Congress, Hoover, Columbia, Harvard, and the National Diet Library) constitutes a rich resource, but one which at the present stage of our knowledge of modern China has to be approached with respectful caution based on three points. First, the quantity of the material is so vast, and there is such a lack of guides and indices to its contents, that there is some danger of getting lost in the swamp. Second, bureaucratic documents can only be properly read

when their special vocabulary and conventions, titles and institutions, modes of transmission and principles of publication are understood, and this is a highly technical subject on which, especially for the republic, little work has been done.* Third, the contents of gazettes, yearbooks, law codes and statistical compilations represent the formal, legalistic aspect of events, whose relationship to the informal and actual status of affairs is always problematical. The full exploitation of the official government publications probably lies in the future, the work of some revisionist wave of historiography. There are exceptions to this; for example, legal codes and statistical publications of the CPR are already being used. And researchers on almost all subjects should make use of these documents for reference and to solve specific problems of the legal and formal background of the events they study.

Published and microfilmed collections of documents--a category which sometimes overlaps with government publications--and local government publications are discussed in sections 10 and 11 below. For further information on the materials discussed here, see Fairbank and Liu, sections 3.2, 3.4, 3.5, 4.11, 6.4, 6.8, 6.9, and 7.6.6; Teng and Biggerstaff, Ch. VII; and Berton and Wu, Part Three.

A. Government Gazettes.

A government gazette (kung-pao 公報) is a publication** of a governmental organ recording its acts and transactions--for example, communications received and answers sent, reports made, decisions, regulations, proceedings of sessions, agenda, appointments and promotions. Preceded by informal, privately published gazettes, the government-published version seems to have originated some time in the late Ch'ing (see Fairbank and Liu, section 3.2), reached full flower in the first decade of this century and remained in full flower ever since. The key gazette in each period was that of the central government as a whole. These include the Cheng-chih kuan-pao 政治官報 (later Nei-ko kuan-pao 內閣官報), 1907-1911; Lin-shih cheng-fu kung-pao 臨時政府公報, January-April, 1911; Cheng-fu kung-pao 政府公報, 1912-1926; Kuo-min cheng-fu kung-pao 國民政府公報, 1927-1937;

*For the Ch'ing, see Fairbank's Ch'ing Documents, Part I. For the PRC, see section 9.C.

**Serial or occasional, depending upon the nature of the organ concerned.

Chung-hua jen-min kung-ho-kuo kuo-wu-yüan kung-pao 中華人民
 共和國國務院公報, 1954-. In addition, most
 organs within the government published their own gazettes--including
 in the early republic, the Senate and House, the Reconstruction Con-
 ference (Shan-hou hui-i 善後會議) of 1925, and Sun Yat-
 sen's rival Canton military government (Ta pen-ying 大本營);
 in the Nanking era the Li-fa yüan 立法院, Chien-ch'a-yüan
 監察院, Ssu-fa yüan 司法院, and the provinces and
 municipalities; and, in the CPR, the NPC, the Party, the Youth
 League, and so forth (here the term is often wen-chien 文件
 instead of kung-pao).

Of special importance as a research source for the PRC is
Hsin-hua yüeh-pao 新華月報 (New China monthly), Peking,
 1949-. (From 1956-1960, called Hsin-hua pan-yüeh-k'an 新華
 半月刊; last issue available is from 1966; rare 1961 series
 is available from Center for Chinese Research Materials). Although
 not formally a government gazette, it effectively serves the same
 purpose by publishing the texts of all important speeches, proclama-
 tions, laws, editorials, etc. It is thus the most important and
 convenient single source on CPR government policy. It also includes
 a valuable chronology section and an index to major articles in the
 Chinese press; these latter two sections have been reprinted for
 1949-1966 by the Center for Chinese Research Materials, which
 also has reprinted the tables of contents of all issues to 1966.

B. Yearbooks and Handbooks.

Yearbooks (nien-chien 年鑑) and handbooks (shou-ts'e
 手冊) constitute a supplement to gazettes, and since they are
 more selective and more compact, they are often of more immedi-
 ate use.

The high point of yearbook compilation was the Nanking de-
 cade. A wide range of ministries, provinces, cities and other gov-
 ernment organs published their yearbooks, sometimes in several re-
 vised editions. Each yearbook was typically one thousand or more
 pages long and contained all the laws, statistics, lists of enterprises
 and individuals, organizational charts and the like relevant to the
 work of the publishing organ. Sometimes the yearbook was the re-
 sult of a new economic or sociological survey or investigation, em-
 bodying findings that are doubtless imperfect but by far the best
 available. The following is an incomplete list of Nanking decade
 (and some Chungking) yearbooks. Reprints of some of them are
 beginning to appear; check the lists of the Center for Chinese

Research Materials and the Chinese Materials and Research Aids Service Center. For further annotations, see Fairbank and Liu.

Ch'üan-hsü nien-chien 銓敘年鑑 (Ministry of Personnel yearbook). Nanking, 1934. Rules, statistics, etc., on government appointments and government service.

Ch'üan-kuo yin-hang nien-chien 全國銀行年鑑 (National banking yearbook). Shanghai, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937 eds. Lists and descriptions of banks; laws, statistics; savings banks, insurance companies, pawnshops, foreign banks.

Chung-kuo chiao-yü nien-chien 中國教育年鑑 (China educational yearbook). Shanghai, K'ai-ming shu-tien 開明書店 1934. Hsing Shu-chih 辛樹懌, chief comp. Laws, descriptions of schools, statistics, organizational charts.

Chung-kuo chin-jung nien-chien 中國金融年鑑 (China financial yearbook). Shen Lei-ch'un 沈雷春, chief comp. Shanghai, 1939 (1st ed.), 1947 (2nd ed.). History and current condition of Chinese banks, money shops, currency, money markets, exchanges. Complete lists of banks and money shops.

Chung-kuo ching-chi nien-chien 中國經濟年鑑 (Chinese Economic yearbook). Shanghai, Commercial Press. Shih-yeh pu 實業部, comp. 1934, 1935, 1936 editions (2, 3, 2 volumes respectively). Covers industry, finance, economy.

Chung-kuo lao-tung nien-chien 中國勞動年鑑 (China labor yearbook). 1928 and 1932 eds., T'ao Meng-ho 陶孟和 comp., Peiping, She-hui tiao-ch'a pu 社會調查部 publ.; 1933 ed., Shanghai, Shih-yeh pu, comp. and publ. Information on the numbers, locations, education, mobility, age, health and occupation of city and rural workers and on relevant laws, policies and industrialists' activities. Microfilm available from Yüshōdō.

Chung-kuo mao-i nien-chien 中國貿易年鑑 (China trade yearbook). Wu Ta-ming 吳大明, chief comp. Shanghai, 1948. History and statistics of foreign trade.

Chung-kuo shih-yeh chih 中國實業誌 (Industrial gazeteers of China). Shanghai, Shih-yeh pu, comp. and publ., 1933-1934. Separate volume for each province. These were the result of investigations of the industrial resources of each province,

and include much data on all aspects of the provincial economy. The original plan to cover all provinces was not completed; Michigan has the first five volumes (Kiangsu, Chekiang, Shantung, Hunan, Shansi); Harvard the first four; Columbia the first three.

Kuo-fang nien-chien 國防年鑑 (Defense yearbook). 1948; Hong Kong reprint, 1969. Not seen. Contains otherwise unavailable information on the Marshall mission.

Kuo-min cheng-fu nien-chien 國民政府年鑑 (National government yearbook). Chungking, 1943; Chungking, 1944; Nanking, 1946. Hsing-cheng yüan 行政院 comp. and publ. Organization and duties of national and local government organs.

Min-kuo shih-pa nien Chung-kuo Kuo-min-tang nien-chien 民國十八年中國國民黨年鑑 (China Kuomintang yearbook, 1929). Tang-shih-hui, Nanking, 1930(?).

Nei-cheng nien-chien 內政年鑑 (Yearbook of internal affairs ministry). Shanghai, Commercial Press, 1936, 4 vols. Evolution and present condition of police, health authorities, conservancy authorities, land administration authorities, etc.

T'ieh-tao nien-chien 鐵道年鑑 (Railway yearbook). T'ieh-tao pu 鐵道部, comp. First ed., Nanking, 1933; second ed., ?, ?; 3d ed., Shanghai, 1936.

Ts'ai-cheng nien-chien 財政年鑑 (Finance yearbook). Shanghai, Commercial Press, 1935, 2 vols.; 1945, 3 vols., 1948, 2 vols. Law, government organs, taxes, customs, statistics, government banks, government debts (domestic and foreign), currency and banking.

Three moderately useful series of English language yearbooks have been published by the Nationalist Government. These were The Chinese Year Book (Shanghai, Commercial Press, 1935/36-1944/45); China Handbook (New York, MacMillan, 1937/45-1956/57); and China Yearbook (Taipei, China Publishing Co., 1958/59-). These should not be confused with the more valuable The China Year Book (see below).

The Chinese People's Republic has unfortunately not been so prolific with yearbooks as its predecessor. The only general yearbook it publishes is the Jen-min shou-ts'e 人民手冊 (People's

handbook), Tientsin, Ta-kung pao 大公報, 1949-1953, 1955-1965. This is essentially a compilation of government policy documents and important editorials, speeches, proclamations and communiques. It lacks the type of statistical and organizational data given in its Nan-king decade predecessors.

A number of important privately-sponsored yearbooks have been published over the years. The main ones are

The China Year Book. H. G. W. Woodhead, ed. Tientsin and Shanghai, 1912-1939. This extremely valuable source gave information on Chinese government organization, on important events of the past year, biographical data on Chinese leaders, information on the economy, banking, the professions and foreign relations.

Juan Hsiang 阮湘 et al., comp. Ti-i-hui Chung-kuo nien-chien 第一回中國年鑑 (The China Yearbook, No. 1). Shanghai, Commercial Press, 1924; reprinted 1927. A valuable compilation which stresses governmental organization and also has sections on population, industry, etc.

Shen-pao nien-chien 申報年鑑 (The Shen-pao yearbook). Shanghai, Shen-pao, 1933-1936; 1935 ed. reprinted Taipei, 1966. A useful reference on government, the economy and so forth.

Shina nenkan 支那年鑑 (China yearbook). Tokyo, Tōa dobunkai 東亞同文會, 1916-1942. 7 issues. An important source of social, economic and political information.

Chung-kung nien-pao 中共年報 ("Yearbook on Chinese Communism"). Formerly Fei-ch'ing nien-pao 匪情年報. Taipei, Chung-kung yen-chiu tsa-chih she 中共研究雜誌社. Annual since 1967. The most comprehensive and detailed set of yearbooks on contemporary China, reflecting the findings of ROC military intelligence. Initial 1967 volume was a cumulative one. Includes statistics, chronology, reprints of major documents, reviews of developments in administration, politics, the economy, education, foreign relations.

Shin Chūgoku nenkan 新中國年鑑 (New China Yearbook). Formerly Chūgoku nenkan and other titles. Tokyo, Chūgoku kenkyūjo 中國研究所, annual since 1955. This yearbook and chronology contains statistics, laws and regulations, rosters of

officials, lists and addresses of governmental and semi-governmental organizations in China, biographical sketches, Japanese translations of key documents, etc. Berton and Wu call it "probably the most useful yearbook on Communist China in any language."

Communist China. Hongkong, Union Research Institute, irregularly since 1956 (covering 1955). Each issue consists of signed, footnoted articles by URI staff members on aspects of China during the year or years covered. Although not the usual yearbook format, this is a useful reference.

For other yearbooks, see Berton and Wu, Ch. IV; Teng and Biggerstaff, Ch. VII; Nunn.

C. Laws.

A special category of government publications are legal codes, compendia and commentaries. These are useful both for the history and current status of the law itself, and as reference works when one is working on subjects with legal aspects--e.g., governmental administration, banking, the role of merchants, political parties. "Normative enactments," both in the breach and in the observance, set down terminology and regulations that the student often needs to know in order to penetrate the language of his sources. The basic sources for the whole period since the late Ch'ing are well covered in Fairbank and Liu, section 3.6; and Berton and Wu, Ch. XII. Students not working on law should be familiar with the items listed in these two sources as reference works.

As research on Chinese law progresses at various law schools, bibliographies and research aids are being produced for specialists in the field. Noteworthy examples are

Lin Fu-shun, comp. Chinese Law Past and Present: A Bibliography of Enactments and Commentaries in English Text. New York, Columbia University Press, 1966. This is a selected bibliography of English translations of laws and other enactments, and of court decisions, speeches, newspaper articles, communiques, and so on, covering the late 19th century to 1965, with special emphasis on post-1949 China. It is usefully arranged and indexed.

Hsia Tao-tai. Guide to Selected Legal Sources of Mainland China. Washington, D. C., Library of Congress, 1967. A bibliography of documents which relate to law in the CPR and are available

in the Library of Congress, including a list of titles of 1,670 separate laws found in the two basic statutory collections published in Peking (Berton and Wu's items 583 and 584), and a list of articles in Chinese periodicals relating to law. Subject and author indexes.

Bodde, Derk and Clarence Morris. Law in Imperial China, Exemplified by 190 Ch'ing Dynasty Cases. Cambridge, Mass., Harvard University Press, 1967. Chapter II is a bibliographic essay on the major traditional legal codes and commentaries, focussed on the Ch'ing. The rest of the book presents further material explaining and illustrating Ch'ing law.

Cohen, Jerome Alan, ed. Contemporary Chinese Law: Research Problems and Perspectives. Cambridge, Mass., Harvard University Press, 1970. A collection of articles, most of them methodological or bibliographical--e.g., on Chinese legal publications, on Japanese and Soviet studies of Chinese law.

Preliminary Union List of Materials on Chinese Law. Cambridge, Mass., Harvard Law School, 1967. The holdings on Chinese law, in all languages, of 22 major libraries in the U. S., Japan and Britain, arranged by subject. Regrettably, no index. Also contains list of legal periodicals, list of enactments, list of Chinese works on foreign law.

Chūgoku sei-ji keizai sōran 中国政治經濟總覽
(Handbook of Chinese government and economy). Tokyo, Ajia sei-kei gakkai 亞細亞政經学会, 1954, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968. Each issue has a section indexing laws, treaties and agreements of the PRC by subject and telling where to find the text. Period covered by available issues is 1949-1967.

Bilancia, Philip R. Dictionary of Chinese Communist Legal and Administrative Terms. Mimeo ms. edition, 1967; forthcoming, Stanford University Press. "Legal and administrative" has broad implications in China. Many terms have technical meanings impossible to decipher except in the context of the relevant law. Bilancia has done this, to the tune of 20,000 main entries. Indispensable for work on the PRC.

D. Statistics.

Despite the difficulties of collecting data, part of the cultural impact of the West on China seems to have been to produce an infatuation with statistics. Especially during the Nanking decade, many

statistics were published. Post-1949 statistics are generally regarded as useable, with certain caveats,* and although no comparable consensus has yet been achieved on early Republican and Nanking decade statistics, they will probably also prove to be useable. They tend to cover subjects on which the government was able to procure information (e.g., the number of schools or of banks) even if these are not the subjects on which one would ideally want statistics to be collected first. Many of them are therefore of a sociological nature. So far, they have been but little exploited.

For the pre-1949 period, many leads to statistical sources are given in Fairbank and Liu (1.4, 4.11, 4.12, 6.1, 6.4, 6.7, 6.8, 7.5, 7.6). Two sources may be highlighted:

T'ung-chi yüeh-k'an 統計月刊 (Statistical monthly). Peking, Cabinet Bureau of Statistics. Toyō Bunko has 1918-1923. Hoover and Library of Congress have holdings. Stresses sociological statistics.

T'ung-chi yüeh-pao 統計月報 (The Statistical Monthly). Bureau of Statistics, Legislative Yuan, 1929-1949's, Nanking. Scholarly articles on statistics plus statistics on prices, demography, trade, railways, industry, etc. Harvard, Hoover, Columbia, Yale, Congress, Chicago, Berkeley, Michigan have scattered copies.

The publications of the Inspectorate General of Maritime Customs (Annual Reports, Returns of Trade, Decennial Reports) are important statistical series on foreign trade.

A highly useful digest of various economic, trade and industrial statistics for the 1840-1948 period is

Yen Chung-p'ing 嚴中平 et. al. Chung-kuo chin-tai ching-chi shih t'ung-chi tzu-liao hsüan-chi 中國近代經濟史統計資料選輯 (Selected statistical materials on modern Chinese economic history). Peking, K'e-hst'eh ch'u-pan she 科學出版社, 1955. Based on a wide range of sources, many of them hard or impossible to get outside of China. The material is collated and rearranged. In its tables and their notes the book gives excellent material on foreign trade, treaty ports and concessions, the tariff, industry and foreign investment, railways, water

*See Li Choh-ming, The Statistical System of Communist China (Berkeley, University of California Press, 1962).

transport, agriculture and land distribution. For lack of data, finance, currency, banking and government debts are not covered.

Since 1949, and especially since the Great Leap, the CPR has been relatively stingy with published statistics. See Berton and Wu, Ch. V, for details. The two most generally useful statistical sources on the CPR are:

Ten Great Years: Statistics of the Economic and Cultural Achievements of the People's Republic of China. State Statistical Bureau, comp. Peking, Foreign Languages Press, 1960. Reprint available from Union Research Institute. Translation of a Chinese volume, Wei-ta ti shih-nien 偉大的十年. Tables and charts, covering 1949-1959, on population, agriculture, industry, transport, culture, education, living standards. Although the 1959 and to some extent the 1958 figures are regarded as suspect, this is the standard source of national aggregate data for most studies of the Chinese economy.

Chen, Nai-ruenn. Chinese Economic Statistics: A Handbook for Mainland China. Chicago, Aldine Publishing Co., 1967. Provides tables of statistics on geography, population, national income, capital formation, industry, agriculture, transportation, communication, trade, living standards, public finance, employment and labor, based on Ten Great Years and other published Chinese sources. Period covered is 1949-1958. An introduction discusses Chinese procedures for collecting and classifying statistics.

10. Collections of Documents, Published and Microfilmed, and Reprint Series.

Chinese scholars have traditionally invested heroic efforts in compiling collections of primary source documentation. These have been published as ts'ung-shu, as shih-lu, or as wen-chi--roughly similar to reprint series, documentary collections, and collected or selected papers of a person. Now, with the help of modern printing, photo-reproduction and microfilming techniques, this ancient practice has been given new vitality. Thus, for the whole of the modern period from the Ch'ing through the cultural revolution, already collated and published or microfilmed collections of primary sources (documents, books and periodicals) form an important, valuable, and accessible form of primary source material. Students should be aware of the major document collections, since they represent important opportunities for research. As a

general evaluation, the materials available in the following collections are usually rare, valuable, and authentic; these collections are not paper tigers.

The major sources for the Ch'ing are in fact essentially documentary collections. These include the Ch'ing shih-lu 清實錄, the Ch'ou-pan i-wu shih-mo 籌辦夷務始末, and the collected writings of major Ch'ing statesmen. For further information see Fairbank, Ch'ing Documents, Part IV.

Mainland compilers were very energetic during the 1950's. The results of their work have come out mainly in the form of multi-volume collections of primary documents on such topics as the Opium war, the Taipings, the Nien rebellion, the self-strengthening movement, the 1898 reforms, the Boxers, the Sino-French war, the Sino-Japanese war, the 1911 revolution, the May Fourth movement, agricultural history, industrial history, the history of publishing and the history of handicrafts. For guidance to these sources, see Feuerwerker and Cheng. Also note the existence of Chin-tai shih tzu-liao 近代史資料 (Source materials on modern history), Peking, K'e-hsüeh ch'u-pan she 科學出版社, August, 1954-1967. This periodical published original materials on such topics as the 1911 revolution, the May Fourth movement, the Boxers, the 1915 anti-Yuan Shih-kai movement, the May 30 incident, the Chihli-Anfu war, the Anfu Club, the 1919 Peace Conference in Shanghai, warlordism in Szechwan, and Yüan Shih-k'ai.

Taiwan scholars have concentrated on republishing books relating to the late Ch'ing and early Republic and to Taiwan history; and on documentary collections on KMT, and to a lesser extent CCP, history. The following are the major series. New reprints, whether new series, individual titles or additions to series, are announced in the booklists of the Chinese Materials and Research Aids Service Center.

Chung-kuo hsien-tai shih-liao ts'ung-shu 中國現代史料叢書 (Compendium of historical materials on modern Chinese history). Taipei, Wen-hsing shu-tien 文星書店, 1962-1963, 36 vols. Wu Hsiang-hsiang 吳相湘, genl. ed. This series included about 40 volumes dealing with the founding of the Republic and the Yüan Shih-k'ai period. There were also a few items from the 1930's and '40's. It is now out of print.

Chin-tai Chung-kuo shih-liao ts'ung-k'an 近代中國
 史料叢刊 (A compendium of materials on modern Chinese history), Taipei. Wen-hai ch'u-pan she 文海出版社, 1966-. Shen Yün-lung 沈雲龍, genl. ed. This series already includes over 800 volumes and is still growing. It reprints rare books from private collections on the late Ch'ing and early Republic. These volumes are available in sets from the Chinese Materials and Research Aids Service Center.

Chung-hua min-kuo k'ai-kuo wu-shih nien wen-hsien 中華民國開國五十年文獻 (Documents commemorating the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Republic of China). Taipei, Tang-shih hui, 1961-1965, 26 vols. Intended as a rival to the mainland series on the 1911 revolution (see Feuerwerker and Cheng), compared with which it gives more rounded coverage of pro-Ch'ing and reformist viewpoints in addition, of course, to that of the revolutionaries. Although not all the material reprinted here is hard to find, this is a valuable source.

Yüan Shih-k'ai shih-liao hui-k'an 袁世凱史料彙刊 (Compendium of materials on Yüan Shih-k'ai). Taipei, Wen-hai, 1966, 26 vols. Shen Yün-lung 沈雲龍, genl. ed. Includes the gazeteer of Yüan's home hsien and the government gazette from the period of his imperial reign.

Ko-ming wen-hsien 革命文獻 (Documents on the revolution). Taipei, Tang-shih hui, 1953-. So far, about 55 vols. Each volume reprints materials on KMT history from the Tang-shih hui archives (see section 2). These include telegrams, letters, laws, treaties, periodical articles. So far, materials have been published on events from the background of the 1911 revolution up to the war against Japan. While selected rather than complete, the documents are usually highly valuable.

A 21-reel microfilm collection from Taiwan, dealing with early Chinese Communist history, is the Ch'en Ch'eng collection 陳誠文庫, also known as the Shih-sou tzu-liao shih kung-fei tzu-liao 石叟資料室共產黨資料 and as Chung-kung Chiang-hsi Su-wei-ai tzu-liao 中共江西蘇維埃資料. These are original documents and publications captured by General Ch'en's men during campaigns against the Kiangsi Soviet, and are useful for research into the 1930-1934 period of CCP history. Much

of the material is unique.* The collection has been the basis of two studies by Tso-liang Hsiao, Power Relations within the Communist Movement, 1930-1934: A Study of Documents (Seattle, University of Washington Press, 1961), and The Land Revolution in China, 1930-1934: A Study of Documents (Seattle, University of Washington Press, 1969). These annotate and translate some of the documents.

Yūshōdō Shoten 雄松堂書店 in Tokyo sells a valuable 20-reel microfilm collection on CCP history, primarily the Yen-an period, under the title Yūkan Chūgoku kyōsan-tō shiryō 有關中國共產黨資料 (Materials on the CCP). The material is thought to be from the Ministry of Justice Bureau of Investigation, in Taiwan. It is arranged in no particular order. Yūshōdō provides a rather enigmatic table of contents.

Hongkong scholars have made a number of smaller compilations of documents on China since 1949. Several of the most noteworthy may be mentioned here, although any serious research project will soon move beyond them to the URI or other libraries.

Ting Wang 丁望, comp. Chung-kung wen-hua ta ko-ming tzu-liao hui-pien 中共文化大革命資料彙編 (Collection of materials on the Chinese communist great proletarian cultural revolution). Hongkong, Ming-pao yüeh-k'an she 明報月刊社, 1967-1970, 5 vols. Speeches, writings and articles, including writings of some of the cultural revolution's targets.

CCP Documents of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, 1966-1967. Hongkong, Union Research Institute, 1968. A collection of documents in Chinese and in English translation. Some of the documents had not been published elsewhere before.

The Case of Peng Teh-huai, 1959-1968. Hongkong, Union

*For further evaluation, see Tien-wei Wu, "The Kiangsi Soviet Period: A Bibliographical Review of the Ch'en Ch'eng Collection," Journal of Asian Studies XXXIX:2 (February, 1970), pp. 395-412. Wu's forthcoming A Selected and Annotated Bibliography of the Ch'en Ch'eng Collection (Harvard University Press) will very helpfully list the contents of the collection in order of their appearance on the microfilms, and will also provide annotations on many items. Meanwhile, a table of contents of the microfilm is available in Kindai Chūgoku kenkyū sentā ihō, No. 3, and a set of cards cataloging the collection is available from the Hoover Institution.

Research Institute, 1968. Forty-one documents, many not published previously, on and by P'eng Teh-huai.

Collected Works of Liu Shao-ch'i. Hongkong, Union Research Institute, 1969-1970, 3 vols. Actually, selected works, in English translation.

Documents of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, Sept. 1956-April, 1969. Hongkong, Union Research Institute, 1971. All available material published under the name of the 8th Party Congress or its central committee.

A final item worth mentioning in this section is the authoritative edition of the collected works of Mao Tse-tung.

Mao Tse-tung chi 毛泽东集 (Collected works of Mao Tse-tung). Takeuchi Minoru 竹内実, chief comp. Tokyo, Hokubōsha 北望社 1970-. This is an authoritative critical edition, in Chinese, of all Mao's known writings up to 1950. See review by Stuart R. Schram in China Quarterly 46 (April-June, 1971), pp. 366-369.

11. Local Gazetteers, Gazettes and Documentary Military Histories.

The study of the society, economy and politics of a local area is a promising form of research. Many of the resources for such studies are discussed in other sections of this guide: these include local newspapers and radio transmissions, diplomatic reports, the Decennial Reports of the Maritime Customs, Treaty Port newspapers, Nanking decade yearbooks and government gazettes, and materials published in Japan. The core resources for local research, however, are local gazetteers, gazettes and documentary military histories.

Gazetteers (fang-chih 方志) were local histories, compiled under gentry direction, and containing information on local leaders, geography, economy, politics, education, and so forth. They were published on several local levels, including hsien, fu, chou and province, irregularly from the Sung dynasty through the republican period. They are highly useful for the study of local geography, social customs, economic change, social mobility, and elite composition, education and administration. Local gazettes (kung-pao 公報), published in the late Ch'ing and during the Republic, were the official periodical publications of local organs

of government from the province downwards, and contain such material as orders, reports, petitions, surveys, statistics. Documentary military histories (fang-lüeh 方略) are large documentary collections usually dealing with military affairs in a particular border region or rebellion-infested province during a specific period of time. They often contain considerable supporting material on local society and economy. A number of important fang-lüeh deal with Ch'ing rebellions like the White Lotus, Nien and Taiping. Unfortunately, as with the government publications listed in section 9, there is no adequate guide to the use of these local materials. Each student must learn for himself their specialized vocabulary, conventions and order of arrangement.

Locating editions of local materials once the student has chosen an area to study is no easy matter; the materials are widely scattered and are listed in a variety of catalogues. Fortunately, a beginning to bibliographical control of fang-chih is provided by

Leslie, Donald and Jeremy Davidson, comps. Catalogues of Chinese Local Gazetteers. Canberra, Department of Far Eastern History, Research School of Pacific Studies, Australian National University, 1967. This is an annotated list of all important catalogues of gazetteers (over 100 catalogues), including those for American, Chinese, Japanese, Taiwan and European collections. Also included are catalogues, books and articles that discuss the gazetteers of a certain province. This is the essential first-stage reference for anyone trying to find a given local gazetteer. Since Leslie and Davidson list all the catalogues of gazetteers, none will be listed here.

Ch'ing and Republican gazetteers are becoming more widely available because of a reprinting project by the Ch'eng-wen publishing company in Taiwan. Series 1 of their Chung-kuo fang-chih ts'ung-shu 中國方志叢書 (Compendium of Chinese local gazetteers) reprints 723 titles. All are available through the Chinese Materials and Research Aids Service Center, Inc.

There are no special catalogues of holdings of local government gazettes; the student must simply use the regular general catalogues listed in section 2. The outstanding collection outside China is that of the Library of Congress. The Center for Chinese Research Materials has started a microfilming project to bring together and make available the gazettes of certain provincial government agencies for the Nanking decade.

Fang-lüeh are likewise bibliographically uncontrolled, except for a Taiwan reprint project, Chung-kuo fang-lüeh ts'ung-shu 中國方略叢書 (Compendium of Chinese fang-lüeh), the two series of which make available 30 major fang-lüeh. These are available through the Chinese Materials and Research Aids Service Center, Inc.

12. Japanese-language sources.

In addition to bibliographical aids, biographical dictionaries, chronologies and diplomatic archives discussed in other sections of this guide, the Japanese have published voluminously in book and periodical form on all aspects of modern China. Japanese scholarship on China constitutes more than an alternate historiography to which China scholars should pay attention; for certain aspects of modern China Japanese publications are a primary source. This is because Japanese researchers in pre-war China were sensitive to certain topics with which Chinese and Western researchers at the time were less concerned, and because the Japanese investment in data-gathering was greater. Topics for which Japanese materials are especially important include villages; industry, commerce and finance; and the economy and society of North China and Manchuria up to 1949. In addition, the pre-1949 publications (both open and restricted) of official and semi-official Japanese agencies on current political events constitute a valuable supplement to such sources as Chinese newspapers and foreign diplomatic archives for the study of politics. (Since 1949, although Japanese China scholarship has been substantial, it has not usually been based on resources unavailable in America.*)

For an initial, although incomplete, introduction to the scope and contents of the corpus of Japanese published resources on China, the student should be familiar with the following works:

Fairbank, John King, Masataka Banno and Sumiko Yamamoto, comp. Japanese Studies of Modern China: A Bibliographical Guide to Historical and Social-Science Research on the 19th and 20th Centuries. Rutland, Vt., Tuttle, 1955; Reissued, Cambridge, Mass.,

*The two major exceptions are Japanese reporters' accounts of the cultural revolution, best approached through the Daily Summary of Japanese Press and Summary of Selected Japanese Magazines (see section 7.D), and the reports of Japanese travelers in China, which are listed and described in several issues of Kindai Chūgoku kenkyū sentā ihō.

Harvard University Press, 1971. Lists and describes over 1,000 Japanese books and articles, covering the major Japanese secondary materials on 19th and 20th century China. This is not mainly a guide to primary sources, but a useful entry point for major secondary interpretations and syntheses. For the student who is not going to rely primarily on Japanese sources, some of these secondary works on economic and social topics can serve as major authorities. A supplement to cover 1953-1967 is in preparation.

Young, John. The Research Activities of the South Manchurian Railway Company, 1907-1945: A History and Bibliography. New York, Columbia University, East Asian Institute, 1966. The SMR was one of the primary Japanese research agencies in China; its material covers many topics and is of high reliability. Young has located 6,300 separate items, including periodicals. They are arranged by topic and a brief description of contents is given. Location in U. S. and Japanese libraries is indicated.

Berton, Peter A. comp. Manchuria: An Annotated Bibliography. Washington, D. C., Library of Congress, 1951. Mimeo. Selective and annotated introduction to materials in Japanese mainly, but also in other languages. Arranged by subject; location of materials is given. 834 items listed.

Myers, Ramon H. The Chinese Peasant Economy: Agricultural Development in Hopei and Shantung, 1890-1949. Cambridge, Mass., Harvard University Press, 1970. Myers shows how extremely fruitful the Japanese village studies materials are. Furthermore, his chapter 3 is an introduction to and description of such studies--which await further exploitation--and his bibliography lists many major Japanese sources on rural China.

Shirato, Ichiro. Edited by C. Martin Wilbur. Japanese Sources on the History of the Chinese Communist Movement: An Annotated Bibliography of Materials in the East Asiatic Library of Columbia University and the Division of Orientalia, Library of Congress. New York, Columbia University, East Asian Institute, 1953. This selective, annotated bibliography demonstrates the importance of Japanese sources for the history of the CCP and shows how little China scholars have succeeded in exploiting this resource in the last twenty years. Some 450 books, pamphlets and magazine articles are listed by period of CCP history (up to 1952). Although such a short list only scratches the surface of what is available in Japanese on the subject, it is a convenient starting point because of the annotations and because all items listed are available either at Columbia or in the Library of Congress.

Books and Articles on Oriental Subjects Published in Japan during [year]. Tokyo, The Tōhō Gakkai ("The Institute of Eastern Culture"), annually since 1955. Lists "all of the most important studies" on China and other oriental topics published in Japanese each year, with annotations in English. For books, tables of contents are sometimes given. Arrangement is by topic. This is a convenient resource for surveying recent Japanese work on a topic.

Bibliography of Bibliographies of East Asian Studies in Japan. Tokyo, Center for East Asian Cultural Studies, 1964. An unannotated list, arranged by topic, of Japanese bibliographies and catalogues on Asia.

Ichiko Chūzō 市古宙三. "Kindai Chūgoku kenkyū no tebiki" 近代中国研究の手引き (Modern China research guide), in his Kindai Chūgoku no seiji to shakai 近代中国の政治と社会 (Modern Chinese government and society), Tokyo, Tōkyō daigaku shuppankai 東京大学出版会, 1971, pp. 443-506. An annotated guide to 400 research aids for work on modern China, divided into three parts: "How to find research work in Japanese," "How to find research work in Chinese," and "How to do biographical research." Research tools in Japanese, Chinese, English and French are included, but it is the excellent coverage of Japanese tools, especially in the first and third sections, that especially recommends this guide to the English-speaking researcher.

Chūgoku kankei Nihon-bun zasshi ronsetsu kiji mokuroku
中国関係日本文雑誌論説記事目録
(Tables of contents of Japanese magazines on China). Tokyo, Tōyō bunko, Kindai Chūgoku kenkyū sentā, 1964-1965. 2 vols. Gives bibliographical notes and tables of contents of 8 important Japanese journals on China published between 1908 and 1945.

Also note that Teng and Biggerstaff, Nunn, and Berton and Wu list Japanese reference works and periodicals on China.

When the student moves beyond the help of these initial research aids and needs more sophisticated tools such as Japanese periodical indices, library catalogues, encyclopedias and specialized bibliographies, he may turn to the following works:

Webb, Herschel, with the assistance of Marleigh Ryan. Research in Japanese Sources: A Guide. New York, Columbia University Press, 1965. A clearly written, selective and highly useful introduction to the major scholarly tools needed by students of Japan; of these, the most important for China researchers will be bibliographies and reference works; guides to Japanese names; guides to Japanese archives.

Nihon no sankō tosho 日本の参考図書 (Japanese reference books). Kokusai bunka kaikan 国際文化会館 (International house), comp. Rev. ed., Tokyo, Nihon toshokan kyōkai 日本図書館協会 (Japan Library Association), 1965; translation published as Guide to Japanese Reference Works, Chicago, American Library Association, 1966. This is the Japanese equivalent of Constance Winchell's Guide to Reference Books. For the China researcher who gets deeply into Japanese sources or Sino-Japanese relations, this will be an important tool; for the researcher whose use of Japanese sources is slighter, this is still worth attention because of its guidance to Japanese reference works (yearbooks, chronologies, encyclopedias) on China, which are often superior to those published in the West.

13. Diplomatic Archives.

Diplomatic archives constitute another vast and still lightly exploited body of material. These are useful not solely for diplomatic history, but also for the information obtained by foreign diplomats about Chinese events and personalities, and for the Chinese documents they sometimes preserve which have not survived elsewhere. The British Foreign Office archives constitute probably the best source for many aspects of the financial history of China, including the Maritime Customs; British, American and Japanese consular reports provide unique bits of information on local politics and society. Diplomatic archives should therefore be consulted as at least a supplemental source of information for most research topics in the pre-1949 period.

A. United States Archives.

These are discussed first because they are the most easily accessible to American researchers and thus most likely to be consulted.

United States. Department of State. Foreign Relations of the United States. 1861-so far up to 1946. Published for almost every year, with several volumes per year in many cases. Each volume is usually arranged by country, but there are also some special sets including a 13-volume set on the 1919 Paris Peace Conference and a 2-volume set on Japan, 1931-1941. Each issue contains a good deal of material on China, excerpted by State Department historians from the general correspondence between Washington and the mission in China, arranged by general subject, and conveniently edited and annotated. Although minutes (intra-office comments written on the document's folder), which would be useful, are missing, this source is rich enough so that it is unnecessary in many cases to go on to the original documents themselves.

United States. National Archives. Microfilm publications. The National Archives have made some of the most useful unpublished State Department records on China available on microfilm. Among these are the following sets:

M-92. 131 reels of dispatches from U. S. diplomats in China to the Department of State, 1843-1906.

M-100-107, 110-115. 151 reels of dispatches from U. S. consular officials in China to Washington, arranged by name of consular post, and covering the period 1844 to 1906.

M-329. "Decimal File, 1910-1929: China. Internal Affairs." 227 reels of files which built up in the State Department of its correspondence with the mission in China on political (i. e., non-consular) affairs. A list of contents of each reel is contained in a National Archives publication, Pamphlet Accompanying Microcopy No. 329 . . . (Washington, D. C., 1967).

For complete information on National Archives microfilms, see the latest edition of List of National Archives Microfilm Publications (Washington, D. C., U. S. National Archives, issued every few years). If the student wants to see documents that are open under the 30-year rule but are not included in the microfilms (for example, post-1906 consular files, or post-1929 political files), he can consult them at the National Archives in Washington.

B. British Archives.

The British Foreign Office archives are stored in the Public Record Office, London. Because the British position in China in the pre-war period was a strong one, these records contain much of interest. For research on China, the most important "classes" of F. O. documents are F. O. 17 (China Political correspondence, 1815-1905), F. O. 371 (Political correspondence, 1906-1932), and F. O. 228 (China consular correspondence, 1834-1930). The PRO also has the private papers of some diplomats concerned with China. A 30-year rule is followed on Foreign Office documents. For more information, see Great Britain, Public Record Office, Guide to the Contents of the Public Record Office (1963 and 1968), 3 vols.

The Foreign Office archives are most conveniently consulted at the P.R.O. There the student has access to a detailed subject index of the F. O. 371 class compiled each year within the Foreign Office; the index gives him the number identifying the paper he wants to see; and another set of lists tells him which volume of the records to call from the stacks to see the particular document. For the F. O. 228 class, the student simply calls up the volume covering the relevant consular post in the relevant period, and looks through the volume, or, when there is one, at the table of contents to see if it contains any relevant materials.

The P.R.O.'s China files for 1759-1922, including the F. O. 17, F. O. 371 and F. O. 228 classes, are being microfilmed and are purchased by the Center for Research Libraries and some university libraries. In using the microfilm, the F. O. 228 files are, as with the originals, consulted by scanning the contents of the relevant volume. For the F. O. 371 files from 1920, the index has been reprinted (Great Britain. Foreign Office. Index to the Correspondence of the Foreign Office, 1920-1940. 86 vols., subsequent volumes forthcoming as the archives are opened. Kraus-Thomson Organization reprint, 1969-1971), and the list which translates a paper number into a volume number has been xeroxed to accompany it.

For some research projects it is not necessary to go through the very detailed full F. O. files; the more selective Confidential Prints (1848-1954) on China (F. O. 405) can be used. Confidential prints were a form of intra-Foreign Office communication in which the diplomatic and consular dispatches, F. O. instructions, memoranda and other papers of greatest interest and importance were printed and circulated to British missions overseas for the informa-

tion of the officers stationed there. This pre-selected source is similar to Foreign Relations of the United States in utility: it may be consulted for major diplomatic developments and for general views of Chinese internal affairs, but not for highly specialized bits of information or a highly detailed view of the F. O. debate over policy (as with FRUS, minutes are lacking). Confidential prints 30 or more years old may be seen at the P.R.O., and those on China for 1848 to 1922 are available from the P.R.O. on 33 reels of microfilm. A discussion of the value of the Confidential Prints, and a list of all confidential prints relating to China published from 1840 to 1937 are contained in

Lo Hui-min. Foreign Office Confidential Papers Relative to China and Her Neighbouring Countries, 1840-1914, With an Additional List, 1915-1937. The Hague, Mouton and Co., 1969. This includes a subject index, which covers only the period 1840 to 1914.

A list of the contents of the microfilm set is provided by

Reynolds, Carol. A Guide to British Foreign Office: Confidential Print: China, 1848-1922, Microfilm F. O. 405. New York, Columbia University East Asian Institute, 1970. This has the added merit of showing what parts of the Confidential Print are available in printed form in Parliamentary Papers, and hence do not have to be read on microfilm.

Still more incomplete, but useful for certain subjects, especially in the nineteenth century, are the diplomatic "blue books" or Parliamentary Papers. Diplomatic blue books are volumes of foreign affairs documents submitted by the Prime Minister to Parliament to give Parliament information it needs; some Prime Ministers of course disclosed more than others, and some topics were more sensitive than others, so that the value of the blue books varies with period and subject. Access to the blue books is best obtained through two lists which have subject indexes:

Temperley, Harold and Lillian M. Penson. A Century of Diplomatic Blue Books, 1814-1914. Cambridge, England, Cambridge University Press, 1938.

Vogel, Robert. A Breviate of British Diplomatic Blue Books, 1919-1939. Montreal, McGill University Press, 1963.

The Irish University Press is reprinting 52 volumes of diplomatic blue books on China and Japan covering the period 1833 to 1899. This reprint edition makes access easier by bringing together, by subject, papers that were widely scattered in the original 7,000 volumes of blue books.

A special archival treasure at the P.R.O. that has so far been little utilized is the F. O. 682 class, which consists of the Chinese-language files of the office of the Chinese Secretary of the British Legation in Peking, covering the period 1839-1939. These files include not only correspondence between Chinese and British officials, but captured archives of Chinese government yamens and rare ephemera like anti-Christian posters and rebel and warlord broadsides. For further information, see

Pong, David. "Correspondence between the British and the Chinese in the 19th and the 20th Centuries: Chinese Language Manuscripts from the British Legation at Peking Deposited in the Public Record Office, London," Ch'ing-shih wen-t'i II:4 (November, 1970), pp. 40-63.

Finally, the P.R.O. contains the papers of the Colonial Office, which include plentiful materials on Hong Kong, South China, and British-KMT relations in the 1910's and 1920's.

C. Other European Archives.

Although less useful than the Japanese, British and American archives, the diplomatic documents of other European countries are valuable for some research topics, especially those involving foreign relations. Most European countries have both published foreign relations documents (e.g., France's Documents diplomatiques; Germany's Die grosse Politik) and unpublished archives. For initial guidance to these, the student should consult

Thomas, Daniel H. and Lynn M. Case, eds. Guide to the Diplomatic Archives of Western Europe. Philadelphia, University of Pennsylvania Press, 1959. A series of chapters, each by a specialist, describes the history, contents and use of the foreign affairs archives--both published and unpublished, official and private--of England, France, Germany, Italy, the Vatican and ten other European countries.

D. Japanese Archives.

After the war, the archives of Japanese government agencies fell into American hands. Some were brought to the U. S., others were kept in Japan. When time came to relinquish control, it was decided to microfilm as much as possible for future historians. These extensive films are held by and can be purchased from the Library of Congress. They show great promise for the study of Sino-Japanese relations and for Japanese intelligence about internal developments in China. The following works are the entry-points into this corpus of material:

Uyehara, Cecil H., comp. Checklist of Archives in the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Tokyo, Japan, 1868-1945, Microfilmed for the Library of Congress, 1949-1951. Washington, D. C., Library of Congress, 1954. Includes an excellent subject index to 2,116 reels of material.

Young, John, comp. Checklist of Microfilm Reproductions of Selected Archives of the Japanese Army, Navy, and other Government Agencies, 1868-1945. Washington, D. C., Georgetown University Press, 1959. Mimeo. Includes a good subject index, which shows that the material contains many intelligence reports on internal Chinese developments.

Researchers who have used the Gaimushō and Army-Navy archives in Japan report that most, but not all, items of importance are in the microfilms. The student may also wish to consult the published, selective Japanese diplomatic correspondence,

Dai Nihon gaikō bunsho 大日本外交文書
(Documents of Japanese foreign relations), Tokyo, Gaimushō, 1936-. The seventy-odd volumes so far published cover the period up to 1918.

For pre-war Sino-Japanese relations and Chinese politics, a large and still mostly unused source is the transcript and supporting documentation of the International Military Tribunal for the Far East (also known as the Tokyo war crimes trial). The full transcript is on deposit at several U. S. libraries. For a description of this archive and information on its location, see Solis Horwitz, The Tokyo Trial (New York, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace), International Conciliation No. 465 (November, 1950), pp. 473-584.

E. Chinese Archives.

Chinese published diplomatic records are a useful source for the Ch'ing period. What appears to be a small fraction of the total original (unpublished) archive for 1850-1927 is available in Taiwan at the Institute of Modern History.* Some 34 volumes of documents from the archives, covering naval modernization (1860-1911), Sino-Russian relations (1917-1919), mining (1865-1914), Sino-French negotiations (1875-1911), and other topics, have been published under the general title Chung-kuo chin-tai shih tzu-liao hui-pien 中國近代史資料彙編 (Compendium of materials on modern Chinese history) (Taipei, Institute of Modern History of the Academia Sinica, 1957-1968).

Because of the incompleteness of the archives on Taiwan, the most useful Chinese sources remain the two large Ch'ing collections of foreign affairs documents:

Ch'ou-pan i-wu shih-mo 籌辦夷務始末 (Complete documents on management of barbarian affairs). Covers 1836-1874. This has been usefully indexed for place names, ranks, institutions, personal names, taxes and other items in David Nelson Rowe, ed. Index to Ch'ing Tai Ch'ou Pan I Wu Shih Mo. Hamden, Conn., Shoestring Press, 1960.

Ch'ing-chi wai-chiao shih-liao 清季外交史料 (Foreign affairs documents of the Ch'ing period). Covers the period 1875 to 1911. Indexed in Robert L. Irick, An Index to Diplomatic Documents of the Late Ch'ing Dynasty (Taipei, Chinese Materials and Research Aids Service Center, 1971).

For more on Chinese materials on foreign affairs, see Fairbank, Ch'ing Documents, Part IV; Fairbank and Liu, section 2.4 and chapter 5; and Berton and Wu, Ch. XVI.

*There are two catalogues to this collection:

Kuo Ting-ye, comp., and James W. Morley, ed. Sino-Japanese Relations, 1862-1927: A Checklist of the Chinese Foreign Ministry Archives. New York, Columbia University, East Asian Institute, 1965.

Chung-kuo hsien-tai shih tzu-liao tiao-ch'a mu-lu (see section 2 above). Vols. 9 and 10 constitute a catalogue of the archives for 1901 to 1926.

14. English-Language Newspapers and Periodicals.*

Here again, there is a rich harvest, with the treaty ports spawning a variety of publications, some not very serious, some rather primitive, some specialized, but some of high quality for research on pre-1949 China.

For the 19th century, see

King, Frank H. H. and Prescott Clarke. A Research Guide to China-Coast Newspapers, 1822-1911. Cambridge, Mass., Harvard University Press, 1965. Identifies, locates and evaluates all known China-coast newspapers up to 1911 (ca. 150-200 of them, of which 10 or so are of great general research usefulness). Since many of the papers continued after 1911, this is a useful reference even for the 20th century. Many of the newspapers are available on microfilm from the Center for Research Libraries.

For the 20th century there is no comparable research guide and the profusion of periodicals is great. The most important for general research are

The North-China Herald and Supreme Court and Consular Gazette. Shanghai. 1850-1941. This is the major foreign newspaper, a very useful research source on Chinese politics as well as on the treaty port community. Available on microfilm. Extensive runs are held by Columbia, Hoover, Library of Congress, Harvard, and Kansas University.

The China Weekly Review. (Formerly Millard's Review; subsequently China Monthly Review.) Shanghai, 1917-1953. Edited during most of its life by J. B. Powell. Brief reviews of news developments, plus feature articles on matters of social, economic, commercial or political significance. This cannot be used like a newspaper (e. g., North-China Herald) because its coverage is inadequate, but its feature articles provide useful detail and insight to corroborate other sources.

The Far Eastern Review. Shanghai. 1904-1940's. A journal of "Engineering. Finance. Commerce." Articles for the

*This discussion excludes scholarly journals published outside China. For partial lists, see Berton and Wu, Ch. XXI, and Richard L. Walker, Western Language Periodicals on China, cited in this section.

knowledgeable businessman. Sophisticated articles by the likes of Rodney Gilbert and W. H. Donald on topics relating to China's economy, finance, industry and even politics. Also, articles on engineering projects, which could make this a valuable source for the study of technological change in China. News items on foreign trade, investment and other foreign economic dealings with China. In 1940's, magazine became a pro-Japanese propaganda organ after Japanese took foreign settlements.

South China Morning Post. Hongkong, 1903-present. The leading Hongkong English language newspaper. British Museum, Library of Congress have holdings; 1904-1961 available on micro-film from Center for Research Libraries.

Several important English-language periodicals provided statistics and scholarly articles on Chinese economy and society. These are

Nankai Social and Economic Quarterly. Nankai Institute of Economics, Nankai University, Tientsin. 1935-1940's. Also see Nankai Weekly Statistical Service (1928-1933) and Monthly Bulletin on Economic China (1934).

The Yenching Journal of Social Studies. Yenching University, Peking. Semiannual, 1938-1950. Reprint edition available from Chinese Materials and Research Aids Service Center.

China. The Maritime Customs. Decennial Reports. Shanghai. Inspectorate General of Customs. 1893-1933. 5 issues, 9 volumes. Each report includes not only trade statistics but a long report from each Treaty Port Customs inspectorate on economic developments in that port and its area in the last 10 years. Includes material on industry, commerce, agriculture, banking, and so forth. Available from Center for Chinese Research Materials.

Chinese Economic Journal. Peking, Shanghai, Chinese Government Bureau of Economic Information, 1927-1937. Preceded by Chinese Economic Monthly; also published Chinese Economic Bulletin. Contains long, detailed and highly reliable articles on trade, industry, railways, prices, finance, natural resources, agriculture.

The Chinese Social and Political Science Review. Peking, Chinese Social and Political Science Association, quarterly, 1916-

1941. Valuable scholarly articles on all aspects of Chinese history, society, politics and economy, with special attention given to international law and relations, constitutions and law, administration, taxation, trade, and economics. Available on microfilm from Library of Congress.

For a valuable annotated list of 189 Western-language periodicals published in China and of periodicals on China published in the West, see Richard L. Walker, Western Language Periodicals on China (A Selective List), New Haven, Institute of Far Eastern Languages, Yale University, 1949. For a non-annotated list see Liu, Americans and Chinese (cited in section 15), Ch. 3.

15. Missionary Archives and Other Sources on American-East Asian Relations.

There are large and accessible archives in this country on U. S.-China relations on the private level. In addition to further delineating the facts of the experience, research in these archives can illuminate the effects of imperialism on China, and of culture contact on Chinese and Americans. The major tools of access to such archives are:

Liu, Kwang-ching. Americans and Chinese: A Historical Essay and a Bibliography. Cambridge, Mass., Harvard University Press, 1963. The bibliographical section is based on some 75 U. S. libraries. It lists, classified by type of item and by subject, English-language archival materials on U. S.-Chinese relations. These include personal and organizational mss. and archives; biographies, memoirs and letters; periodicals; reference works. Mainly covers missionaries, businessmen and educators. Liu indicates location of materials and whether on microfilm. This book demonstrates that there is a huge body of material to be used.

Chu, Clayton H. American Missionaries in China: Books, Articles and Pamphlets Extracted from the Subject Catalogue of the Missionary Research Library. Cambridge, Mass., Harvard Department of History, 1960. 3 vols., dittoed. The MRL in New York is the main center for Protestant missionary literature. Chu lists 7,000 published items in English from the MRL catalogue, organized by a detailed subject classification. These topics include not only missionaries, but agriculture, social life, rural work, statistics,

surveys, institutions, individuals, and so forth.

Rabe, Valentin H. American-Chinese Relations, 1784-1941: Books and Pamphlets Extracted from the Shelf Lists of Widener Library. Cambridge, Mass., Harvard Department of History, 1960. Dittoed. Unannotated, compiled directly from shelf lists. Broadly, a subject catalogue. Can be used in conjunction with Chu to get additional references on a topic.

Irick, Robert L., Ying-shih Yü and Kwang-ching Liu. American-Chinese Relations, 1784-1941: A Survey of Chinese-Language Materials at Harvard. Cambridge, Mass., Harvard Department of History, 1960. Dittoed. Here is an entree to the Chinese side of the experience. In fact, the scope of this bibliography is wider than the title implies. It includes almost all topics on modern China. Coverage is wider than Fairbank and Liu (160 years, over 2,000 items) but there is little annotation. Articles from 21 major magazines and journals are indexed. Both primary and secondary materials are included. Even students not working on U. S.-Chinese relations can use this with profit.

16. Russian-Language Materials.

Except for topics dealing with Sino-Russian relations, Russian-language materials have been found by researchers who can read Russian to be of less importance in general than Chinese, Japanese and English materials. Russian scholarship has given relatively little attention to modern China; Russian journalists in China were apparently few; and Russian archives are closed. This situation may now be changing, however: in 1966, the Soviet Academy of Sciences established an Institute of Far Eastern Studies, and in May, 1972, the Institute began publication of a quarterly journal, Problemy Dal'nego Vostoka (Problems of the Far East), which emphasizes research on China. The recent appearance of some memoirs of Soviet advisors and diplomats in China is another straw in the wind.

Berton and Wu (Ch. I, section C.4) list several bibliographies of Russian work on China. The two main ones are

Skachkov, P. E. Bibliografiia Kitaia (Bibliography of China). Moscow, Publishing House for Eastern Literature, 1960. "The principal guide to Russian works" (Fairbank, Ch'ing Documents). 19,557 entries to books and articles published before 1957. Skachkov is updated through 1965 by the bibliography of S. L. Tikhvinskii, ed.,

Man'chzhurskoe Vladachestvo v Kitae (Manchu dominion in China), Moscow, Publishing House for Far Eastern Literature, 1966.

Yuan, Tung-li. Russian Works on China, 1918-1960, in American Libraries. New Haven, Conn., Far Eastern Publications, Yale University, 1961. 1,348 items, covering the 20th century, arranged by subject. Not annotated.

17. Materials on Taiwan.

Because of its separation from the mainland since 1895, Taiwan represents a special research subject and at present offers special advantages of access for American researchers. Substantial resources available in the U. S. for research on Taiwan include

Chung-yang jih-pao 中央日報 (Central daily news). Taipei. The semi-official newspaper.

Lien-ho pao 聯合報 (United news). Taipei. The leading independent paper.

Tzu-yu Chung-kuo 自由中國 (Free China fortnightly). Taipei, 1949-1960. An important intellectual journal.

Wen-hsing tsa-chih 文星雜誌 (Apollo magazine). Taipei. 1957-1965. Another intellectual journal.

T'ai-wan wen-hsien ts'ung-k'an 臺灣文獻叢刊 (Compendium of documents on Taiwan). Taipei, Bank of Taiwan, 1957-1969. 279 vols. Each volume reprints a book relating to Taiwan's history. All the books reprinted are in Chinese, despite the importance of Japanese materials for Taiwan's history. They deal exclusively with events before 1945, and for the most part with events before 1895.

T'ai-wan yen-chiu ts'ung-k'an 臺灣研究叢刊 (Compendium of research on Taiwan). Taipei, Bank of Taiwan, 1950-1969. 106 vols. Research on Taiwan's industry, agriculture, natural resources, etc.

In Taiwan, the archives of the Japanese Governor-General's Office (Taiwan sōtokufu 台灣總督府) are in the custody of the Taiwan Provincial History Commission (T'ai-wan sheng wen-

hsien wei-yüan-hui (臺灣省文獻委員會).

A very useful annotated list of nearly 1,000 Taiwan periodicals is contained in Chung-hua min-kuo ch'u-pan ch'i-kan chih-nan (中華民國出版期刊指南) (Guide to periodicals of the ROC). Pao Tsun-p'eng 包遵彭, chief editor. Taipei, Kuo-li chung-yang t'u-shu-kuan 國立中央圖書館, 1969.

For further guidance to post-1945 Taiwan, see Berton and Wu, passim.

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