

Stanford University
Palo Alto
California

SECRET

26 March 1947

REPORT NUMBER **II**

to

CHIEF, DOCUMENTS BRANCH

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GENERAL

A general background of the Hoover Library on War, Revolution, and Peace was given in Report Number One. The purpose of Report Number Two is to give in detail the contents of the Slavic, Chinese, and Korean collections, the areas of which is considered "critical" at the present time.

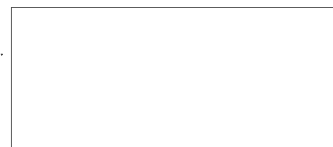
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SECRETSLAVIC COLLECTION

The Slavic collection, including material in the Russian, Polish, Bulgarian, Ukrainian, White Russian and Serbo-Croatian languages, represents a considerable part of the Hoover Library. In the Russian collection are publications of the pre-revolutionary era (before 1917), of the Soviet regime (since November 1917), as well as emigre publications both old (before 1917) and new (since 1917). Also publications pertaining to the World War (1939-1945) are steadily filling the shelves of the library. These books, brochures, journals, newspapers, posters, and government documents are being collected and gradually organized.

The largest part of the newspaper collection includes the Soviet newspapers, among which the leading are:

- "Izvestia" (News) organ of the Soviet Government
- "Pravda" (The Truth) organ of the all-Union Communist Party
- "Krasnaia zvezda" (The Red Star)
- "Komsomol'skaia pravda" (The Communist Youth Truth)
- "Sotsialisticheskoe zemledelie" (Socialist Agriculture)

The files of the above are in more or less complete files.

There are many "emigre" newspapers in the Hoover Library. The files of the most important of them are reasonably complete. Among them are:

- "Posledniia novosti" (The Last News, Paris) Prof. P.N. Milinkov, editor.
- "Vozrozhdenie" (Renaissance, Paris)
- "Rul" (Steering Wheel, Berlin)
- "Din" (Days) A.F. Kenensky, editor.
- "Obschechee delo" (Common Cause) V.L. Burtsev, editor.

The Library also has many other complete files of emigre newspapers, although not so important as the ones mentioned above.

The publications of the so-called "old emigre" group (those before 1917) are also represented in the Hoover Library. Newspapers, periodicals, and brochures were printed in the centers of their settlements--Paris, London, Geneva and from there were smuggled into Russia. The "old emigre" group included Social-Democrat (both Bolshevik and Menshevik factions), Socialist-Revolutionists, Anarchists, Members of the Jewish

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Bund and of several other lesser organizations. Among their publications may be noted the following:

- "Iskra" (Sprak), organ of the Russian Social-Democratic Labor Party (Geneva)
- "Izvestia Zagranichnago Sekretariata Organizatsionnago Komiteta Ross. Sots.-Dem. Rab. partii" (The News of the Secretariat of the Organizational Committee of Soc.-Dem Party, Zurich)
- "Kommuna" (Commune), anarchist newspaper, the place of publication unknown.
- "Moriak" (Seaman), all-Russian organ of seamen and rivermen, Vienna.
- "Nachalo" (The Beginning), Paris
- "Narodnia gazeta" (People's Newspaper), weekly socialist newspaper, New York
- "Zhizn'" (Life), political, social and literary newspaper, Geneva-Paris.

The World War (1939-1945) interrupted the flow of Russian and other Slavic material from Europe. Since the cessation of hostilities, they are gradually beginning to arrive. During the war and since, many journalists and writers have come to the United States. These people have become contributors to periodical publications already in existence for a long time, or have begun to publish new journals and newspapers. The Hoover Library has received a number of periodicals and newspapers which were published on this continent during the war (The United States, Canada, Argentina). The majority of them are in Polish and there are a few in the Czech, Serbo-Croatian and Russian languages.

The collection of books and journals of the period before 1914 is quite large. Here are complete files of old so-called "thick journals" (the journals which are issued in the forms of books 400-500 pages):

- "Istoricheski vestnik" (The Historical Messenger)
- "Vestnik Evropy" (The Messenger of Europe)
- "Russkii Vestnik" (The Russian Messenger) edited by famous Slavophil
Katkov.
- "Russkara Starine" (The Russian Antiquity)
- "Russkoe kagatstvo" (The Russian Wealth)
- "Miz Bozhii" (God's World)
- "Zhurnal Ministerstva Narodnago Prosveschenia" (Journal of the Ministry
of Education).

Among other important materials "Polnoe sobranie zakonov" (a complete collection

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of laws) should be mentioned as indispensable source material for every historian of Russian History. This set (about 255 volumes) is the first codification of Russian law and was prepared in the reign of Emperor Alexander I by Count Speransky. It includes every kind of official documents: laws, decrees, treaties, manifestos, etc, arranged in chronological order. The first volume contain the legislative codes beginning with "Sobornse Ulszhenie", 1649.

The Hoover Library has a file of the very rare "Kolokol" (The Bell), issued in the middle of the last century by Gertsen, well known publicist of the so-called "old emigre" group.

Among other materials of the pre-Revolution (1917) period should be noted the stenographic reports of "Goandarstvennii Duma" (The State Duma-the lower chamber of the Russian parliament) of all four congresses, as well as the stenographic reports of the "Goandarstvennyi Soviet" (The State Council - the upper chamber of the Russian parliament). There are many other materials of interest too numerous to mention.

Another collection of the pre-Revolutionary period (before 1917) consists largely of literary works. Many Russian classics and other literary productions provide important background material for the study of cultural as well as of political history of Russia.

Among the publications of the Soviet period some of the most important are the historical journals:

- "Proletarskaia revoliutsiia" (The Proletarian Revolution, published by the Historical Commission of the Communist Party, Moscow).
- "Katorgaisylka" (The Hard Labor and Exile, a historico-revolutionary journal published by the Society of Former Political Prisoners and Exiles, Moscow).
- "Krasnii letopis" (The Red Annals, a historical journal of the Communist party, Leningrad).

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"Kommunisticheskiy Internatsional" (The Communist International, organ of the Executive Committee of the Communist International);

"Krasnyi arkhiv" (The Red Archive, a historical journal, Moscow-Leningrad, one of the leading publications for source materials. Contains unpublished material from the various archives of Russia and the Soviet Union.).

Among the non-periodicals may be noted "Mezhdunarodnyia otnosheniia v epokhu imperializma, dokumenty iz arkhivov Tsarskogo; Vremennogo pravital' sto" (The International relations during the period of imperialism, the documents from archives of the Czarist government and those of the Provisional government--the publication of indispensable value for source materials, published by the Commission on publication the documents of the period of imperialism of the Central Executive Committee of the USSR.)

Then there are the bibliographical journals:

"Knizhnaia letopis'" (Book Annals), published by the All-Union Book Chamber, beginning 1907; it lists all books, pamphlets, etc., published in the territory of the USSR.

"Letopis' Zhurnal' nykh stat'ei" (The Annals of the magazine articles), published since 1925.

"Letopis gazetrykh stat'ei" (The Annals of the newspaper articles), begun in 1935.

Both of the latter, also issued by the Book Chamber, list periodical and newspaper articles of the most important magazines and newspapers. They are somewhat the guides to periodical literature.

I was informed that there are about 100 different nationalities in the USSR. Alphabets were invented for those lacking them. As a result a considerable number of books and pamphlets, mainly translations from Russian, have appeared the languages of the so-called "minor nationalities". The Library has many of these.

We must not fail to mention the reference books:

"Entsiklopedicheskiy slovar'" (The Russian Brockhaus)

"Bolshaya sovetskaya entsiklopediia" (Large Soviet encyclopedia)

"Malaya sovetskaya entsiklopediia" (Small Soviet encyclopedia)

"Voennaia entsiklopediia" (Military encyclopedia)

"Maarkyov slovník naučný" (Czechencyclopedia encyclopedia)

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- "Narodna entsiklopedija Szpako-Khrvatsko-Slovenska" (Jugoslav encyclopedia published by Prof. St. Stanojevic)
- "Literaturna entsiklopedia" (Literary encyclopedia)
- "Polski slownik biograficzny" (Polish biographical dictionary, published by the Russian Historical Society, one of the best biographical works)
- Bio-bibliographical dictionaries of the several Russian universities and of the Russian Academy of Science.
- "Daiztel' revoliutsionnogo drizhenia v Rossii" (Bio-Bibliographical dictionary of the participants in the Russian revolutionary movements from the Predecessors of the Decembrists (1825) to the downfall of the Russian Monarchy.

The World War (1939-1945) has brought into existence a very extensive underground literature. The Hoover Library has acquired photographic copies of a considerable number of the Polish clandestine publications. Several of them later appeared legally in the Territory of Lublin and later of Warsaw, and perhaps are still published in Poland. The Polish Government in Exile in London publishes "Dziennik Polski i Dziennik zolm' erze" (Polish Daily and Soldier's Daily) a semi-official newspaper, a file of which is also in the Library.

Among other publications of the second World War period may be mentioned the frequently cited "Veina i rabochii klass" (War and Laboring Class) which in June 1945 changed its title to "novoe vremia" (The New Times). It explains the problems of the foreign policy of the USSR and of foreign countries and discusses actual events of international life. Another journal "Slaviane" (Slavs) issued weekly by the All-Slav Committee, is a Pan-Slavic periodical sponsored by the Soviet government.

There are still a large amount of archives and manuscript material too numerous to mention at this juncture. The above is suffice to give Documents Branch an idea what is available here.

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This morning I finished screening the eight large crates of Chinese documents representing in the neighborhood of 10,000 sundry items all published either prior to the Revolution of 1911 or during the early years of the Republic. Very few of the items were put out during the last seven years and all are of questionable value. However for the records I made detail notes on the volume and content of this lot and consider this to be of sufficient exploitation for the present. So much for this.

The Hoover Library is just beginning to receive Chinese newspapers from the Far East. The incoming mail yesterday brought the 13th February issue of the Hwa Shiang Pao, Hong Kong, and a late issue of the Kuo-min Jih Pao, Hong Kong. Files here at the Library indicate the following Chinese newspapers have been requested by the Hoover Library for 1947:

Central Daily News (Chung Yang Jih Pao)	subscription placed by Mrs Wright.	"
Cheng Pao, Hong Kong		"
Chien-Kuo Jih Pao, Canton		"
China Digest, Hong Kong.		"
China Weekly Review, Shanghai		"
Daily translation service		
Weekly translation service		
Monthly report		"
Chung-Shan Jih Pao, Canton		"
Daily Tribune Call, Canton		"
Far Eastern Economic Review		"
Hwa Shiang Pao, Hong Kong		"
Kuo-Min Jih Pao, Hong Kong		"
The Masses, Hong Kong		"
New Taiwan Monthly, Shanghai		"
Ta Kuang Pao, Canton		"

In Report Number 1, I intimated that an important shipment of Chinese documents had arrived in Fort Mason, San Francisco. Subsequent check revealed that eleven (11) huge crates of Chinese documents had arrived at Mason on the SS General Weigel. You will recall the SS General Weigel was the subject of a wire I saw in General Sibert's Office prior to my departure from Washington. Let me recapitulate and give the

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background to the contents of the eleven crates. You will recall the name of Mrs. Arthur Wright who at the moment is in China procuring documents for Stanford. She evidently performed a masterful job as evidenced by the results. Equipped with Stanford funds, she was able to procure large quantities of documents that I am sure will be of interest to Documents Branch. In exchange for American Medical Books, the Communists in Yenai turned over a large quantity of newspaper files, books and pamphlets dealing with political and economic affairs in Communist areas, educational textbooks, maps, posters and other items. She was also able to obtain items from the Communists in Peiping, Chungking, and Kalgan before the evacuation. All of these items are part of the SS General Weigel Shipment earmarked for Stanford.

Good fortune smiled on me for a few short hours when I was given access to the private files of Mrs Wright by mistake. I took the liberty to summarize what I considered to be of importance to Documents Branch. Listed in TAB A is the date and summary of some of the more important letters from Wright to the Hoover Library (Dr. Fisher).

I would like to request that Sgt. Ho be sent to me on temporary duty for approximately 30 days. He could fly out to Moffet Fields ten miles from Palo Alto or to Mills Field near San Francisco. The two of us could complete the initial scanning and screening of the Chinese documents. I hope some arrangement could be worked out between Stanford and the Central Intelligence Group, so that the Documents Branch could exploit the foreign publications from the critical areas-- Russia, China, Korea, etc. I am sure the authorities here at Stanford would agree to an intelligent plan that is mutually beneficial---the Hoover Library have no Chinese linguist at the present time. Documents Branch exploitation is the only way the raw information at the Hoover Library will be made available to governmental agencies in Washington.

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KOREAN COLLECTION

1. Newspaper files including almost complete files of the following:
 - a. "Keijo Nippo" from October 1941 to August 15, 1945--a Japanese newspaper published in Korea by the Japanese Ministry of Propaganda presenting a complete picture of the propaganda devices used to sell World War II to the Korean people.
 - b. The right-wing newspaper "Dong-A Ilbo," November 1945 to June 1946.
 - c. Leftist newspaper "Chung Ang Shinmun," September 1945 through June 1946.
 - d. Center newspaper "Jai Hyu Shinmun," September 1945 through June 1946.
 - e. File of the only English language publication in Korea, "Seoul Times," --neutral politically.

2. A considerable number of propaganda pamphlets and Japanese official reports on the administration of Korean government from 1935 on including the book entitled Administration of Minami in Korea, 1936-1942 by Tatsuo Mitearai. Minami was at that time the Governor General of Korea.

3. Miscellaneous Korean books and studies.
 - a. A study of Japanese economic plans of making Korean rice economy the granary of "The Japanese Co-Prosperity Sphere." Title of the book is Reconsider Korea, the Granary, by Kazuma Kondo.
 - b. The book Progressing Korea as Commissary Base, by Shinichiro Tanaka, Chief of the Economic Department of Keijo--another study of Korea's economic position with respect to Japanese military strategy.
 - c. The book Reestablishing of Food Policy in Korea, by Susumu Shimanote, Chief of the Economic Department of Keijo Nippo.
 - d. Korea Yearbooks for 1943-1944.
 - e. Mothers of Nine Gods, a biography of nine Naval officers who died attacking Pearl Harbor.
 - f. Comparison of fighting power between Japan and America, by Tatsuo Mitearai, embracing some eleven studies.
 - g. Present State of Progressing Korea, another study of Korea's position in Japan's mainland policy.

4. Regarding the period of Korean history of the late 1930's, the Library has received considerable materials on the administration of Governor General Koiso and of Tanaka, the Administration Chief. These include a series of books containing their speeches and the political objectives of Japan in Korea. They are in seven volumes, the first of which is missing, and cover the period from November 1942 to July 1944.

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5. Publications during period of allied occupation,

aa Public Opinion Surveys.

- (1) Weekly public opinion trends, March 2, 1946 through July 11, 1946.
- (2) Weekly political trends, August 24, 1945 through June 22, 1946.

b. Press releases and communiques.

- (1) Of the joint United States-Soviet Conference from January 16 through May 8, 1946.
- (2) Statements and directives of Lt. General John R. Hodge, September 8, 1945 through July 15, 1946.
- (3) Routine press releases by General Archer L. Lerch, January 29, 1946 through July 3, 1946.
- (4) Special press releases, January 1 through June 12, 1946.
- (5) Ordinances Military Government.
- (6) Miscellaneous posters and pamphlets USAMGIK
- (7) Monthly report of SCAP activities in Korea and Japan.

c. Chukan Digest November 1, 1945 to July 3, 1946.

d. Farmer's Weekly, December 22, 1945 to July 13, 1946.

e. Korea Pictorial News Nos. 1 - 4.

6. d. In addition to these recent materials, the Hoover Library has catalogued a considerable amount of wartime materials (1914-1918) on Korea.
- b. Memoranda by the Koreans to the 1919 Peace Conference, including reports on economic conditions, treaty problems, etc.
 - c. Various propaganda items on Korean independence movements between the two World Wars.
 - d. Various missionary publications.
 - e. Considerable recent publications in America on contemporary Korean problems.

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LISTING OF GENERAL NATURE OF MATERIALS ACQUIRED BY A.-I. UNIT

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October 17, 1946, Peiping

- (1) Communist materials—50 pamphlets and clandestine Peiping publications. Anticipated getting bulk of Communist materials from Yenan in exchange for medical books.
- (2) Contacts made with American Consulates and USIS representatives throughout China as well as to Chinese Ministries of Information, Education, etc.
- (3) Tentative arrangements being made to obtain the Library of the German Embassy in Peiping. (This Library consists of some 10,000 volumes of which approximately 1,000 are standard bound foreign volumes, the rest being made up of journals, reports, pamphlets, etc. The languages used in order of frequency are: German, Chinese, English, French, Italian, Russian, and Japanese. About 2/3 are of the nature more for the Library of Congress whereas 1/3 are specified in the Hoover Library's interest.

(October 20, 1946, Peiping)

- (1) Communist materials from Yenan, 21 cubic feet, containing the following newspapers, English translations of which are (a) Emancipation Daily, May 1944 through October 1946 (leading organ of Communists); (b) Border Regions Mass Newspaper, May 1944 to October 1946 (useful for study of popular propaganda and local problems); (c) predecessor of the Emancipation Daily covering period March 1937 to May 1941; (d) Journal of the War of Resistance, July September 1944 to September 1945; (e) various sample copies of other Army papers; (f) magazines and several issues of a dozen periodicals reported.
- (2) Some 81 books and pamphlets dealing with political and economic affairs in Communist areas.
- (3) 99 titles on Communist literature, music, fine arts.
- (4) 29 titles on educational textbooks, etc.
- (5) 24 maps of Communist regions.
- (6) 17 political posters
- (7) Communist materials from Kaigen — 50 items preserved before city evacuated.
- (8) Communist materials from Peiping; — fairly complete file of mimeographed news bulletin of Communist branch of Executive Headquarters.
- (9) Communist materials from Chungking. Complete file of newspaper "Chungking Hsin-lun Jih-pao" and 100 odd books.
- (10) Various additional materials from other sections of China.

SECRETShanghai, December 1, 1946

(1) Altogether some 3000 books from Nanking, etc, including:

Two crates and one package of publications of Maritime Customs.

"Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury" -- subscription.

Books from "Commercial Press," "Chung-hua Publishing Co.," "Life Publishing Co." (left wing), "Kelly and Walsh," "Central Bank" (economic research)

Govt's daily Gazette from May 1946 and subscription.

Statistical monthly of Dept. of Statistics, 1945 and future.

Executive Yuan -- Govt. annual, 1943, and 1944 issues.

Legislative Yuan -- 10 items.

Judicial Yuan --

Examination Yuan -- 3 volumes of regulations.

Control (Censorship) Yuan -- several issues of gazette.

Ministry of National Defense -- many duplicate items.

Ministry of Economic Affairs -- Report to British Trade Mission.

Ministry of Social Affairs -- various.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs -- 2 volumes and others promised.

Ministry of Food -- statistical material.

Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

Ministry of Education -- text books, reports, and surveys.

Ministry of Communications -- surveys.

Ministry of Finance -- annual reports, etc.

Ministry of Interior -- 6 volumes, -- War, etc.

Bureau of Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs -- 20 items.

Kuomintang -- 25 items.

Kuomintang Ministry of Information -- English bulletins.

Commission for Compiling Party History -- catalogs -- to be microfilmed

SECRETShanghai, December 1, 1946 (con't)

Banking Municipal Govt. -- Gazettes and 2 vol. history of Banking as capital.

Academic Institutions -- exchanges.

National Central Library -- many parcels -- is repository for govt. documents.

Central Political Institute -- many items.

Supreme Council of National Defense -- 1066 volumes from private library.

"Central Daily News" (in Chinese) newspaper, Hanking, January 1, 1946.

Peking, December 12, 1946

- (1) Diaries (typescript)
- (2) Collection of rare books on the republic.
- (3) Heissig's library.

(Arrived January 6, 1947)

- (1) Monthly returns of Foreign Trade of China
1935-1936 -- 2 volumes
1938-1939 -- 2 volumes
January - December 1944
January - December 1945
- (2) Statistical Department of the Inspector General of Customs
Trade of China, 1941. Volume I

(Arrived January 13, 1947)

- (1) Tehou Ven-Fous: Etude sur la Reforme de l'Organisation Judiciaire en Chine (Paris 1920)
- (2) Hsu Shih-Chang: "China After the War." (Peking 1920)
- (3) Chiang Kai Shek and Chiang Soong Key-ling: "Gefangen in Sina." (Munich 1938)
- (4) Bulletin of Institution S. Thomas. Vol. November, December 1946
- (5) Report of Justice Faethan, CIO to Shanghai Municipal Council. Vol. I, Parts 1, 2 and 3.
- (6) Arthur J. Brown, "The Chinese Revolution." (New York 1912)
- (7) Leon Trotsky, "Problems of Chinese Revolution." (New York, 1932)

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- (8) "Reconstruction in China -- a record of progress and achievement in facts and figures." (Shanghai 1935)
- (9) Seng Ching-Wei, "Fundamentals of National Salvation" Volume I (Shanghai 1942)

Report January 13, 1947

- (1) Shantung-fragmentary Communist materials-cover period 1937-1947
- (2) Manchuria-fragmentary Communist materials-cover period 1937-1947 (files of some 20 periodicals)
- (3) Govt. documents of Peking government before 1928.
- (4) Govt. documents of Hanking government of 1912.
- (5) Govt. documents of Hanking government of 1928.
- (6) Govt. documents of Northern and Southern puppets.
- (7) "Sociological" bunk, industrial reports, etc.
- (8) Many books on aspects of Chinese Law.
- (9) Maps.
- (10) Pre 1941 Jap posters.

February 6, 1947, Peiping

- (1) Sheldon Ridge collection of English language pamphlets (\$100) hanging fire (Peiping)
- (2) Unclassified books and papers of American branch of executive headquarters.

(January 29, 1947, Peiping)

- (1) 11 cases ready to ship on SS General Siegel
 - #1 contains Communist materials
 - #2-3 contain Heissig's Mongol Library
 - #9,10,11 contain Hanking acquisitions and some Communist materials
- (2) Bulletins for 1945-1946 of Ministry of Agriculture for Food Research Institute; also Crop Reports, 1937-39; and "Index numbers to Industrial Statistics of Ministry of Economic Affairs, Hanking."
- (3) "Hongkong Daily News" newspaper -- war years.

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January 22, 1947 (con't)

- (4) "North China Herald" weekly, January 1921 to June 1941.
- (5) Bound volume of first 25 issues of "Min Qun" (Democracy) Independent liberal journal.
- (6) "Documents of the Democratic League, 1941-46"
- (7) Confidential clippings of translations from Chinese press.

January 30, 1947, Peiping

- (1) Materials of Communist branch executive headquarters.
- (2) Changking Communist newspaper files.
- (3) Chengtu KMT newspaper files.

For compliance. Two copies of internal office directives and other similar papers as requested in the attached Memo from the Deputy Director will be submitted to this Office for forwarding to ICAPS.

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Deputy Assistant Director
Office of Operations

25 March 1947

X DEPUTY ASSISTANT DIRECTOR

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