



# HOKKAIDO UNIVERSITY

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# Major Russian/Slavic Collections in Japan\*

Takako Akizuki

## A Historical Background

The formation of Russian collections in Japan, as a matter of course, has been intimately connected with the situation of Russian studies in this country. After the Meiji Restoration in 1868 Japan stepped forward the prompt modernization of the country, sending many students abroad and employing over one thousand foreign engineers and scholars in its governmental institutions. Although Russia was not regarded as a model country for modernization, she was the country to be investigated, because the Japanese government feared a Russian push toward the south to the Asiatic countries. Those who were engaged in Russian studies during the latter half of the 19th century were almost all staff members sent to Russia by the Military, the Naval and the Foreign Ministries, with the exception of teachers and students of the Russian Department of Tokyo Foreign Language School (1873–1885, 1897 to date), the only educational institution where the Russian language was taught. As a result, Russian collections formed during this period are not known other than that of the above-mentioned school, a part of which is now held in the Hitotsubashi University Library.

After the Russo-Japanese war the South Manchurian Railway Company was established in 1907 under the supervision of the Japanese government, and its Research Section (Mantetsu Chōsabu) soon grew to a gigantic information organization. The research activities of the Section were generally focused on the study of the geographical, social, political, economic, and military conditions of Russia as well as those of Manchuria, mainland China, Mongolia, Southeast Asia and other countries. Over two thousand researchers were engaged in these programs, and innumerable publications were issued by this Section.<sup>1)</sup> We can suppose how many Russian books were collected by the Section, judging from the catalogs of the libraries attached to the S. M. R. Company.<sup>2)</sup> Most of these collections are said to have been confiscated by the Soviet army in 1945.

Until the end of World War II Russian studies in Japan were very limited outside

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\* This paper was read at the 1982 Meeting of the Western Slavic Association, held on 18–20 of March in Honolulu, Hawaii.

1) A catalog of M.S.R. publications edited by J. Young contains 6,200 titles. J. Young, *The Research Activities of the South Manchurian Railway Company, 1907–1945; a History and Bibliography*, N.Y., 1966, 682p. Ajia Keizai Kenkyujo, *Union Catalogue of Publications by the Former Colonial Institutions. South Manchurian Railway Company*, Tokyo, 1979, 657p.

2) For example, 1) S.M.R. Dairen Library, *Katalog russkikh knig*, Dairen, 1930, 692p.  
2) S.M.R. Kharbin Library, *Katalog knig Aziatskogo otdela Kharbinskoi biblioteki lu. M.Zh.D.*, Kharbin, 1938, 377p.

the Research Section of the S. M. R., because the free study of Russia became impossible in Japan, especially after the Bolshevik Revolution in 1917. The Japanese government strengthened the suppression of the socialist and labor movements and severely inspected publications on socialist ideology. Interest in socialism or the Soviet Union itself was suspected to be dangerous. In addition to this situation, the lack of Russian books and knowledge of the Russian language was fatal to academic research on Russia. The importation of Soviet books through the Nauka Company ceased in 1936 on account of the imprisonment of Hirokichi Ōtake, the founder of the company, by the special secret police.<sup>3)</sup> Most of the researchers who were interested in Russia had to be content with the translation or introduction of European books on Russia. As there were very few professional posts offered to specialists on Russia, these specialists sought employment in the S. M. R. or governmental institutions. Even Russian language and literature were taught only in the Foreign Language Schools in Tokyo and Osaka, and Waseda University. A unique Japanese school for the study of the Russian language during this period was the Kharbin Gakuin<sup>4)</sup> founded in 1920 in Kharbin, Manchuria, a considerable number of whose teachers were Russians.

In 1937 the Japanese government established another semi-governmental research organization called the "Toa Kenkyujo" (East Asian Institute), intending to get accurate information on the political and economic situation in Asia and the Soviet Union. Research workers of this institute, as well as those of the Mantetsu Chōsabu, were rare people who were allowed to be engaged in free Soviet studies during World War II. A part of the book collection of the institute, which included many excellent Russian books, was accepted after the war by the Economic Institute of Hitotsubashi University (about 2,000 volumes).

The political pressure in Japan, which for a long time hindered the normal development of Russian studies and the formation of basic Russian collections, was at last abolished in 1945. Since then Russian and Soviet studies in Japan have begun to walk a steady step and East European studies also were newly commenced. In place of governmental and semi-governmental institutions which had always been the centers of Russian studies, research institutes or departments of Slavic studies came to be established at several universities, for example: the Institute of Social Sciences, Tokyo University (1946); Department of Russian Literature, Hokkaido University (1949); the Slavic Institute, Hokkaido University (1955); and so on. The Institute of Economic Research, Hitotsubashi University (1942) also encouraged Soviet studies after the war, and the College of General Education, Tokyo University (1949) established a special course for the study of Russian society and culture. However, the lack of essential source materials in these fields caused by the pre-war situation in Japan could not be easily recovered. Every institution at first had to exert all possible efforts for collecting research materials. It has been since 1952 that Soviet publications began to be again systematically imported into Japan through the Nauka

3) K. Amamiya and K. Serizawa, "*Roshiago tosho yunyu no hanseiki*" (Half a century of importation of Russian books), *Hon to hiho*, 1981, Jan., p. 92-110.

4) Alumni Association of the Kharbin Gakuin (ed.), *Shōka no nagare* (A short history of the Kharbin Gakuin, 1920-1945), 1976, 220p.

Company.

Since the success of Sputniks nos. 1-3 in 1957-58, which enforced the re-evaluation of the Soviet scientific standard, the interest of Japanese scientists in Soviet publications in the fields of physics, chemistry, biology, etc. considerably increased. In the 1960's and the 1970's instruction of the Russian language was introduced into the liberal arts curriculum of many universities and colleges as the second or the third foreign language. Thus, the number of scholars and students with a reading ability of the Russian language grew larger and one hundred thousand or more volumes of Russian books have been imported every year (approximately 190,000 volumes in 1981).

As can be supposed from the above-mentioned facts, Russian studies are now carried on everywhere in Japan. There are, however, very few specialized institutions for this purpose. The Slavic Research Center of Hokkaido University is the only institution in Japan whose researches are devoted solely to Russian and Slavic studies. The situation of Russian studies in Japan is well illustrated by the case of the study of Russian literature. Though it has a long history and has brought forth not a few excellent achievements, until recently only Waseda University and Hokkaido University have had departments of Russian literature. This is one of the main reasons why we have few institutions with large collections for Russian and Slavic studies in Japan.

Before the war we paid little attention to the East European countries. The incidents in Poland, Hungary and Czechoslovakia in the 1950's and the 1960's, however, stimulated our interest in these countries, and forced us to feel the necessity of Slavic studies. After the establishment of diplomatic relations, Japan began to exchange students and publications with these countries. The special course for Russian studies of the College of General Education, Tokyo University, became the first institution which trained scholars in the field of Slavic studies. At present young and able scholars, though not many in number, are engaging in research in this field at universities or other institutions, and Slavic collections gradually are growing up there.

In 1978 the Ministry of Education decided on a program to defray a special fund to national universities wishing to buy a set of materials too expensive for their ordinary budgets. Owing to this measure a lot of Russian and Slavic collections were accepted, most of them by Hokkaido University, to which the Slavic Research Center is attached. These collections, consisting of second-hand books, reprints or micro-forms, were valuable and indispensable additions to fill up the blanks in Russian/Slavic collections in Japan.

Most of the foreign scholars who resided in Japan for joint work in Russian and Slavic studies used to complain of the insufficiency of materials and interlibrary cooperation. These inconveniences, however, will surely be solved in the near future, I believe.

### **Main Libraries with Russian/Slavic Collections**

As stated above, almost all the Russian/Slavic collections in Japan have been

formed after World War II, with a few exceptions. Moreover, there are only a few institutions for Russian and Slavic studies. As a result, the scale and content of the collections in these fields in Japan are still behind those in Europe and America. Therefore I would like to give you a brief account of the present conditions of several libraries with relatively large collections in Japan, with special reference to the Slavic Research Center of Hokkaido University, where I am working.

(1) Slavic Research Center Library, Hokkaido University

The Slavic Research Center was first established in 1955<sup>5)</sup> as the Slavic Institute attached to the Faculty of Law, Hokkaido University. In 1978 it was reorganized into the national interdisciplinary institution for Russian and East European studies, with seven professorships and three visiting ones, including two posts for foreign visiting scholars.

The library at the Slavic Research Center began with the core collection purchased by the fund from the Rockefeller Foundation. The increase in the library's holdings, however, was rather slow during the first two decades.<sup>6)</sup> It has only been since the reorganization of the Institute into the Center that the library began to expand rapidly through the special fund of the Ministry of Education for the purchase of scholarly publications.<sup>7)</sup> Today the holdings of the library amount to more than 34,000 volumes with approximately 350 titles of foreign and 140 of Japanese periodicals. In addition 9,700 items are held in microfilm (about 1,700 reels) and 1,600 in microfiche. Collected are mainly publications on the social sciences and humanities relating to Russia and East European countries. Russian language publications make up about half the total number.

The library places special emphasis on building as complete and well-balanced a collection of foreign periodicals as possible. At present the library receives 180 foreign periodicals on standing order or on exchange. In addition, defunct periodicals and back numbers are supplemented through the purchase of the original, reprint or microform editions. Most of the Russian periodicals issued before 1917 are acquired on microform, with only a few in the original. The library is now making an intensive effort to collect East European-language periodicals to fill a gap painfully felt in recent years. On the other hand, Western language periodicals are already considerably well-stocked, including almost all notable periodicals on Slavic studies in English, French and German.

The library has also an excellent collection of Russian and East European encyclopedias, dictionaries, and bibliographies, among them encyclopedias of several republics of the USSR and dictionaries of all the Slavic languages.

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5) But its origin dates back to 1953, when a Slavic research group was organized to prepare for the establishment of the Institute.

6) During these years the following four library catalogs were issued: *Library Catalogue of the Slavic Institute, Hokkaido University, 1953-1965* (published in 1966), *1966-1970* (published in 1970), *A List of the Periodicals at the Slavic Institute, Hokkaido University, 1953-1973* (1973), and *A List of the Microfilms at the Slavic Institute, Hokkaido University, 1953-1971* (1971).

7) Important materials recently acquired by the library have since 1971 appeared in *Surabu Kenkyu (Slavic Studies)*, the organ of the Slavic Research Center.

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In the past four years, the library has acquired several thousand volumes of old Russian publications on microforms as follows:

i) *18th Century Russian Publications*. (General Microfilm Co., Cambridge, Mass.) This collection consists of 35 mm microfilm publications listed in *Svodnyi katalog russkoï knigi grazhdanskoï pechati XVIII veka 1725–1800*, compiled by the Lenin Library and others. Approximately, 4,000 titles out of 9,000 have already been purchased.

ii) *Russian History and Culture*. (University Microfilms International, Ann Arbor, Mich.) This is a microfiche collection of books on 19th and early 20th century Russia, held by the Helsinki University Library, formerly a deposit library of the Russian Empire. Approximately 1,200 titles have been purchased.

iii) *Russian Revolutionary Literature*. (University Microfilms International, Ann Arbor, Mich.) This microfilm collection consists of books, pamphlets, brochures, and periodicals published abroad or on underground presses within Russia, held at the Houghton Library of Harvard University. All 1,100 titles (47 reels) have been purchased.

iv) The microfilm editions of books and articles listed in *Bibliografiia Iaponii* in 2 vols, compiled by Institut Narodov Azii, AN SSSR. The microfilming was done in the Lenin Library and was sold by the Nauka Co. in Tokyo. Almost all the items of Ser. I (1734–1917) and all of Ser. II (1917–1958) have by now come into the possession of the library. This is a very valuable collection which includes almost all Russian works on Japan (12,000 titles).

To the above-mentioned we can add several interesting new arrivals: complete sets of statistical yearbooks of nearly all East European countries (on microfiche and original); *Publications of Zemstvo, 1860–1917* (on microfiche); *Akty istoricheskie, 1841–72*, and *Dopolneniia k Aktam istoricheskim, 1846–75*; *Morskoï Sbornik, 1848–1940*, issued by the Russian Ministry of the Navy; American doctoral dissertations on Russia and Eastern Europe, and publications of the Japanese Orthodox Church in the Meiji period (1868–1911).

Three personal collections, those of George Vernadsky,<sup>8)</sup> Boris Souvarine,<sup>9)</sup> and Alexander G. Lensen,<sup>10)</sup> have also recently been acquired.<sup>11)</sup> The Vernadsky collection consists of some 5,000 volumes in Western languages which are mostly related to the humanities and social sciences of the Slavic countries. The Souvarine collection contains 862 titles of revolutionary brochures published within Russia and abroad during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The Lensen collection, consisting of 3,000

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8) G. Vernadsky (1887–1973). A professor at Yale University, one of the most famous scholars of Russian history in the world.

9) B. Souvarine (1895–). A Russian revolutionist in the 1920's and later a journalist in France. Well known as a collector of Russian revolutionary literature.

10) G. A. Lensen (1923–1979). A professor of history at Florida State University, author of many works mainly on Russo-Japanese relations.

11) The catalogs of these collections were published by the Hokkaido University Library separately under the titles of *Russian Revolutionary Movement Literature in the Boris Souvarine Collection; a Catalog*, Sapporo, 1980, 164p. and *Russia and Eastern Europe; a List of the George Vernadsky Collection*, Sapporo, 1982, 403p.

items in Russian, Japanese and European languages, centers on Russian relations with Eastern Asian countries. The Vernadsky and Souvarine collections are housed in the Central Library of Hokkaido University, which has also been paying attention to Slavic and East European resources.

In addition, the Central Library is about to acquire the Epstein Collection,<sup>12)</sup> which contains 2,750 entries, including about 450 in Russian. The main strength of this collection lies in Russo-German relations.

Among other Russian collection lately obtained by the Central Library are the following: i) a large microfiche collection entitled "*18th Century Russian Studies*", which includes such basic historical sources as *Polnoe sobranie zakonov Rossiiskoi Imperii* (Ser. I-III) and *Arkhiv kniazia Vorontsova* (40 vols.); ii) a microfilm edition of the British Foreign Office *Correspondence. Russia, 1892-1945*. The Department of Russian Literature of Hokkaido University also recently purchased a microfiche edition of 959 titles "*Symbolism-Futurism-Acmeism-Imaginism*".

To the Central Library is attached a special section called the "Hoppon Shiryoshitsu" (Resource Collection for Northern Studies) in charge of collecting materials on Siberia and North Pacific areas including Hokkaido. Besides the valuable holdings on Hokkaido, it has about three thousand volumes on Siberia in Russian and Western languages.

#### (2) National Diet Library

The National Diet Library is one of the largest libraries in Japan with nearly 4 million volumes. It was established in 1948 by incorporating the Imperial Library (f. 1872) and the libraries of both Houses of the Diet. As Russian books acquired by the Imperial Library were very few, most of today's Russian and Slavic holdings of the National Diet Library have been formed after the war, especially since the 1950's. As of 1979, the library had more than 40,000 volumes in Russian and 7,300 volumes in East European languages. Recent annual increases in Slavic language books have reached close to 3,000 volumes, out of which about one third are received as gifts or on exchange. The main stress of acquisition of Slavic materials is in the fields of the social sciences rather than the humanities, perhaps because of the need for legislative reference works. However the Slavic periodical publications held by the library (1,900 titles) are mostly on science and technology.

The National Diet Library has a few special collections for Russian/Slavic studies, of which the most notable is the Harima Collection. This collection includes 1,200 Russian books on geography, history, revolutionary movements, Eastern affairs, etc. which were collected by N. Harima, a newspaperman, during 1914-1917 in St. Petersburg. As he was interested in the history of Mongolia, many books on the history and geography of Mongolia, Tibet, Central Asia, and Siberia are included. Another feature of the collection is its abundance of records<sup>13)</sup> of Russian navigations

12) F. T. Epstein (1898-1979). An emeritus professor of Indiana University. He is known in the world not only as an excellent historian in the field of the foreign relations of the Soviet Union but also as an eminent bibliographer.

13) *Harima Narakichi kyuzosho mokuroku* (A catalog of books of the Harima collection), published by the National Diet Library in 1960, 69p.

and materials on Russo-Japanese relations. Articles on Japan from "*Morskoï Sbornik*," bound in 5 volumes by Harima, were so often used by researchers that the binding was at last broken and xerox copies are now offered for reading.

Personal collections purchased by the library are scattered in the stacks by order of classification. There is no Slavic Division in the National Diet Library, unlike most of the American libraries with large Slavic collections. I am afraid that it is difficult to pursue a consistent policy of collection building under such conditions. However it still remains one of the largest libraries with Slavic holdings in Japan, and most of the books in the library are lent to other libraries on demand. Every year the National Diet Library compiles a "*Union Catalog of Foreign Books Acquired by 52 Libraries in Japan*", by which we are able to know to some extent the trend of Slavic book acquisition in this country.

(3) University of Tokyo Libraries

The University of Tokyo, with nearly 5 million total holdings, has some 50,000 Russian books and 1,400 titles of Russian periodicals which are dispersed in the libraries attached to faculties and institutes. The largest Russian collection is held by the Institute of Social Sciences which was founded in 1946. It consists of 12,800 volumes of Russian books and periodicals. In addition, the Institute has a lot of Russian/Slavic materials on microform.

In the Faculty of Law library are housed 6,500 Russian books and 330 titles of periodicals in the fields of politics, law, history, and so on. The Neubecker collection in the library contains 250 volumes of well-selected law books published in Russia during the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

The Kuroda Collection in the College of General Education is one of the most remarkable Russian collections.<sup>14)</sup> Otokichi Kuroda, a newspaperman who stayed in Russia during the First World War and Revolution, collected about 1,200 volumes mostly relating to Russian history, society, and literature.

The number of Russian/Slavic books in the General Library, the largest library in the university, is not known. We can find, however, a number of valuable Russian materials in its stacks. The library has several excellent Russian statistical collections such as *Pervaia Vseobshchaia Perepis' Naseleniia Rossiïskoi Imperii, 1897 g., Statistika Rossiïskoi Imperii*, etc. There are also the complete works of 30 Russian novelists published before the Revolution. Most of these materials were donated by the Soviet Government for the reconstruction of the library after the great earthquake in 1922 which completely destroyed the library.

(4) Tokyo University of Foreign Studies Library

This university originates from the Tokyo Foreign Language School founded in 1873. Its library holdings received during the 19th century were, however, moved to the Tokyo Higher Commercial School (today's Hitotsubashi University) during its

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14) A catalog of the Kuroda collection was compiled by M. Kikuchi and printed in three parts divided by subject, in different periodicals in 1974 and 1975 (25p., 12p., 19p.). In: "*Kikan shakai shiso*", 3, 1974, pp. 652-676; Tokyo Daigaku Kyoyobu "*Gaikoku-go-ka kenkyu kiyo*", vol. 23, no. 3; "*Roshia gogaku bungaku ronbunshu*", 1974, pp. 102-113; Tokyo Daigaku Kyoyobu "*Kyoyo-gakka kikyō*", no. 7, 1975, pp. 1-19.

temporary abolition (1886–1896). The library has at present nearly 20,000 Russian books, most of which are on literature, language, society, history, and economics. There are included in them complete works of many writers before and after the Revolution. The Yasugi collection, which was a part of the personal library of the late professor Sadatoshi Yasugi, the founder of Russian philology in Japan, is a fine collection on Slavic language and literature.<sup>15)</sup> The library has also a special collection of text-books and dictionaries of the Russian language published in Japan from the middle of the 19th century to the present.

(5) Hitotsubashi University Library

Hitotsubashi University, formerly the Tokyo Commercial College, has recently developed into one of the largest universities in Japan. The library is noted for the personal collections it possesses, such as those of Karl Menger (18,000 vols.), Otto v. Gierke (10,000 vols.), S. Miura (17,000 vols.), K. Soda (6,500 vols.) and others. Approximately 530,000 out of the 1,200,000 volume library holdings are foreign books, including 10,000 volumes in Russian.

Although the Russian collection began to be formed after the war, as is the case of other libraries in this country, it had already succeeded in acquiring a part of the Russian collection held by the Tokyo Foreign Language School in the 19th century, as mentioned above. This collection, even if small in number, includes valuable books on literature and history. One of the most interesting books is *Tatishchev's Polnoi Frantsuzskoi i Rossiiskoi Leksikon*, which was owned by Vasilii Golovnin, a famous Russian naval officer, and given to a Japanese scholar on his liberation from captivity in 1813.<sup>16)</sup>

In 1958 the Shimada collection was bought by the library from the family of the late Shigeru Shimada who served in the Japanese Embassy in the Soviet Union for a long time before the War. It consists of about 1,000 Russian books mainly on international affairs, history, economics, and literature; a part of it is possessed by the Institute of Economic Research at the same university. Recently the library also acquired a large number of Russian books collected by Kanzo Narumi, who was a teacher of the Japanese language at universities in Leningrad and Moscow during 1927–1935. The main strength of the collection lies in the field of Russian literature and folklore, including many excellent materials unobtainable today.<sup>17)</sup>

In addition to these and other collections, the Bernstein/Souvarine collection, a world-famous collection of Russian revolutionary literature, came into the possession of the Hitotsubashi University Library in 1979. This collection was formed by the union of two large collections belonging to Leon Bernstein (1877–1970) and Boris Souvarine (1895–) who were both revolutionaries, journalists, and collectors of revolutionary literature. It includes several complete sets of revolutionary journals

15) A catalog of the Yasugi collection was issued in 1973 by the Tokyo University of Foreign Studies Library, 72p.

16) See: V. Golovnin, *Memoirs of a Captivity in Japan during the years 1811, 1812 and 1813*. 3 vols., 1816 (Russian ed.).

17) There is a classified catalog of the Narumi collection by the Hitotsubashi University Library, Tokyo, n.d. 180p. (Typescript).

such as *Kolokol*, *Iskra*, *Vpered*, *Proletariat*, etc. together with a number of original works and brochures issued by Russian revolutionaries within the country and abroad from the middle of the 19th century to the 1930's. An excellent catalog of this valuable collection was already published by the Decker Co., an antiquarian bookshop in the Netherlands.<sup>18)</sup> A part of the Souvarine collection is also possessed by the Hokkaido University Library, as stated above.

The Institute of Economic Research, Hitotsubashi University, established in 1940 as the Institute of Asian Economic Research, had scarcely any books in Russian even in 1949. It was after 1950 that the institute decided to lay stress on the study of Soviet economics and set about collecting Russian books actively. An able librarian of the institute eagerly searched about for Russian materials at second-hand book shops in Tokyo, and at the same time several personal collections were purchased. The institute obtained in 1951 a large collection belonging to the Toa Kenkyujo (The East Asian Institute), a semi-governmental institute which had ceased its activity after the war. The collection included most of the principal Russian encyclopedias, dictionaries, bibliographies, and statistical collections together with a lot of valuable materials on politics, economics, foreign relations, etc. These became the core of the Russian/Slavic collection of the institute which amounts to 23,000 volumes at present.

(6) Waseda University Library

Waseda University was one of the rare institutions in Japan which had a department of Russian literature in the prewar period. The department was established in 1918 and since then has produced a number of researchers in Russian literature. Owing to the efforts of S. Katayama, the first professor of the department, the university formed the core of an excellent collection for Russian studies, including thousands of literary works of the 19th century. At present the university library holds some 30,000 Russian books, especially on humanities and social sciences.

Though Russian books are scattered in the library stacks, we can see them in a collected form in the *Catalogue of Foreign Books in the Waseda University Library. Russian Books. Vol. I: 1882-1965*, Tokyo, 1966, and *Vol. II: 1965-1980*, Tokyo, 1981. They contain many rare and interesting books, such as *Opisanie o Iapone* (2nd ed. 1768), *Kratkaia Istoriia o Iaponskom Gosudarstve* by I. Reikhel' (1773), *Zapiski Flota Kapitana Golovnina o Priklucheniiakh ego v Plenu u Iapontsev* (1st ed. 1816) and others. *Rukovodstvo k Arifmetik* (1784), an arithmetic textbook for use in primary schools compiled by the order of Catharine II, was one of the belongings of Daikokuya Kodayu,<sup>19)</sup> a famous Japanese castaway who through the courtesy of the

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18) *The Two Russian Revolutions; an Exceptional Collection of Old and Rare Journals, Books and Pamphlets mainly from the Libraries of Leon Bernstein and Boris Souvarine*, Amsterdam, 1980, (Catalogue 26) 188 p.

19) Kodayu's narratives of his twelve years' unusual experiences in the late 18th century Russia were recorded in several contemporary Japanese works. Two of them were recently translated into Russian by V. M. Konstantinov as follows: 1) *Kratkie vesti o skitaniakh v severnykh vodakh (Hokusa monryaku)*, Moscow, 1978, 472 p. 2) *Orosiia-koku suimudan (Sny o Rossii)*, Moscow, 1961, 133 p., 130 p. (text).

empress came home in 1792 together with A. Laxman, the first Russian envoy to Japan. *Morskoï Sbornik*, the organ of the Russian Navy, in possession of the library, was formerly in a Russian warship captured during the Russo-Japanese war.

(7) The Tenri Library

The Tenri Library is a unique library belonging to a Shinto sect called "Tenrikyo". It serves as the Central Library of the sect as well as the Tenri University Library and a public library in the city of Tenri, Nara prefecture. The library was founded in 1926 and was attached to the Foreign Language School of the sect. Thanks to M. Nakayama the superintendent priest, who was well-known as a book collector at home and abroad, the library grew rapidly to become one of the largest libraries with rare book and art collections. It has at present nearly one million volumes, including many ancient manuscripts and books together with incunabulas, atlases, terrestrial and celestial globes.

Russian books in the library amount to more than 10,000 volumes in which are included such rare books as follows: *Bibliia, sirech' knigy*, the first Slavic printed Bible, published in 1581; *Ruskaia Letopis' po Nikonovu Spisku* (8 vols. 1767-92); *Spravnitel'nye Slovari Vsekh laz'kov i Narechiï*, by P. S. Pallas (1787-91); the complete sets of *Polnoe Sobranie Russkikh Letopiseï* (1841 ed. to present) and so on.

The library has also several individual collections in the Russian field such as the Ida collection and the Nevskii archives. The former, consisting of about 800 Russian books, was gathered in Leningrad during the Revolutionary period by the late Kohei Ida, a professor of Russian language at Tenri University, and the latter contains all the manuscripts, notebooks, photographs, letters, etc. which were left by Nikolai Nevskii, a famous Russian linguist and folklorist, on his return home in 1929.

(8) Kyoto University Libraries

The Kyoto University libraries have total holdings of nearly 4 million books, including some 30,000 Russian books. The largest Russian holdings are possessed by the Faculty of Law library (10,000 vols), and the Ikeda collection, consisting of 2,200 excellent Russian books on history, literature, arts, etc., is housed at the Faculty of Literature library. The university does not have any special institution for Slavic studies other than the Russian language course of the College of Liberal Arts. However, the activities of this course are so vigorous as to become the seat of office of the Japanese Society for Slavic and East European Studies with over 300 members throughout the country, which issues the first European-language journal on Slavic studies in Japan.<sup>20)</sup>

(9) Nisso-Toshokan (Japan-Soviet Library) was founded in 1953 by the Japan-Soviet Society. The library has since been presented with many publications from the Lenin Library, the Saltykov-Shchedrin Library, Mez'kniga, the Soviet-Japan Society and other Soviet institutions as gifts or on exchange. Its holdings, therefore, consist almost entirely of Russian books, mainly on literature, humanities and social sciences. The number of Russian books in the library, amounting to close to 50,000 volumes, is the largest in Japan. In addition, the library also has a large collection of

20) *Japanese Slavic and East European Studies* began publication in 1980.

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Japanese books on Russia, including translations of Russian books. Over 200 titles of Russian periodicals and 13 newspapers have also been continuously received.

The library was recently donated two individual collections: namely the Horie collection and the Yokemura collection.<sup>21)</sup> The Horie collection, whose donator was Muraichi Horie, the present director of the library, is made up of some 3,000 Russian and German books. It contains many valuable materials on revolutionary movements and socialist ideologies in Russia and Germany in the early 20th century, such as organs, protocols and decisions of German socialist parties and the Comintern etc. The Yokemura collection consists of over 2,000 Russian books chiefly on literature, language, history and philosophy, gathered by the late Y. Yokemura, former professor at the Tokyo Foreign Language School. They are valuable additions to the library, especially because nearly all the books in these two collections are publications issued before the War. The library is open to the public, and provides lending and photo-duplication services.

(10) Osaka University of Foreign Studies, established in 1921, is one of the oldest institutions for the instruction of Russian language in Japan. Its library contains close to 200,000 foreign books, out of which 10 per cent are in Russian. In addition, 47 titles of Russian periodicals are received.

(11) Sophia University in Tokyo, established in 1911 by the Jesuit mission under the name of Jōchi Gakuin, became a university in 1928, at present with 6 faculties. The Faculty of Foreign Languages, containing the Russian language department, is noted for its skillfulness in instruction. The library has total holdings of 330,000 volumes, out of which nearly 200,000 are foreign books including 4,400 Russian books.

(12) Sapporo University was organized in 1976 with three faculties: Economics, Management, and Foreign Languages. As the Faculty of Foreign Languages includes the Russian language division, the University library has already 12,000 Russian books which cover nearly 10 percent of the total holdings, together with 114 titles of periodicals.

(13) Japan-Soviet Friendship and Culture Hall of Hokkaido, which was built in 1977 by Yasusaburo Shibata a volunteer in Sapporo, has a sizable library. The library has been receiving many publications from libraries in USSR, as in the case of the Japan-Soviet Library. Its holdings already contain approximately 9,000 Russian books, mainly in the fields of the social sciences, natural sciences and technology. This library is open to the public, too.

(14) Kobe City University of Foreign Studies. This university, founded in 1946 as the Kobe City Foreign Language School, has at present four departments: English, Russian, Chinese, and Spanish. Its library catalog of Russian books issued in 1974 contains some 4,000 volumes.<sup>22)</sup> The library has a lot of prerevolutionary books,

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21) There is a printed catalog entitled *Catalog of the Horie and Yokemura Collections. Pt. 1. Russian Books*, Tokyo, 1979, 26 p., 40 p. (Nisso Toshokan zosho mokuroku, no. 7-8).

22) *Katalog knig na rusском iazyke, khraniashchikhsia v Biblioteke Instituta inostrannykh iazykov goroda Kobe*, 1974, 106 p.

most of which were acquired from individuals in the early years of its establishment.

(15) Kyoto Sangyo University Library.

Total holdings of this library are close to 300,000 volumes, though the university has a very short history (f. 1965). Books in Slavic languages amount to over 7,000 volumes, among which are included a few non-Russian publications. The library compiled the *Catalogue of Slavic Books* in three parts in 1976–1980.

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I can refer only to those libraries whose holdings have come to my attention. There are perhaps many other libraries with Russian or Slavic collections.<sup>23)</sup> In any case, from the facts mentioned above we are able to conclude that Russian/Slavic holdings in Japanese libraries have been rapidly growing in these past few years. It is a natural result arising from the increase in the number of researchers in these fields. According to the *Directory of Japanese Scholars in Soviet & East European Studies* compiled by Jun Matsuda in 1978, their number amounted to nearly 800. The *Bibliography of Slavic & East European Studies in Japan*, compiled by the same editor every year, lists some 2,000 titles of books, monographs and articles issued in 1980. As these holdings and researchers are widely dispersed throughout the country, it is an urgent task to collect precise information about them including Russian/Slavic collections.

Closing this report, I would like to acknowledge the assistance of many librarians who gave me useful information about their libraries.<sup>24)</sup>

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23) For example, the Russian and Slavic Research Association in the Kansai District compiled *Union Catalog of Russian and East European Books* held in 13 university libraries in the district, most of which I have not referred to.

24) This report is mainly based upon questionnaires sent to a lot of libraries, as well as a series of reports entitled "Waga toshokan o kataru" (Speaking of our library) which appeared in the *Mado*, a quarterly journal published by the Nauka Company in 1972–1982.