

THE BIBLIOTHECA MONGOLICA

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General Remarks and Part I: Works in English, French, and German

The project got its start in 1975 as a result of Henry Schwarz's conclusion, arrived at after some careful thought on the matter, that the field of Mongolian Studies needed to be strengthened, certainly in the United States and perhaps elsewhere too, and that one important way of going about this was to create a comprehensive bibliography that in a single set of volumes encompasses most if not all that has been written in various languages about most aspects of Mongolia. Whereas such comprehensive bibliographies have been published for China, Japan, and Korea, nothing quite like this has ever been published for Mongolia.

The *Bibliotheca Mongolica*, as originally planned, will eventually consist of four parts. Part I, edited by Henry G. Schwarz, includes works written in English, French, and German. Part II, edited by Man-kam Leung of the University of Saskatchewan, includes works written in Chinese, Japanese, and Korean. Part III, edited by Mr. Michael Underdown of the University of Melbourne, contains works in Mongolian, Russian, and East European languages. Finally, Part IV, edited by Henry G. Schwarz, will contain works written in all other languages, additions and corrections to the first three parts, and a combined index.

This bibliography includes all subjects that have a bearing on that contiguous area which was inhabited by appreciable numbers of Mongols around 1800. In contemporary terms, this area is roughly coterminous with the Mongolian People's Republic and adjoining areas in Siberia, Sinkiang, Inner Mongolia, and the northwestern provinces of China. Thus the bibliography includes studies of pre-Mongolian and non-Mongolian subjects, such as linguistic, historical, and archeological investigations of all the peoples who inhabited Mongolia before the Mongols. It also includes studies of foreigners on Mongolian soil during Mongol times, such as missionaries, traders, and armies.

In addition, the bibliography includes any subject placed exclusively outside the area just described and that has a substantial and specifically Mongol content, like studies of Mongol conquests, Mongol languages and dialects, and Mongol emigré communities. The bibliography, however, does not include studies of individuals and groups who, despite their own claims, cannot be considered Mongol, such as Timur and his successors. Nor does the bibliography include studies of any of the non-Mongol parts of the Mongol world empire that make little or no mention of the Mongols. Thus most of the considerable body of literature on Yüan China is excluded here because most of these studies are on purely Chinese matters with only scant reference to the Mongol overlords.

The *Bibliotheca Mongolica* includes most forms of publication with the exception of reviews, short notices, cookbooks, annual surveys in periodical publications such as *Asian Perspectives*, *Asian Survey*, and *Far Eastern Economic Review*,

and most political tracts. Only some entries in handbooks, encyclopedias and conference compendia are included. Because we hope that non-Mongolists will use this bibliography, we also include works of popular literature. The bibliography includes all publications just described and published during the century ending in December 1975. Only occasionally are older works included.

Each of the several parts of the *Bibliotheca Mongolica* consists of five major sections on general works, culture, history, society, and science and technology, comprising a total of thirty-four chapters, each of which constitutes a particular category. The overall arrangement is similar to that used by the Library of Congress, with deviations where deemed necessary. Entries within each subdivision are, with few exceptions, arranged by date of publication. Each work is given only one entry but is cross-listed by entry number as often as deemed appropriate.

An entry consists of the usual bibliographical elements like name, title, place and date of publication as well as any additional information such as illustration, bibliography, and the like. In order to keep the bibliography within manageable limits, annotations are held to an absolute minimum. In most cases, transliteration of proper names in annotations is the same as in the works in question. Thus any proper name is likely to appear throughout the bibliography with several slightly different spellings. Whenever a title in English, French, or German is sufficiently descriptive, no annotation or translation is given.

The person index, a feature in all parts of the *Bibliotheca Mongolica*, deserves special mention. It includes, besides all authors, also editors, compilers, and translators. I believe that such an arrangement may well help some readers to locate a particular work more quickly. The person index differs from indexes in most other bibliographies and monographs in at least two respects. First, translators are included because, contrary to conventional academic opinion, I am certain that translations, especially good ones, are not only great aids to the scholarship of any field but can also be major intellectual accomplishments in their own right. Second, the person index does not follow the usual practice of listing only entry numbers or, worse yet, page numbers. Such practice is a disservice to the reader whom it obliges in some cases to go back and forth between the index and the main body of the book dozens of times before he finds the entry he had been looking for.

Part I: *Works in English, French, and German* is complete and has been published by the Center for East Asian Studies as volume 12 of its Occasional Papers (since then renamed Studies on East Asia) series. Its 355 pages contain about 3,000 entries of which more than 95 percent were personally verified by me. Each of the remaining unverified entries is marked by the notation [Not seen].

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Henry G. Schwarz

Part II: *Works in Chinese, Japanese, and Korean*

Bibliographies on Mongolia in the Chinese and Japanese languages do exist. The present task is to update these bibliographies. In the Chinese language, Chang Hsing-t'ang's 張興唐 *Meng-ku ts'an-k'ao shu-mu* 蒙古參考書目

(Taipei, 1958) and Teng Yen-lin's 鄧衍林 *Chung-kuo pien-chiang tu-chi lu* 中国边疆图籍录 (Peking, 1958) are essential sources for this project. Chang's work was compiled by consulting several existing bibliographies on the same subject. It incorporates works in Chinese, Japanese, Mongolian, and European languages. The sections on works in Chinese and Japanese languages form an adequate basis for developing a better bibliography on Mongolia. The present task facing the compiler of this bibliography is as follows:

1. To verify and update the publication data of each entry in these two bibliographies.
2. To add new materials which are not included in these two bibliographies.
3. To screen important journal articles to be incorporated into the new bibliographies.

The following gives a general description of the new materials which are going to be added to this bibliography.

The Chinese sources contain valuable primary information on Mongolia, especially on the period before the twentieth century. The recent massive reprint of Chinese local gazetteers in Taiwan has made available many sources which have hitherto been difficult to come by. These local gazetteers are a treasure house of information on local history. The projected bibliography will try to classify and distill information contained in these gazetteers.

In 1974 the National Palace Museum in Taiwan began publication of the secret palace memorials of the Ch'ing dynasty (1644-1911). These memorials were sent secretly by provincial officials to the emperor reporting on the local situation and have, therefore, never been published previously. The publication of these memorials, for the first time, is very important not only in the field of Chinese studies, but also in other areas. So far only the memorials of the K'ang-hsi (1662-1722) and the Kuang-hsü (1875-1908) reigns have been published. The memorials of the Yung-cheng reign (1723-1735) are in the process of publication. When this collection is complete, this set of materials will provide valuable insight to the Ch'ing government's policy towards Mongolia.

The publication of the diplomatic archives of the Chinese Foreign Ministry dealing with the Sino-Russian relationship between 1917 and 1921 by the Institute of Modern History, Academia Sinica in Taiwan throws much light on the complexity of diplomatic relations between China, Russia and Mongolia during this period in question.

In mainland China, the most significant development is probably in the field of linguistics. Three important dictionaries have been published: *Han-Meng ts'u-tien* 汉蒙词典 (Chinese-Mongolian Dictionary) (Nei-Meng-ku jen-min chu-pan-she 内蒙古人民出版社 Huhehot 呼和浩特, 1964); *Meng-Han ts'u-tien* 蒙汉词典 (Mongolian-Chinese Dictionary) (Nei-Meng-ku chiao-yü chu-pan-she 内蒙古教育出版社 Huhehot, 1975); *Meng-Han ts'u tien* 蒙汉词典 (Mongolian-Chinese Dictionary) (Nei-Meng-ku jen-min chu-pan-she 内蒙古人民出版社, Huhehot, 1976) all establishing lexical standardization for translation between the two languages.

On the other hand, the publication of the punctuated edition of the *Twenty-four Dynastic Histories* is undoubtedly one of the most important academic achievements by mainland Chinese scholars. Each work in this series has been subject to rigorous textual criticism before publication, and modern Chinese punctuation marks are supplied throughout the text. This series, therefore,

greatly facilitates research on Chinese history and makes the reading of geographical and personal names in these dynastic histories more intelligible, especially when these names are of foreign origins.

The two most important Japanese bibliographies on Mongolia are:

1. Yamane Yukio 山根幸夫, *Gendaishi kenkyu bunken mokuroku* 元代史研究文献目録 (A Classified Bibliography of Articles and Books concerning the Yuan Period in Japanese and Chinese), Tokyo, 1971. This book covers works published between 1900 and 1970.
2. Japan Association of Mongolian Studies, *Mongoru kenkyu bunken mokuroku* 七ノコル研究文献目録 (Bibliography on Mongolia), Tokyo, 1973. This book includes works published from 1900 to 1972.

Both of these bibliographies are useful for this project. Generally speaking, Japanese works are excellent as secondary sources. Before 1945, because of Japan's political and military ambitions in Continental Asia, Japanese scholars produced many works of lasting value in this field. The intelligence report of the Japanese army and cultural expeditions sponsored by various organizations in Japan provide a rich reservoir of information for the period after 1911.

The Chinese part is expected to be complete in 1979, and the Japanese part in 1980.

University of Saskatchewan

Man-kam Leung

Part III: Works in Mongolian, Russian, and East European Languages*

My work as editor of Part III of the *Bibliotheca Mongolica* is based on my very comprehensive working bibliography and on my cataloging and bibliographic experience. However, I am basically a historian, and there are areas which it is proposed to cover in the *Bibliotheca Mongolica* with which I am not very familiar. I refer especially to the fields of art and architecture, music, dance, and theater, numismatics, archeology, manners and customs, education, law, economy, and science and technology. It is obviously possible for me to review all previous bibliographic sources to extract the relevant references. It is as equally apparent that outside assistance would greatly facilitate this task, but none has materialized to date.

I have encountered several objections to the project among fellow Mongolists. The main objection to the project is due to the fact that it is seen as being superfluous and a duplication of perfectly good, existing bibliographies, such as *Bibliografiya rabot po Mongolii*, D. Serzhmyadag, *BNMAU-d 1973-1975 ond khvlegdsen mongolin nomin birtgel* (and its predecessors). The Mongolian authorities are obviously working in the direction of a "national bibliography."

The project has now reached a stage where it is too late to turn back. My own bibliography is almost complete in all fields other than those listed above up to 1975. The task now remaining is to collect entries in the missing fields and to plug any gaps. I still need to organize my files into a form suitable for typing or otherwise reproducing. This is no mean task as I have no

*Mr. Underdown had to return to Melbourne a few days before the conference, and his report was read in his absence by Professor Schwarz.

secretarial or financial assistance to undertake this work.

I am reluctant to put a completion date on Part III, not only because I do not know whether any assistance will be forthcoming following this conference or any further appeals the general editor might make, but also because my work on the project must necessarily be performed alongside my normal duties. However, assuming that I can devote the same amount of time to this project as hitherto and that the level of assistance remains nil, I would anticipate having my listings completed by mid-1979.

It is obviously desirable to have the *Bibliotheca Mongolica* published as soon as possible, so please send me those lists, etc.

University of Melbourne

Michael Underdown