

**JAPANESE MATERIALS ON ISLAM IN CHINA:
A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY**

**A Dissertation
submitted to the Faculty of the
Graduate School of Georgetown University
in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the
degree of
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By

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PREFACE

The importance of studying Islam in China for a complete understanding of Chinese history has been recognized for some time, and not a few books and articles on the Moslems and the Islamic regions of China have appeared. Most of the publications in modern European languages are listed in the general bibliographies on China. Russian materials, generally less familiar, have been described by Dr. Rudolf Loewenthal in his article "Russian materials on Islam in China," which appeared in Monumenta Serica, Nagoya, 16:1-2 (1957), p. 449-479. The works of Japanese scholars, however, have not been properly evaluated in the West. True, Japanese publications on all aspects of China are generally abundant and include studies of Islam in China. However, certain periods of Chinese Moslem history seem to have interested Japanese scholars less; the result being either mere summary translation of Western works, or, as is particularly the case for the modern period, popular journalistic accounts, despite much research and collecting of data. These facts notwithstanding, all too little has been written on Islam in China. Now, because Chinese Communist materials cannot be relied upon, it becomes the more important, particularly for the modern period, to search the available Japanese literature (including numerous intelligence reports in relatively inaccessible archives).

The diffuseness of the items listed in this bibliography precluded individual acquaintance with each of them. In instances where a copy could not be obtained for perusal, I had to rely on bibliographic descriptions or on the judgments of Japanese specialists.

I wish, therefore, to give special thanks to the following scholars who have been of great assistance to me, donating generously their time and frank opinions: ISHIDA Mikinosuke, formerly professor at Tokyo University, FUJIEDA Akira of the Kyoto Jimbun Kagaku Kenkyujo, ENOKI Kazuo of Tokyo University, and OKADA Hidehiro, formerly at Tokyo University and now at the University of Washington. I should also like thank American scholars such as Wolfram Eberhard, Franz Schurmann, and John Young. My mentor, Rudolf Loewenthal reserves special mention not only for his assistance in directing me to sources, but for his efforts in reading, re-reading and correcting my manuscript.

Much gratitude is due those Japanese, Chinese and Taiwanese assistants who typed copy, wrote out Japanese or Chinese names and titles, and checked translations. They helped to put the materials in order, and even served as interpreters when my Japanese proved insufficient. Might I, therefore, acknowledge a great debt to Miss YAMAMOTO Haruko, Mr. URUSHIBARA Ichiro, Mr. T'ANG Hung, and above all to Mr. William F. Lien, who supervised the typing and wrote out the Chinese and Japanese characters. Despite these credits, it is only I who am to be held responsible for any imperfections and errors in the bibliography.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PREFACE	11
TABLE OF CONTENTS	iv
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	vi
INTRODUCTION	viii
CHAPTER I Periodicals	1
CHAPTER II Bibliographies	8
CHAPTER III General Works	16
CHAPTER IV History	
1. General Works	22
2. The T'ang and Sung Periods	33
3. The Yuan Period	41
4. The Ming and Early Ch'ing Periods	50
5. The Early Modern Period; from the Middle of the Nineteenth Century to the Chinese Revolution.	65
6. The Contemporary Period; From the Chinese Revolution of 1912 to the Present	71
CHAPTER V Ethnography	83
CHAPTER VI Economics, Transportation and Communications	95
CHAPTER VII Geography and Explorations	99
CHAPTER VIII Religion and Islamic Law	106
CHAPTER IX Arts and Sciences	111

CHAPTER X	Linguistics	116
CHAPTER XI	Translations into Japanese	
1.	From Chinese	120
2.	From other Languages	124
INDEX		141

1	...	
2	...	
3	...	
4	...	
5	...	
6	...	
7	...	
8	...	
9	...	
10	...	
11	...	
12	...	
13	...	
14	...	
15	...	
16	...	
17	...	
18	...	
19	...	
20	...	
21	...	
22	...	
23	...	
24	...	
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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

- CG Chosen gakuho, title no. 1
- CGG Chugokugogaku, title no. 2
- FB Fairbank and Banno, Japanese studies of modern China, (title no. 29).
- GJ Gaiko jiho, title no. 3
- K Kaikyo, title no. 5
- KJ Kaikyo jijo
- KK Kaikyoken, title no. 6
- KS Kaikyo sekai, title no. 7
- MK Minzokugaku kenkyu, title no. 8
- MTB Memoirs of the research department of the Toyo Bunko
- R Rekishi (kyoiku), title no. 12
- RC Rekishi chiri, title no. 10
- RK Rekishigaku kenkyu, title no. 11
- SK Shigaku kenkyu, title no. 14
- SKS Shakai keisai shigaku, title no. 13
- SMR South Manchurian Railroad
- SZ Shigaku Zasshi, title no. 15
- TB Toyo bunka, title no. 24
- TG Tohogaku, title no. 22
- TK Toyoshi kenkyu, title no. 26
- TKK Toa keisai kenkyu, title no. 20

- TKS Toa kenkyu shoko, title no. 21
- TYG Toyogakuho, title no. 25
- UN Japanese National Commission for UNESCO, Research in Japan in history of Eastern and Western cultural contacts, its development and present situation, title no. 37
- ZC Zenrin kyokai chosageppo, title no. 27

INTRODUCTION

During the Tokugawa period (1615 - 1868) Japanese scholars who studied China followed closely Chinese models even to the point of completely accepting various Chinese prejudices including that against the study of the "barbarians", such as the Moslems, and their religions. During the Meiji period (1868 - 1912) when the Japanese began to study European history and historiography, the basis for a more impartial study of Asian history became possible, but in actuality for some years "Eastern history" was still almost completely concerned with China to the exclusion even of "foreign" elements in China such as the non-Han peoples and religions of alien origin. After the addition of the study of India and Buddhism to the canon of Eastern history and the beginning of Marxist inspired studies of nomadic and oasis societies, a study of Central Asia and its predominant religion, Islam, in their own right became more widespread. Also the attitudes and interests which led to the Russo-Japanese war stimulated the study of such "non-Chinese" areas as Korea and Manchuria. In 1907 SHIRATORI Kurakichi, a professor of Tokyo University, became the head of the research section of the Oriental Society and in 1908 the head of the research bureau of the South Manchurian Railroad (SMR). SHIRATORI did not limit his research to those aspects of China which concerned Chinese scholars, but could be said to represent the beginnings of a Japanese point of view in the study of

Asian history. The Oriental Society included many other sinologists who became well known for their studies of "non-Chinese" factors in Asian history: YANAI Watari, WADA Sei, HANEDA Toru, ISHIDA Mikinosuke and particularly KUWABARA Jitsuzo and FUJITA Toyohachi. Since the speciality of all the Japanese scholars was dealing with Chinese texts, there was in most Japanese sinologists a residue of the Chinese prejudices against study of the "barbarians", but by the time HANEDA Toru published his general History of Turkestan (title no. 119) in 1931 and MATSUDA Hisao published his History of Central Asia (title no. 141) in 1935, it was generally accepted in Japan that the border regions of China and alien religions such as Islam merited serious attention.

Japanese scholars did not, however, devote themselves equally to all periods of Central Asian and Islamic history. Many worked on the early period, T'ang (618 - 906) during which Islam was introduced into China; the Yuan period (1260 - 1368) was greatly studied as was the early Ming period (1368 - 1485). Little was done until quite recently on the late Ming (1465 - 1644) and Ch'ing periods (1644 - 1912), although there were some studies at the turn of the century of the Moslem rebellion and the Anglo-Russian rivalry in Central Asia. Moreover, although the Foreign Office, the SMR research bureau, the Toa Kenkyujo have published some valuable works on the contemporary period, particularly some ethnological studies, the published works do not suggest the rich collection of unpublished intelligence data

collected by these organizations. The early period: Notable among studies of the early period are KUWABARA Jitsuzo's article on a Moslem inscription concerning the introduction of Islam into China (title no. 192) which inscription he established as a forgery, TAZAKA Kodo's article on the legend of the introduction of Islam into China by Waqqas (title no. 207), ABE Takeo's monumental history of the West Uigurs, which describes the Islamization of the Uigurs (title no. 214), and other articles by these authors. Valuable works on the sea route by which Islam was brought to China and on the Arab and Persian traders (more accurately Moslem traders since the religion is established, but their geographical origin is usually in doubt) include KUWABARA Jitsuzo's works on P'u Shou-keng, who was a Moslem shipping official during the end of the Southern Sung period (1127 - 1279), (titles no. 188, 189, 193, 194), FUJITA Yoyohachi, MAEJIMA Shinji and SUGIMOTO Nacjiro's works on the same subject and the work of all four in the identification of place names given by the Arabian geographers. MATSUDA Hisao wrote an influential work in which he presented his thesis of the system of "brokerage" as the basis of both the sea and the trans-Central Asian trade between China and the Islamic countries, Northern steppe area and the southern maritime area, (title no. 140).

Valuable works on Islam during the Yuan period (1260 - 1368) and its aftermath, the relationship between the Timurids and Ming China were written by : YANAI Wataru (title no. 259), HANEDA Toru

(titles no. 219 and 271), IWASA Saichiro (title no. 228), IWAMURA Shinobu (titles no. 223 and 224), SAGUCHI Toru (titles no. 244 through 248), and WADA Sei (title no. 257).

Although less of value has been written about the Ch'ing period (1644 - 1912) by Japanese scholars, the works of HANEDA Akira (titles no. 263-269) and NAKADA Yoshinobu (titles no. 333-336) are of particular value. The latter, still a young man, is specializing on Sinkiang during the Ch'ing period, and one can expect further works of high quality from him.

The modern period: During the period of Japanese imperialistic actions against China the Japanese collected great quantities of research materials and intelligence reports on contemporary China, including much of interest concerning Islam in China. Extensive research was done with the direct or indirect encouragement of the Japanese government because the policy of trying to ally the non-Han peoples of China with Japan to facilitate the Japanese conquest of China required greater knowledge of these peoples by the Japanese government. After occupying Manchuria the Japanese intensified the study of Manchuria and its adjacent regions which had been started in the early twentieth century by the research bureau of the SMR. In addition to the SMR, the Japanese army and various private scholarly organizations, which were frequently merely fronts for the Japanese government, began to conduct research on all aspects of Manchuria, North China and Inner Mongolia.

These studies naturally included work on the Moslems in these regions. When the Japanese government began to try to establish its Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere, it thought seriously of an alliance with the Moslems of all Asia and of Chinese Central Asia in particular. Such a policy led to the intensification of diplomatic work in Turkey and the encouragement of Pan-Turanianism. Japan also increased its propaganda in many other Moslem countries, particularly in Iran and Afghanistan, and tried to give the impression that Japan was a country which might very shortly become a Moslem country with the conversion of the Emperor to Islam. Under government encouragement various societies concerning the study and propagation of Islam were established in Japan and several journals, such as Islam (title no. 4), Kaikyoken (title no. 6), and Kaikyo Sekai (title no. 7), were published. Many of the Turkish Moslems who had fled from Russia to Manchuria at the time of the Russian revolution went to Japan, a mosque was constructed, and Islam was encouraged so that there were even converts among the Japanese. The xenophobic feelings of 1939 and the early 1940's caused the government to curtail Moslem activities inside Japan.

Within China Japan sent agents to advise Ma Ch'ung-ying, the Moslem general from Yunnan, who, but for Soviet assistance to Sheng Shih-ts'ai, governor of Sinkiang, might have gained control over Sinkiang and much of northwest China, thus furthering Japan's goal of weakening China. Other agents worked with the Moslems in North China.

and Inner Mongolia. In addition, many publications directed at getting Chinese Moslem support for Japan were published in China with Japanese assistance (vid. Rudolf Loewenthal, The Mohammedan press in China, Peking, the Synodal Com. in China, 44, pp.) The Japanese Ministry of Education supported the Ethnological Research Institute in sending an expedition headed by IWAMURA Shinōbu to study the Moslems of Inner Mongolia (see titles no. 438, 439, 440, 443) and the Japanese army assisted an expedition to Kalgan also ostensibly to do purely scientific work, but which actually collected information which would be of value should the Japanese army decide to move from Manchuria through North China and Inner Mongolia to join up with a friendly Moslem government in Sinkiang and Northwest China. Japan's experience of the Soviet military strength on the Manchurian border, the fact that with Sheng Shih-ts'ai's approval mobile Soviet units were stationed at Komul to forestall a Japanese move, Japan's difficulties in its occupation of the Chinese littoral, and finally the diversion of Japanese military strength to the occupation of Southeast Asia and Japan's involvement with United States and British power caused the abandonment of the dream of a Japanese-Moslem alliance in Asia.

The archives of the Japanese Foreign Office are rich in reports from Japanese diplomatic posts in Turkey, Afghanistan and Shanghai on events in Central Asia during the late twenties and thirties, the relations between Russia and Sheng Shih-ts'ai, the activities of the

Moslems in Sinkiang and the northwest of China. The reports from Shanghai are particularly interesting since the Japanese had broken the Chinese code and had intercepted many communications between the Chinese Nationalist Government, Sheng Shih-ts'ai, and the Russians; neither the Chinese nor the Russians have released these texts. Many of these documents are available in microfilm form in the Library of Congress (vid. title no. 55), and some of the documents were used as a basis for Allen Whiting's Sinkiang: pawn or pivot, (East Lansing, Michigan State University Press, 1958, 314 pp.), but many of the documents are not, it appears, to be found among the microfilms, and Whiting was able to see only a part of the archives. It seems, however, that whereas Whiting was given nearly free access to most of these materials, the Foreign Office has now decided severely to limit the access to these documents; they have again been "classified". Although I attempted to gain for myself or a Japanese assistant access to the materials, not to read them, but merely to determine their quantity, nature, general contents and file number, I was given a courteous, but most definite refusal. The librarian did allow, however, that the materials were even more extensive than described by Whiting, that there were considerable materials which he had not seen, and that the file number as given by Whiting was not accurate. For the moment, then, one must consider these unpublished archives not to be entirely within the public domain.

Much of the Japanese military files were microfilmed before they were returned to Japan, and the microfilms were deposited in the library of Congress. An admirable index to these microfilms was made by Dr. John Young (title no. 57). It is likely that there materials concerning Islam in China which were not filmed, and as in the case of the Foreign Office materials, it is unlikely that easy access will be given to the military documents themselves for some time. Adequate use even of the microfilms has not yet been made.

The SMR scientific research section collected 7 large volumes of materials on Islam in China, primarily in Manchuria, Inner Mongolia, and North China. Although some of these materials were used as the basis of publications by the SMR, Toa Kenkyujo and other organizations, other materials valuable for a study of Islam in China during the 1930's and 1940's can probably be found among these voluminous files. Dr. John Young of Georgetown University is in the process of bringing out an index to the published and unpublished source materials collected by the SMR, and one can expect that these materials will be much easier to consult.

Organizations devoted to the study of China, such as the Chugoku Kenkyujo, the Toa Kenkyujo, Kyoto Jimbun Kagaku Kenkyujo, the Ethnological Institute of Tokyo, the Northwest (China) Research Institute also have archives of raw materials collected during the period when they were organizing research within China.

Technical Notes

As in the case of most bibliographies, no organization of the Japanese materials on Islam in China into chapters could be entirely satisfactory. Some works did not fit easily within the scope of any chapter, and many works could fit into several chapters. A pragmatic approach had necessarily to be taken. In general I have listed a title in a history section where possible; so that an article on the economy of Sinkiang in the Ch'ing period (1644 - 1912) would be listed in the Ch'ing section of the chapter on history rather than in the chapter on economics. An article on karez irrigation, though giving a historic description was listed in the economic section because it was not about a single historical period only, but was more concerned with the economic nature of karez. Although the articles of TA ZAKA Kodo on Moslem astronomy in China (titles no. 252 and 253) could have been put into the chapter on arts and sciences, I have listed them in the chapter on Yuan history since their use in elucidating the nature of Persian influences on Islam in China during the Yuan period (1260 - 1368) is more important than the description of islamic astronomy. Particularly for the chapter on general works the section on contemporary history and the chapter on ethnography, it was not always easy to determine the most appropriate section in which to list a particular title. Since many of these books and articles were not

available for perusal, and in many cases their questionable value did not make such an effort worthwhile, mistakes have no doubt been made, but these deficiencies have been remedied by the extensive person and subject index.

The format of the bibliographic listings in general follows that of the Fairbank and Banno Japanese studies of modern China (title no.). The name of the author or editor is placed first in romanization, then the characters for the name (with an English translation for the name of an organization), then the title in romanization, characters, and the English translation in parenthesis. Then comes the city and publisher or the name of the periodical, frequently abbreviated, then the date and pagination. Frequently full bibliographic information such as pagination, date of publication or even the name of the publisher is not given in the Japanese bibliographies. Since many of these articles were not easily located, or were not considered sufficiently important to try to locate, such information will also not be found in my bibliography. I believe that sufficient information is given to find almost all articles, certainly all of the important works.

The section on Japanese translations from Chinese and Western languages was included primarily to indicate the foreign works the Japanese considered most worthy of being made readily available to the Japanese public, and which therefore have perhaps been most

influential. The title is generally given first in English regardless of the original since the Japanese source generally does not give the title in the original language, and the original title must be traced from the Japanese title. Since it will generally be the case that the American reader will be better acquainted with the original than with the Japanese translation, it was not deemed necessary in all cases to locate the exact title of an original work.

In those cases where a work is listed in the Fairbank and Banno bibliography, I give the number used in that bibliography at the end of the comment so that a reader may refer to what may be a more complete description in the other bibliography.

Chapter II on bibliographies is, in effect, the bibliography for this thesis. Most of the titles and many of the comments about individual works and the remarks in the introduction are based upon the materials in this chapter. Obviously material has come from books listed in other sections of the bibliography and mentioned in the introduction as well as directly from Japanese and Western scholars. I considered it therefore unnecessary to prepare a special bibliography of sources or footnote references to special works.

CHAPTER I

PERIODICALS

1. Chosen gakuho 朝鮮學報 ("Journal of the academic association of Koreanology in Japan"), pub. by Tenri University, Tambaichi, Nara Prefecture, semi-annually, since May 1951.

To promote the cultural contacts between Japan and Korea, this journal is devoted primarily to research in Korean history and culture.

2. Chugoku Gogaku 中國語學 (Chinese language), published by the Chinese Language Society, The Faculty of Letters, Tokyo University, monthly, since 1945.

A scholarly journal with valuable articles on Chinese and the other languages in China.

3. Gaiko Jiho 外交時報 (The foreign affairs report), pub. by the Society for Foreign Affairs, at Jonan Kaikan 城南會館, Tokyo, monthly, 1897; suspended 1945; resumed 1958.

This periodical contains articles written by university scholars as well as diplomats and other specialists in foreign affairs. Before and during the Second World War it was recognized as the most authoritative periodical treating foreign affairs. It contained many articles concerning China's politics, economy, sociology (including religion); most of the articles were directly concerned with contemporary events. Of considerable scholarly value.

4. Islam イスラム pub. by Islam Bunka Kyokai イスラム文化協会 (Society of Islamic Culture), Tokyo, quarterly, from Oct. 1937 until 1939.

The first periodical published in Japan devoted to Moslem studies. It was subsidised by the Japanese government and contained articles primarily of a propaganda nature designed to support the government's Moslem policy. Usually contained little of scholarly value.

5. Kaikyo 回教 ("The Islam"), pub. by Kaikyo Kenkyukai 回教研究会 (The Islamic Society, Peking), monthly, from 1927 until 1928.

This periodical was published in Peking under the editorship of Kawamura Kyodo 川村狂堂 who was then the president of the Islam Research Institute in Peking. It was ostensibly devoted to objective research on Islam and the beliefs and ways of life of the Moslem peoples; however it was actually a mouthpiece for official Japanese government views. Contained little of scholarly value.

6. Kaikyoken 回教園 (The Islamic world), pub. by Kaikyoken Kenkyusho 回教園研究所 (Islamic World Research Institute), monthly, from July 1938 until 1939.

A Manifestation of the Japanese government's Greater East Asian Co-prosperity Sphere policy, this journal was to create good will towards Japan in Moslem countries more than to give to the scholars of Japan an understanding of the Islamic world. However, it generally contained more articles of scholarly value than were contained in the other periodicals devoted to Islam (items 4, 5, and 7)

7. Kaikyo Sekai 回教世界 (The Islamic world), pub. by Dainippon Kaikyokyokai 大日本回教協会 (The Great Japan Islamic Society), monthly, 1938.

Also devoted to spreading the ideas of the Greater East Asian Co-prosperity Sphere, this periodical occasionally contained articles of scholarly value along with Japanese government propaganda.

8. Minzokugaku Kenkyu 民族學研究 ("The Japanese journal of ethnology"), pub. by Nihon Minzoku Gakukai 日本民族学会 (The Society of Ethnology in Japan), Tokyo, later on by Nihon Minzokugakukyokai 日本民族學協會 (The Institute of Ethnology in Japan), quarterly, 1935; resumed 1946.

Japan's important, scholarly journal of ethnology; it attempts to keep its readers conversant with ethnological writings in the rest of the world.

9. Moko 蒙古 (Mongolia), pub. by Zenrin Kyokai 善隣協会 (Good Neighbour Association), Tokyo, monthly, from 1939 until 1943.

The continuator of Zenrin Kyokai Chosa Geppo, item 27. Its contents, usually of scholarly value, concern mainly the history, economics, politics of Mongolia.

10. Rekishi Chiri 歴史地理 ("History and historical geography of Japan"), pub. by Nihon Rekishi Chiri Gakkai 日本歴史地理学会 Tokyo, monthly, from 1899, suspended 1945, resumed in 1953 and became quarterly.

Edited, and primarily containing articles by, the members of the Nihon Rekishi Chiri Gakkai (The Society of History and Geography of Japan) whose office is in Tokyo University. The journal contains primarily articles on Japan's history and geography, but also occasionally includes articles on China.

11. Rekishigaku Kenkyu 歴史学研究 ("The Journal of historical studies"), formerly ("Zeitschrift der Gesellschaft für Geschichtsforschung"), ed. by the Historical Science Society and pub. by Iwanami Shoten (formerly pub. by the society itself), monthly, vol. 1, no. 1 (Nov. 1933)-14.5 (Dec. 1944); suspended 1945; resumed with no. 122 (June 1946).

From an ordinary academic periodical containing a wide range of articles concerning history, Rekishigaku Kenkyu has become since the war a vehicle for Marxist works on history. It therefore has become filled with theoretical discussions: "research on history must be based on the scientific rather the traditional method". Its articles, therefore, are of importance not only for their contents, but also for the light they throw on the views and approach of the scholars who do not belong to the academic "establishment".

12. Rekishi 歴史 (History), pub. by Rekishi Kyoiku Kenkyukai 歴史教
育研究会 (Institute of Historical Education), Tokyo, 1925.

Prior to 1941 the periodical was called Rekishi Kyoiku. It is devoted primarily to Japanese history and its articles are of an academic nature.

13. Shakai Keizai Shigaku 社会経済史学 ("The Socio-economic history" "The Quarterly journal of the socio-economic history society"), pub. for the society by Nippon Hyoronsha, Iwanami Shoten, Shinkigensha, and others, monthly from 1.1 (May, 1931), Later quarterly, and bimonthly from 17.1 (April, 1951)-seen through 18.6 (May, 1953).

The journal is devoted largely to pre-modern Japanese history, but the few articles on China are of high quality and are becoming more numerous. F.B. 9.9.12.

14. Shigaku Kenkyu 史学研究 ("Review of historical studies"), pub. at Faculty of Letters, Hiroshima University, Hiroshima, quarterly, 1929; suspended during the war; resumed publication in 1949.

Writers for this journal are usually students and graduates of Hiroshima University's history department. It contains articles on Japanese and foreign history of all periods; it is among the better known scholarly journals on general history.

15. Shigaku Zasshi 史学雑誌 ("The Journal of historical science"), edited by Shigakukai 史学会 ("Institution of Historical Science"), with offices in the Tokyo Daigaku Bungakubu (Faculty of Letters, University of Tokyo"), monthly, 1892.

One of the oldest and most important of Japanese periodicals on general history. Articles are brief and of high quality. F.B. 9.9.17.

16. Shina 支那 ("The Shina, The China review"), pub. by The Toa Dobunkai, monthly, beginning from 1910-concluded probably with issue No. 36.1 (Jan.)

1945).

Shina is a general periodical devoted to contemporary China and contains articles on domestic and foreign affairs, arts, sciences, economics etc. Few of the articles are of scholarly value. F.B. 9.9.20.

17. Shirin 史林 ("The Shirin or The Journal of history"), pub. by Shigaku Kenkyukai 史學研究会 ("The Historical Society"), with offices in the Faculty of Letters, Kyoto University, 1916-April, 1950, quarterly; from 33.3 (May, 1950)-monthly or bi-monthly for a short period.

A general periodical devoted to history, archaeology, geography; the articles are generally of high quality. F.B. 9.9.23.

18. Shoko 書香 pub. by Mantetsu Tairen Toshokan ("S.M.R. Dairen Library), 1933.

This journal was published to promote mutual contact among the Japanese libraries along the South Manchurian Railroad. It contains mainly book reviews, bibliographies, and statistics concerning the books in the various libraries.

19. Toa 東亞 (Eastern Asia), pub. by Toa Keizai Chosakyoku; monthly May, 1928 to February 1945.

A well informed journal of news and comment on contemporary China and Manchuria, it included articles by many of the more noted scholars as well as journalists, and its articles on current Chinese history and economics are frequently still of value. F.B. 9.9.25.

20. Toa Keizai Kenkyu 東亞經濟研究 ("Revue d'économie politique d'Extrême-Orient"), pub. by the society for the same, with offices "A l'École Supérieure de Commerce Yamaguchi" 山口經濟專門學校 quarterly or three times a year, November 1919 to 1946.

A periodical devoted to theoretical articles on economy, commerce, law, sociology etc. of the Far East. The main focus of

attention was Sino-Japanese relations and trade. F.E. 9.9. 29. 7

21. Toa Kenkyu Shoko 東亞研究所報 (Reports of the East Asia Research Institute), pub. by the Toa Kenkyujo, bimonthly, May, 1939 to Aug. 1944.

The Toa Kenkyujo was established with government and private funds to enlist the aid of the academic world in formulating Japanese government policy. It stimulated much important research on China, some of which appeared in published form in this journal. For the most part, however, this journal was devoted to translations of foreign works, book reviews, and bibliographic lists. F.E. 9.9.30.

22. Tohogaku 東方學 (Eastern studies), pub. by the Toho Gakkai ("Institute of Eastern Culture"), semi-annually, March 1951.

A relatively new journal devoted to academic Sinology. The range of its articles is very wide, and its standards are very high. F.E. 9.9.33.

23. Toyo 東洋 (The Orient), pub. by Toyokyokai (Association of Oriental Culture), 1896 to 1944.

This journal was at first devoted to the contemporary politics of Taiwan, Manchuria, and Korea, but its scope was later widened to include China and economics and art.

24. Toyo bunka 東洋文化 ("Oriental culture"), pub. by Toyo Gakkai ("Society of Oriental Culture"), of the Tokyo Daigaku Toyo Bunka Kenkyujo ("Institute for Oriental Culture, University of Tokyo"), every three to six months. January 1950.

Each issue of this periodical is usually devoted to three or four scholarly articles, written not always by members of the Institute. Articles cover the whole field of East Asia and can be both historical or social science studies. F.E. 9.9.37.

25. Toyo gakuko 東洋學報 ("Reports of the Oriental Society"), pub. for the Toyokyokai Chosabu 東洋協會調查部 later by the Toyo

Gakujutsu Kyokai, by Sanyo Shobo, by Kunitachi Shoin, and now again by the Toyo Gakujutsu Kyokai, three times a year (later at longer intervals), January 1911.

An important journal devoted to the archaeology and pre-modern history of China; articles are usually of merit. F.B. 9.9.40.

26. Toyoshi Kenkyu 東洋史研究 ("The Journal of Oriental researches"), pub. for the Toyoshi Kenkyukai at Kyoto University with offices in the museum of the Faculty of Letters, first by Mannensha, now by the Toyoshi Kenkyukai ("The Society of Oriental Researches"), bimonthly, October 1935.

This periodical is published by a most important research center, and accordingly its articles are usually of scholarly value. Before the war, the articles were primarily devoted to pre-modern China, after the war, there have been more articles devoted to the modern period. F.B. 9.9.41.

27. Senrinkyokai Chosa Geppo 善隣協会調査月報 ("Good Neighbours Association research monthly"), pub. by Zenrinkyokai ("Good Neighbours Association"), monthly, Concluded 1939.

The predecessor of Koko.

CHAPTER II

BIBLIOGRAPHIES

28. ABE Takeo 安部健夫 Chugoku shigaku nyumon 中國史學入門
(Guide to Chinese historical studies), Kyoto, Heian Bunko, 1951, 693pp.

This work contains a discussion of the major works in Chinese, Japanese and Western languages on the Ch'ing period; contains some information concerning works on the Moslem Rebellion, etc. F.B. 9.1.2.

29. FAIREANK John King and BANNO Masataka, Japanese studies of Modern China, a bibliographical guide to historical and social-science research on the 19th and 20th centuries (in English), published for the Harvard-Yenching Institute, Tokyo, Charles E. Tuttle Company, 1955, xviii, 381pp.

A most useful work for finding the important works on the general subject of Chinese history, politics, economics sociology. Only a small number of works directly concerning Islam in China are listed.

30. GAIMUSHO BUNSHOKA 外務省文書課 (Foreign Office, Section of Archives), Mantetsu Kankobutsu Mokuroku 滿鉄刊行物目錄
(Bibliography of SMR publications), Tokyo, April, 1933, 125pp.

This publication was mimeographed by the Foreign Office and classified as confidential. It contains an alphabetic and a classified list of about 600 titles dated between 1909 and 1931. F.B. 9.2.9.

31. IGUCHI Taijun, 井口泰淳 ISHIHAMA Juntaro, 石濱純太郎
and BANADA Ariyoshi, 真田有美 ed., "Chuo Ajia Kenkyu bunken
mokuroku, obunhen" 中央アジア研究文獻目錄一歐文編 (A bibliography of

studies on Central Asia, works in European languages), Tokyo, Seiki Bunka sosho, mokurokuhen daisan shu (Central Asia culture series, bibliographic section) vol. 111, 1955.

The publication concerns primarily works about Tun-huang written in English, German and French; of the 1500 titles, only a relatively small number of works listed are about the Islamic period.

32. ISHIDA Mikinosuke, 石田幹之助 Nankai ni kansuru Shina Shiryo
南海に関する支那史料 (Chinese historical sources concerning Southeast Asia), Tokyo, Seikatsusha, 1945, 327pp.

Lists and describes several articles on the contacts of the Arab traders with China.

33. -- -- Ojin no Shina Kenkyu 歐人の支那研究
(Historical studies on China by Europeans), Tokyo, 1932.

The contents are listed as: (1) The Ancient period (2) The Middle ages (3) The Arabs in the late period of the middle age (4) Early yuan dynasty (5) The 14th century (6) After the discovery of China by the West. Its comments particularly on works concerning the early Arab traders are of interest.

34. -- -- "Shina ni oite shuppan seraretaru kaikyo bunken ni tsuite" 支那に於て出版せられたる回教文献の就中
(Moslem literature published in China), T. G., vol. 8, 1918.

The work is a translation of "A Classified Bibliography of Books on Islam in Chinese" included in the Chinese Recorder vol. 118, no. 10, 1917, pp. 632 - 659, edited jointly by Ogilvie, Chao, L. and Zwemer, S. U. and contains a list of 66 titles.

35. ISODA Kazuko, 磯田和子 FUKUSHIMA Sayoko, 福島小夜子
Nihon ni okeru Islam kenkyu no tosho mokuroku 日本に於けるイスラム研究の図書目録
(A bibliography of Islamic studies in Japan). Tokyo Nihon Orient Gakkai

(Society for Near Eastern Studies in Japan), 1958, 66pp.

This small pamphlet is a useful classified list of approximately 1200 titles of Japanese works and translations into Japanese (mostly books) concerning Islam to be found in the major Japanese libraries. In view of the Japanese interest in China, works concerning Islam in China form a very large percentage of the titles listed. The entries are not accompanied by comments.

36. IWAMURA Shinobu, 岩村 忍 FUJIEDA Akira, 藤枝 明

"Moko kenkyu bunken mokuroku, 1900 -- 1950" 蒙古研究文献目録

(Bibliography of Mongolian studies for 1900 -- 1950), Kyoto University

Jimbun Kagaku Kenkyujo (The research institute of humanistic studies),

1953, 46pp.

This special number 1 of the annual bibliography of Oriental studies lists approximately 1800 items including books and articles about Mongolia. F. B. 9.2.10.

37. Japanese National Commission FOR UNESCO, Research in Japan in history of Eastern and Western cultural contacts, its development and present situation (in English), Tokyo, Japanese National Commission for UNESCO, 154pp.

This work, edited by Matsuda, Hisao and Fujieda, Akira, is a collection of bibliographic essays each written by an expert about his speciality with the general subject of East West contacts. Since these contacts were frequently made through Sinkiang, many of the books concerning Sinkiang are discussed in this bibliography. Early sea contacts, usually made by Arabs or Chinese Moslems are discussed, and Islam itself, as a manifestation of Western influence is also considered. Particularly for a discussion of Materials concerning the early historical periods this bibliography is most useful.

38. JIMBUN KAGAKU KENKYUJO 人文科学研究所 (The research institute of humanistic studies), formerly the TOHO BUNKA KENKYUJO 東方文化研究所 (The institute of Oriental culture), Toyoshi kenkyu bunken

「ruinoku 東洋史研究文献類目 (Annual bibliography of Oriental studies),
Kyoto, Kyoto University, Jimbun Kagaku Kenkyujo.

These volumes, usually appear annually. The first volume covers 1934 and the latest published in 1958 and covers the year 1957. For a more complete description of the bibliography see Fairbank and Banno, no. 9.2.1. This is the most comprehensive bibliography of studies of the Orient, an indispensable tool for research in Far Eastern history. F.B. 9.2.1.

39. KANDA Kiichiro, 神田喜一郎 ORA Osamu, 大庭脩 ed.

"Chuo Ajia kenkyu bunken mokuroku -- Wabunken" 中央アジア研究文献目録
- 和文編

(Bibliography of Central Asian Studies -- Works in Japanese). Seiki
Bunka Sosho Mokurokuhen Daiichishu (Western Region Culture Series,
Bibliographical Section), Vol. 1, Tokyo, 1955.

This bibliography covers chiefly about 500 works concerning the study of Tun-huang in Japan between 1904 - 1953 but lists also works on the Islamic period.

40. KANEZAWA Shosamuro, 金澤正三郎 "Ajia kenkyu ni kansuru
bunken" アジア研究に関する文献 (Documents concerning Asian studies),
A. K. S. vol. 5, 1948.

41. MATSUZAKI Tsuruo, 松崎鶴雄 "Shinkyō kankei Chugoku bunken
ryakumoku" 新疆関係中国文献略目 (A selected bibliography of Chinese
sources on Sinkiang). S., vol. 135, 1942-3, 10pp.

42. MIKAMI Tsugio, 三上次男 "Soviet Renmei ni okeru Torukozoku
Kenkyu - Leningrad hakubutsukan tozokubu ni tsuite" ソヴェト同盟に於ける
トルコ族研究
(Turkish studies in Soviet Union-concerning the ethnography department
of the Leningrad museum). R., vol. 2, no. 3, 1934, 3pp.

43. ORA Osamu, 大庭脩 RYUKOKU DAIGAKU SEIIKI BUNKA KENKYUKAI

「龍谷大学西域文化研究會 (Ryukoku Univ. Western Region Culture Research Association) ed. "Chuo Ajia kenkyu bunken mokuroku" ^{中央アジア研究文獻目録}
 (Bibliography of Central Asian Studies-China). Seiki Eunka Sosho -
 Mokurokuhen vol. 2, 1955.

This publication contains a list of about 800 titles chiefly concerning Tun-huang but has a few titles of works about the Islamic period.

44. OTSUKA SHIGAKKAI KOSHI HUKAI 大塚史學會 ed.,
Foyoshi rombun yomoku 東洋史論文要目 (Essential articles on
 Oriental history), Tokyo, 1936, 362pp.

This bibliography is a list of some 3,200 articles appearing between 1868 and December 1935 on Oriental history. Although there is no index, the book is the only comprehensive bibliography covering this period. F.B., 9.2.2.

45. SAKUMA Tei, 佐久間 操 "Shina kaikyo bunken no kaisetsu" 支那回教
 文獻の解説 (An introduction to materials concerning Islam in China),
 T. K., 1953.

46. S. M. R. 南滿洲鐵道株式會社 "Hi-atsukai shiryo bunrui
 mokuroku" 秘扱史料分類目録 (A Catalog of classified material
 in the Tokyo branch office as of October 25, 1939).

47. - - - "Moko Kankei shiryo mokuroku" 蒙古關係史料目録
 (Bibliography on Mongolia divided into classified materials, unclassified, and magazine articles, subdivided by subjects). Dairen 1937, 46pp.

48. - - - , MANTETSU TAIREN TO SHOKAN 滿鐵大連圖書館
 (South Manchurian Railroad Dairen library), Shina kaikyo bunken mokuroku
 支那回教文獻目録 (A bibliography of materials concerning

Islam in China), Dairen, Dokan, 1939, 27pp.

This bibliography is a list of about 500 articles which appeared prior to September 1939 on Islamic studies in Japan, China and Western countries. The contents are listed as: (1) Index (2) General (3) Doctrine (4) History (5) Legends (6) Geography (7) Problems of Moslems (8) Mosques (9) Linguistics.

49. S. M. R.

MANTETSU TAIREN TOSHOKAN 滿鉄大連

圖書館 (South Manchurian Railroad, Dairen library), Shinkyō bunken

soran 新疆文獻綜覽 (A general view of materials concerning Sinkiang), Dairen, Dokan, 1939, 28pp.

This bibliography is a list of about 700 articles concerning studies on Shinkiang appearing before 1940. The work is classified into: (1) Index (2) Geography (3) Travel (4) Topography (5) History (6) Archaeology (7) Arts (8) Ethnology. There is only a small number of articles for which there are comments.

50. - - - "Shiryō bunrui mokuroku" (Catalog of material in the Dairen library of the S.M.R. publications).

51. - - - "Shiryō bunrui mokuroku" 史料分類目錄 (Hi-atsukai no bu 1, 1941, 212pp. marked secret. Catalog of material in the Shanghai library of the S.M.R. as of March 31, 1941).

52. TAZAKA Kodo, 田坂興道 "Obōjin no Shina kaikyō kenkyū" 欧米人の支那回教研究 (Studies of Chinese Islam by Europeans and Americans) Kaikyō Sekai (Islamic world), vol. 2, no. 12, vol. 3, no. 1, 1940-41.

This article contains a detailed description of studies of Chinese Islam by Europeans and Americans during the 19th and 20th century.

53. TOA KENKYUJO 東亞研究所 "Token seika tekiyo" 東研成果摘要 (A summary of the accomplishments of the Toa Kenkyujo) Tokyo, 1943, 52pp.

↳pp.

This bibliography, which is marked confidential, is a list of all the studies made by the Toa Kenkyujo during the first five years of its establishment, 1938 to 1943. It lists 17 studies on Inner and Outer Mongolia and the other frontier regions of China.

54. TOHO GAKKAI, 東方學會 Books and Articles on Oriental Subjects published in Japan during 1954, 1955, 1957, 1958 (in English), Tokyo, Toho Gakkai, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958.

An annual pamphlet of about 50 pages listing the most important books and articles concerning Far Eastern studies published in the previous year. Since romanization, as well as kanji, and an English translation is used throughout, this classified list (without comments) of works in the library of the Toho Gakkai is very useful.

55. UYEHARA Cecil, A checklist of archives in the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Tokyo, Japan, 1868 -- 1945, (in English), Microfilmed for the Library of Congress, 1949 -- 1951, Washington D.C., Photoduplication Service, Library of Congress, 1954.

56. WADA Sei 和田清 Chugokushi gaisetsu 中國史概說 (An outline of Chinese history), Iwanami Shoten, vol. 2, 486pp.

According to Fairbank and Eanno, this is the "best single guide to historical work on China"; it discusses a few of the major works on Central Asia and Islam in China in general. F.B. 9.1.1.

57. YOUNG John, 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.

58. Anonymous, 著者不明 "Kaikyoken kankai ronbun" 回教圈關係論文 (Bibliography of articles on the Moslem world), Kaikyoken vol. 4, no. 7, vol. 9, no. 12, vol. 5, no. 1 - 12, 1940-41, 36pp.

A bibliography of Islamic materials, published between 1940 and 1941, during which years Kaikyoken was also published. Most works listed are of an ephemeral nature and not of great value.

59. - "Shina kaikyo bunken mokuroku" 支那回教文献目錄
(A Catalog of bibliographies on Chinese Islam), Shoko vol. 118, 1938-39, 16pp.

60. - "Shinkyō bunken soran" 新疆文献綜覽 (A Catalog of Sinkiang bibliography), Shoko vol. 113, 114, 1938-39, 24pp.

CHAPTER III

GENERAL WORKS

61. ASHIDA Hitoshi 芦田均, "Kaikyo no shakai" 回教の社会 (Moslem society), Z.K.C.G. 71, 1938-1959, 20pp.
62. DAINIPPON KAIKYOKYOKAI 大日本回教協会 (Japan Islam Association), Kaikyo yoran 回教要覧 (A sketch on Islam), Tokyo, 1943, 60pp.
63. GAIMUSHO O-A KYOKU DAISANKA 外務省欧亜局第三課 (The 3rd section, Europe-Asia Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs), Shina nanyo oyobi Indo no Kaikyoto 支那南洋及印度の回教徒 (The Moslems of China, South-Asia and India), Tokyo, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 1942.
64. HIMEOKA Tsutomu 姫岡勤, and FUJIOKA Kenjiro 藤岡謙二郎, Sekai chiri minzoku shi (世界地理民族誌) (A description of the geography and races of the world), Tokyo, Asakura Shuppan ha, 1954.
65. HIRANO Yoshitaro 平野義太郎, "Ajia no minzoku kaiho" アジアの民族解放 (The liberation of the Asian peoples), Tokyo, Hirano Yoshitaro Chosakushu vol. 4, 1954.
66. - - "Taiheiyo no minzoku - seijigaku" 太平洋の民族-政治学 (The peoples of the Pacific Ocean area -- politics), Tokyo, Taiheiyokukai Chosa Hokoku, 1942.
67. ISHIDA Mikinosuke 石田幹之助, "Islam kenkyu no igi" イスラム研究の意義 (The significance of Islamic studies), Toyo Bunkashi Taikai, vol. 8. 」

68. IWANURA Michio 岩村三子夫 , "Ajia shakai to Ajia minzoku" アジア社会と
 アジア民族 (Asian society and Asian peoples), Gendai Shakai Shiso Koza, vol.
 1, 1951.
69. IWANURA Shinobu 岩村忍 , "Rekishi, ethnology, shakaigaku ni
 tsuite no shoke -- Chugoku Islam kenkyu o chushin to shite" 歴史・エスノジ
 社会学についての小考 — 中国イラム研究を中心として (A historical, ethnological,
 sociological study of Chinese Islam), M. K. vol. 12, no. 2, 1947, 6pp.
70. IWANAGA Kiyoshi 岩永靖 , "Kaikyoken no jinshu oyobi minzoku"
 回教圏の人種及び民族 (The races and peoples of the Moslem world),
 T. K., 1941.
71. JINKO MONDAI KENKYUJO 人口問題研究所 (Population Problem
 Research Institute), ed., Ajia no shominzoku アジアの諸民族 (The
 peoples of Asia), Tokyo, Ministry of Welfare, Toho shoin, A 5. 270pp.
72. KAIKYOKEN KENKYUJO 回教圏研究所 (Moslem World Research Institute),
 ed., Gaikan kaikyoken 概観回教圏 (A general view of the Moslem world),
 Tokyo, Seibundo Shinkosha, 1942, 335pp., ind. 29pp.
73. - - - Kaikyoken yozu 回教圏要圖 (The Moslem world
 illustrated), Tokyo, Heibonsha.
74. KASAMA Akio 笠間果雄 , Daitoa no kaikyoto 大東亜の回教徒 (The
 Moslems of Greater Asia), Tokyo, Rokko Shokai, 1943, 108pp.
75. KOBAYASHI Hajime 小林元 , Kaikai 回回 (Islam), Tokyo,
 Hakubunkan, 1940, 398pp.
76. KOJIMA Shotaro 小島昌太郎 , Shina saikin daiji nempyo 支那最近大事年表
 (A chronology of important events in modern China), Yuhikaku A5, 1942, 980pp.

77. KUSANO Fumio 草野文男 , Shina henku no kenkyu 支那辺境の研究
(A study of China's border regions), Kokumin Sha, 1944.
78. KUFATA Rokuro 桑田六郎 , "Kaikai ni tsuite" 回回について
(Islam), S. Z. vol. 30, no. 12, 1919.
79. MAEJIMA Shinji 前島信次 , Islam to Ajia minzoku イスラムとアジア民族
(Islam and the Asian peoples), Tokyo, Sogensha.
80. MARUYAMA Shizuo 丸山静雄 , Ajia no kakusei アジアの覚醒 (The
awakening of Asia), Nippon shuppan kyodo kabushikikaisha, 1952.
81. NIKAMI Tsugio 三上次男 , "Seiki ni okeru tozai bunka no koryu"
西域に於ける東西文化の交流 (East-West cultural interchange in Central Asia),
Sekai Rekishi Taikai, vol. 2, 1934, 7pp.
82. NAITO Chishu 内藤智秀 , "Islam bunkaron" イスラム文化論 (An
essay on the culture of Islam), Ajia mondai koza, vol. 10, 1938-9, 24pp.
83. - - "Kaikyo shokoku no kokuminsei" 回教諸國の國民性
(The national traits of the Moslem peoples), Nihon Shogaku Shinko Iin
Kenkyu Hokoku, no. 4 - Rekishigaku (Japan Committee for the Encourage-
ment of Science Research Report 4 - History), 1938-39, 7pp.
84. - - Tozai bunka no yugo 東西文化の融合 (The harmonization
of Eastern and Western cultures), Rokumeikan B 6, 1942, 448pp.
85. NISHIKAWA Kichi 西川木一 , Shina keizai soran 支那經濟綜覽
(Economic handbook of China), Shanghai, Shanghai Keizai Nipposha, vol. 1,
1922, 600pp.

Volume 1 is a comprehensive work on the climate, ecology, recent history etc. of China, Mongolia, Manchuria, and Sinkiang.

86. NOBARA Shiro 野原四郎 , "Kaikyo kenkyu no yakuwari" 回教
研究の役割 (The purpose of Moslem studies), Kaikyoken vol. 6, no.
1, 1942, 6pp.
87. NUMATA Ichiro 沼田市郎 , "Soryo Chuo Ajia Shominzoku no kako
oyobi genzai" ソ領中央アジア諸民族の過去及現在 (The past and present of
the peoples of Soviet Central Asia), Moko vol. 10, no. 9, 1943, 23pp.
88. OKAJIMA Seitaro 岡島誠太郎 , NISHIMA Ansei 三島安精 ,
and NAITO Chishu 内藤智秀 , Nishi Ajia minzoku 西亜細亞民族
(The peoples of west Asia), Rokumeikan A5, 1943, 308pp.
89. OKAWA Shumei 大川周明 , Kaikyo gairon 回教概論 (An
outline of Islam), Keio Shobo, A5, 1942, 258pp.
90. OKUBO Koji 大久保幸次 , "Kaikyoken jinshu gaikan" 回教國人種
概観 (A general view of the races of the Moslem world), K. K. vol. 1, no.
3, 1938, 12pp.
91. - - "Shina kaikyo yodan" 支那回教餘談 (Digressions on
Chinese Islam), K. K. vol. 2, no. 1, 1939, 8pp.
92. OSHITA Shiro 大下史郎 , and FURUYA Kiyoto 古野清人 , "Daitoa
no shukyo bunka" 大東亜の宗教文化 (The religious culture of Greater
East Asia), Shukyo bunka shosho, 1934, 182pp.
93. ROSAN Horo 蠟山芳郎 , "Ajia no minzoku undo to shakai undo"
アジアの民族運動と社会運動 (The racial and social movements of Asia),
Shakaikagaku koza, vol. 6.
94. - - "Kaiho sareru Ajia" 解放されるアジア (The liberation
of Asia), Iwanami koza - kyoiku vol. 1.

95. SAKUMA Tei 佐久間貞次郎 , Kaikyo kaisetsu 回教解説
(An analysis of Islam), Tokyo, Genkai Shobo, 1935, 241pp.
96. SANBO HONBU 参謀本部 , ed., Kaikyoken teiyo 回教回提要
(A summary study of the Moslem world), Tokyo, Sanbo Honbu, 1942, 409pp.
97. SEKAI KEIZAI KENKYUSHO 世界経済研究所 , ed., "Ajia no minzoku
undo" アジアの民族運動 (The racial movements of Asia), Tokyo, Hakuyosha,
1949, 294pp.

98. SHINA SHOBETSU ZENSHI KANKOKAI 支那省別全誌刊行會 , ed.,
Comprehensive gazetteer of the various provinces of China, new and revised
edition, Toa Dobunkai, 8 vols., 1941-1944, ca. vol. ca. 600-1200pp.

This work was planned in 22 volumes, but the project was cut short in 1944. The regions in which the Moslems form important minorities were, however, covered: volume 3, Yunnan; volume 6, Shensi; volume 7, Kansu and Ninghsia; volume 8, Sinkiang. Communications, economic, and political problems are stressed. F.B. 7:2:7.

99. S. M. R. HANTETSU KEIZAI CHOSAKAI 滿鉄經濟調査會 ,
"Seihoku shiryō" 西北誌要 (A brief description of the Northwest of
China); Keizai Chosa shiryō vol. 12, 1935, 143pp.

100. TANAKA Ipppei 田中逸平 , Shina ni okeru Islam gaisetsu 支那
におけるイスラム概説 (A summary study of Islam in China), Daito Bunka,
vol. 5, no. 4.

101. TANASE Joji 棚瀬襄爾 , Toa no minzoku to shukyo 東亞の民族
と宗教 (The peoples and religions of East Asia), Kawade Shobo, 1944.

102. TOA KEIZAI KONDANKAI 東亞經濟懇談會 , ed., Daitoa
minzokushi 大東亞民族誌 (The ethnography of Greater East Asia),

Namasu Shobo, 1944.

103. TOA KENKYUJO 東亜研究所 , Ajia ni okeru Kaikyo shokoku no joesai アジアに於ける回教諸國の情勢 (The status of the Moslem countries in Asia), Tokyo, 1939.
104. - - Kaikyo nen piao 回教年表 (Date tables for Islam), Tokyo, Dooho, 1940, 97pp.
105. WAKABAYASHI Nakaba 若林半 , Kaikyo sekai to Nihon 回教世界と日本 (The Islamic world and Japan), Tokyo, 166pp.
106. WATANABE Minojiro 渡辺己之次郎 , Kaikyo minzoku no katsudo to Ajia no shorai: 回教民族の活動とアジアの将来 (The activities of the Moslem peoples and the future of Asia), Osaka, 1923, 569pp.
107. YAEUKI Yoshiteru 矢吹慶輝 , "Gendai Ajia no shukyo" 現代アジアの宗教 (The religions of modern Asia), Ajia mondai kosa vol. 11, 1938-39, 32pp.
108. YAMAOKA Mitsutaro 山岡光太郎 , Ajia no nidaai undo-- Kaikyo-to to yudayajin アジアの二大運動—回教徒とユダヤ人 (Two great movements in Asia, the Moslems and the Jews), Osaka, Watanabe Jimusho, 1928.
109. - - Kaikyo no shinpiteki iryoku 回教の神秘的威力 (The mysterious prestige of Islam), Tokyo, 1920, 364pp.
110. YOKOO Yasuo 横尾安夫 , Toa no minzoku 東亜の民族 (The peoples of East Asia), Ricosha B6, 1942, 478pp.

CHAPTER IV

HISTORY

1. General Histories

111. ANDO Tokuki 安藤徳器, ed., "Shina shuhen shi" 支那周
邊史 (A history of the countries bordering China), part of Shina rekishi
chiri taikai (Cyclopedia of Chinese history and geography), Hakuyosha,
1943, 2 vols., 427 pp. and 404 pp.

112. EGAMI Namio 江上波夫, Ajia minzoku bunka no keisei
アジア民族文化の形成 (The Asian peoples and the formation
of culture), Tokyo, Fushidori Bunko, 1948, 186pp.

Egami is a foremost authority on the history of North Asia,
and though this work and the following one are devoted primarily
to the pre-Islamic period, they are also very important contri-
butions to Islamic studies.

113. - - ed., Kita Ajia shi 北アジア史 (The history
of North Asia), Tokyo, Yamakawa Shuppansha, 1956, 408pp.

114. ENDO Sasaki 遠藤佐佐喜, "Shina no kaikyō ni tsuite" 支那の
回教に就いて (Islam in China), T. Y. G., vol. 1, no. 1-3, 1911.

One of the earliest Japanese works on Islam in China, this
article is now merely of historical interest.

115. FUJITA Toyohachi 藤田豊八, Tozai koshoshi no kenkyū --
Nankai hen, Seiki hen, 東西交渉史の研究—内海篇、西域篇

[Studies in the history of Eastern and Western cultural contacts -- Part 1., South Seas, Part 2, Central Asia), 2 vol., Tokyo, Okashoin, 1932, 1935. 2nd edition Tokyo, Seibunkan, 1943.

This posthumous collection of Fujita's unpublished works was edited by H. Ikeuchi. Fujita was the foremost Japanese authority in the historical study of southern maritime Asia, and particularly the first volume of this work contains much information of value. He describes the international character of the ports of medieval China, the sea connection between the Seljuk Turks and the Sung dynasty.

116. HANEDA Akira 羽田 明, Nishi Ajia shi 西アジア史

(A history of western Asia), Kyodai Toyoshi, 1955.

Akira Haneda, the son of Toru, is an able continuator of his father's scholarly work on Central Asia. This work and the one following, both excellent general studies, show his synthetic ability as well as his scholarship.

117. - - Tozai kotsushi 東西交通史 (A history of East-West contacts), Osaka, Kyodai Toyoshi, 1953, 376 pp.

118. HANEDA Toru 羽田 亨, Chuo Ajia no bunka 中央アジアの文化

(The culture of Central Asia), IWANAMI 岩波 1935, 108pp.

Toru Haneda was a pioneer in the study of Central Asia, and although this work and the following works are somewhat dated, they remain as classic general works on the history of Central Asia.

119. - - Seiki bunka shi 西域文化史 (A cultural history of Central Asia), Kyoto, 1948.

120. - - Seiki bunmei shi gairon 西域文明史概論
(A general history of the civilization of Central Asia), Kyoto, 1931.

121. HARADA Yoshito 原田 淑人, Toa kobunka kenkyu 東亞文化研究

(Studies of ancient Far Eastern culture), Tokyo, 1940.

This is a collection of scholarly articles on various phases of Far Eastern Culture including the Islamic period in Central Asia; they are marked by an exhaustive use of Chinese sources.

122. HEIBONSHA 平凡社, ed., Sekai rekishi jiten 世界歴史辞典 (Encyclopedia of world history), Tokyo, Heibonsha, 1951 - 1955, 25 vols.

This work is intended as a reference book at the undergraduate level and has many articles of interest; some of the more important articles are listed individually below: see titles No. 215 and 221, Volume 23 of 1955. The source volume of oriental history, is especially useful since it contains bibliographies for many subjects.

123. HOYANAGI Mutsumi 保柳睦美, "Tarimu bonchino rekishi-chiri oboegaki" 塔里木盆地の歴史地理覚え書 (Notes on the history and geography of the Tarim basin), Chirigaku 地理学 (Geography), vol. 10, no. 2, 1942-43, 10 pp.

124. ICHIMURA Sanjiro 市村賛次郎, Toyoshi to 東洋史統 (A general history of the orient), Tokyo, Fuzanbo, vol. 1, 1939, 977 and 57 pp.

This monumental and comprehensive history contains a great deal of material on Islam in general and on Central Asia in particular. Volume 4 contains several chapters concerning Islam in China: chapter 3, for example, concerns Ch'ing relations with Mongolia and Central Asia; chapter 7 is about British, Russian, and Chinese rivalry in Central Asia. F.B. 1. 1. 4.

125. IIZUKA Keji 飯塚浩二, "Toyoshi to Seiyoshi no aida ; Sekaishi to sekaichiri to no koshu" 東洋史と西洋史の間; 世界史と世界地理との交渉 (Contacts between Oriental and Occidental history; the interrelationship between world history and world geography), Tokyo, Toyo Bunka Kenkyujo Kiyo, no. 11, 35 - 80.

This long article is primarily a study of East-West trade up to the sixteenth century and its role in connecting Oriental and Occidental history. The Islamic traders figure prominently in this study.

126. INABA Kunzan 稲葉君山, Shina shakai shi kenkyu 支那社会史研究
(A study of the history of Chinese society), Tokyo, Daitokaku, 1922,
432 pp.

This work includes a chapter on the Chinese Moslems. F.B. 8.1.14.

127. ISE Sentaro 伊瀬仙太郎, Seiki Keiei shi no kenkyu 西域經營
史の研究 (A study of the history of the administration of Central Asia),
Tokyo, Nihon gakujitsu shinko kai 東京日本學術振興會 (Japan academic
research promotion association), 1955.

128. ISHIDA Mikinosuke 石田幹之助, "Shina bunka to seiho bunka no
koryu" 支那文化と西方文化の交流 (Cultural interchange between the Chinese
and the Western cultures), IWAMANI 岩波, no. 18.

129. - "Tosai bunka no kosho" 東西文化の交渉 (East-
West cultural contacts), Ajia Mondai Koza, 1938 - 39 22 pp.

130. KANEKO Kenji 金子健二, Toyo bunka seisen shi 東洋文化西漸史
(A history of the westward transmission of oriental culture), Tokyo,
Fuzanbo, 1943.

131. KIMURA Hikita 木村日紀他, Chuoajia shi, Indo shi 中央アジア史, 印度史
(A history of Central Asia and India), Tokyo, Heibonsha, 1940, 635 pp.

132. KOBAYASHI Hajime 小林元, "Ajia kaikyoto no rireki; tamboteki
kijutsu" アジア回教徒の履歴; 展望的記述 (The history of the Moslems
in Asia; a description in perspective), Rekishi Kyoiku, vol. XIII, no. 3,
1938, 8 pp.

Kobayashi Hajime, an eminent Turkologist, was formerly ambassa-
dor to Turkey. This work and the two following are among his more
popular, but still scholarly, works.

133. KOBAYASHI Hajime 小林元, "Kaikyoken shiron" 回教圖史論

(History of the Moslem world), Ajia Mondai Koza, vol. 7, 1938-39, 30pp. 7

134. KOBAYASHI Hajime 小林元, Seia Ki ; nishi Ajia no rekishi to bunka
西亜記 ; 西アジアの歴史と文化 (Notes on Western Asia ; the history and
culture of Western Asia), Tokyo, Chiheisha, 1943, 278 pp.

135. KUWABARA Jitsuzo 桑原隲藏, Koshi yuki 考史遊記 (Histori-
cal notes), Tokyo, Kobundo, 303 pp., index 34 pp., 271 illustrations.

This work is a collection of papers on various subjects, and as
in the following two titles, many of the articles deal with two sub-
jects on which Kuwabara is an authority, the early Islamic contacts
with China by land (T'ang) and the sea contacts during the Sung
period.

136. - - Toyo bunmei shi ronsho 東洋文明史論叢 (Studies
in the history of oriental civilization), Kyoto, 1943.

137. - - Tozai kotsushi ronsho 東西交通史論叢 (Studies
in the history of East-West contacts), Kyoto, 1933.

138. MAEJIMA Shinji 前島信次, Nishiajia shi 西アジア史 (A his-
tory of Western Asia), volume 11 of Sekai meikoku shi (The history of
famous countries), Tokyo, Yamakawa Shuppansha, 1955. 398 pp., index and
chronology 68 pp.

139. MAEJIMA Shinji 前島信次 and TERADA Hideo 寺田頴男, Chuo Ajia
no kako to genzai 中央アジアの過去と現在 (The past and present of
Central Asia), Tokyo, Hankubunkan, 1942, 403 pp., index 30 pp.

140. MATSUDA Hisao 松田壽男, Bakuhoku to nankai ; Ajia shi ni okeru
sabaku to kaiyo 漠北と南海 ; アジア史に於ける沙漠と海洋
(The northern steppe area and the southern maritime area ; desert and sea
in Asian history), Tokyo, Seikai Shobo, 1942, 448 pp.

An important work in which Matsuda brings together and compares the similarity in development of the peoples along the land and the sea routes between East and West.

141. MATSUDA Hisao 松田壽男, Chuoajia shi 中央アジア史 (The history of Central Asia), Tokyo, Kobundo, 1955, 78 pp.

This work is quite different from the earlier work by Matsuda (title 144) in that it is concerned more with North-South contacts whereas the other work was primarily about East-West contact. This approach is particularly illuminating in the pre-Uigur period.

142. - - "Moko yubokumin to sono rekishiteki yakuwari" 蒙古遊牧民とその歴史的割役 (The nomads of Mongolia and their historical role), Moko, no. 1, 1937.

An outline of the history of Mongolia from the point of view of its social development and its role in history. It includes a brief treatment of the Mongol conquest of Central Asia and the Mongols' use of Moslems, among other non-Chinese, in their rule of China during the Yuan period.

143. - - "Nankai shi" 南海史 (Historical studies of south-eastern maritime Asia), R., vol. 7-9, 1932.

The work includes an account of the Arab traders and their contacts with the Chinese.

144. MATSUDA Hisao 松田壽男, KOBAYASHI Hajime 小林元, MAEJIMA Shinji 前島信次 and MIYASHIRO Ryoza 宮城良造, Chuoajia shi 中央アジア史 (The history of Central Asia), part of the Sekai Rekishi Taikai 世界歴史大系 (World History Encyclopedia), Tokyo, Heibonsha, 1935, 306 pp.

This is the first work to set forth the history of Central Asia from the beginning to recent times using fully Chinese historical documents. It is still of great importance.

145. MATSUDA Hisao 松田壽男 and KOBAYASHI Hajime 小林元,

Kanso Ajia bunkashiron 乾燥アジア文化史論 (A historical survey of dry Asia), Tokyo, 1938. 7

This book is an expanded version of Matsuda's article (Title 142) on Mongolian nomadic society and it attempts a full survey of the history of the whole of dry Asia.

146. MATSUDA Terao 松田壽男, "Seiki shi" 西域史 (A history of Central Asia), R., vol. 7, 1941.

147. MIYAKE Yonekichi 三宅米吉, "Kodai O-A tairiku kotsu ko" 古代欧亚大陆交通考 (Historical researches on the tracks of the ancient Eurasian continent), Chiri to Rekishi, 1900.

148. MIYAZAKI Ichisada 宮城市定, Ajia shi gaisetsu アジア史概説 (A general survey of Asian history), Jimbun Shorin, vol. 1, 1947; vol. 2, 1948; total 388 pp.

A popular short survey by a noted authority, the second volume of which discusses cultural influences of Islam and Europe on China.

149. MORISAWA Shigetoshi 森澤重利, "Shinkyō no kako to genzai" 新疆の過去と現在 (The past and present of Sinkiang), Toyo, vol.

45, no. 11, 1942, 8 pp.

150. NAITO Chishu 内藤智秀, Nishi Ajia minzoku shi 西アジア民族史 (A history of the peoples of Western Asia), Tokyo, Konnichi no Mendai Sha, 1943, 379 pp.

151. NAKAGAWA Seijiro 中川清次郎, Seiryoku tozen honmatsu 西力東漸本末 (A brief history of the spreading of Western power to the East), 1943.

152. NAKAMURA Kyushiro 中村久四郎, ed., Seiki shi 西域史

[A history of Central Asia), Tokyo, Toyoshi Kosa - Kagaikogi, vol. 2, 1926. 7

153. NAKAYAMA Eyushiro 中山久四郎, "Shinkyō mondai no kako to gensai" 新疆問題の過去と現在 (The past and present of the Sinkiang problem), G.J., no. 839, 840, 1938-39, 30 pp.

154. NISHIKAWA Hakusen 西河白川, "Hengai Minsoku to Shina bunka" 辺外民族と支那文化 (The border peoples and Chinese culture), Shina, vol. 17, no. 8, 1936.

155. NIWA Tomosamuro 丹羽友三郎, Chugoku-Java Koshoshi 中国ジャバ交渉史 (A history of China-Java contacts), Tokyo, Meigen Shobo, 1953, 199 pp.

156. OKAJIMA Seitaro 岡島誠太郎, Kaikyo kaiji shi 回教海事史 (Moslem maritime history), Tokyo, Tenri Jiho Sha, 1944.

157. SAITO Agu 斎藤阿具, Seiho toshin shi 西方東侵史 (A history of the Western invasion of the East), Tokyo, 1902.

158. SAKURAI Tadashi 櫻井匡, Daitoa kaikyo hatten shi 大東亞回教發展史 (The history of Islam's progress through Greater East Asia), Tokyo, Sanshodo, 1943, 270 pp.

159. SENNAI Kenji 箭内健次, "Seiryoku tozenshi" 西力東漸史 (A history of the spreading of Western power to the East), Shihan Daigaku kosa rekishi kyoiku, vol. 11, 1941.

160. SHIMADA Yoshimi 島田好, "Shinkyō no enkaku" 新疆の沿革 (The history of Sinkiang), Shoko, vol. 112, 1938-39, 3 pp.

161. SHIMIZU Taiji 清水泰次, "Chuoasia" 中央亞細亞 (Central Asia),

Konogatari Toyoshi, vol. 14, 1938.

162. SHIMONAKA Yasaburo 下中彌三郎, ed., Toyo rekishi daijiten
東洋歴史大辞典 (Oriental history encyclopedia), Tokyo, Heibonsha,
9 volumes, 1937-38.

A valuable reference work which covers all of Asian history; it contains many person and place names, valuable essays, and bibliographies. The entries are more extensive than those in the Heibonsha Sekai rekishi jiten of 1951-55. Some of the articles appear below as individual entries. F. B. 9.5.1.

163. SHIRATORI Kurakichi 白鳥倉吉, Seikishi kenkyu 西域史研究
(Studies of Central Asian history), Tokyo, 2 volumes, 1941-44.

164. S.M.R. Mantetsu Chosakyoku 滿鉄調査局, ed., Seinan Aja no rekishi to bunka 西南亞細亞の歴史と文化 (The history and culture of Southwest Asia), Tokyo, Yamato Shutenkan, 1943, 272 pp.

165. SUGIMOTO Naojiro 杉本直治郎, Tonan Aja shi kenkyu 東南
アジア史研究 (Studies in the history of Southeast Asia), Tokyo, 1956.

166. TAKEO Hajime 竹尾式, Aja shuhen minzoku shi アジア周辺
民族史 (The history of peoples in and around Asia), Tokyo, Kyo no
Dai Sha, 1943, 344 pp.

167. TAKIKAWA Masajiro 瀧川政治郎, "Shina no Seiki toji ni tsuite"
支那の西域統治に就て (The Chinese rule of Central Asia), Shiryō Kohō,
vol. 5, no. 8-10, 1944-45, 10 pp.

168. TAZAKA Kodo 田城興道, "Shina kaikyoto mondai no shiteki kosatsu"
支那回教徒問題の史的考察 (A historical study of the problem of the
Chinese Moslems), Nippon Shogaku Kenkyu Hokoku 日本諸學研究報告
, 1942-43, 9 pp.

In this work the author maintains that the Chinese Moslems went to China from the West, and that despite their partial assimilation since the Ming dynasty, they have remained a separate community in China and should be treated separately from the political and social points of view.

169. Toa Kenkyujo 東亜研究所, ed., Iminzoku no Shina tochi gaisetsu
異民族の支那統治概説 (Outline of the rule of alien peoples over
China), Toa Kenkyujo, 1943, 329 pp.

Reprinted in 1944 by Kodansha in an edition of 424 pp. with the addition of a chapter on the "Liao" under the title Iminzoku no Shina tochishi. In addition to surveying the rule in China proper of the "dynasties of conquest", the Yuan and Ch'ing policies towards Inner Asia are analyzed and compared. F. B. 3.3.1.

170. UEBARA Senroku 上原 尊 祿, Sekaishijo ni okeru gendai Ajia
世界史上における現代アジア (Modern Asia in world history), Tokyo,
Miraisha, 1956, 242 pp.

171. YANAI Kenji 箭内 健次, "Seiryoku tozen shi" 西力東漸史
(A history of the spreading of Western power to the East), R. vol. 11,
1941.

172. YANO Jinichi 矢野 仁一, Kindai Shina shi 近代支那史
(Modern Chinese history), Tokyo, Kobundo, 1926, 561 pp.

Although this work is a general history of China during the Ch'ing period, a considerable part is devoted to the Manchus' relations with the Mongols, Jungars, and Hui-hui, and to the rebellion in the Northwest. It contains many authoritative comments of a general nature as well as solid facts. F.B. 2.1.11.

173. YAZAWA Toshihiko 矢澤 敏彦, Tozai bunka kosho shi
東西文化交渉史 (A history of East-West cultural contacts), Tokyo,
Nakamura Shuppansha, 1957, 229 pp., 1 map.

This work is a complete survey of East-West cultural contacts; Central Asian contacts and the role of Moslem traders are treated briefly

「 in Chapter I. . .

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174. Anonymous "Kaikyoken no rekishiteki gaikan" 回教國の歴史的概観
(A historical outline of the Moslem world), K. K., vol. 6, no. 10, 1942,
25 pp.

175. - "Seihoku Kaikyo shi" 西北回教史 (A history of
Islam in the Northwest), Toa, vol. 16, no. 4, 19 pp.

176. - "Shina kaikyo shi zakko" 支那回教史雜考
(Miscellaneous notes on the history of Chinese Islam), K. J., vol. 3, no. 3,
1940, 7 pp.

(Some doubts about Dr. Kucharski's "Shan-shan-Ch'i" theory): SI, vol. 10, no. 5, 1939-40.

177. FUJITA Teyohachi 藤田 平八, "Ito Khordadbeh no kanto ni
kansuru" (Concerning Kanto in Ito Khordadbeh's
Geography): SI, vol. 17, no. 6, 1916.

178. - "Sodai no nihakuchukasa syohi shihaku jorei"
(The Shih-pe-ssu, Superintendent of Shihpei in
Sodai, and the shih-pe T'iao-shi, regulation of trading ships, in the
Song period): SI, vol. 7, no. 2.

An important article concerning the management of maritime trade,
in which the Moslem traders were very important, during the Sung
period. This work has been carried on by Kucharski, Masjima and
others. See titles 188, 192, 193, 195, 196, 194.

179. - "Sodai no Se-lankoku ni tsuite" (Concerning the
country in the Song period): Shirin, 1916.

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2. The T'ang and Sung Periods

The Introduction of Islam into China

177. ENOKI Kazuo 榎 一雄 , "Kaiseiki no Arabia monji meibun"
海青牌のアラビア文字銘文 (The inscription in Arabic on a "Falcon tablet"),
Kokogaku Zasshi vol. 33, no. 11, 1943, 4 pp.
178. FUJIHARA Kazuji 藤原 和ニ , "Kuwabara hakase no Djanfou Senshu
setsu ni taisuru ichini no giwaku" 桑原博士のDianfou泉州説に對する
一の疑惑 (Some doubts about Dr. Kuwabara's Djanfou-Ch'üan-chou
theory), SK, vol. 10, no. 3, 1938-39.
179. FUJITA Toyohachi 藤田 豊八 , "Ibn Khordadbeh no Kanto ni
tsuite" イブン・ホルダドベールのカントウに就いて (Concerning Kantou in Ibn Khordadbeh's
geography), SZ, vol. 27, no. 6, 1916.
180. - - "Sodai no shihakuchukasa oyobi shihaku jorei"
宋代の市舶司及び市舶條例 (The Shih-pe-sau, Superintendent of Ships' in
office, and the shih-pe T'iao-li, regulation of trading ships, in the
Sung period), YU, vol. 7, no. 2.

An important article concerning the management of maritime trade,
in which the Moslem traders were very important, during the Sung
period. This work has been carried on by Kuwabara, Maejima and
Sugimoto. See titles 188, 192, 193, 195, 196, 204.

181. - - "Sodai no Sodankoku ni tsuite" 宋代の層壇國について
(On the Ts'eng-t'an country in the Sung period), Shirin, 1916.

Fujita claims that the land of the Ts'eng-t'an, which is mentioned in the Sung Annals, refers to the Seljuk Turks.

182. HANEDA Akira 羽田 明 , "Kaibu no genryu ni tsuite" 回部の源流に就いて (The origin of the Hui tribes), ^{TK,} vol. 5, no. 2, 1940.

183. ISHIBASHI Goro 石橋五郎 , "To-So jidai no Shina kokai boeki ni tsuite" 唐宋時代の支那沿海貿易港に就いて (Chinese commerce and sea trade ports in the T'ang and Sung periods), SZ, 1909.

184. ISHIDA Mikinosuke 石田 幹之助 , Choan no haru 長安の春 (Springtime in Ch'ang-an), Tokyo, Sogensha, 1941, 223 pp., 2 maps.

A delightful picture of Ch'ang-an in the T'ang period, including a description of the popularity of the Persians and their products in Ch'ang-an.

185. ITO Takao 伊藤 隆夫 , "K'ien-na to Kedah" 虔那とKEDAH (K'ien-na and Kedah), Hiroshima, Memoir of Hiroshima University, 1957.

This article about the port of Kedah in Malaya also presents interesting information on the contacts between the Chinese and Arab traders.

186. - - "Tomatsu godai koro ni okeru nihon kokugo no nanden ni tsuite -- Waqwaq koku no mondai" 唐末五代頃に於ける日本國號の南傳につきて一ワ-クワ-クワ-クワの國の附題 (The spread of Japan's name to South Asia at the end of the T'ang and in the Five Dynasties periods; the question of the country of Waqwaq), RK, vol. 12, no. 2, 1942, 24 pp..

187. KOBAYASHI Hajime 小林 元 , "Sodai no Seiiki" 宋代の西域 (Central Asia in the Sung period), Tokyo Chuseishi 東洋中世史 , vol. 3, 1934.

A part of the article is devoted to the Turkish invasion of Eastern Turkestan in the Sung period.

188. KUWABARA Jitsuzo 桑原 隲藏 , Bojuko no jiseki 蒲壽庚の事蹟⁷
 (The life of P'u Shou-keng), first edition Shanghai, Shanghai Toa Ken-
 kyukai 上海東亞研究會 , 1923, revised edition Tokyo, Iwanami Shoten,
 1935.

This work, along with titles no. 192 and 193 on the same subject, constitute the core of the work of Kuwabara (1870-1993). This particular work has been considered as one of the greatest works on an aspect of Asian history of its time, and one of the classics on Islam in China. Besides giving the biography of P'u Shou-keng (who lived at the end of the Sung dynasty), this work describes the situation of the Chinese Moslems during the T'ang and Sung periods and is full of information and valuable ideas concerning East-West contacts during that period. Until his death Kuwabara maintained that P'u Shou-keng was an Arab, and he used this theory in his description of the importance of the Arab merchants in China during the last part of the Sung period. Maejima, Sugimoto, and others have argued that P'u Shou-keng was really a Persian, not an Arab. However, according to Professor Wolfram Eberhard, a scholar in Singapore has recently discovered there the family records of the P'u family, and these records appear to establish the fact that the P'u family is in fact a very old Moslem family from Szechuan. These documents have not yet been submitted to exhaustive verification so that it is not possible yet to rule on their validity. In any case, even should this new theory be true, the value of Kuwabara's work on the Moslems in China and the role of the Arab traders in China's sea commerce during the T'ang and Sung periods is not diminished.

189. - - "Fujidakun no Sodai shihakushi oyobi shihakshi jorei ni tsuite" 藤田君の宋代市舶及市舶司條令に就いて

(Concerning Mr. Fujita's "Superintendent of ships' office and the regulation of trading ships in the Sung period"), SZ, vol. 29, no. 7, 1918.

190. - - "Ibn Khordadbeh ni miataru boekiko tokuni Djanbou to Kantou ni tsuite" イブン・コルダドベーに見えたる支那貿易港殊にチャンフウとカントーに就いて

(Chinese trade ports recorded by Ibn Khordadbeh, especially Djanbou and Kantou), SZ, vol. 30, no. 10 and 11, and vol. 31, no. 10, 1919-20.

In this article Kuwabara attempts to establish the fact that the cities of Djanbou and Kantou referred to in Ibn Khordadbeh's geography as Chinese trade ports are Ch'uan-chou and Canton.

191. KUWABARA Jitsuzo 桑原隲藏, "Kanfu mondai tokuni sono kauraku jidai ni tsuite" カンフの問題特にその陥落時代に就いて (The problem of Kanfu, especially the period of its fall), Shirin, vol. 4, no. 1, 1919.

192. - - "Soken seishinji shi" 創建清真寺碑 (An inscription relating to the foundation of a mosque), Geibun, vol. 3, no. 7, 1912, 19 pp.

A pioneering work which demonstrated that the inscription in Sian concerning the introduction of Islam into China in the Sui dynasty is a forgery of the Ming period.

193. - - "So matsu no teikyo shihaku shi seiikin Bojuko ni tsuite" 宋末の提舉市舶使西域人蒲壽庚に就いて (Concerning P'u Shou-keng, a Westerner who was the "superintendent of trading ships office" in Ch'uan-chou towards the end of the Sung dynasty), SZ, vol. 26, no. 10, 1915.

This work was revised and posthumously republished in English in the Memoirs of the Toyo Bunko, Part I, Series B, no. 2, 1928 and Part II, Series B, no. 7, 1935. (See title no. 187)

194. - - To-so jidai ni okeru Arab-jin no Shina tsusho no gaikyo koton Somatsu no teikyo shihaku seiikijin Bojuko no jiseki

唐宋時代に於けるアラブ人の支那通商の概況, 殊に宋末の提舉市舶西域人蒲壽庚の事蹟 (The trade

of the Arabs with the Chinese in the T'ang and Sung periods, especially concerning P'u Shou-keng, a man of the Western Regions, who was the "Superintendent of the Trading Ships Office" at Ch'uan-chou until the end

[of the Sung dynasty), Tokyo, Iwanami Shoten, 1948, 246 pp. 7

This is the latest and posthumous publication of Kuwabara's several treatments of P'u Shou-keng. (See title no. 187).

195. KUWABARA Jitsuzo 桑原 隲藏, "Zui-To jidai ni raijushita seiikijin ni tsuite" 隋唐時代に支那に來住した西域人に就いて (The Central Asians who immigrated to China in the Sui and T'ang periods), Naito, Kinen Shu, 1926.

An important early study of the early Moslems in China.

196. MAEJIMA Shinji 前嶋 信次, "Senshu no Boshi bokko no nendai ni tsuite" 泉州の蒲氏勃興の年代について (The time of the rise of the P'u family in Ch'üan-chou), SZ, vol. 61, no. 12, 1952.

This article and the following one set forth Maejima's thesis that P'u Shou-keng was Persian, not an Arab as Kuwabara believed. (See title no. 187).

187. - - "Senshu no Persia-jin to P'u Shou-keng" 泉州の波斯人と蒲壽庚 (P'u Shou-keng and the Persians in Ch'üan-chou), SK, vol. 25, no. 3, 1952, 66 pp.

198. MATSUDA Hisao 松田 壽男, Hoppo minzoku to seiiki 北方民族と西域 (Central Asia and the northern tribes), Tokyo, Toyo Bunkashi Taikai, 1938, 192 pp.

199. - - "Shina Kaimin no yurai" 支那回民の由來 (The origin of the Chinese Moslems), KK., vol. 1, no. 3, 1938, 7 pp.

200. MURAKAMI Shoji 村上 正二, "Kaikyo no Shina denrai ni tsuite" 回教の支那傳來に就いて (The introduction of Islam into China), Islam, vol. 1, 1937, 10 pp.

501.

201. NAKAMURA Kyushiro 中村久四郎 , "Kanto no shoko oyobi Kanto
Choan o renraku shuru suiro shuun no kotsu" 廣東の商胡及び廣東長安を連
結する水路舟運・交通 (Alien merchants in Canton and canal traffic be-
tween Canton and Ch'ang-an), TYG, vol. 10, no. 2, 1920.
202. OYA Shingen 大矢信元 , "To no seiho minzoku seifuku" 唐の西方
民族征服 (Chinese expeditions to the western tribes during the
T'ang dynasty), Shina Kenkyu, vol. 2, no. 4, 1924, 50 pp.
203. SAWAZAKI Kenzo 澤崎堅造 , "Kaikyo kyodotai no seiritsu"
回教共同体の成立 (The formation of the Moslem community), Toa Jimbun-
gakuho, vol. 1, no. 3, 1941, 21 pp.
204. SHIMAZAKI Akira 島崎昌 , Shina kaikyo denrai no densetsu ni
tsuite 支那回教傳來の傳説について (Legends concerning the intro-
duction of Islam into China), Seoul, Keijo Teidai Shigakukaishi,
京城帝大史學會誌 no. 9, 1936.
205. SUGIMOTO Naojiro 杉本直治郎 , "P'u Shou-keng no kokusei
mondai" 蒲壽庚の國籍問題 (The problem of P'u Shou-
keng's nationality), TK, vol. 11, nos. 5 and 6, July 1951, 11 pp.
- Sugimoto holds with Maejima Shinji that P'u Shou-keng was a
Persian, not an Arab as Kuwabara maintained. (See title no. 187).
206. TAZAKA Kodo 田坂興道 , "Arabia no bunken ni mieru Shina
butsan no ni san rei ni tsuite" アラビアの文献に見る支那物産の
二三例に就て (A few examples of Chinese products mentioned in Arabian
literature), Toa Mondai, vol. 3, no. 1, 1940, 19 pp.
207. - - "Chugoku Kaikyoshijo ni okeru Waqqas kenkyu no densetsu
ni tsuite" 中國回教史上におけるワッカース傳教の傳説について

〔The legend of the missionary, Waqqas, in the history of Chinese Islam), Tokyo, Wada Hakushi Kanreki Kinen Toyoshi Ronso, 1951, 16 pp.

Tazaka shows that the tradition which holds that Waqqas was the missionary who introduced Islam into China arose about the end of the Yuan or the beginning of the Ming period.

208. TAZAKA Kodo 田坂興道, "Daido seishin-ji no 'Chokuken seishin-ji hiki'" 大同清真寺の「敎建清真寺碑記」に就て (The chih-chien or ch'ing-chen-ssu pei-ghi, inscription on the monument of the mosque built by imperial order, at the mosque in Ta-t'ung), KK, vol. 6, no. 2, February 1942, 12 pp.

In this article Tazaka proved that the inscription at Ta-t'ung is a counterfeit of the inscription at Sian, which Kuwabara had established as a forgery. (See title no. 191).

209. - - "Minsho ni mieru To Wu-te nenkan kaikyo denrai setsuwa ni tsuite" 関書に見える唐武徳年間回教傳來説話について (The legend recorded in the Min-shu regarding the introduction of Islam into China during the Wu-te period of the T'ang dynasty), TYG, vol. 14, no. 3, 1933, 22 pp.

Tazaka established the fact that this legend does not date back prior to the Ming dynasty.

210. - - "Ta-shih to To tono kosho ni kansuru ichishiryō" 大食と唐との交渉に関する一史料 (A historical record of the relations between Ta-shih and T'ang China), SZ, vol. 52, no. 7, 1941.

211. - - "Tozen seru Islam bunka no issokumen ni tsuite" 東漸せるイスラム文化の一側面に就いて (An aspect of eastward-moving Islamic culture), SZ, vol. 53, nos. 4 and 5, 1942, 176 pp.

212. WADA Hisanori 和田久則, "Todai no nankai kenshi" 唐代の
南海遣使 (A Chinese embassy to the Southeast Asian countries in
the middle of the seventh century), TG, 1921.

213. Anonymous, "Shina Kaikyoshakai no seirin" 支那回教社會の成因
(The origin of Moslem society in China), KJ, vol. 2, no. 1, 1958, 14 pp.

3. The Yuan Period

214. ABE Takeo 安部健夫, Nishi Uigur koku shi no kenkyu
西ウイグル國史の研究 (Studies on the history of the West Uigurs),
Kyoto, 1954.

This is a history of the Uigurs primarily from the eighth century to the Yuan period. It covers the moving of the Uigur capital to Bishaliq, the conversion to Islam in the latter half of the fourth century of the Uigur feudal lord of Bala-sagun, and the eventual assumption of the title gura-khan by the leader of this group in the eleventh century. The book concludes with the move of the Uigur King to Kansu in the thirteenth century. The work is authoritative for this confused period in the history of the Uigurs, and is one of the best scholarly works on Central Asia published in recent years.

215. AKISADA Jitsuzo 秋貞實造, "So-gen jidai no tozai kotsu"
宋元時代の東西交通 (East-West traffic during the Sung and Yuan
periods), Sekai bunkashi taikai -- So-gen jidai, Tokyo, 1935, 14 pp.

216. FUJIEDA Akira 藤枝晃, "Koca Kai"
高昌回鶻と龜茲回鶻 (The Uigurs of Turfan and Kucha),
Tk, vol. 7, no. 2 and 3, 1943.

Based on the Sung History, this article deals with the conquest of the Turfan Uigurs by the Kucha Uigurs in the eleventh century.

217. FUJISAKA Akira 藤坂晃, "Marco Polo no tsutaeta Mokyo no jijo"
マルコ・ポーロの傳えた蒙疆事情 (Inner Mongolia as described by
Marco Polo), Tk, 1939.

218. FUJITA Toyohachi 藤田豊八, "So-gen jidai kaiko to shite no Koshu; fu Shanhai, Kyoshu"
宋元時代海港としての杭州, 附上海膠州 (Hangchow as a seaport in the Sung and Yuan periods; appendix, Shanghai,

[Kiaochow), SZ, vol. 27, nos. 9, 10, and 12, 1916.

219. HANEDA Toru 羽田亨, "Seiryō kenkoku no shimatsu to sono nenki"
西遼建國の始末とその年記 (The founding of the Kara-Khitai and
its date), SR, vol. 1, no. 2, 1916.

This account of the establishment of the Kara-Khitai state by the descendant of the Liao dynasty is based upon a comparison of the Liao Annals with Islamic sources. This early account is superseded by Abe's history. (See title no. 213).

220. IKEDA Shizuo 池田静夫, "Marco Polo to Koshu" マルコポーロと杭州
(Marco Polo and Hangchow), Rekishi Koron, vol. 8, no. 3, 1938, 5 pp.

221. ISHIDA Mikinosuke 石田幹之助, "So-Gen jidai no Kaikyo"
宋元時代の回教 (Islam in the Sung and Yuan periods), Sekai
bunkashi taikai -- So-gen jidai, Tokyo, 1935, 5 pp.

222. IWAI Hiroato 岩井大慈, "Gendai no tozai kotsu" 元代の
東西交通 (East-West traffic in the Yuan period), Tozai kosho shi
ron, Tokyo, 1938, 26 pp.

A brief, but useful account of the problems of East-West rebellions under the Mongols.

223. IWAMURA Shinobu 岩村忍, Jusanseiki tozai kosho shijosetsu
十三世紀東西交渉史序説 (Introduction to the history of East-
West contacts during the thirteenth century), Tokyo, 1939.

Although devoted primarily to the Europeans who went to China during the thirteenth century, such as Plano Carpini, Longjumeau, and Marco Polo, this work also touches on the role of the Moslems in East-West contacts during this period.

224. - - "Kanjin oyobi Kanbunka ni taisuru Gencho no taido"
漢人及漢文化に對する元朝の態度 (The Yuan dynasty's attitude

232. KUNATAE Rokuro 桑田 大郎 , "Nanyo Konron ko" 南洋昆侖考 7
 (A study of the K'un-lun [Malays] of Southeast Asia), Taipei, Taihoku
Teikoku Daigaku Bunsei Gakubu Shigaku Kenkyu Bumpo, Daiichi shu, 1934,
 18 pp.

233. MAEJIMA Shinji 前島 信次 , "Gendai no Ha-ti Ta-shih ni tsuite"
 元代の哈的大師について (Ha-ti [Qadi] Ta-shih in the Yüan pe-
 riod), SZ, vol. 62, no. 12, 1953, 72 pp.

234. - - "Genmatsu no senshu to Kaikyo to" 元末の泉州と
 回教徒 (Ch'üan-chou and its Moslems in the last days of the
 Yüan period), SK, vol. 27, no. 1, 1953, 53 pp.

In this article on Islam in South China during the Yüan dynasty,
 Maejima qualifies the views Sugimoto expressed in his article on
 Shaykh-al-Islamin. (See title no. 250).

235. MARITA Setsuo 真田 節夫 , "So-gen jidai no Senshu no Hattatsu
 to Kanto no suibi" 宋元時代の泉州の發達と廣東の衰微
 (The growth of Ch'üan-chou and the decline of Canton in the Sung and
 Yüan periods), RK, 1936.

236. MURAKAMI Shoji 村上 正二 , Gencho ni okeru senfushi to Kan-
 datsu" 元朝に於ける泉州府司と斡脫 (Ch'üan-fu-ssu and ortog in
 the Yüan dynasty), Toho Gakuho, Tokyo, vol. 13, no. 1, 1942, 54 pp.

A scholarly work which sums up previous work on the economic
 activities of the Moslems as intermediaries (i.e. ortog) for the
 Mongols during the Yüan period. (See also titles 226, 228, and 229).

237. - - "Mokozoku no iminzoku tojisaku" 蒙古族の異民族
 統治策 (The Mongol policy for ruling alien peoples), Nihongaku Kenkyu,
 vol. 5, no. 10, 1943, 29 pp.

238. OBYO Kiichiro 大浜喜一郎, "Chinggis Khan to Ajia minzoku" 成吉思汗と亜細亞民族 (Chinggis Khan and the Asian peoples), Tokyo, Chizukyo, 1933.

239. OHARA Norio 小原教士, "Chusei kaikyoken no chiriteki kosa-tsu" 中世回教國の地理的考察 (A geographical study of the medieval Moslem world), KK, vol. 2 nos. 1 and 3, 1939, 20 pp.

240. OTAGI Matsuo 愛宕松男, "Gendai shikimokujin ni kansuru ikkosatsu" 元代色目人に関する一考察 (A study of the Se-mu-jen [Central Asian peoples] in the Yuan period), Koko, vol. 1, 1937, 35 pp.

A further clarification of the status of the Central Asians under Mongol rule during the Yuan period. (See title no. 258).

241. - - "Kaito no somuita nenji ni tsuite" 海都の叛い1: 年次に就いて (The dating of the rebellion of Qaidu), Kigen nisenroppyakunen kinen shigaku rombun shu 紀元二千六百年記念史学論文集 (Collection of historical essays in commemoration of the 2600th year of the Imperial reign), 1941, 20 pp.

242. SAGUCHI Toru 佐口透, "Chagatai Khan to sono jidai" チヤガタイハンとその時代 (Chagatai Khan and his age), TYG, vol. 29, nos. 1 and 2, 1942, 83 pp.

Saguchi points out that during the reign of Chagatai, the actual rule of Turkestan was in the hands of his ministers while the Khan led a nomadic life in the Ili valley. An authoritative depiction of the period based on Chinese and Central Asian sources.

243. - - "Gendai chuo Ajia no Chinseki ni tsuite" 元代中央アジアの站赤に就いて (The Jamchis in Central Asia during the Yuan period), SZ, vol. 54, no. 7, 1942.

244. SAGUCHI Toru 佐 12 透 , "Gendai no Tarim namben chi" 元代の
 7
 71-1 南辺地 (The southern region of the Tarim basin in the
 Yuan period), Kita-Ajia Gakuho, vol. 2, 1943.

This work is a description of the oasis cities, particularly Khotan, during the Mongol period.

245. - - "Islam sekai ni okeru Chaghatai ulus" イスラム世界
 に於けるチマクタイ・ウルス (The Chaghatai ulus in the Islamic world), SZ, vol.
 7, no. 7, 1941.

An examination of the concept represented by the Mongol word, ulus, "nomadic ruler", his people and lands in fourteenth century Turkestan, and a study of the relationship of the ulus system to the non-nomadic Moslem communities.

246. - - "Juyonseiki ni okeru Gencho Daikan to seiho sanoka to
 no rentaisei ni tsuite" 十四世紀に於ける元朝大カ-ンと西方三王家
 との連帯性について (The ties between the Great Khan of the Yuan
 dynasty and the three Khanates of the West in the fourteenth century),
Kita-Ajia Gakuho, 1942, 64 pp.

This important article deals with the friendly relationship between the Yuan Emperor and the three Khans of the West, Chaghatai Khan, the II Khan, and the Kipchak Khan during the first half of the fourteenth century.

247. - - "Kasei ni okeru Mongol hoken oko" 河西に於けるモン
 ゴル封建王侯 (Mongolian feudal lords in the Ho-hai area of the Ordos
 country), Wada hakushi kanreki kinen toyoshi ronso 和田博士還曆記
 会東洋史論叢 Tokyo, November 1951, 18 pp.

248. - - "Mongol-jin shihai jidai no Uiguristan" モンゴル人支配
 時代のウイグルスタン (Uiguristan in the period of Mongol rule), SZ,
 7
 Vol. 54, nos. 8 and 9, 1943, 97 pp.

Saguchi shows how the once powerful Uigur state fell under the domination of the Mongols in the thirteenth century and became culturally stagnant.

249. SANAKA Soichi 佐中 忽一 , "Chosun shinjin no seiyu ni tsuite"
長春清人の西遊について (Chang-ch'un's Western travels), SZ, v
vol. 44, no. 1, 1933.

250. SHIMAZAKI Akira 島崎 昌 , "Gendai no kaikyojin Saiten-
sekitanshitei" 元代の回教人 賽典赤瞻思丁 (Sayyid Ejell Shams-al-Din,
a Moslem of the Yuan period), KK, vol. 3, no. 1, 1938, 10 pp.

Sayyid Ejell Shams-al-Din, the first governor of Yunnan province under the Yuan dynasty, introduced Islam there. This article is largely based on the work of Paul Pelliot.

251. SUGIMOTO Naojiro 杉本直治郎 , "Sashireimen to wa nan de aruka"
唃廝囉とは何であるか (What is Shaykh-al-Islamin?), TG, vol.
5, December 1952, 8 pp.

252. TAZAKA Kodo 田坂 興道 , "An aspect of Islam culture introduced
into China" (in English), Memoirs of the Research Department of the Toyo
Bunko, no. 16, 1947, 85 pp.

253. - - "Gen-Min jidai ni Shina ni ryunyu shita seiho bunka no
issokumen ni tsuite" 文明時代に支那に流入した西方文化の一側面に就て
(An aspect of Western culture introduced into China during the Yuan and
Ming periods), S.Z., vol. 53, no. 1, 1942.

Tazaka shows that many of the astronomical terms mentioned in the Yuan annals are of Persian origin, and that therefore, "Moslem astronomy" was in fact Persian astronomy.

254. - - "Shina Kaikyo ni okeru Persiateki eikyo ni tsuite" 支那
回教に於けるペルシヤ的影響について (Persian influence on Chinese)

[Islam), SZ, vol. 53, no. 8, 1943.

This article is primarily about the influence of Persian mysticism on the religious life of the Chinese Moslems during the Yuan period.

255. UENURA Seiji 榎村清二, "Chagatai kankoku no kobo" チヤカウイ汗國の興亡 (The rise and fall of the Chagatai Khanate), Moko, vol. 8, nos. 10 and 12, 1941, 44 pp.

256. UMEZAKI Taido 梅崎諦道, "Choshun shinjin kenkyu sa" 長春真人研究抄 (Excerpts from a study on Ch'ang-ch'un), Bukkyo Bunka Kenkyu, vol. 1, 1944, 10 pp.

257. WADA Sei 和田清, "Shichikoku riki ko" 七克力考 (A study of the Neklins), Kuwabara hakase kanreki kinen toyoshi ronso 桑原博士還暦紀念東洋史論叢, Kyoto, 1930.

The Neklins are a people of unknown pedigree who inhabited an area near the lake Parkul to the north of Hami from the T'ang until the early Ming period. This article describes the origin of the Neklins and particularly their relations with the Mongols and other Central Asian tribes during the Yuan and early Ming periods.

258. YAMAMOTO Tatsuro 山本達郎, "Ibn Batuta no Tawalise ni tsuite" Ibn BatutaのTawaliseについて (On Tawalise described by Ibn Batuta), TYG, vol. 22, no. 4, 1935, 44 pp. Published in English in the Memoirs of the Toyo Bunko, B. no. 8, 1936.

Yamamoto identifies the land of Tawalise reported by Ibn Batuta as being Champa in what is now Vietnam. The article also describes the movement of Arab and Chinese merchants between Champa and south China.

259. YANAI Zataru 柳井豆, "Gendai shakai no sankaikyu" 元代社会の三階級 (The three social classes of the Yuan period), Kansen Hokoku, vol. 3, 1916.

This article, which was later included in the author's Mokoshi kenkyu treats the three social groups established by the Mongols and describes rather thoroughly the status of the Moslem Central Asians.

260. Anonymous, "Chinggis Khan to Kaikyoto" 成吉思汗と回教徒
(Chinggis Khan and the Moslems), KJ, vol. 2, no. 2, 1939, 14 pp.

4. The Ming and early Ch'ing periods

Up to the middle of the nineteenth century

261. ASAMI Shozo 淺海正三, "Gohyakunemas no Nankai kaitaku to Teiwa" 五百年前の南海開拓と鄭和 (Cheng Ho and the development of Southeast Asia 500 years ago), R, vol. 18, nos. 4 and 5, 1942, 7 pp.
262. ENOKI Kazuo 榎一雄, "Researches in Chinese Turkestan during the Ch'ien-Lung period, with special reference to the Hsi-yu-t'ung-wen-chih 西域同文志", (in English), Tokyo, Memoirs of the Research Department of the Toyo Bunko, Series B, no. 14, 1955, 46 pp.

In this excellent article on the researches in Turkestan by Chinese and Westerners which were inspired by the Ch'ien-lung emperor's pacification of the Zungars and Mohammedan tribes in 1755, he shows how the emperor's personal interest in the languages, history and geography of the region were the primary impetus for these studies. In addition to surveys and maps (the latter were prepared by the Jesuit, Michel Benoist), the Hsi-yu-t'ung-wen-chih is a geographical, historical, and biographical dictionary of the T'ien-shan nan-lu and pei-lu, Ch'ing-hai and Tibet. Entries were made in Manchu script, then Chinese, then the Mongolian, Tibetan, Todo and Arabic scripts. In addition to its original purpose, the Hsi-yu-t'ung-wen-chih is of great value as a source for the study of the languages of Central Asia in the eighteenth century.

263. HANEDA Akira 羽田明, "Daiko no Selenga chiho gensen setsu ni tsuite" 大黃のセレンガ地方原産説に就て (The claimed origin of rhubarb in the Selenga region), Wada Hakushi kanreki kinen toyoshi ronso, November 1951, 11 pp.

This article and title 268 both describe the activities of the Sinkiang merchants in the early Ch'ing period.

264. - - "Jungar okoku to Bukhara jin -- nairiku Ajia no yubokumin to Oasis nokomin" ジュンガル王国とブハラ人 - 内陸アジアの遊牧民 (The kingdom of the Jungars and the Bukhariots; the nomads of Inner Asia and the oasis farmers), T.K., vol. 12, no. 6, 1954, 19 pp.

This article treats the economic and cultural role of the Turkish inhabitants of Chinese Turkestan in the rise of the Jungars, and it makes clear the relationship and conflicts between the nomadic Jungars and the inhabitants of the oases.

265. - - "Kaishu Abd-al-Rashid to Seinei" 回酋阿布都里什特と西寧 (The Moslem chief Abd-al-Rashid and Hsi-ning), SZ., vol. 54, no. 7, 1942.

266. - - "Kaishu Abd-al-Rashid to Seinei" 回酋阿布都里什特と西寧 (The Moslem chief Abd-al-Rashid and Hsi-ning), Kita-Ajia Gakuho, vol. VIII, 1944, 20 pp.

This later version of title 265 is a fairly complete study of the Northwest frontier Moslem city, Hsi-ning, in the beginning of the Ch'ing period and of its chief, Abd-al-Rashid (Chinese: A-pu-tu-li-shih-to).

267. - - "Kinzatsu Shinsho no higashi Turkestan; sono kaikyoshi kosatsu" 明末清初の東トルキスタン; その回教史的考察 (Eastern Turkestan at the end of the Ming period and the beginning of the Ch'ing period; a study from the point of view of Moslem history), T.K., vol. 7, no. 5, 1942, 27 pp.

This article describes the Islamisation of Eastern Turkestan in the Ming and early Ch'ing periods and the relationship between Moslem mysticism and the khojas, and their influence on China.

268. - - "Seinei to Daba" (The Hsi-ning region and the To-pa people), T.K., vol. 10, no. 5, 1946.

269. - - "Shincho no kaibu tochi seisaku" 清朝の回部
統治政策 (The Ch'ing dynasty's policy for control over the Moslem
tribes), pages 101 to 213 in Toa Kenkyujo, ed.,

Iminzoku no Shina tochi kenkyu, Shincho no henkyo tochi seisaku
(Studies in the rule of foreign peoples over China, the Ch'ing dynasty's
policy for control of the border areas), Tokyo, Shibundo, 1944, 398 pp.

This work, of considerable scholarly value as are Haneda's
other works, was the product of a general project originally
directed to the wartime problem of Japan's aspirations for power
in China. Haneda's contribution was based primarily on the Ch'ing-
ch'iao shih-lu and in combination with title 270 gives a fairly
complete picture of Central Asia during the Ch'ing period.

270. - - "Turkestan shi -- jinshi" トルキスタン史;
近世 (A history of Turkestan in recent times), in Shina shuhen
shi 支那周辺史 (History of the border regions of China),
Tokyo, 1943.

A brief history of Central Asia in the Ming and Ch'ing periods
from the Islamic point of view.

271. HANEDA Toru 羽田亨, "Timur to Hiraku tei" 帖木兒と
永樂帝 (Timur and emperor Yung-Lo), Geibun, vol. 3, no. 10, 1912.

A pioneer work on Timur's intention of conquering China at
the time of Yung-Lo 1403-1426.

272. IMANISHI Shunji 今西春秋, "Iikiroku kaidai -- tokuni
Manbun iikiroku ni tsuite" 異域録解題; とくに滿文異域録について
(A bibliographical introduction to the I-yu-lu, Notes on alien regions,
with special reference to its Manchu text), Tenri daigaku gakuho
vol. 22, December 1956, 14 pp.

273. "Manbun hon Ikiroku ni tsuite" 滿文本「異域録」
に就いて (The Manchu text of Notes on the alien regions), Shoko,
vol. 16, no. 2, 1944, 5pp.

A supplement was published in vol. 16, no. 4 of Shoko, 1944, 2pp.

274. ISHIDA Mikinosuke 石田幹之助, "Pari kaicho kenryu nenkan
junkai ryobu heitei tokushozu ni tsuite" パリ開離乾隆年間準回
西部平定得勝圖に就いて (The illustration printed in Paris of the
conquest of the Jungars and Moslems in the Ch'ien-lung period), TVC,
vol. 9, 1919.

The most complete treatment of the copperplate illustrations of
the Ch'ien-lung emperor's conquests of the Jungars and Moslems in
1755. The engravings were done by Jesuit artists and were engraved
and printed in Paris. Further information on the same subject
was included in Ishida's article on Lang Shih-ning.

275. KANDA Kiichiro 神田喜一郎, "Min no chingsei no shiseiikiki
ni tsuite" 明の陳誠の使西域記に就いて (On the Shih-hsi-yu-
chi, A mission to the Western Regions, by Ch'en Ch'eng of the Ming
period), HYO, vol. 16, no. 3, 1927.

The record of Ch'en Ch'eng's trip to the Timurids in 1413-1416
gives the best report available on Central Asia in the early Ming
period. This article examines the various abridged versions of
the Shih-hsi-yu-chi which were copied from the Huang-Ming-shih-
lu, and attempts to determine their filiation.

276. KAWATA Rokuro 桑田大郎, "Kaikai ni tsukite" 回回
に就いて (The term hui-hui), SZ, vol. 30, no. 12, 1919.

This study of the use of the term hui-hui to refer to Moslems
during the Yuan and Ming periods refutes the suggestion that it
comes from a term referring to the Uigurs.

277. - - "Kaikotsu suibo ko" 回鶻衰亡考
 (The decline of the Uigurs), TG, vol. 17, 1929.

This article is a critical analysis of all the references to the Uigurs in the dynastic histories from the T'ang period through the Ming period.

278. - - "Khimatsu shinso no kaiju" 明末清初の
 回 儒 (Moslem scholars in the late Ming and early Ch'ing period),
Shiratori hakushi kanreki kinen toyoshi ronso, Tokyo, 1926.

This article contains the biographies of many famous Moslems of the late Ming and early Ch'ing periods and points out some of the mistakes in Ishida's bibliography, title no. 34.

279. KANDA Kiichiro 神田喜一郎, "Min no shikem ni tsuite"
 明の回夷館に就いて (The Ming Seu-i-kuan), Shirin, vol. 12,
 no. 4, 1927.

280. NAEJIMA Shinji 前島信次, "Arabia chirisho no Mindai
 shahon no sonzai ni tsuite" アラビア地理書の明代寫本の存在について
 (A Ming period manuscript of Arabiangeography), EK, vol. 5, no. 10,
 1941, 11 pp.

281. MATSUMURA Jun 松村 潤, "Mindai Hami-oke no kigen"
 明代哈密王家の起源 (The origin of Hami's royal family
 in the Ming period), TYG, vol. 39, no. 4, March 1957, 17 pp.

In this article Matsumura attempts to establish that the founders of the royal family of Hami were descendants of Chagatai, who had been feudal rulers in Kansu.

282. - - "Minshi seikiden Uten ko" 明史西域伝
 于闐考 (A study of the description of Yu-tien in the chapter
 on Central Asia in the Ming History), TG, vol. 37, no. 4, 1955, 26 pp.

Here Matsumura shows that the description of Yu-tien is taken from Ch'en Ch'eng's Hsi-yu fan-kuo chih (西域蕃國志) and is really a description of Bishbalik, not Khotan as had been believed.

283. MITSUI Takayuki 満井 隆行, "Min no Chinsai no seishi ni tsuite" 明の陳誠の西使について (Ch'en Ch'eng of the Ming period's mission to the west), Yamashita Sensei kanreki kinen toyoshi ronbunshu, 1938, 26 pp.

284. - - "Shadi khoja no Mintei hoshi ni tsuite" シヤデイ・フフヂヤの明廷使に就て (Shadi khoja's mission to the Ming court), SK, vol. 9, no. 1, 1937, 18 pp.

This article is a Japanese study of a modern Turkish version of the journal of Shadi khoja, an Ottoman emissary to the Ming court.

285. MIYAZAKI Ichisada 宮崎 市定, "Timur ochyo no kenMin shisetsu" 帖木兒王朝の遣明使節 (An embassy of the Timurid dynasty to Ming China), Gakugei, vol. 4, no. 6, July 1947, 7 pp.

Miyasaki attempts to explain some aspects of Ming China by using the reports of a Timurid embassy to China.

286. MOMOSE Hiromu 百瀬 弘, "Chincho no iminsoku tochi ni okeru saisei keizai seisaku" 清朝の異民族統治に於ける財政経済政策 (The fiscal and economic policies used during the Ch'ing period in the control of an alien race over China), Toa kenkyu shoho, vol. 20, February 1943, 116 pp.

In this long article Momose describes the Ch'ing control over the various peoples of China, including the Moslems. FB, 3.3.2.

287. MORI Kasso 護 雅夫, "Harafushi to Basujigundaikichi - Junkabu bokkoshi ni yosete" 哈喇忽刺と巴圖爾澤台吉; 準噶尔

「部族史によつて (The Ha-la-hu-la, khara khula, and the Pa-t'u-er-hsun-t'ai-chi, Batur khuntaiji; the history of the rise of the Jungars), Wada hakase kanreki kinen toyoshi ronso, 和田博士還曆記念 東洋史論叢 Tokyō, 1951, 10 pp.

288. MURAKAMI Shoji 村上正二, "Mincho to Timur teikoku tono kankai ni tsuite" 明朝と帖木兒帝國との關係に就いて (The relations between Ming China and the Timurid empire), Islam, vol. 3, 1938, 11 pp.

This article is a brief study of the effect of the rise of the Timurids upon the northwest frontier policy of the Ming dynasty and the economic significance of their exchange of embassies.

289. MURAYAMA Shichiro 村上七郎, "Ilken Argun to tegami no naiyo" 児汗アルグンの手紙の内容 (The letters of the Ilkhan, Argun), Shisen to bunka -- yubokuminzoku no kenkyu 自然と文化; 遊牧民族の研究, vol. 2, Tokyo, April 1955, 22 pp.

290. OKABE Iwao 岡部巖夫, "Kyoji Kajitan" 驕兒噶爾丹 (Ch'iao-erh Galdan, 1644-1697), Bungei shunju, vol. 16, no. 17, 1938, 25 pp.

291. SAGUCHI Toru 佐口 透, "Chugoku Moslem shakai no issokumen; Shincho jitsu roku yori mitaru" 中國ムスリム社會の側面; 清朝實錄より見たる (An aspect of Moslem society in China, as seen from the Ch'ing Shih-lu), Nairikujia no kenkyu 内陸アジアの研究, September 1955, 43 pp.

Saguchi uses the Ch'ing Shih-lu to determine the distribution of the Chinese Moslems, their professions, and their anti-Han activities.

292. - - "Higashi Turkestan hoken shakaishi josetsu -- khoja jidai no ikkosatsu" 東トルキスタン封建社會史序説; ホジャ時代の
一考察 (An introduction to the history of the feudal society of Eastern
Turkestan; a study of the khoja period), RR, July 1948, 18 pp.

Here Saguchi interprets the Beg system as a bureaucracy by analyzing the social structure of the khoja period. In title no. 300, Shimada attempts to refute this thesis and to show that the Beg system was one merely of social status, and was not a bureaucracy.

293. - - "Jukyu seiki zenhan ni okeru Kashgaria no nogyo kaihatsu" 十九世紀前半に於けるカシュガリアの農業開發
(The agricultural exploitation of Kashgaria in the first half of the
nineteenth century), SZ, vol. 62, no. 11, 1954.

294. - - "Kazakh to Saiteikoku to no kema boeki --
nairikvajia kinseishi no kenkyu" カサックと清帝國との絹馬貿易; 内陸
アジア近世史の一研究 (The silk and horse trade between the Kazakhs
and the Ch'ing empire; a study in the modern history of Central Asia), in
Yuboku mingoku no shakai to bunka -- Eurasian gakkai kenkyuhokoku 遊牧
民族の社会と文化; ユーラシア学会研究報告 Kyoto, Shizenshi Gakkai, February
1952, 219 pp.

This article, based mainly on the Ch'ing Shih-lu, is a study of the relations between the Kazakhs and the Chinese government from the middle of the eighteenth century until the annexation of the Kazakhs after 1840. It includes a treatment of the role of the Kazakhs in Sino-Russian trade.

295. - - "Zokand kankoku no bokko to toho boeki --
Fergana, Pamir to Kashgar henkyoshi no tenkai 1760 - 1860" コーガンと汗
國の勃興と東方貿易; フェルガナ, バシールとカシュガル邊境史の展開

(The rise of the Kokand Khanate and Eastern trade; the history of the development of the Fergana, Pamir, and Kashgar border regions, 1760-1860), Shisen to bunka-- yubokuminsoku no kenkyu, Tokyo, April 1955, 54 pp.

This article and the following one are studies of the relationship between the eastward expansion of the Kokand Khanate and its trade in Eastern Turkestan.

296. - - "Kokand kankoku no toho hatten" コーカンド汗
① 國の東方發展 (The eastward expansion of the Kokand Khanate),
TYG, vol. 36, no. 2, September 1953, 36 pp.

297. - - "Shinkyō Uigur shakai no nogyō mondai --
1760 - 1820" 新疆ウイグル社會の農業問題
(Agrarian problems of the Sinkiang Uigurs -- 1760 - 1820), SZ, vol.
59, no. 12, December 1950, 29 pp.

This article authoritatively describes the land system, agricultural technology and class relationships of the Uigurs from Chinese service.
FB, 3.5.8.

298. SHINADA Jōhei 嶋田襄平, "Alty Shahr ni okeru Islam
① shinsai kokkaron no hihan" アルタイ・シャフルに於けるイスラム神聖國家論の批判
(A critique of the theory of Islamic theocracy in Alty Shahr), SZ,
vol. 60, no. 11, November 1951, 11 pp.

299. - - "Alty Shahr no khoja to kan to" アルタイ・シャフル
① の和卓と汗と (Khoja and Khans in Alty Shahr), TYG, vol. 34,
no. 1 - 4, March 1952, 27 pp.

In this article Shimada examines the genealogy of the khoja and their kinship with the descendants of the Eastern Chagatai Khanate.

300. - - "Khoja jidai no Beg tachi" ホーゲマ時代の
ベク達 (Begg in the khoja period), TG, vol. 3, January
1952, 9 pp.

301. - - "Shindai kaikyo no nintosei" 清代回疆の
人頭税 (The poll tax in Moslem Sinkiang in the Ch'ing period),
SZ, vol. 61, no. 11, November 1952, 6 pp.

In this article Shimada analyzes the Ch'ing tax system in Kashgaria down to the nineteenth century and gives an extensive bibliography. He states that the taxation system in Eastern Turkestan in the Ch'ing period was merely a copy of the Islamic system of taxation. FB, 3.5.10.

302. SHIMODA Reisuke 下田禮佐, "Ro-Shin kankai no kenkyu"
露清関係の研究 (A study of Russian-Ch'ing
relations), Ogawa hakushi kanreki kinen shigaku chirigaku ronso
小川博士還暦記念史學地理學論叢 Tokyo,
Kobundo, 1939, 50 pp.

This survey of 200 years of Sino-Russian relations (up to the middle of the nineteenth century) is primarily concerned with trade, including the Sinkiang trade. FB, 4.7.9.

303. TACHIKAWA Shogo 立川正吾, "Joyu kaioko" 上諭
同王公 (The royal decree of a Moslem prince), Shiryokoho, vol.
4, no. 11, 1942, 3 pp.

304. TAZAKA Kodo 田坂興道, "Jotoku seishiki oyobi eigai
shoran ni niataru Mecca no issuzoku ni tsuite"--常徳西使記及び瀛
涯勝覽に見えたるメッカの一習俗 (A custom of Mecca which is recorded
in Ch'ang To's Hsi-shih-chi, Record of a western mission, and Ying-

ya-sheng-lan, Topography overseas), Orientalica, vol. 2, March 1949, 10 pp.

305. - - "Mindaikoki no kaikyoto ryuzoku; Chugoku kaikyoshakaishi no ichibu" 明代後期の回教徒流賊; 中國回教社會史の一部として (Moslem risings in the latter part of the Ming dynasty; part of the social history of Chinese Islam), TYG, vol. 37, no. 1, June 1954, 23 pp.

In this important work on the Moslems of the late Ming period, Tasaka examines the regions in which the rebellions occurred and gives some information concerning the background of some of the Moslem groups involved. He gives as one of the reasons for these and subsequent rebellions the fact that Islam was propagated most successfully among the lower classes of Chinese society, and the social standing of Moslems in general was thereby lowered. The rebellions were an attempt to regain lost social status.

306. - - "Mindai ni okeru gairaikei Islamkyoto no kaisei ni tsuite" 明代における外來系イスラム教徒の改姓について (The adoption of Chinese names by immigrant Moslems in the Ming period), SZ, vol. 65, no. 4, April 1956, 18 pp.

By tracing the adoption of Chinese names by non-Han Moslems during the Ming dynasty, Tasaka casts some light upon their progressive assimilation.

307. - - "Rijisei wa kaikyoto ka" 李自成は回教徒か (Was Li Tzu-ch'eng a Moslem, 1605-1645), Toho gakuho, Tokyo, vol. 12, no. 2, August 1941.

308. - - "Shindai ni okeru Turkestan mondai no gaikan" 清代に於けるトルキスタン問題の概観 (A general view of the Turkestan problem in the Ch'ing period), Koko, vol. 9, no. 9, 1942, 9 pp.

309. Toa Kenkyujo 東亞研究所, ed., Shincho no henkyo

tojisaku; iminzoku no shina toji kenkyu, 清朝の邊疆統治策: 異民族の支那統治研究 (The Ch'ing dynasty's policy for controlling the border regions; a study of China's control of the barbarians), Tokyo, Shibundo, 1944, 398 pp.

310. UEMURA Seiichi 上村 正二, "Timur no jiden ni tsuite" 帖木兒の自傳について (On the autobiography of Timur, 1333 - 1405), Noko, vol. 8, no. 1, 1941.

This article contains a bibliography for the study of the Timurids and also points out the reasons why the autobiography of Timur should be considered a forgery.

311. - - "Timur ocho no kobo" 帖木兒王朝の興亡 (The rise and fall of the Timurid dynasty), Sekai bunkashi taikai; Min no kobo to seiryaku no tosen 世界文化史大系; 明の興亡と西力の東漸 (Encyclopedia of world cultural history; the rise and fall of the Ming dynasty and the eastward transition of Western influence), Tokyo 1935, 16 pp.

312. WADA Sei 和田 清, "Kimmatsu shinsho ni okeru mongozoku no seisei" 明末清初に於ける蒙古族の西征 (The westward expeditions of the Mongols in the late Ming and early Ch'ing periods), TYG, vol. 11, no. 2, 1921.

313. - - "Yuryogo sanei ni kansuru kenkyu" 兀良哈三衛に関する研究 (A study of the three garrisons of the Urianghais), Mansen chiri rekishi kenkyu hokoku 滿鮮地理歴史, nos. 12 and 13, 1930 and 1932.

研究報告

This article contains a detailed account of the conquest of Hami by the Mongols in 1391.

514. YAMAMOTO Tatsuro 山本達郎, "Indoshina to nankai"
印度支那と南海 (Indochina and Southeast Asia), Sekai bunkashi taikai; Min no kobo to seiryoku no tosen 世界文化史大系; 明の興亡と西力の東漸 (Encyclopedia of world cultural history; the rise and fall of the Ming dynasty and the eastward transition of western influence), Tokyo, 1935, 16 pp.

Yamamoto, who has specialized in Chinese contacts with Southeast Asia, here and in the other works listed, dealt with the role of the Arab traders and the Chinese Moslems of South China in China's trade contacts with Southeast Asia and countries to the west.

515. - - "Min to nankai shokoku to no koshō" 明と南海諸國との交渉 (Relations between Ming China and Southeast Asian countries), Sekai rekishi taikai; Toyo chuseishi, 世界歴史大系; 東洋中世史 (Encyclopedia of world history; The Oriental Middle Ages), vol. 4, 1935, 25 pp.
516. - - "Teiwa no seisei" 鄭和の西征 (Cheng Ho's western expeditions), TYG, vol. 21, nos. 3 and 4, 1934, 82 pp.

517. YANO Jin'ichi 矢野仁一, "Shina no doshi ni tsuite"
支那の土司について (T'u-ssu, the half-independent native principalities on the borderland of China), Shinagaku, vol. 3, no. 3, December 1922, 23 pp.

Yano here described the establishment of the T'u-ssu (headman

among the aborigines); This institution, which was the means through which the Chinese ruled the non-Chinese peoples in the Western regions, was abolished during the Ch'ing period. The substance of this article was later included in the author's Modern Chinese history, title no. 172. FB 3.5.3.

316. Anonymous. "Mindai no kaikyo ni tsuite" 明代の回教について (Islam during the Ming period), KJ, vol. 2, no. 3, 1938, 12 pp.

319. - "Mimmatsu shinsho ni okeru kaibu no koso to sono bunkateki igi ni tsuite" 明末清初に於ける回部の抗爭と其の文化的意義に就て (Moslem resistance in the latter Ming and early Ch'ing periods and its cultural significance), KJ, vol. 3, no. 2, 1941, 5 pp.

320. - "Salar kaikyo to daiichiji hanran" サラル回教徒と第一次叛亂 (The Salar Moslems and their first rebellion), KJ, vol. 2, no. 2, 1938, 10 pp.

321. - "Shin koso gyodai heitei Ili kaibu zento" 清高宗御題平定伊犁回部全圖 (A complete picture of the conquest of the Ili Moslems with an inscription by the Ch'ing emperor, Kao-tsung, 1711-1799), Shoko, vol. 1, no. 1, 1938, 1 pp.

See the article by Ishida Mikiuosuke on the same subject, title

274.

322. - "Shinsho no Shinkyo ni okeru En Sei to kaiton" 清初の新疆に於ける燕奇と回屯 (The Moslem villages of Yen and Chi in Sinkiang in the early years of the Ch'ing period), KJ, vol. 3, no. 2, 1940, 6 pp.

23. - "Shinsho no tai kaikyo seisaku" 清初の
對回教政策 (Chinese policy toward Islam in the early years
of the Ch'ing period), KJ, vol. 2, no. 4, 1939, 21 pp.

5. The Early Modern Period

From the Middle of the 19th Century to the Chinese Revolution

324. ARIGA Nagao 有賀長雄, "Chuo Ajia ni okeru Ei-Ro tairitsu no kinjo" 中央亞細亞に於ける英露對立の近情 (The present state of the Anglo-Russian confrontation in Central Asia), GJ, vol. 2, 1898.

325. FURUSAWA Hokumei 古澤北冥, "Chuo Ajia no eiyu Yakub Beg" 中央亞細亞の英雄ヤクブベグ (Yakub Beg, the hero of Central Asia [1820-1877]), Taiyo, vol. 9, no. 4, 1903.

326. HANABUSA Shudo 英 修道, "Yakub kankoku to Ei-Ro to no kankai -- Chuo Ajia gaikoshi no ichibu" ヤクブ汗國と英露との關係; 中央アジア外交史の一部 (The relations between the Khanate of Yakub Beg and the British and Russians; a part of the history of the foreign relations of Central Asia), Hogaku kenkyu, vol. 29, 1956, 13 pp.

327. HIRANUMA Yoshio 平沼淑郎, "Ili chiho ni okeru Ro-Sei riki shotetsu no urai" 伊犁地方に於ける露清利益衝突の由來 (The origin of the Russo-Ch'ing conflict of interests in the Ili region), GJ, vol. 14, no. 4, 1911.

328. IMANAGA Seiji 今永清二, "Rin Soku-jo no Kaikyoto seisaku ni tsuite" 林則徐の回教徒政策について (Lin Tse-hsu's Moslem policy), SK, February 1957, 62 pp.

Lin Tse-hsu (1785-1850) is best known for his unsuccessful efforts as Imperial Commissioner to stop the opium trade in Canton (1838-40). He was subsequently exiled to Ili and then put in charge of opening up virgin lands in Turkestan (1842-45). As governor general of Yunnan and Kweichow (1847-49), Lin did much to ease the tensions between the Chinese and Muslim inhabitants of the Southwest. This recent article gives a very thorough treatment of these two latter periods in Lin's career.

329. MOMOSE Hiroshi 百瀬弘, "Shincho no iminsoku tochi ni okeru saiseikeizai seisaku" 清朝の異民族統治に於ける財政経財政策 (The fiscal and economic policies used during the Ch'ing period in the control of an alien race over China); TKS, vol. 20, February 1943, 116 pp.

Momose was one of the contributors of the earlier study of alien control over China sponsored by the Toa Kenkyujo (title no. 169), which was also published in 1943. He here interprets his title to mean Manchu control over non-Manchu races, and hence contains much useful information on the Ch'ing economic policies towards the Moslems as well as towards the Han race. FB, 3.3.2.

330. HAGAI En 長井行, "Chuo Ajia ni okeru Roshya no seihai" 中央亞細亞に於ける露西亞の成敗 (Russian successes and failures in Central Asia); Shigakukai, vol. 6, no. 5, 1904.

331. HAGASE Hosuke 長瀬鳳輔, "Chuo Ajia ni okeru Ei-Ro shototsu no kigen" 中央亞細亞に於ける英露衝突の起源 (The origin of the Anglo-Russian conflict in Central Asia); GJ, vol. 3, 1904.

332. - - "Chuo Ajia ni okeru Ei-Ro shototsu no saikin jijitsu" 中央亞細亞に於ける英露衝突の最近事實

(Recent facts concerning Anglo-Russian conflicts in Central Asia), GJ, 1900.

333. NAKADA Yoshinobu 中田吉信, "Doji nenkan no Kyo-kan no Kairan ni tsuite" 同治年間の陝甘の回教について

(A study of the Moslem rebellions in Shensi and Kansu in the T'ung-chih period, (1862-1875)), Kindai chugoku kenkyu, vol. 3, August 1959, 69 pp.

An excellent recent work which is based on all the important Chinese and European sources. It supersedes the previous work by the same author for the uprisings of the T'ung-chih period, title no. 332.

334. - - "Shindai ni okeru Muslim no hanran" 清代に於けるムスリムの叛亂 (Moslem rebellions in the Ch'ing period), R, vol. 2, no. 12, 1954, 7 pp.

335. NAKADA Yoshinobu 中田吉信, "Shindai no kaikyoto no issokumen -- Bashoyin to Bashin" 清代回教徒の一側面; 馬承蔭と馬新貽 (An aspect of the Moslems in the Ch'ing period; Ma Ch'eng-yin and Ma Hsin-yi, [1821-1870]), TYG, vol. 3, no. 1, June 1953, 21 pp.

Nakada, in this study of two famous Chinese Moslem military leaders of the Ch'ing period, describes the dilemma of a Chinese Moslem, who was caught between his two traditions.

336. - - Book review of Chung-kuo li-shin hui 中國歷史學會 (Chinese historical society) headed by Pai Shou-pi 白壽彝, ed., Hui-min ch'i-yi 回民起義 (The revolt of the Moslems), Shanghai, Shen-chou kuo-kuang she, 1952; appearing in Ajia kenkyu, vol. 1, no. 2, December 1952, 7 pp.

An excellent review of one of the most recent Chinese studies of the Moslem rebellion. In the review Nakada also sets forth many of his own ideas, which were to be more fully developed in later articles, titles nos. 333 and 334.

337. NISHIDA Tamotsu 西田 稔, Sasoto to Shinkyō mondai

左宗棠と新疆問題 (Tso Tsung-t'ang and the Sinkiang

problem), Tokyo, Hakubunkan, March 1942, 268 pp. and 54 pp. of

chronological charts and index.

Tso Tsung-t'ang (1812-85) was one of the two great generals of nineteenth century China. He won fame by his campaigns against the Taiping rebels (1852-66) and by his later suppression of Moslem uprisings in the northwest of China, especially that of Yakub Beg in Turkestan. This work on Tso Tsung-t'ang is a very thorough and concise account based on Chinese, Japanese and Western sources of the political situation in Sinkiang in the latter part of the nineteenth century, especially Tso Tsung-t'ang's reconquest of Sinkiang. FB 4.8.4.

338. HONARA Shiro 野原 四郎, "Yakub Beg no Dungan tobatsu"
ヤクブ・ベグのドゥンガン討伐 (Yakub Beg's subjugation of the Tungans),

KK, vol. 1, no. 4, 1938, 7 pp.

339. SHIMADA Jōhei 嶋田 襄平, "Yakub Beg no kokka seido"
ヤクブ・ベグの国家制度 (The state system of Yakub Beg), Kakko

kenkyū oyobi josei kenkyū hokokuzhu roku 各個研究および助成
研究報告集録 (A collection of reports on individual

and subsidised studies), November 1955, 12 pp.

340. SHIMAZAKI Akira 島崎 昌, "Rinsokujo to karez
kangaiho" 林則徐とカレース" 灌溉法 (Lin Tse-hsu and karez

irrigation), Chuo daigaku bungakubu kiyō, vol. 9, September 1957, 12 pp.

341. SHIRATORI Kurakichi 白鳥康吉, Seiji jinshu kotsujo
ni okeru shinkyō sho no chii 政治人種交通上に於ける
新疆省の地位 (The position of Sinkiang province in politics,

ethnology, and communications), Shanghai, Toa Dobunkai hokoku, 上海

東亞同文會報告 (Report of the Toa Dobunkai), no. 98, 1908.

342. SUZUKI Chusei 鈴木中正, "Shindai ni okeru shukyoteki hanran
no seikaku" 清代に於ける宗教的叛亂の性格

(The nature of the religious rebellions in the Ch'ing period), TB, vol.

9, September 1948, 17 pp.

343. TONIZU Hiroto 戸水寛人, "Rojin Kasigaru o

senryosu" 露人喀什噶爾を占領す (The

Russians occupy Kashgar), GJ, no. 88, 1905.

344. YOSHIDA Kin'ichi 吉田金一 and MOMOSE Hiroomu

百瀬弘, ed., Rokoku no kyokuto shinryaku ni kansuru shosasho

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CHAPTER V

ETHNOGRAPHY

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ed., Shina Kaikyoto ni tsuite 支那回教徒について (China's Moslems),
Tokyo, Islam Bunkakyokai, 1938, 17 pp.

437. ITO Sozaburo 伊藤左右三郎, "Shinkyō no konin husoku" 新疆の婚姻風俗
(Marriage customs in Sinkiang), Dojin, vol. 9, no. 1, 1935, 4 pp.

438. IWAMURA Shinobu 岩村 忍, "Chugoku Islam shakai kenkyū
jo no shomondai" 中国イスラム社会研究上の諸問題
(Some questions on the method of studying Chinese Moslem society),
Minzokugaku kenkyū, vol. 12, no. 3, January 1948, 22 pp.

The main thesis of this article is that gaps in knowledge of Chinese Islam may in many instances be filled in by studying the modern situation and customs of the Chinese Moslems.

439. - - Chugoku kaikyō shakai no kozo 中国回教社会の構造
(The structure of Chinese Moslem society), Tokyo, Shakai koseishi taikai, part
part 1, 1949, 134 pp.; part 2, 1950, 90 pp.

Based on wartime fieldwork in North China and Inner Mongolia, this is one of the most important of the recent studies of the Chinese Moslems. It describes the distribution of the communities, the religious organizations and personnel, religious sects, local leadership of the Chinese Moslems, etc.

440. - - Islam; Islam minzoku no shakai イスラム; イスラム民族の社会
(Islam; the society of Islamic peoples), Tokyo, Yuzankaku, 1947.

This general work about Moslem societies contains information and insights about Chinese Moslems which the author developed more thoroughly elsewhere.

441. IWAMURA Shinobu 岩村 忍 "Kanshuku kaimin no niruikai" 甘肅
回民の二類型 (Two types of Moslems in Kansu), Jinruigakukai Zasshi

「人類学会雑誌」 (Anthropological Society Magazine), vol. 1, 1944. 7

The author demonstrates that in Kansu, as in Inner Mongolia, there are two types of Moslem communities.

442. - - "Kanshukusho no kaimin" 甘肅省の回民 (The Moslems of Kansu) Moko, vol. 10, no. 12, 1942-3, 12 pp.

443. - - "The structure of Moslem society in Inner Mongolia" (In English) The Far Eastern Quarterly, vol. 8, no. 1, 1948.

This article is an abridgement of a part of the author's "Chugoku Kaikyo shakai no kozo", title no. 439 which was actually published later.

444. Kaikyoken Kenkyujo Kenkyubu 回教圏研究所研究部 "Nanking no kaikyoto" 南京の回教徒 (The Moslems of Nanking), KK, vol. 7, no. 3, 1942-3, 27 pp.

445. KAMISATO Misumaru 上里美須丸 Chuo Ajia no minzoku; Sarute-jin no shuzoku 中央アジアの民族; サルト人の習俗 (A Central Asian people; customs of the Sarts), Toko Kyokai, 1948, 66 pp.

446. KAWAMURA Kyodo 川村 狂堂 "Shina Kaikyoto no jinko" 支那回教徒の人口 (On the population of the Chinese Moslems), K, vol. 2, nos. 5, 8, 1928, 37 pp.

447. KOBAYASHI Hajime 小林 元 "Higashi Kaikyoken kanken; 1. Mihongo to Kaimin jido 2. Shinateki Kaimin gengo ibun" 東回教圏管見; 1. 日本語と回民兒童 2. 支那的回民言語異聞 (My view of the Eastern Moslem world); 1. The Japanese language and Moslem youth, 2. The peculiar characteristics of the language of the Chinese Moslems), KK, vol. 2, nos. 4 and 5, 1938-39, 28 pp.

Kobayashi, a Turkic scholar and a former ambassador to Turkey, wrote many works on Islam, and the Turks in particular. This work and the three following titles are among his more popular works, but they are nonetheless of value because of Kobayashi's intelligent observations, and sound scholarship.

448. KOBAYASHI Hajime 小林元 "Kaikyo"回疆 (Moslem Sinkiang), KK, vol. 2, no. 4, 1938-39, 7 pp.
449. - - "Sei hokukaku ni tsuranaru kaikyoto" 西北角に連なる回教徒 (Moslems in the North-West of China), Chiri Kyoiku (Geographical Education), vol. 32, no. 2, 1941.
450. - - "Shinateki kaimin shokugyofu; Higashi kaikyoken kanken dansho" 支那の回民職業譜; 東回教圏管見断章 (The occupations of Mohammedans in China; a separate chapter in "A glimpse into the eastern part of the Mohammedan world"), Toyo, vol. 42, no. 5-6, 1939.
451. KUMADANI Mikio 隅谷三喜男 "Koshin shakai; Ajia shakai no Kozo", 後進社会; アジア社会の構造 (Backward society; the structure of Asian society), Gendaiishi Koza, vol. 1.
452. KURODA Otokichi 黒田乙吉 "Peking no Kazakh mura" (A Kazakh village in Peking), Soren Mondai Kenkyu 北京のカザク村 (Soviet Affairs Research), vol. 6, 1952, 4 pp.
453. MAEHARA Mitsuo, 前原光男 NOGUCHI Yasuichiro, 野口保一郎
KOBAYASHI Hajime 小林元 Daitoa kyoeiken no minzoku 大東亞
共栄圏の民族 (Races of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere), Tokyo, Rokumei-Kan, 1942, 340 pp.
454. MATSUMOTO Sokichi 松本鎔吉 "Kanshuku, Seikai, Shinkyo" 』

「甘肅、青海、新疆 (Kansu, Chinghai and Sinkiang), GJ, vol. 104, no. 5, 1942, 12 pp.

455. MIKAMI Taicho 三上諦聽 "Kaifu yudayakyoto no genjo hokoku" 開封猶太教徒の現状報告 (A report on the present situation of the Jews in Kaifeng), Shina Bukkyo Shigaku, (History of Chinese Buddhism), vol. 5, no. 1, 1941, 2 pp.

456. Minzoku Kenkyujo and Seihoku-Kenkyujo, ed., 民族研究所、西北研究所 Daiiki Mokyo kaimin chosa komoku, 第一期蒙疆回民調査項目 (Reports on the first survey of Moslems of Inner Mongolia), Tokyo, Minzoku Kenkyujo, 1944, 47 pp.

457. MITA Ryoichi 三田了一 "Shina no Kaikaikyoto" 支那の回回教徒 (The Moslems of China), TKK, vol. 4, no. 1-2-3, 1920.

458. MITSUHASHI Fujio 三橋富治男 "Shina no seihoku honkyo; Seikai, Shinkyō" 支那の西北變疆、青海、新疆 (The Northwest Regions of China; Chinghai and Sinkiang), Chiri Kyoiku 地理教育 (Geographical Education), vol. 32, no. 2, 1940-41, 12 pp.

459. NAITO Chishu 内藤智彦 "Chu Ajia no minzoku" 中アジアの民族 (The peoples of Central Asia), Chiseigaku 地政学 (Geopolitics), vol. 1, no. 10, 1942-43, 10 pp.

460. NAKADA Yoshinobu 中田吉信 "Chugoku Muslim to shuzoku soshiki; Zokufu o chushin to shite mitaru" 中國ムスリムと宗族組織; 族譜を中心として見たる (Chinese Moslems and their kindred system; mainly based on genealogical records); TYG, vol. 28, no. 1, 1955.

The Chinese Moslems and their kindred system. The author, one of the most promising younger scholars on Chinese Islam, wrote of the discovery of Chinese Moslem family registers and was one of the first to use them to study systematically Moslem society.

461. NAKADAIWA Akira 中平亮 "Tokanzoku kigen ni kansuru shiteki

「kosatsu」 東干族起源に關する私的考察 (A study on the origin of the Dungans), Shusho Geppo, vol. 35, 1938-9, 1 pp.

452. NIIDA Noboru 仁井田 璽 Chugoku no shakai to guilds 中國の社會とギルド (The society and guilds of China), Tokyo, Iwanami Shoten, 1951, 318 pp.

A short account of the Moslem guilds in Peking follows the more general account of the craft and merchant guilds of Peking. It sums up the next article, title no. 463.

463. - - "Peking no kaikyoto shokojin to sono nakama teki ketsugo" 北京の回教徒商人とその仲間の結合 (Moslem merchants and artisans in Peking and their confraternities), KK, vol. 8, no. 6, 1944, 26 pp.

Much of the material in this article, as in the case of another article on Peking's guilds was included in the author's book, Chugoku no shakai to guilds, title no. 462.

464. NISHI Masao 西 雅 雄 "Kanshuku, Seikaisho sakai ni okeru kaikyoto no seikatsu" 甘肅、青海省境における回教徒の生活 (The life of the Moslems along the Kansu, Chinghai border), KK, vol. 5, no. 12, 1941, 12 pp.

465. - - "Saikin no Shina minzoku mondai; tokuni Kaikyoto mondai ni tsuite" 最近の支那民族問題; 特回回教徒問題について (Contemporary Chinese race problems, especially concerning the problems of Islam and the Moslems), KK, vol. 5, no 3, 1941.

466. NISHI Masao 西 雅 雄 "Seihoku shina no minzoku mondai" 西北支那の民族問題 (Racial problems in Northwest China), Moko, vol. 9, 1942-3, 12 pp.

467. NCHARA Shiro 野原四郎 "Kaikyoto mondai ni tsuite" 回教徒問題について (The Moslem problem), KK, vol. 7, no. 4, 1945.

468. OGUCHI Ichi 小口偉一 "Kaikyoteki shakai ketsugo" 回教的社會結合 (Islamic social unity), Shukyo Kenkyu, 宗教研究 (Religious studies), vol. 4, nos. 2-3, 1942.

469. OHO Shinobu 小野忍 "Chugoku ni okeru Kaikyo kyodan" 中國に於ける回教教團 (Islamic brotherhoods in China), Toa Ronso, no. 6, 1946, 23 pp.

470. OOKUBO Koji 大久保幸次 "Minzoku kankai yori mitaru Shinkyo" 民族關係より見たる新疆 (Sinkiang seen from the point of view of its racial relations), Toa, vol. 8, no. 7, 1955, 12 pp.

471. SAGUCHI Toru 佐口透 "Chugoku Muslim no shukyoteki seikatsu chitsujo" 中國ムスリムの宗教的生活秩序 (The religious way of life of the Chinese Moslems), Minzokugaku Kenkyu 民族學研究 (Ethnological studies), vol. 18, no. 4, June 1949, 15 pp.

In addition to treating the religious life of the Moslems this article deals with their whole way of life, customs and manners.

472. - - - "Kirugisu minzokugaku josetsu" キルギス民族學序視 (Introduction to the ethnology of the Kirghis), Minzokugaku Kenkyu, vol. 2, no. 6, 1944.

Primarily an outline history of the Kirghis.

473. SAHI Akio 佐木秋夫 "Chubu-Shina no kaikyo ni tsuite" 中部支那の回教について (Islam in Central China), KK, vol. 3, no. 2, 1938-9 8 pp.

474. SAKUMA Teijiro 佐久間貞次郎 "Shinkyo no Kaiyoto" 新疆の回教徒

(The Moslems of Sinkiang), Shoko, vol. 112, 1938-39, 1 pp.

475. SATO Eisaburo 佐藤栄三郎 "Shina Kaikyoto no sei ni tsuite"
支那回教徒の姓について (The surnames of the Chinese Moslems), Shinaga
Kenkyu 支那語研究 (Studies of the Chinese Language), vol. 3, 1938-39.

476. SANAZAKI Kenzo 澤崎堅造 "Pekin kaikyoto no shokugyo" 北京
回教徒の職業 (The occupations of the Moslems of Peking), Toa Keizai
Honso 東亞經濟論叢 (Essays on East Asian Economy), vol. 1, no. 3,
1941, 12 pp.

477. - - "Shina ni okeru kaikyoto no kyodosei" 支那に於ける回教の
共同性 (The communal character of the Chinese Moslems), Toa Jimbun
Gakuhō, 東亞人文學報 vol. 1, no. 4, 1943, 17 pp.

A brief survey of the historical and contemporary state of
communal life among the Chinese Moslems: religious, social, economic
and political. FB, 8.4.6.

478. SHINOBUYASEI Atsuyuki 下林厚之 "Seihoku Shina
Kaikyoto ni kan suru hokoku" 西北支那回教徒に關する報告
(A report on the Moslems of Northwest China), Shina Kenkyu, 支那研究
vol. 10, 1926.

479. SMR, Mantetsu Hokushi Keizai Chosajo 滿鉄北支經濟調査所
(SMR North China Investigation Bureau), "Pekin Kaikyoto ni kansuru chosa
Hokoku 北京回教徒に關する調査報告 (A report on the Moslems
of Peking), Hokushi Chosa Shiryo, vol. 5, no. 3, 1939.

480. - - "Hokushi no Kaikyo jijo" 北支の回教事情 (The
situation of the Moslems in North China), Hokushi Chosa Shiryo, 1941.

(The Moslems of Sinkiang), Shoko, vol. 112, 1936-38, 1 pp.

475. SATO Eisaburo 佐藤栄三郎 "Shina Kaikyoto no sei ni tsuite"
支那回教徒の姓について (The surnames of the Chinese Moslems), Shinaga
Kenkyu 支那語研究 (Studies of the Chinese Language), vol. 5, 1938-39.

476. SAWAZAKI Kenzo 澤崎堅造 "Pekin kaikyoto no shokugyo" 北京
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479. SMR, Mantetsu Hokushi Keizai Chosajo 滿鉄北支經濟調査所
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Hokoku 北京回教徒に關する調査報告 (A report on the Moslems
of Peking), Hokushi Chosa Shiryo, vol. 5, no. 3, 1939.

480. - - "Hokushi no Kaikyo jijo" 北支の回教事情 (The
situation of the Moslems in North China), Hokushi Chosa Shiryo, 1941.

One of the earliest and best sociological surveys of the Moslems in North China.

481. - - Mantetsu Shomubu Chosaka 滿鉄庶務部調査課(SMR General Affairs Bureau's Research Section), "Shina Kaikyoto no kenkyu" 支那回教徒の研究 (A study of the Chinese Moslems), Dairen, Mantetsu Chosa Shiryo, 滿鉄調査資料 vol. 26, 1924.
482. SUMINO Tatsudo 角野達堂 "Seishin daigaku ko" 清真大學考 (Concerning a Moslem university), KK, vol. 5, no. 4, 5, 1941.
483. TAKEUCHI Yoshimi 竹内好 "Hokushi, Mokyo no Kaikyo" 北支・蒙疆の回教 (Islam in North China and Inner Mongolia), KK, vol. 6, nos. 8, 9, 1942-3, 22ppp.
484. TANABE Somu 田辺宗夫 Shina seihoku chiho to Man-shi Kaikyoto 支那西北地方と滿支回教徒 (The Northwestern area of China and its Manchurian and Chinese Moslems), Tokyo, 1939.
485. TANAKA Kendo 田中饗堂 "Shina no Tokushu minzoku ni tsuite" 支那の特殊民族に就て Racial minorities in China), Toyo, vol. 29, no. 4, 1926.
486. TAZAKA Kodo 田坂興道 "Kaikitsu no jinko to shakai kosei toni taisuru ichikosatsu" 回統の人口と社會構成とに對する一考察 (A study in the population and social makeup of the Uigurs), RK, vol. 10, no. 8, 1940-41.
487. Toa Kenkyujo 東亞研究所 (East Asian Research Institute), "Manshukoku no Kaikyo chosa shiryo" 滿洲國の回教調査資料 (Research data on Islam in Manchuria), Toa Kenkyujo, 1942.

This mimeographed intelligence report contains chapters entitled; Islamic missionary activity, mosques, names of outstanding missionaries, the number of Moslems, governmental organizations connected with Islam, the living conditions of the Moslems in the main cities, etc. A publication which was useful at the time, but has been superseded by more specialized works.

488. TOMIZU Hiroto 戸水寛人 "Pekin Chokako kan no Kaikyoto" 北京
張家口間の回教徒 (The Moslems between Peking and Kalgan, Chang-chia-k'ou),
GJ, vol. 61, 1903.
489. WATANABE Gen 渡辺 巖 "Shina Kaikyoto no jinko" 支那回教徒の人口
(The population of the Chinese Moslems), Manshu, 滿蒙 vol. 19, no. 8,
1938-9, 10 pp.
490. YONEMURA Sayoko 米村小夜子 Islam shokoku ni okeru yoshi ni
tsuite イスラム諸國における養子について (On the adopted child
in Islamic countries), Tokyo, Toyo Bunka, 1954.
491. YUASA Koji 湯浅 勉二 "Nankin no Kaikyoto ni kansura oboegaki"
南京の回教徒に関する覚え書 (Notes concerning the Moslems in
Nanking), KK, vol. 7, no. 2, 1943.
492. Anonymous "Hoyo ni okeru Kaimin gaikyo" 包頭に於ける回民概況
(The general situation of the Moslems in Pao-t'ou), KJ, vol. 2, no. 2,
1938-9, 6 pp.
493. - "Kanan ni okeru Kaimin jokyō" 河南に於ける回民状況
(The situation of the Moslems in Honan), KJ, vol. 2, no. 3, 1938-9, 7 pp.
494. - "Manshu Kaikaizoku ko; Hanchimitsu Eiko chosa sa"
滿洲回回族考: 晴窗營子調査抄 (The Moslems of
Manchuria; compiled from the research of Hachimitsu Eiko), Manshu
Mansoku Gakkai Kaiho, vol. 2, no. 5-6, 1944-5, 5 pp.

495. - - "Manshukoku Kaikyo gaikan" 滿洲國回教概観
 (An outline of Islam in Manchuria), KJ, vol. 1, no. 2, 1939, 4 pp.
496. - - "Sara-kai oyobi Moko kaikai" 撒拉回及蒙古回回
 (The Salar Moslems and the Mongolian Moslems), KJ, vol. 1, no. 3,
 1938, 4 pp.
497. - - "Seihoku Kankai no shakai" 西北漢回の社会
 (The society of the Chinese Moslems in the Northwest), KJ, vol. 1,
 no. 1, 1938.
498. - - "Shina Kaikyoto ni okeru Tokan no chii" 支那回教徒^{の地位}
 於^の東干 (The Tungans' position among the Chinese Moslems), Toa, vol.
 12, no. 5, 1938-9, 7 pp.
499. - - "Shisen, Seiko no Kaikyoto" 四川西康の回教徒
 (The Moslems of Szechuan and Sikang), KJ, vol. 1, no. 3, 1938-9, 18 pp.
500. - - "Soren ryonai ni okeru Tokanzoku" ソ連領内^に
 於^の東干族 (Tungan tribes in Soviet territory), KJ, vol. 4, no. 2,
 1940, 8 pp.
501. - - "Yunnan ni okeru Kaikyoto" 雲南に於ける回教徒
 (The Moslems in Yunnan), KJ, vol. 1, no. 1, 1938, 13 pp.

CHAPTER VI

ECONOMICS, TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS.

502. AOKI Tomitaro 青木富太郎 Neikasho no kotsuro 寧夏省の交通路
(The communication routes in Ninghsia province), Tokyo, Toa Kenkyujo,
1944, 166 pp.
503. BESSHI Atsuhiko 別枝篤彦 "Shina seihokukyo chiho no
kaisaichiri" 支那西北辺境地方の經濟地理 (Economic geography of the
northwest frontier region of China), Chiri Kyoiku, vol. 28, no. 5,
1938-9, 13 pp.
504. IMAMURA Komei 今村鴻明 "Chuo Ajia odan tetsudo no kiten"
中央アジア横断鉄道の起算 (The starting point for a trans-Central
Asian railway), Moko, vol. 9, no. 3, 1942, 5 pp.
505. ITAGAKI Yoichi 板垣與一 "Kaikyo shakai no kindaika to
keizai riron" 回社社會の近代化と經濟^論地理 (Economic theories and the
modernization of Moslem society), Hitosubashi Essays, vol. 37, no. 5,
1957.
506. KAYAMA Yohel 香山陽坪 "Chuo Ajia ni okeru hokenseido no
seiritsu katei" 中央アジアにおける封建制度の成立過程 (The formation
process of the feudal system in Central Asia), Shakai Keizai Shigaku,
vol. 16, no. 4, 1950, 18 pp.
507. MIKAMI Masatoshi 三上正利 "Shinkyō shūhen no kotsu"
新疆周辺の交通 (The marginal traffic of Sinkiang),

Shirin, vol. 27, no. 3, 1942-3, pp. 198-232, maps. 7

This study notes the routes of communication of Sinkiang with India, Russia and China and examines possible connecting links with the Russian and Chinese transportation systems.

508. NISHI Masao 西 雅 雄 "Seihoku muke no mitsuyu ni tsuite"

西北向きの密輸について (Smuggling to the Northwestern Regions), Moko, vol. 8, no. 6, 1941, 10 pp.

509. Sekai Mondai Kenkyusho, 世界問題研究所 (World Problems

Study Institute); ed., Ajia no seiji to keizai アジアの政治と経済

(Asia's politics and economy), Tokyo, Shakai Shobo, 1949, 310 pp.

In one of the chapters of the book, entitled "The economy of China after the war", the economy of Sinkiang is briefly described.

510. SHIMAZAKI Sho 島 崎 昌 "Higashi Turkistan ni okeru karez kangai

no kigen ni tsuite" 東トルキスタンに於けるカーレス灌溉の起源について

(The origin of karez irrigation in East Turkistan), SZ, vol. 63, no. 12, 1954.

511. SHIMIZU BIN 清 水 敏 "Kaikyoto no ishokuju jittai chosa hokoku"

回教徒の衣食住実態調査報告 (A survey report on the clothing, food and housing of the Moslems), Moko, vol. 10, no. 6, 1943, 10 pp.

512. Shina Shobetsu Zenshi Kankokai, 支那省別全誌刊行會 (The

publishing society of comprehensive gazateer of the various provinces of China) ed., "Shinshu Shina shobetsu zenshi" 支那省別全誌 (New

and revised edition, comprehensive gazateer of the various provinces of

China), Tokyo, Toa Dobunkai-Maruzen, 8 vols. 1941-1944, each vol. 600-

1200 pp. 7

Vol. 7 is devoted to Kansu and Ninghsia and vol. 8 to Sinkiang. Based on student reports from the prewar years and library research, these volumes emphasize communications, products, industry, and economy with some section on government organization and administration.

83. YASHIRO Gisaburo 田代儀三郎 "Shinkyō no shigen to kotsu" 新疆の資源と交通 (Sinkiang's resources and communications), Moko, vol. 13, 1940-41, 19 pp.

84. TOSHIMA Seiei 豊島静英 "Chugoku seihokubu ni okeru suiri kyōtai ni tsuite" 中国西北部における水利共同体について (Irrigation communities in the northwestern part of China), RK, vol. 21, no. 24-25, 1958.

85. TSUJIKOTO Yeshio 辻本芳郎 "Shina Turkistan o chushin to suru sogan oyobi senchi no tenkai" 支那トルキスタンを中心とする草原及農地の展開 (The development of the plains and oases of Chinese Turkistan), Moko, vol. 11, no. 9, 1944, 18 pp.

86. YUMOTO Noboru 湯本昇 "Chuo Ajia odan tetsudo ron" 中央アジア横断鉄道論 (A discussion of a railroad to cross Central Asia), Moko, vol. 11, 1940-41, 11 pp.

87. Anonymous "Aryk to karez" アルイクとカリズ (Aryk and karez irrigation), KJ, vol. 4, no. 1, 1931, 4 pp.

88. - "Kaikyōken o tsuraniku Turksib" 回教圏を貫くトルクシブ (The Turksib which runs through the Islamic World), KJ, vol. 3, no. 1, 1940, 9 pp.

89. - "Shina okuchi ni okeru saikin no kotsu kensetsu" 支那内地に於ける最近の交通建設 (Transportation facilities)

recently being constructed in Inner China), Toa, vol. 13, no. 3, 1940,

20 pp.

"Soren to henkyo kaikyokoku no keizai kankei"

520. ソ連と辺疆回教國の經濟關係 (Economic relations between the Soviet Union and adjacent Islamic countries), KJ, vol. 1, no. 2, 1938,

6 pp.

CHAPTER VII.

GEOGRAPHY AND EXPLORATIONS.

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Of little scholarly value.

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CHAPTER VIII.

RELIGION AND ISLAMIC LAW.

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585. SAGUCHI Toru 佐 田 透 "Chugoku Islam no keiten" 中国イスラムの經典 (The scriptures of Chinese Islam), TYG, vol. 32, no. 4, 1950, 29pp.

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Describes the influence of Shi'ism and some of the non-Islamic elements in the religion of the inhabitants of northwest China.

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CHAPTER IX

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

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Chugoku oyobi seiiki no bijutsu

中國及び西域の美術 (The art of China and Central Asia), Osaka, Bijutsu Kenkyu Sosko, 1948.

601. CHO Gen-sho 張源祥 (Chang Yun-hsiang),

"Kaikyo to Moko bokko ga toyo ongaku ni ataeta eikyo narabini kokumin ongaku no seiritsu ni tsuite" 回教と蒙古勃興が東洋音楽に

與えた影響並に國民音楽の成立に就いて

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605. - - Shina Kenchiku soshoku 支那建築裝飾

(Decoration in Chinese architecture), Tokyo, Toho Banka Gakuin, 1941.

This book is considered the authoritative work in Japanese on Chinese architecture and includes a discussion and pictures of Chinese mosques. It summarizes the information presented in the two preceding articles.

606. IWAMURA Michio 岩村三夫 and TAKEUCHI Minoru 竹内實

"Naimo, Shinkyō, Chibetto no kensetsu" 内蒙·新疆·チベットの建築

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607. KAGAMISHIMA Hiroyuki 鏡島寛之 "Kaikyoreki no kosei

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608. KISHIBE Shigeo 岸辺成雄 "Kaikyo ongaku zenshi ko; Gencho

no Kaikyo ongaku" 回教音楽漸史考; 元朝の回教音楽

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KK, vol. 7, no. 4, 1943, 16 pp.

609. - - "Toyo ongakushi ko" 東洋音楽史考 (Studies in

the history of Asian music), Tokyo, 1944.

This book, containing the substance of the previous article in a slightly revised form, is one of the best treatments of the influence of Islam on Far Eastern music.

610. MATSUDA Hisao 松田壽男 "Ento ni seishinji o tazunete" 燕都

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nos. 1-2-6, 1938-9, 24 pp.

611. MIKAMI Yoshio 三上義夫 "Tozai koshoshi ni okeru kagaku no jotai" 東西交渉史上に於ける科學の狀態 (The situation of the natural sciences in the history of East-West contacts) Tozai Kosho Shiron, vol. 11, 1939.

612. MIYASAKA Yoshiyasu 宮坂好安 "Tatar no minzoku shijin Abdullah Tokai" タタールの民族詩人アクトウル・トカイ (Abdullah Tokai, a Tartar folk poet), KK, vol. 6, no. 10, 1942, 7 pp.

613. MURATA Jiro 村田次郎 "Chugoku kaikyo jiin no futatsu no kata" 中國回教寺院の二つの型 (Two types of mosques in China), Nihon Kenchiku Gakukai Kenkyu Hokoko (Japan Architectural Society Research Report), vol. 12, 1951.

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614. MURATA Jiro 村田治郎 "Kaikyo no teradera" 回教の寺々 (Temples of Islam), Toagaku, vol. 1, 1938-9, 20 pp.

615. - - "Kato kyokusen no bunka" 花頭曲線の文化 (The culture of the multifoil ogee arch), Gakukai, vol. 1, no. 1, 1944.

616. - - "Mokyo no kaikyoji" 蒙疆の回教寺 (Mosques in Inner Mongolia), Kenchiku Zasshi, vol. 656, 1951.

617. NODA Tadasuke 能田忠亮 Toyo tenmongaku shi ronso 東洋天文学史論叢 (Collected essays on the history of Oriental astronomy), Tokyo, Koseisha, 1943, 680 pp.

618. NOMURA Masayoshi 野村正良 "Mokyo ni oite sairoku" 蒙疆に於て採録せる二三の回教説話 (Laseru nisan no kaikyo setsuwa)

(Some Islamic tales collected in Inner Mongolia), KK, vol. 7, no. 4, 1942-3, 5 pp.

619. SHINJO Shinzo 新域新藏 Koyomi to tenmon :よみと天文
(The calendar and astronomy), Tokyo, 1928.

Both this title and title 620 are rather popular accounts of astronomy, but they contain frequent and interesting references to Islamic astronomy and its predominance in China until the Ch'ing period.

620. - - Toyo tenmongakushi kenkyu 東洋天文学史研究
(Studies of Far Eastern astronomy), Tokyo, 1928.

621. TANI Kohel, tr. 谷耕平譯 "Jungar - Kalmuk no minzoku
jojishi" ジャンガル - カルムイクの民族叙事詩 (A Jungar - Kalmuk folk
epic), Moko, vol. 9, nos. 1-2-5-8, 1942, 48 pp.

622. TAZAKA Kodo 田坂興道 "Seiyo rekiho no tozen to Kaikai rekiho
no unmei" 西洋曆法の東漸と回回曆法の運命
(The introduction of the Western calendar into the East and the fate
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INDEX

The Arabic numeral refers to the title number, and the Roman numeral refers to the page number of a reference in the Preface or introduction.

Abd-al-Rashid, 265, 266

ABE Takeo, 28, 214, and x

Ahmet, Jafel al', 672

AKAGI Haruyuki, 719

AKANATSU Chijo, 424, 425, 567

AKIBA Takashi, 425

AKISADA Jitsuzo, 215

AKIYAMA Mitsukozu, 521, 522

AKIYAMA Norio, 744

Ali, Mameer, 673

Alty Shahr, 298, 299

Ambelt, Hils, 674

ANDO Tokuki, 111

Andrew, G. Findley, 675

AOKI Tomitaro, 678, 682, 773

Arabia and Arabs, 32, 188, 196, 205, 206, 286, 525, and x

Argun, 289

ARIGA Nagao, 324

Argk, 517

ASAKAWA Suminosuke, 426

ASAMI Shozo, 261

ASHIDA Hitoshi, 61

Atkinson, Thomas Witlem, 676

BABA Hideo, 523

Ball, W. Macmahon, 677

BANNO Masataka, 29, and xviii, xix

Barthold, Vasilii, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683

Batuta, Ibn, 258, 684

Becker, Carl H., 685, 686

Beg, 292, 300

Behan, A., 687

Beliaiev, 688

BESSHI Atsuhiko, 503

Bijutsu Kenkyusho Danwakai, 600

BIN Hei-dai, 697, 734, 746

Bisbalig, 214

Blutchev, C., 670, 671, 689

Botham, Olive M., 692

Buddhism, 595

Bukhara, 264

Buriat Mongols, 724, 744

Buxton, L. H. Dudley, 694

Canton, 179, 190, 201, 235, 603
Castiglione, Giuseppe, (Chinese name LANG Shih-ning), 274
Chagatai Khan, 242, 245, 246, 255
Ch'ang-an, 184, 201
CH'ANG Chiang, 649
Ch'ang-ch'un, 249, 256, 658, 659
CHANG Chun-shih
CHANG Yun-hsiang, 601
CH'EN Ch'eng, 275, 282, 283
CH'EN CH'ia, 651
CHENG Ho, 261, 316
CH'EN Hong-ya, 652
Ch'ien-lung, 262, 274
CHIN Chi-t'ang, 653
Chinggis Khan, 238, 260, 678, 772
Chinghai, 454, 458, 464
Chirikyoku Honshukyoku, 427
CHO Gen-sho
Chosen gakuho, 1
Christianity, 686
Ch'uan-chou, 178, 194, 197, 234, 235
Chugoku gogaku, 2
Chugoku Kenkyusho, 731, and xv
L Communists, 349, 363, 364, 370, 382, 411, 412, 421, 773

- Cordier, Henri, 694
 Dainippon Insen Kyodan Rengokai, 629
 Dainippon Kaikyokukai, 7, 62, 349
 DAZAI Matsusaburo, 350
 Djan fou, 178, 190
 EBERHARD, Wolfram, 111
 EBIHARA Masao, 758
 EGAMI Namio, 112, 113
 Ekvall, Robert S., 695, 696
 ENDO Sasaki, 114
 ENDO Toshio, 524
 England and the English, 324, 326, 331, 332, 351, 357, 413
 ENOKI Kazuo, 177, 262, and 111
 Etzina, 561, 661
 Eurasia Gakkai, 428, 429
 Fabel, Ludwig, 697
 Fairbank, John King, 29, and xviii
 Fergana, 295
 Filchner, Wilhelm, 698, 699
 Fleming, Peter M., 700, 701
 FU T'ung-hsien, 654
 FUJI Tatsuma, 351
 FUJIEDA Akira, 36, 57 (ed.) 216, 733, and 111
 FUJIHARA Wasuji, 178

FUJIMOTA Katsuji, 718
FUJIOKA Kenjiro, 64
FUJISAKA Akira, 217
FUJITA Teyohachi, 115, 179, 180, 181, 189, 218, and ix, x
FUKUHAKU Yuyu, 710
FUKUSEKO Isao, 698, 707
FUKUSHIMA Ansei, 525
FUKUSHIMA Sayoko, 35
FUKUZAKI Minetaro, 352
FUWAKOSHI Takuni, 568
FURUSAWA Hokumei, 325
FURUYA Kiyote, 92
FUSHIMI Setsuo, 752
Gaiko jiho, 3
Gaimusho Bunshoka, 30
Gaimusho Chesabu, 353, 354, 653, 655, 679, and ix
Gaimusho O-A Kyoku Daisanka, 63
Gaidan, 290
Geopolitics, 404
Gebi, 526, 549, 704, 705, 710, 736
Gebi Sabaku Gakujutsu Tankentai, 526
GOTO Chotaro, 430
GOTO Tomio, 715, 777
Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, 453

Grousset, Rene, 702
HACHIMITSU Eiko, 494
HAKU Un, 765
HAMAYA Hiroshi, 431
Hani, 281, 313, 690
HANABUSA Shudo, 326
HANEDA Akira, 116, 117, 182, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270,
672, and xi
HANEDA Toru, 118, 119, 120, 219, 271, and ix, x
Hangchow, 220
Hans, Josef, 703
HARADA Teichiro, 527
HARADA Yoshito, 121
HASHIMOTO Mantaro, 630, 631
HASHIMOTO Masukichi, 602
HASUI Kazuo, 695
Haushofer, 404
HAYASHI Koko, 528
HAYASHIDE Kenjiro, 529
Hedin, Sven Anders, 535, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712,
738
Heibonsha, 122
Hentig, Werner Otto, 713
Herrman, Albert,

HIMOKA Tsutomu, 64

HIRO Tsuyoshi, 432, 530

HIRANO Yoshitaro, 65, 66

Hiroshima Daigaku, 14

HIROTA Tetsuichiro, 531, 532

HISHIKAWA Hachiro, 569

HISHIKAWA Seiichi, 739

Honan, 493

HONDA Yataro, 687

HORI Takeo, 748

HOSOGAWA Karoku, 355

HOSOYA Kiyoshi, 433

HOYONAGI Mutsumi, 123, 533

Hsi-ning, 265, 266, 268

HSIEH Pin, 635

Huc, Evariste, 715

UCHIMURA Sanjiro, 124

IGUCHI Taijun, 31

IIDA Tadasumi, 570

IIZUKA Koji, 125

IKEDA Shizuo, 220

IKEDA Takashi, 534

IKUCHI H. 115

Ili, 284, 321, 327, 344, 396, 529, 530, 689

INAMURA Gakuro, 535
 INAMURA Komoi, 504
 IMANAGA Seiji, 328
 IMANISHI Shunji, 272, 273
 IMAOGA Juichiro, 455
 IMOTO Shinchi, 536
 INABA Kunsan, 126
 INAGAKI Fumio, 537
 Indochina, 314
 Inner Mongolia, 53, 217, 433, 443, 456, 483, 606, 616, 618, and xiii
 INOUE Gaji, 538
 INOUE Kobai, 652
 INOUE Motoya, 666
 INUKAI Tsuyoki, 406
 Irelitskij, U., 716
 IRIE Keishiro, 357
 ISE Sentaro, 127
 ISHIBASHI Chishin, 571, 572
 ISHIBASHI Goro, 183
 ISHIDA Mikinosuke, 32, 33, 34, 67, 128, 129, 184, 221, 274, 539 and
 ii, ix
 ISHIHAMA Juntaro, 31, 690
 Islam, 4, and xii
 Islam Bunkakyokai, 4, 436

ISODA Kazuko, 35
ITAGAKI Yoichi, 505
ITO Akira, 654, 780
ITO Chuta, 603, 604, 605
ITO Hiroa, 687
ITO Ken, 671
ITO Sosaburo, 437
ITO Takao, 185, 186
Ivanin, M.I., 717
IWAI Hirosato, 222
IWAI Keichi, 356
IWAMURA Michio, 68, 606
IWAMURA Shinobu, 36, 69, 223, 224, 225, 226, 438, 439, 440, 441,
442, 443, 658, 706, 712, and x, xii
IWANAGA Kiyoshi, 70
IWANE Yasushige, 358
IWASA Seiichiro, 227, 228, and xi
Janchi, 243
Japanese National Commission for Unesco, 37.
Jews and Judaism, 108, 455, 598
Jimbun Kagaku Kenkyujo, 59, and xv
Jinko Mondai Kenkyujo, 71, 698
Judaism, 598, 718
Jungar, 182, 264, 274, 287

KADONO Tatsudo, 573
KAGAMISHIMA Hiroyuki, 574, 607
KAI Tetsuhiko, 359
Kaifeng, 455
Kaikyo, 5
Kaikyo Kenkyukai
Kaikyoken, 6, and xii
Kaikyoken Kenkyujo, 6, 72, 73, 444, 681, 703
Kalgan, xiii
KAMISATO Misumaru, 445
Kaikyo Sekai, 7, and xii
KAKINUMA Tasuku, 540
KAMICHIKA Ichiko, 728, 770
KAMISATO Misumaru, 689, 690, 691
KANDA Kiichiro, 39, 275, 279
KANENO Kenji, 130
KANESAWA Shosamuro, 40
KANESAWA Hakase Kanroku Shukugakai, 632
Kanfu, 191
Kansu, 214, 333, 370, 441, 442, 454, 464, 512, 565, 695, 698
Kao-tsung, 321
Kara Khitai, 219, 682
Karakorum, 228
Kares, 340, 510, 517, and xvii

KASAMA Akio, 74, 575

Kashgar, 293, 295, 343, 643

KASUGA Shyunkichi, 541

KAKAMI Yoshinobu, 701

KANAMURA Kyodo, 5, 446

KANANISHI Masami, 696

KAYAMA Yohel, 506

Kazakh, 294, 452

KAZAMA Taro, 766

Kedah, 185

Khoja, 292, 299, 300

Kherdadbah, Ibn, 179, 190, 718

Khotan, 244, 767

K'ien-na, 185

KIMURA Hikita, 151

Kirghiz, 472, 676

KISHIBE Shigeo, 608, 609

KOBAYASHI Hajime, 75, 132, 133, 134, 144, 145, 187, 447, 448, 449,
450, 453

KOBAYASHI Koshiro, 772

KOBAYASHI Rinpei, 360

KOBAYASHI Takashiro, 229, 230

Kobeshi Gaikokugo Daigaku Kenkyujo, 361

Kohn, Hans, 719, 720, 721

KOJIMA Shotaro, 76

KOJIMA Takeo, 747

Kokand, 295, 298

Komul, xiii

Koran, 574, 583, 599

Korea, 511, and viii

Kerostevets, Ivan Iakovlevich, 722

KOSAKA Itsuru, 728

Keslov, Peter Kuzurich, 723

KU Chieh-Kang, 399, 657

KU Hae-hsi, 658

Kucha, 216

Kudriatsev, 724

Kulja, 754

KUKADANI Hiko, 451

KUMAGAYA Horio, 542

Kunlun Mountains, 762

K'un-lun (Malaya), 232

KURODA Otokichi, 452

KUSANO Fumio, 77

KUWABARA Jitsuse, 135, 136, 137, 178, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192,
193, 194, 195, 576, and ix, x

KUNATA Rokuro, 78, 251, 252, 276, 277, 278, 577

Lamaism, 593
Lamb, Harold, 725
Lanchow, 421, 764
Lang Shih-ning (i.e. Giuseppe Castiglione), 274
Latchel, R., 726
Lattimore, Eleanor, 727, 728
Lattimore, Owen, 404, 418, 729, 730, 731
Le Coq, Alfred con, 732, 733
Le Fevre, Georges, 734
LI Chih-chang, 658, 659
LI Tzu-ch'eng, 307
LIN Tse-hsu, 328, 340, 345
LIU Chih, 573, 577, 660
Lowenthal, Rudolf, ii, iii, xiii
Lopnor, 533, 754
Lucknow, 374
Luer, Alfred, 735
MA Ch'eng-yin, 335
MA Ch'ung-ying, 376, 707, and xii
MA Ho-t'ien, 661
MA Hsin-yi, 335
MA Hung-K'ui, 366
MacBeath, Andrew A., 786
MAEDORI Shinji, 702

MAEHARA Mitsuo, 453

MARJIMA Shinji, 79, 138, 139, 144, 196, 197, 233, 234, 280, 578, 684,
and x

Millart, Ella Katherine, 737

MARITO Setsuo, 235

MAHUYAMA Shizuo, 80

Mason, Isaac, 739

MASUDA Tadao, 362

MASUMOTO Takashi, 688

MATSUDA Hisao, 37, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 198, 199, 610, and ix, x

MATSUDA Terao, 146

MATSUI Matsuji, 667

MATSUMOTO Sekichi, 454

MATSUMOTO Yoshio, 649

MATSUMURA Jun, 281, 282

MATSUZAKI Tsuruo, 41

McGovern, William M., 740

MEI Y.P., 662

Maklin, 257

MIKAMI Masatoshi, 507

MIKAMI Yoshio, 611

MIKAMI Teicho, 455

MIKAMI Tsugio, 42, 81

MIN Pyong-tai, 697, 734, 748

Mizokami, K. 137, 138

Asakugaku Kenkyu, 8
Asaku Kenkyujo, 456, and xii, xv
MISHINA Yasuo, 363, 364
MIYA Ryoichi, 365, 457
MITSUHASHI Fujio, 366, 367, 458, 586, 633, 760
MITSUI Takaguki, 283, 284
MIURA Kenyu, 368
MIYAGI Ryoso, 685
MIYAKE Yonekichi, 147
MIYASAKA Yoshiyasu, 612
MIYASHIRO Ryoso, 144
MIYAZAKI Ichisada, 148, 285
MIZUNO Akira, 674
MOCHIZUKI Katsumi, 757
Mohammed, 570
Moko, 9
Mo Kenkyusho, 724, 754
MOROSE Hiromu, 286, 329, 344
Mongolia and Mongols, 47, 53, 142, 312, 313, 364, 426, 496, 567, 579, 601,
680
MORI Masao, 287
MORISAWA Shigetoshi, 149
MORISHITA, 779
Moscow, 763

MUKOZAKA Itsuro, 755
MURAKAMI Kajitsu, 634
MURAKAMI Shoji, 200, 236, 237, 288
MURATA Jiro, 613, 614, 615, 616
MURAYAMA Kozo, 369
MURAYAMA Shichiro, 289
MURO Teppei, 370
MUTO Akira, 581
NAGAI En, 330
NAGAO Kinji, 669
NAGASHI Hosuke, 331, 332
NAITO Chishu, 82, 83, 84, 88, 150, 371, 372, 459, 582
NAKADA Yoshinobu, 333, 334, 335, 336, 460, and xi
NAKADAJIRA Akira, 461
NAKAGAWA Seijiro, 151
NAKAMURA Kyushiro, 152, 153, 201
NAKAMURA Rennosuke, 650
NAKAYAMA Ichizo, 651
Nanking, 444, 491
Nazarov, Pavel S., 741
Nedachin, C.E., 742
Nedachin, Ludmilla, 743
Nihon Minzoku Gakkai,
Nihon Rekishichiri Gakkai, 10

MIIDA Noboru, 462, 463
Minghsia, 370, 428, 502, 512
Nippon Gaisei Kyokai, 373
Nippon Taiheiyo Mondai Shosakai, 374
NISHI Masao, 464, 465, 466, 508, 656
NISHI Tokujiro, 544, 564, 565
NISHIDA Tomotsu, 337
NISHIKAWA Hakusen, 154
NISHIKAWA Kichi, 85
NISHIMA Ansei, 88
NISHIMAKI Shuko, 727
NIWA Tomosamuro, 155
NODA Tadasuke, 617
NOGUCHI Yasuichiro, 453
NOHARA Shiro, 86, 338, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 467
NOMIYAMA Atsushi, 665
NOMURA Masayoshi, 618
NUMATA Ichiro, 87
OBA Osamu, 39, 43
OBAYASHI Kasuyuki, 380
OBYO Kiichiro, 238
OGAWA Shyu, 729
OGUCHI Goro, 381, 382, 545, 668
OGUCHI Iichi, 468

OHARA Norio, 239
OKABE Iwao, 290
OKAJIMA Seitaro, 88, 156
OKAWA Shunsei, 89, 583
OKAZAKI Takashi, 546
Okredonov, 744
OKUBO Genji, 674
OKUBO Keji, 90, 91, 383, 384, 470, 584
Oldenburg, 559
ONO Bokuro, 708
ONO Shinobu, 469
Ortaq, 227, 229, 236
OSHIBUCHI Hajime, 634
OSHITA Shiro, 92
Ossendowski, Ferdynand Antoni, 745
OTAGI Matsuo, 240, 241
OTANI Shoshin, 542, 547, 563
OTANI Takeo, 657, 659, 663, 670
OTSUKA Kisei, 745
Otsuka Shigakkai Koshi Bukai, 44.
OYA Shingen, 202
PAI Shou-pi,
Pao-t'ou, 492
Paris, 274

Parker, Edward H., 746

Pashuva, M., 747

Peisker, T., 748

Peking, 430, 452, 463, 476, 479, 488, 589, 610, 737

Pelliot, Paul, 226, 250, 521, 522

Penk, Alfred, 749

Persians, 188, 196, 197, 205, and x, xvii

Pickens, Claude L., 750

SANAKA Soichi, 249

SANEO Honbu, 96

Sart, 445

SASAKI Akio, 686

SASAKI Yasugoro, 548

SATO Haruo, 756, 757, 759

SATO Hisaburo, 475

SAWA Hisatsugu, 549

SAWAZAKI Kenzo, 203, 391, 476, 477

Sayyid Ejell Shams-al-Din, 250

Schmitz, Paul, 763

Schurmann, Franz, 111

Seikoku Kenkyujo, 456

Seito Shubigun Sanboku, 392

Sekai Keizai Kenkyusho, 97

— Sekai Mondai Kenkyusho, 509

Saljuk Turks, 115, 181
SENNAI Kenji, 159
Shadi Khoja, 284
Shanghai Seia Gakkai, 393
Shakal keisai shigaku, 13
Shayth-al-Islamin, 251
She-pe-t'iao-Ii, 180
SHENG shih-ts'ai, xiii
Shensi, 353, 370
SHIGA Shigetaka, 401
SHIGA Tsutomo
Shigakkai, 15
Shigaku kenkyu, 14
Shigaku Kenkyukai, 17
Shigaku zasshi, 15
Shih-pe-ssu, 180
SHIMADA Jochi, 298, 299, 300, 301, 339
PO Shou-i, 663
Pokotilov, Dimitri D., 751, 752
Polo, Marco, 217, 220, 226
Prsheval'skii, Nikolai, 753, 754
P'U Shou-Keng, 188, 193, 194, 196, 197, 205, and x
Qadi, 233
Qaidu, 241

Intsel, F., 755

Iokishi, 12

Iokishi Chiri, 10

Iokishigaku Kenkyu, 11

Iokishi Kyoiku Kenkyukai, 12

Richtofen, Ferdinand P.W. von, 756, 757, 758, 759

Ryūji Hiro, 93, 94

Ross, Denison, 760

Rothorn, Arthur von, 761

Russia, 324, 326, 327, 330, 331, 332, 343, 344, 348, 351, 352, 357,
378, 396, 507, 778, and xiii

SAFUUCHI Toru, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 291, 292, 293, 294,
295, 296, 297, 471, 472, 585, 586, 587, and xi

SAITO Agu, 157

SAITO Daisuke, 741

SAKAMOTO Keretada, 385

SAKI Akio, 473

SAKUMA Tsujiro, 45, 95, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 474, 588,

SAKURAI Tadashi, 158

Salat Moslems, 320, 496, 587

Salenga, 263

Samarland, 769

Samiganof, S.E., 762

SAKADA Ariyoshi, 31

SHIMADA Yoshimi, 160

SHIMAZAKI Akira, 204, 250, 340

SHIMAZAKI Sho, 510

SHIMIZU Bin, 511

SHIMIZU Taiji, 161

SHIMOBAYASHI Atsuguki, 478

SHIMODA Reisuke, 302

SHIMONAKA Yasaburo, 162

Shina, 16

Shina Shobetsu Zensei Kaemokai, 98, 512

SHINJO Shinsu, 619, 620

SHIRATORI Kurakichi, 163, 341, and viii

Shirin, 17

Shoko, 18

Sikang, 499

Skirine, Henry, 760

S.M.R., 18, 30, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 99, 164, 394, 395, 396, 479,
480, 481, 550, 551, 552, 553, 676, 723, 768, and viii, ix,
xi, xv

SOBJIMA Jiro, 554

SONOTA Itki, 555, 556

Southeast Asia, 32

Soviet Union, 42, 352, 385, 520, 778, and xiii

Steele, 764

stein, Sir Mark Aurel, 546, 765, 766, 767, 768
Strong, Anna Louise, 769
SU Sheng-hsing, 664
SUGIMOTO Naojiro, 165, 251, and x
SUMIDA Hisao, 704
SUMINO Tetsudo, 482
SUNDA Nasatsuga, 762
SUZUKI Chusei, 342
SUZUKI Tomohide, 662
Szechuan, 499
TACHIBANA Shiro, 721
TACHIBANA Zuicho, 528, 557, 558
TACHIKAWA Shogo, 303
TADA Fumio, 749
TAKAHASHI Katsuyuki, 397
TAKAHASHI Moritaka, 635
TAKAHASHI Seishiro, 396
TAKAKUWA Komakichi, 560
TAKASAKA Yoshiyuki, 713
TAKAYAMA Itaru, 725
TAKAYAMA Yokichi, 732
TAKEDA Taijun, 652
TAKEHARA Shiro, 736
TAKEI Takeo, 673

TAKAO Hajime, 166

TAKESUCHI Kazuo, 636

TAKESUCHI Yoshimi, 399, 400, 483

TAKEZAWA Toshisuke, 589

TAKI Seiichi, 559

TAKIKAWA Masajiro, 167

TANABE Sonu, 484

TANAKA Ichiro, 561, 661, 753

TANAKA Ipppei, 100, 660

TANAKA Katsumi, 401

TANAKA Kendo, 485

TANAKA Kichiroku, 402

TANASE Joji, 101

TANI Kohei, 621

Tarim basin, 244

Ta-shih, 210

TAKASHIRO Gisaburo, 513

Tatars, 551, 555, 556, 612, 629, 715

Tawalise, 258

TAZAKA Kodo, 52, 168, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 252, 253, 254,
304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 486, 590, 591, 622, 637, 638, 639,
640, and x, xvii

Teichuman, Sir Eric, 770

Tenri University, 1

TERADA Hideo, 139

Tibet, 695, 696, 715

Tien-shan, 691, 754

Timur and Timurids, 285, 288, 310, 311, 717, 725, 776, and x

To-pa, 268

Toa, 19

Toa Debunkai, 16

Toa Keisai Chosakyoku, 19

Toa Keisai Kenkyu, 20

Toa Keisai Kondankai, 102

Toa Kenkyu Shoko, 21

Toa Kenkyujo, 21, 53, 103, 104, 169, 309, 403, 481, 778, and ix, xv

Toashi Kenkyukai, 695

Toho Bunka Kenkyujo, 38

Toho Gakkai, 22, 54

Tohogaku, 22

Tokai, Abdullah, 612

TOMIZU Hiroto, 343, 488

TOMONARI Yoneko, 767

TOSHIMA Seiei, 514

Toyo, 23

Toyo bunka, 24

Toyo Bunkai, 641

L. Toyo Gakkai, 24

Toyo gakko, 25
Toyo Kyokai, 23
Toyoshi kenkyu, 26
Toyoshi Kenkyukai, 26
TSENG Chien-wu, 665
Ts'eng-t'an, 181
Tso Tsung-t'ang, 337, 346
Tsou Pao-chun, 666
TSUJIMOTO Yoshio, 515, 562
TSUJIMURA Taro, 404
TSUKAMOTO Goro, 673
TSUYOSHI Takao, 642
TU Ch'ung-yuan, 667
T'u-sau, 317
Tun-huang, 522
T'ung-chih, 335
Tungan, 338, 435, 461, 498, 500, 630, 631
Turco-Tatar, 629
Turfan, 216
Turkic Languages, 633, 636, 643
Turks, 181, 187, 264, 434, and xii, xiii
Turksib, 518
UEBARA Senroku, 170
UEHARA Yoshitaro, 568
UEMURA

UMURA Seiji, 255, 310, 311, 564, 565
Uigars, 214, 216, 248, 276, 277, 297, 486, 680, and x
UMEHARA Sueji, 623
UMEZAKI Taiko, 256
UMEZAO Tadao, 705
UNO Enku, 592
URA Renichi, 405
Uralo-Altai languages, 635
Urunchi, 431, 689
UYENARA Cecil, 55
Vladimirtsov, Boris Yakoulevich, 771, 772
WADA Hisanori, 212
WADA Sei, 257, 312, 313, and ix, x, xi
WAKABAYASHI Nakaba, 105
Wales, Nim, 773
WANG Charles, 774
WANG Kung-lien, 688
Waqgas, 207, and x
Waqwaq, 186
WASHIMI Shuko, 643
WATANABE Gen, 489
WATANABE Kinjiro, 106, 407
Whiting, Allen, xiv
Wu, Aitcher K., 775

WU Chao-lin, 669
YABUKI Yoshiteru, 107
YAFUUCHI Kiyoshi, 624, 625, 626
Yakub Beg, 325, 326, 338, 339
YAMAMOTO Tatsuro, 258, 314, 315, 316
YAMAOKA Mitsutaro, 108, 109
YAMAUCHI Iwao, 593
YAMAZAKI Tadashi, 644, 645
YANAGII Katsumi, 775
YANAI Kenji, 171
YANAI Wataru, 259, and ix, x
YANG Tseng-hsih, 423
YANO Jin'ichi, 172, 317, 408, 409
YASUTAKO Osamu, 714
YAZAKI Hideo, 712
YAZAWA Toshihiko, 173
Yeh-lu-ch'u-tsa, 670
YOKOO Yasuo, 110
YONEDA Noriteru, 711
YONEKURA Sayako, 490
YONEYAMA Yasuo, 410
YOSHIDA Kin'ichi, 344
Young, John, 57 and iii, xv
YUASA Koji, 491

YUBIDA Fumisamuro, 699

YUMOTO Noboru, 516

YUN T'ung-hsien, 671

Yunnan, 250, 501

Zakhoder, B., 776

Zenrin Kyokai (Chosabn), 9, 27, 411

Zenrinkyokai Chosa Geppo, 27

UEMURA Seiji, 255, 310, 311, 564, 565
Uigurs, 214, 216, 248, 276, 277, 297, 486, 680, and x
UMEHARA Sueji, 623
UMEZAKI Taiko, 256
UMEZAO Tadao, 705
UNO Enku, 592
URA Renichi, 405
Uralo-Altai languages, 635
Urunchi, 431, 689
UYENARA Cecil, 55
Vladimirtsov, Boris Yakoulevich, 771, 772
WADA Hisamori, 212
WADA Sei, 257, 312, 313, and ix, x, xi
WAKABAYASHI Nakaba, 105
Wales, Nin, 773
WANG Charles, 774
WANG Kung-lien, 668
Waqgas, 207, and x
Waqwaq, 186
WASHIMI Shuko, 643
WATANABE Gen, 489
WATANABE Kinjiro, 106, 407
Whiting, Allen, xiv
Wu, Aitcher K., 775