

A brief introduction of Mongolian Studies at Western Washington University founded by Henry G. Schwarz

The history of Mongolian Studies at Western is inextricably linked to East Asian Studies. At the time of its establishment in 1971, the Center for East Asian Studies developed programs for the two major countries of the region, China and Japan. From the very beginning, the Center's aim was to include the Mongolian homeland, an area including both Inner Mongolia and the Mongolian People's Republic. This decision was based on the fact that the task of understanding the agricultural societies of China, Japan, and Korea is helped by comparing them with the various societies that have been inhabiting the Mongolian homeland over many centuries and whose nomadic herding lifestyle shaped their history and culture in the broadest sense in profoundly different ways from the rest of East Asia.

The first major step in the development of Mongolian Studies took place in 1973 when Professor Schwarz accepted invitations to visit the Institute for Oriental Studies in Moscow and the National University of Mongolia in Ulaanbaatar on his way to the Institute for Nationalities in Beijing where he spent the first of many summers in research. Two years later the first courses in Mongolian Studies were offered, including history, culture, language and literature.

For the next two decades, the Center for East Asian Studies developed several activities that directly benefited Mongolian Studies both at this university and elsewhere in the nation. Besides courses and seminars just mentioned, Professor Schwarz also created, edited, and published two book series, *Studies on East Asia and East Asian Research Aids and Translations*. Books on Mongolia in these series include *Mongolian Short Stories* (1974), *Bibliotheca Mongolica* (1978), Professor Poppe's autobiography, *Reminiscences* (1983), *Mongolian Publications at Western Washington University* (1984), *The Minorities of Northern China* (1984), *Mongolia and the Mongols: Holdings at Western Washington University* (1992), *Opuscula Altaica* (1994) which is the *festschrift* presented to Professor Schwarz upon his retirement, the English edition of Academician Shirendev's autobiography *Through the Ocean Waves* (1998), *The Last Mongol Prince: The Life and Times of Demchugdongrub* (2000), and the English edition of Academician Bira's *Mongolian Historical Writing from 1200 to 1700* (2002).

Outreach was another area of significant achievements. Every year the Center hosted many sessions of the East Asian Colloquium to which the public was invited. On several occasions, these sessions included papers and talks given by Mongolists invited from other universities. An annual newsletter, widely distributed across the country, also featured news about Mongolian Studies at Western. Perhaps the most consequential form of outreach was created by Professor Schwarz in 1981 when after several years of negotiations, he led the first group of American students to Inner Mongolia University to study the Mongolian language. This program which he continued throughout the 1980s was the only academic program for training American students in the field and

it produced several Mongolists, including Wayne Richter of Western Washington University and Christopher Atwood, then a student at Harvard and now at the University of Pennsylvania. Final examples of outreach were two international conferences which Professor Schwarz hosted in Bellingham. The first one was held in 1978, and its proceedings were published the following year as *Studies on Mongolia: Proceedings of the First North American Conference on Mongolian Studies* (Studies on East Asia; v. 13). The other conference was held in 2005 and its proceedings were published in 2006 under the title *Mongolian Culture and Society in the Age of Globalization: Proceedings of an International Re-search Conference, Western Washington University, August 5-6, 2005* (Studies on East Asia; v. 26).

Last but not least, the creation of adequate library resources was a top priority from the beginning. Professor Schwarz started the process by first donating his private library, followed by purchasing books during his many sojourns in East Asia and then donating them to the Western Washington University Libraries, a practice he has continued to this day. Of the 22,000 volumes he has donated so far, a substantial portion is on Mongolia and the Mongols. His friend and former colleague at the University of Washington, the world-famous Altaicist and Mongolist Nicholas Poppe, donated his private library, and other Mongolists also made notable contributions to what is now North America's largest and most comprehensive academic library collection of books on the subject. The Mongolian Studies Collection, which includes books on related subjects, has more than 20,500 titles as of June 2018 and increases by several hundred titles each year.

The university's Mongolia collection has several features rarely found in other academic libraries, one of which being its broad and balanced nature. As the readers of these lines undoubtedly know, political divisions during the past two hundred years within the Mongolian homeland have had widespread consequences in the collecting of research materials. At least until about 1990, many libraries had disproportionate numbers of books from one part or another of Mongolia, depending at least in part on the political climate of the country in which the library was located. By contrast, Western's holdings are equally strong in publications from both major parts of the Mongolian homeland and additionally have excellent holdings of books published in other Mongolian areas like Buryatia, Kalmykia and the Oirats of Eastern Turkestan.

Another rare feature of these holdings is its broad inclusive coverage of subject matters. Most academic libraries heavily concentrate on language and literature, history and some of the social sciences. Western Washington University, by contrast, not only is very strong in all of these fields but also in the natural sciences, music, and traditional medicine. One more distinguishing feature is the convenience of finding books on any given subject. It is a widespread practice among universities to house materials in Asian languages in segregated areas, some-times even in separate buildings, forcing researchers to spend more time and effort just to access all the books they need. Sometimes books on the same geographical area are also segregated by subject matter, such as books on forestry or medicine housed in buildings for those fields. Researchers using the Western Washington University libraries have

invariably praised the convenience of finding all books, regardless of language, on any given subject in one place.

These activities have been supported since 1997 by the Henry G. Schwarz Endowment Fund for Mongolian Studies which provides in perpetuity for scholarships, travel grants, teaching, money for maintaining and enlarging the Mongolian Studies Collection, and other related activities. This fund has recently been joined by an endowment fund created by the distinguished Mongolist John Charles Street, Professor Emeritus of the University of Wisconsin. These two private funding sources are currently supporting several projects, including the annual visiting lecturer from the National University of Mongolia.

This introduction was written by Henry G. Schwarz.

Summing Up at Ninety

After nine decades on this planet, I thought I will write down some of my impressions and experiences. I think I will have a series of topics or events. I am doing this not because I think that anybody would be in the least bit interested but because it's one more way to keep myself focused.

I have published many books, book chapters and articles, among which I consider these the most significant. My two articles on Otrar ("Otrar," *Olon Ulsyn Mongolch Erdēmtnij V Ikh Khural* (Ulaanbaatar, 1992), v. 3, 333-340; reprinted in special edition on Mongolia of *Central Asian Survey* 17 (1998), 5-10. "Otrar revisited," in *Mongol Sudlalyn Ögüüllüüd = Essays on Mongol Studies* [Commemorative volume on the occasion of Academician Bira's 70th birthday], edited by Ts. Batbayar et al. (Ulaanbaatar: Olon Ulsyn Mongol Sudlalyn Kholboo, 1998, 195-208) because they clearly spell out the reasons why the Otrar was the single most decisive event in the history of the Mongol world empire. It goes to the heart of my firm belief that Chinggis Khan, in spite of decades of academic scrutiny, is still perceived as a "loose cannon". These two articles make it crystal clear that he was anything but that and also that if the events leading up to Otrar had not occurred, the entire history of the human race would have been very different.

My article on religion in China ("Some random thoughts on religion and religious policy in China," *Ajia Kenkyūjo Kiyō* (Tokyo) 7 (1980), 1-39) was written during my first year at Asia University. I consider it important because it clearly states what makes a religion a religion, or, what differentiates religion from philosophy, etiquette, customs and habits, etc. Perhaps needless to say, it had very little traction because, besides being published in a relatively obscure journal, it might be seen by many of my peers as unflattering to religion, especially to religious establishments.

My Uyghur-English dictionary (*An Uyghur-English Dictionary*. Bellingham: Western Washington University, 1992. xxviii, 1083 p., 451 ill., appendixes, bibliography. East Asian Research Aids and Translations; v. 3) because it still is the only comprehensive dictionary, incorporating features usually found only in encyclopedias and for which it was praised and used by Gunnar Jarring. His praise means a great deal to me. I am also pleased to get emails from people to this day, telling me how much they enjoy using my dictionary.

My piece on state and nation in *Inner Asia* and similar remarks in the conference book of 2005 ("Mongolia at 800 : The state and nation since Chinggis Khan," *Inner Asia* 8 (2006), 151-161; "Preface" and "Introduction: Some conceptual remarks," in *Mongolian Culture and Society in the Age of Globalization* (Bellingham: WWU, Center for East Asian Studies, 2006), vii-x, 1-12) because it clearly proves why Mongolists should concentrate on ethnic Mongolia and not solely on the political rump state in the North. I have no illusions that I am tilting at windmills here because my peers in the humanities and social scientists have been coopted by governments and politicians and have uncritically bought into the notion that politics trumps everything

else. How else can we explain Mongolists working in linguistics, anthropology and many other fields speak of Mongolia but actually mean only the northern rump state which holds no more than one-third of all Mongols in the Mongolian homeland.

I would also include at least one of my several writings on matters relating to the universe. My “Dimensions and Universes” addresses the increasing number of problems encountered in both subatomic physics and in astrophysics and suggests an explanation and possible solution of these problems.

Some people may have said – and in my earlier years, I had occasionally the same thought – that my published record is not all that big and/or they might say that it was not published by “prestige” publishing houses. My answer to these sentiments is twofold. In the first place, I have fought all my life against the pretentious notion that a work published by company A is somehow worthier than if the same work were published by company B. This notion is absurd, period. It doesn’t deserve any serious rebuttal. Secondly, once emerging from grad school, I made it my goal to write as clearly and unambiguously but also as succinctly as possible. Anything beyond that – essentially fillers, designed to achieve who knows how many goals, but most likely to give a patina of erudition and, to use the current buzz work, gravitas – I have always viewed as demeaning, not so much of me but of my readers.

I consider myself fortunate that from time to time people have asked for my leadership, such as the Seattle Committee on Foreign Relations, the World Affairs Council of Western Washington, the Mongolia Society, ASPAC, the Western Conference of AAS, and the International Association of Mongol Studies. I did what I could to help lead those organizations. Serving, a form of doing good deeds, is something that I probably learned from my Dad who, by today’s standards would be termed a Socialist who always spoke of doing right by the common man. It pleases me that the only Americans who ever served as officers of the International Association of Mongolists have been Owen Lattimore, he as president and I as vice-president. Perhaps one could also mention that among living American scholars, I was the first to be awarded the Order of the Polar Star, the highest medal awarded to foreigners by the president of Mongolia.

Another contribution to scholarship, I am satisfied with is my creation at Western Washington University of one of the world’s great collections of books and other resources on Mongolia, Tibet, Eastern Turkestan, and East and Inner Asian traditional medicine and music. When I reach ninety years of age in a few months, I will have donated 22,000 volumes which have helped not only the faculty and students at WWU but also others around the world. It is my efforts’ usefulness to others that gives me enormous pleasure. That, actually, followed my creation of what is now called the Center for East Asian Studies, the East Asian Colloquium, and two book series which are still going strong.

When I look back at my life, I must confess that, unlike most others I know, I grew up with next to no family. No brothers or sisters, and the relatives of my German mother hostile to my Dad and not all that friendly toward me either. Things didn’t get much better during the war, and Fate decreed that I was going to have only one

child who was my greatest joy in life but who turned his back on his father. Two of my four wives died, and another one divorced me, but I have my Maggie who is filling our days with happiness. Perhaps because of all of that and the sheer will to survive not just physically and mentally but also socially, I developed a strong sense of attachment to friends while at the same time my esteem for family has only increased. Perhaps family is not all that it's cracked up to be, but for someone with practically no family, that's understandable.

As my physical pains increase, it gets harder to stay focused on what I still want to accomplish, not the last of which is this summing up. It also gets harder as I become more acutely aware of the fact that the Venusification of this planet is well under way and that the dominant species seems utterly incapable of stopping it. I suppose the trick, if I can pull it off, is to play ostrich and stay focused on the here and now.

Henry G. Schwarz
July 4, 2018

**THIS VOLUME IS DEDICATED TO THE 90th BIRTHDAY OF
PROFESSOR HENRY G. SCHWARZ**

*Профессор Хэнри Шварцын мэндэлсний
90 жилийн ойд энэхүү дугаарыг зориулав.*



Distinguished Professor Emeritus Henry G. Schwarz

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Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia
December 14, 2018

Dear Professor Henry G. Schwarz,

The Institute for Mongolian Studies at the National University of Mongolia congratulates you, a great friend of Mongolian studies, on your 90th birthday and wishes you all the best. As an expression of our deep gratitude for your great contributions to the field of Mongolian studies, with particular recognition for promoting Mongolian Studies in the United States for the past 40 years, we are dedicating the forthcoming 17th volume for 2018 of the journal ACTA MONGOLICA to your 90th Birthday.

Dear and honorable professor and master, we wish you long and healthy life, full of professional achievements, and have many followers as possible in future.

Sincerely,

Prof, Dr. D. Zayabaatar



Director,
The Institute for Mongolian Studies,
National University of Mongolia

HENRY G. SCHWARZ

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Bellingham, Washington 98225
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Born December 14, 1928 in Berlin, Germany.

EDUCATION

B.A., University of Wisconsin, 1954.
M.A., University of Wisconsin, 1958.
Ph.D., University of Wisconsin, 1962.
Summer sessions at Georgia, Harvard, and Yale.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

University of Wisconsin Extension Division, 1961, instructor.
University of Wisconsin Racine Center, 1962-63, assistant professor.
Marquette University, 1963-64, assistant professor.
University of the Philippines, 1964-65, visiting Fulbright professor.
University of Washington, 1965-68, assistant professor.
University of Kansas, 1968-69, visiting associate professor.
Western Washington University, 1969-1993, professor.
Western Washington University, 1994-, professor emeritus.
Western Washington University, 1971-77, director, Center for East Asian Studies.
Asia University, Tokyo, 1980-81, 1984-85, visiting professor.

PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES (summary)

Editor, *Studies on East Asia*, *East Asian Research Aids and Translations*, and *Newsletter*, Center for East Asian Studies, Western Washington University, 1971-1993.
Convener, *East Asian Colloquium*, Western Washington University, 1978-1993.
Director, *Mongolian Summer Program in Inner Mongolia*, Western Washington University, 1981-1989.
Foreign Resident Scholar, *Central Nationalities Institute*, Beijing, 1973-1983 (summers only)
Member, *Committee on Study and Training in the United States under the Fulbright-Hays Program*, American Embassy, Manila, 1964-65.
Adviser, *Institute of Oriental and International Studies*, Mongolian Academy of Sciences, 1994-1997.
General Coordinator and Co-editor, *International Bibliography of Mongolian Studies*, *International Association for Mongolian Studies*, Ulaanbaatar, 1994-2000
Member, *Advisory Committee, Inner Asia* (Cambridge University), 1998-2015

Member, Editorial Board, *eASPAC*, 2003-
Member, WWU Library Advisory Council, 2006-

LEADERSHIP POSITIONS

President, Western Conference, Association for Asian Studies, 1978-1979.
President, Asian Studies on the Pacific Coast, Inc., 1993-1995.
President, The Mongolia Society of the United States, 1998-2007.
Vice-President, International Association for Mongol Studies, 2002-2016.
Member, Standing Committee, Asian Studies on the Pacific Coast, 1967-1971,
1989-1992.
Member, Board of Directors, Pacific Area Intercollegiate Council on Asian Studies,
1971-1975.
Member, Executive Board, Seattle Committee on Foreign Relations, 1973-1976.
Member, Executive Board, Western Conference, Association for Asian Studies,
1976-1979.
Member, Board of Trustees, World Affairs Council of Western Washington,
1977-1981.
Member, Board of Directors, Mongolia Society, 1980-1986.
Member, Steering Committee, American Center for Mongolian Studies, 2002-2004.

SPECIAL AWARDS

Order of the Polar Star (Altan Gadas odon), Mongolia, 2006.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS

(excluding book reviews, newspaper articles)

A. BOOKS

1. *Leadership Patterns in China's Frontier Regions*. Washington: Department of State, 1964. 95 p.
2. *China: Three Facets of a Giant*. Bombay: Manaktalas, 1966. ix, 109 p.
3. *Liu Shao-ch'i and "People's War."* Lawrence: University of Kansas, East Asian Research Monographs, 1969. 61 p.
4. *Chinese Policies Towards Minorities: An Essay and Documents*. Bellingham: Western Washington University, 1971. 199 p. (Studies on East Asia; v. 2).
5. *Mongolian Short Stories*. Bellingham: Western Washington University, 1974. xxv, 179 p. (Studies on East Asia; v. 8).
6. *Bibliotheca Mongolica*. Part I. Bellingham: Western Washington University, 1978. ix, 355 p. (Studies on East Asia; v. 12).
7. *Studies on Mongolia: Proceedings of the First North American Conference on Mongolian Studies*, as editor. Bellingham: Western Washington University, 1979. v, 138 p. (Studies on East Asia; v. 13).
8. *Reminiscences*, by Nicholas Poppe and edited by Henry G. Schwarz. Bellingham: Western Washington University, 1983. xiii, 331 p. (Studies on East Asia; v. 16).
9. *Mongolian Publications at Western Washington University*. Bellingham: Western Washington University, 1984. vi, 371 p. (East Asian Research Aids and Translations; v. 1).
10. *Chinese Medicine on the Golden Mountain*, as editor. Seattle: Wing Luke Museum, 1984. iv, 93 p., photos, maps.
11. *The Minorities of Northern China: A Survey*. Bellingham: Western Washington University, 1984. xvi, 309 p., photos, maps, tables. (Studies on East Asia; v. 17).
12. *An Uyghur-English Dictionary*. Bellingham: Western Washington University, 1992. xxviii, 1083p., 451 ill., appendixes, bibliography. (East Asian Research Aids and Translations; v. 3).
13. *Mongolia and the Mongols: Holdings at Western Washington University*. Bellingham: Western Washington University, 1993. xviii, 905 p., index. (East Asian Research Aids and Translations; v. 4).
14. *International Bibliography of Mongolian Studies*, Volume 1, as editor. Ulaanbaatar: Secretariat of the International Association for Mongol Studies, 1997. 382 p. (Mongolica 8 (29)).
15. *Mongolian Culture and Society in the Age of Globalization: Proceedings of an International Re-search Conference, Western Washington University, August 5-6, 2005*, as editor. Bellingham: Western Washington University, Center for East Asian Studies, 2006. x, 169 p., ill., biblios. ISBN 0-914584-26-X. (Studies on East Asia; v. 26).

B. BOOK CHAPTERS.

1. "Political leadership and modernization in China," in *Understanding Modern China*, edited by Joseph Kitagawa (Chicago: Quadrangle Books, 1969), 94-119.
2. "Cultural pluralism: The treatment of minorities," in *China's Developmental Experience*, edited by Michel Oksenberg (New York: Praeger Publishers, 1973), 193-207.
3. "Ethnic minorities and ethnic policies in China," in *The Background to Ethnic Conflict*, edited by William Petersen (Leiden: E.J. Brill, 1979), 137-150.
4. Chapters on the Bonan, Dongxiang, and Salar in *Muslim Peoples* (Westport: Greenwood Press, 1984), 167-169, 236-239, 652-654.
5. "Mongolia," in *Political Parties of Asia and the Pacific*, edited by Haruhiro Fukui (Westport: Greenwood Press, 1985), 791-794.
6. "Oroqen," in *Proceedings of the International Conference on China Border Studies* (Taipei: Guoli Zhengzhi Daxue Bianzheng Yanjiu Suo, 1985), 1731-1746.
7. "Mongolia," in *Asia and the Pacific*, edited by Robert H. Taylor (New York and Oxford: Facts on File, 1991), 643-649.
8. "Foreword," in Tsedendambyn Batbayar, *Essays on Mongolia, China and Japan: Politics, Economics and Lessons of Development* (Ulaanbaatar: Bachinaba, 1996), 4-5.
9. "Otrar revisited," in *Mongol Sudlalyn Ögüüllüüd = Essays on Mongol Studies* [Commemorative volume on the occasion of Academician Bira's 70th birthday], edited by Ts. Batbayar et al. (Ulaanbaatar: Olon Ulsyn Mongol Sudlalyn Kholboo, 1998), 195-208.
10. "Mongolia and the world," in *Shinianlai Menggude zhengji fazhan ji weilai zhanwang xueshu huiyi lunwenji* (Taipei: Meng Zang weiyuanhui, 2000), 1-10.
11. "Preface" and "Introduction: Some conceptual remarks," in *Mongolian Culture and Society in the Age of Globalization* (Bellingham: WWU, Center for East Asian Studies, 2006), vii-x, 1-12.

C. ARTICLES.

1. "Language policies for ethnic minorities in Communist China," *China Quarterly*, October-December 1962, 170-182.
2. "Chinese migration to Northwest China and Inner Mongolia, 1949-1959," *China Quarterly*, October-December 1963, 62-74.
3. "America faces Asia: The problem of image projection," *Journal of Politics* 26 (1964), 532-549.
4. "The Chinese Communist army in Sinkiang," *Military Review*, March 1965, 69-79, reprinted in *Survival* (London), July 1965, 169-185.
5. "China and Southeast Asia," *China Report*, June 1965, 18-20; also, in *Solidarity*, January-March 1966, 23-26.
6. "Peking and the world," *Asian Studies*, August 1965, 344-369.

7. "The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution," *Orbis* (Philadelphia), Fall 1966, 803-822.
8. "The Tsank'ao Hsiaohsi: How well are Chinese officials informed about the outside world?"
9. *China Quarterly*, July-September 1966, 54-83.
10. "The nature of leadership: The Chinese Communists, 1930-1945," *World Politics*, July 1970, 541-581.
11. "La naturaleza del liderazgo: Revelacion de las relaciones en al seno del movimiento comunista china," *Estudios Orientales* 2 (1970), 106-159.
12. "Le minoranza etniche in Cina," *Mercurio* (Rome), 17:9 (1974), 82-88.
13. "The khwajas of Eastern Turkestan," *Central Asiatic Journal* 20 (1976), 266-296.
14. "Mongolian studies in China," *Zentralasiatische Studien* 14 (1980), 211-216.
A slightly different version was also published in the *Newsletter* of the Center for Chinese Research Materials, Association of Research Libraries, Washington, D.C., no. 28 (1980), 12-14.
15. "Some random thoughts on religion and religious policy in China," *Ajia Kenkyūjo Kiyō* (Tokyo) 7 (1980), 1-39.
16. "A script for the Dongxiang," *Zentralasiatische Studien* 16 (1982), 153-164.
17. "Some notes on the Mongols of Yunnan," *Central Asiatic Journal* 28 (1984), 100-118.
18. "The Daur of China," *Zentralasiatische Studien* 17 (1984), 154-171.
19. "Left and right: Investigating a scientific claim," *History Faculty and Staff Publications* 41 (1991). 6 p.
20. "Otrar," *Olon Ulsyn Mongolch Êrdêmtnii V Ikh Khural* (Ulaanbaatar, 1992), v. 3, 333-340. Reprinted in special edition on Mongolia of *Central Asian Survey* 17 (1998), 5-10.
21. "Space, time, and matter," *History Faculty and Staff Publications* 44 (1996). 9 p.
22. "The security of Mongolia," *The Mongolian Journal of International Affairs* 3 (1996), 77-87.
23. "Body parts in Mongolian and Uyghur," *Bulletin of the International Association for Mongol Studies* 17-18 (1996), 80-83. Special issue in honor of Prof. Shigeo Ozawa.
24. "Mongolia in the era of ethnicity," *Mongolica* 30 (1999), 659-666.
25. "Animal words in Mongolian and Uyghur," *Mongolian Studies* 24 (2001), 1-6.
26. "Tibetan and Mongolian medicine holdings at Western Washington University," *Ayur Vijnana* 8 (2002), 31-33. Also, an online catalog www.kreisels.com/ittm/projects/tibmongbiblio.
27. "Der Bestand an tibetischer und mongolischer Literatur an der Western Washington Universität," in *Die traditionelle mongolische Medizin: Veröffentlichung des International Trust for Traditional Medicine*, edited by Annette Mund
28. ([Mannheim?]: s.l., 2005), 31-34. Translation of the *AyurVijnana* article.
29. "Book notices," *Mongolian Studies* 26 (2003-04), 129-141.
30. "Other books received," *Mongolian Studies* 26 (2003-04), 143-151.

31. "Book notices," *Mongolian Studies* 27 (2005), 113-126.
32. "Other books received," *Mongolian Studies* 27 (2005), 127-150.
33. "Mongolia at 800: The state and nation since Chinggis Khan," *Inner Asia* 8 (2006), 151-161.
34. "Book notices," *Mongolian Studies* 28 (2006), 123-137.
35. "Other books received," *Mongolian Studies* 28 (2006), 139-161.
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