AN ACCOUNT OF AN ACQUISITION TRIP
IN THE COUNTRIES OF SOUTHEAST ASIA

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REPORT OF CECIL HOBBS ON THE TRIP TO SOUTHEAST ASIA

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On October 29, 1947 I left Washington by Pan American Airways for the countries of Southeast Asia to assist in carrying out the Library's foreign acquisitions program. The trip extended for a period of six months and I returned on May 1, 1948.

Going by way of London, I was able to investigate a microfilm order for certain Malayan materials which had been requested from the Public Record Office. While in that city I saw Sargent Child, an old friend of Dr. Evans, who was in charge of the U.S. Information Service Library. I was told that the Library's procedures and accessibility to the inquiring public have surprised both the British libraries and the English people. While I was talking with Mr. Charles, the Information Officer of the Embassy, he related the valuable work which Mr. Toth had accomplished as Publications Procurement Officer. Miss Audrey Haskett was doing the best she could to carry on that function along with other duties.

The British Museum was making its transition from the war period. One merely had to step inside the building to see that the war had touched it too. In the absence of the Librarian, Sir John Forsdyke, who was attending the Mexico meetings of UNESCO, I met Mr. Francis, the Assistant Librarian, who related the ways the Library had suffered from the war. I was disappointed in not being able to see Dr. Lionel Barnett who is noted for his scholarly work in Burmese as well as certain languages of India. When I was being shown the Museum by Mr. Levine of the Oriental Department, all doors had to be unlocked from room to room for the museum is actually closed to the public with the exception of the central reading room. Even here entrance was permitted only to those with tickets of admission for research work only. After seeing their system of keeping acquisition records, I certainly prefer the card system.

Before we left London, the flight was changed four times. The route was also changed so that a large shipment of cholera serum could be taken from the United Nations World Health Relief Commission to Damascus for the cholera epidemic in various countries of the Near East. Leaving London on Sunday afternoon, flying via Paris, Rome, Istanbul, Damascus, Karachi, we arrived in Calcutta on Tuesday morning

where I was detained four days due to faulty plane connections.

During the flight to Bangkok I was was interested to see the heavily wooded country of Burma and, although it was covered for long stretches, one was able to see parts of the Siam-Burma railroad--the "railroad of death"--which was constructed by Japanese war prisoners during the war. One of the passengers on the plane was one of those workmen who had been interned in that area.

SIAM

On the afternoon of November 8, I arrived in Bangkok. The first evening was an eventful one. Dinner had been arranged for me at the residence of Ambassador and Mrs. Stanton. After dinner we proceeded to a special meeting of the Siam Research Society where we heard an interesting lecture by Prince Dhani Nivat on Siamese Dramatic Art and its Development. Following the lecture there was a presentation of the old type of Siamese shadow play and the more modern masked drama.

At the very time we were assembled in the Silpakorn Theater listening to Prince Dhani's lecture an event took place within the Government which will be a chapter in Siamese history, and possibly will change the whole Siamese political scene for some time to come. Shortly after midnight, tanks and armored cars rolled along some of the main streets and military detachments went to various parts of the city to search for certain government leaders. By the next morning it was evident that the military men were in complete control of the situation and effective power had come into their hands. It was announced by radio that a military group, headed by a certain promoter of the 1932 coup d'etat, had successfully staged another coup of the government without bloodshed as in 1932. I could not have arrived in the country at a more exciting time.

The first week I started my work of purchasing books at the different book shops. Most of the shops are no more than holes in the wall but surprising enough they did have books which we need in the library. The letter of credit worked out very well and Mr. Gibbons, the disbursing officer of the American Embassy, was most cooperative with reference to granting funds to me for the purchases in connection with that credential.

I quickly cleared out books which I was able to locate in English, German, and French. Among these are books which deal with the Siamese language: Siamese-French-English dictionary by Pallegoix and Vey, Deutsch-Siamesisches wörterbuch by Jumsai and a four volume work by a Siamese entitled English-Thai dictionary.

One of the first steps I took was to buy copies of the Bangkok telephone directory and the Siam directory for 1947.

Both of these books had a mine of suggestions as to places where publications would be available as well as the names of government officials whom I planned to see with reference to international exchange. Other valuable handbooks secured through the Department of Commerce included the past four issues of the Commercial directory of Siam and the latest issue of the Statistical yearbook of Siam -- both of which are bi-lingual in content.

For the purpose of securing books in Siamese, I arranged with the Department of Publicity to have the Chief Liaison Officer in the Foreign Division to go with me to the various book centers. He has been an exceedingly valuable person with his intimate knowledge of the book trade in Bangkok. He has taken a number of courses in law at the University of Moral and Political Sciences and Chulalongkorn University and as a result took me into a number of these small shops where we dug out valuable documents and legal treatises. The books were loaded into the jeep and off we proceeded to the next place. Among the law materials acquired I was fortunate enough to locate a complete set of the Siamese Laws and Enactments consisting of 58 large volumes; also, a trip out to the National Assembly made possible the securing of a complete set of the Parliamentary debates, which fills three good size boxes. Among the books procured from the commercial press, the subjects of Siamese literature, history, drama, art, archaeology and religion were strongly represented. I was disappointed to find very few volumes on economics, trade and agriculture. At one music store I secured some music books and a few scores of Siamese music composed by Siamese.

The International Translation Company in Bangkok makes it possible to secure in English the Government Gazette, the Navigation laws, the Revenue code and other documents which appear to me to be indispensable to American business firms interested in Siam. Arrangements have been made with this company to inform us of new translations which they publish.

Arrangements have been made with the American Embassy here to send to the Library their daily sheet of translated extracts from the local Siamese newspapers. Unfortunately they cannot supply us with many back issues.

Due to the fact that the State Department has not recognized the new Siamese Government, I was not able to go too far with reference to the exchange of official publications by the two governments. I merely laid the groundwork for conferences and everything had to be on an informal basis. Through the courtesy of Ambassador Stanton I have secured from the Embassy file copies of the significant correspondence in connection with the exchange of publications agreement established on last September 5th.

A copy of the new Constitution proclaimed at the time I was in Bangkok was secured in both Siamese and English.

Arrangements were concluded with one bookdealer to act as our agent in Siam for the future procurement of books published in Siam. This company will also see to it that we are furnished with fresh information concerning all serial publications and will take the responsibility of handling our orders for the ones we desire. The name of the establishment is Nibondh, located on New Road, Sikak Phys Sri, in Bangkok; the manager's name is Sunetra Kongsiri. Upon my return to America I am to establish their credit account in some Washington Bank as they now have in London. This will facilitate matters when the Library makes payments for services rendered us by this dealer.

A complete list of newspapers and periodicals published in Bangkok in English, Siamese and Chinese was compiled. After carefully selecting the best of these serials, orders were placed for them through the above mentioned dealer. Every effort was made to secure back issues of these newspapers and serials but not with too much success. I have explained to the dealer the Library's policy about continuation orders for serials.

Mr. Teg C. Grondahl, the Public Affairs Officer and Miss Dorothy Ward, the U S I S Librarian, were helpful with their ready information concerning the many government ministries and departments, location of official offices, educational and cultural institutions within Bangkok. They, along with Mr. Roach of the Embassy, made transportation possible for most of my official business. I am thoroughly convinced of the value of having an Information Service in foreign countries; and when it comes to the Library with a highly selected collection of United States periodicals and newspapers, standard reference works as well as the best of the latest books from America, it is utterly impossible to calculate the steady influence exerted in the formation of international goodwill and cultural interchange.

While in Bangkok, I saw the National Library a number of times for it is located in a prominent place on one side of the royal plaza not very far from the grand palace. The National Library of Siam is less than half a century old. It was founded in the year 1905 by the amalgamation of several smaller state libraries into one centralized library. At first the library collections were housed in the grand palace of the Siamese kings, but by 1917, when the collection of books had grown to the size to demand larger quarters, the library was transferred to its present building. In 1926 the Royal Institute of Literature, Archaeology and Fine Arts was established by royal decree and since that time the National Library has been a section of the institute.

The Library is divided into two distinct departments; namely, the Department of Printed Books, which is officially called the Vajiravudh Library in memory of King Rama VI or Maha Vajiravudh, whose collection of books became an integral part of the Library; and the Department of Manuscripts which is called the Vajirayan Library in memory of King Nongkut's name when he was in the Siamese priesthood prior to his accession to the throne. The Department of Books is divided into two sections: Siamese and Foreign. Within this Department are included maps of every description.

Within the Department of Manuscripts is a collection of Cambodian manuscripts which, I would hazard the guess, is the richest in the world. One of the chief objects of interest to be seen in the library is the magnificent lacquer and gilt cases in which these manuscripts are kept. Likewise this Library has an unrivalled collection of Siamese manuscripts. As would be supposed, since Siam is a Buddhist country, a large number of these manuscripts are Buddhist prayer books and religious works. Due to the fact that the more ancient manuscripts were destroyed when the Burmese invaded Siam and completely annihilated the capital of Ayudhya in 1767; the majority of the manuscripts date back only as far as the latter part of the 18th century. On more than one occasion I was told of this wanton destruction at the hands of their western neighbors, the Burmese.

I was interested to note a custom which aids in the spread of knowledge. Since the turn of the present century it has been the custom that relatives of a deceased person distribute books as souvenirs to friends who come in attendance at the cremation ceremonies. While many of the books distributed are purely religious, historical and literary works are being published in greater numbers. By this method a knowledge of many unknown and significant works have been spread among the people. Application is made to the National Library by those who desire to publish such works and the council then selects a suitable work from among the unpublished manuscripts.

Theoretically the public has free access to the books within the Library but since all books are kept under lock and key it is not easy to browse through books as is the custom in American libraries. Newspapers and magazines are kept on the tables in one room and are therefore used much more than the books. Also, there was no card system which we employ in America. The circulation of books is extremely low, for very few people are ever seen at the library at one time. I am convinced that new methods and a program of publicity would call to the attention of the Siamese people the valuable materials which they have stored in their national library.

A worthy acquisition by the national library of Siam

is the Damrong Collection. This collection consists of the books owned and used extensively by the late Prince Damrong (1862-1943), son of H. M. King Mongkut. During the long course of many years of outstanding and important service to his country in various departments of the government he collected hundreds of books on all subjects. The collection includes many books in English and of course his own Siamese language. The books are now housed in a small building located just to the rear of the national library, and is referred to as the Damrong Room. The structure was built during 1947 and the inauguration took place on Prince Damrong's birthday anniversary, June 21, 1947, at which time the books and the other personal property of the Prince ceased to belong to Princess Poon, his daughter, and became national property under the auspices of the national library. A complete list of the books in the Damrong Collection has been compiled during the past two years. Arrangements were made with Princess Poon so that I might take this large catalog back to Washington with a view to checking it against our Siamese Collection in the library and thus determining the material which might be microfilmed for the Library of Congress.

During one of my visits to the National Library of Siam, I had an interesting conference with Phya Anuman, the Director of the Fine Arts Department and Head of the National Library. This Siamese gentleman is non-political in interest, has done considerable research work and has published some books in Siamese, and is the person responsible for Government publications and exchange relations with other governments. It was he who arranged for the shipment of Siamese books which we received last year at the Library. Prior to the personally conducted tour we had an interesting conference. Three facts came out of our talk together: (1) For some reason it seems that the shipment of Government publications which we had sent to the National Library of Siam had been delayed. I assured him at the time that I would look into the matter upon my return. In the meantime, however, the matter was investigated and the U. S. publications were sent to Siam not many months ago. He was also pleased that arrangements had been completed between the Governments of Siam and the United States whereby they will receive respectively all important government publications on an orderly basis. (2) He informed me that only material dealing with the arts and sciences will be deposited in their National Library. (3) All other materials sent by the U. S. Government will be distributed to the respective ministries rather than stored in the National Library.

Arrangements were made with Mom Chao Rajadabhisek Sonahul, the Rector of Chulalongkorn University, and Rong Syamananda, the Secretary-General and Acting Librarian of the University, whereby exchange relations were opened between the University and the Library of Congress. During a visit to the University Library I saw certain volumes which had come to the institution from the American Book Center.

The Viet Nam News Service at 543 Silom Road in Bangkok, is an important center where publications dealing with Viet Nam may be secured. Through special exchange arrangements with Mr. Le Hi, Acting President of the Viet Nam Government Delegation, and whose office is at the Viet Nam News Service, the Library of Congress is to receive semi-monthly by air mail the Information Bulletin issued by the Service. Two Years Achievement of the Viet Nam Nationalist Government and Viet Nam, a New Stage in her History, two monographs, were secured along with a file of the Bulletin issued in 1947 and 1948. While at these headquarters I noticed among the many slogans and posters on the walls these words: "We are resolved to devote all our spirit, all our strength, our lives and our wealth to preserve steadfastly our national freedom."

Exchange relations with the Siam Society which the Library enjoyed before the war has been resumed and the Society's Journal and Natural History Bulletin are now being received.

There was considerable difficulty in securing maps from the Siamese Government. The reason for this is the fact that the Maps Division was under the Ministry of Defense, which is rather an important part of the Government following the coup d'etat of last November. When we arrived at the gates, guards were present everywhere and we had to secure special permission to enter the outer gates. I found my way to the place where the maps were kept. After the authorities had pondered about 30 minutes over my request, I was told that a written request would have to be made through their Department of Publicity before any maps could be issued and then only on a selected basis. The written request was sent and upon my return to Bangkok in late March, I followed up the matter of securing the Siamese maps from the Royal Survey Department of the Army. In response to my request Major General Phra Vibhati, the Director of the Survey, presented the Library of Congress with the maps issued by the Survey Department. Attached to the official letter, confirming the presentation, was a list of the maps being sent through the American Embassy at Bangkok.

Considerable information concerning the organized bar, legal publications and other questions of interest to the Law Library were secured. The University of Moral and Political Sciences has a printing establishment which was able to furnish scores of books with special interest to one concerned with Siamese law. Among the publications received were the printed lectures of the professors in the Political Science Department of the University. This press also issues the Law Journal of Siam.

Through the courtesy of Dr. Bunliang Tamthai, whom I met on the plane en route to Bangkok, I was able to see Dr. Chalors Prommas, Rector of the University of Medical Sciences, Sirriraj Hospital. Dr. Prommas gave me information concerning the Medical

Association of Siam and the Journal published by that Society. An agreement was made with the Rector of this University for the exchange of this Journal and other publications for certain Library of Congress publications.

I visited the Bangkok Post where I met the editor, an American by the name of Alexander Macdonald, who has been sending the paper to the Library on a complimentary subscription basis. Since I considered the Post to be the leading English newspaper in Bangkok, I arranged with the American Embassy to have it sent to the Library by air.

The amount spent in Siam for legal and general material amounted to about 19,000 baht or \$950.00.

BURMA

I left Bangkok on Sunday morning, December 7, by BOAC and arrived in Rangoon in a little over two hours. The trip was uneventful with the exception of the time when we neared Rangoon and could see that war torn city from the air. We flew low enough to see with considerable detail the destruction done by bombs and fire. The view of the Shwe Dagon was magnificent and fortunately this famous Buddhist shrine had not been touched by the war. It was a clear day and I could pick out readily old landmarks with which I was familiar; Judson College, University of Rangoon, Scott Market Bazaar, the Secretariat and other points. Rangoon was entirely different from the city which I knew seven years ago. Already a number of buildings have been either reconstructed or re-decorated and I am told that considerable improvement has been made this past year. In most cases where buildings were bombed the rubble has been cleaned up, and in these open spaces hundreds upon hundreds of bamboo-thatch roofed houses have been erected for dwelling places. Rangoon was never a clean city when gauged by western standards but it is filthy now; the streets are dirty, the sewers are open and people are living in most congested conditions. Houses of these kinds are the only places where thousands of people have to live, having lost during the war their houses and all they had. There are no street cars and the common form of transportation were re-conditioned army trucks made into buses; jeeps were seen everywhere as private cars. They were sold cheaply by the Army as surplus and many people have them who otherwise would have no car at all.

For the purpose of starting the machinery in connection with the exchange of publications between the two Governments, the first day I went to the Secretariat to see U tin Tut, the Foreign Minister, U Tha Din, his deputy, and Mr. Moses Ezekiel in the educational department, who seemed to be the man through whom all such matters must go. All were receptive to the general idea and were pleased that such an exchange could be made at the minimum expense. They called my attention to the fact that the Burma Government had been interested in securing a number of U.S. Government publications for various departments of their Government. Upon the return to the American Embassy, I took over a large folder of memoranda which the Embassy had received from the Burma Government requesting certain U.S. Government publications. These requests will be correlated and granted in conjunction with the exchange of publications. Before leaving Rangoon I laid the

necessary ground work whereby the exchange of official materials might be carried out with the Government of Burma. Furthermore, final arrangements were made with U Maung Hla, Superintendent of the Government Book Depot, and his assistant, U Kin Maung, for the official Burma materials which the Library of Congress does not possess. I also presented the final drafts of the agreement notes to Mr. Robert Mcly, Charge d'affairs of our Embassy, who in turn transmitted them to U Tin Tut. The agreement came into effect on April 5, 1948.

Upon arriving in Rangoon, I was told by many people that I would not be able to find much in that city, but within a few weeks it was discovered that there were many books in the extremely small, one-room bookstalls. My intimate knowledge of Burmese made the work in Burma much easier and certainly more interesting: both in buying at the bookstores as well as meeting Government officials. I combed the city and was satisfied with what I secured for the Library's Burmese collection. However, there was not an abundance of postwar publications since there are far less printing establishments than before the war. Prices were terribly high. A book which had listed on the cover its prewar price of eight annas would be sold at four times that price or two rupees.

Mr. Locket, the manager of the Educational Bookstore in Rangoon, will be the Library's agent for publications within Burma. The matter of what the Library was interested in receiving, including newspapers and journals, was presented in detail and he has consented to take this responsibility.

A special effort was made to secure the best Buddhist literature which had been published in that strong Buddhist country. Two sets which have been on the Library's want list for many years finally have been secured: namely, (1) the Burmese text series published by the Burma Research Society and edited by U Pe Maung Tin, and (2) the Ten Buddhist Birth Stories of the Buddha. Three publishing houses in Rangoon which publish almost exclusively Buddhist material supplied the most significant books published prior to and since the war.

With Burma recently having become an independent nation, the acquisition of publications dealing with the current political trends was important. Chief among these were the following: The New Burma in the New World, The Presidential Address Delivered by Major General Aung San, May 10, 1940, A.F.P.F.L. Convention Brochure (1947), and The Constitution of the Union of Burma (Burmese and English editions).

A complete list of the Burma newspapers was compiled and at that time I listed 35 papers being published in Burmese, English and other languages of the country. Subscriptions were placed for five of the leading dailies, two of which -- New Times of Burma and The Burman -- are to be sent to the Library by the weekly air pouch of the Embassy in Rangoon. Finding

it impossible to secure back copies of any Burma newspapers at the respective publishing plants, I approached the American Embassy about passing on their back issues to the Library of Congress. To this they agreed and provided me with back copies for 1947 of the following newspapers: New Times of Burma, The Burman, Burmese Review, Rangoon Mirror, Monday Monitor, Burma Tribune and the Voice of Burma. The files of the New Times of Burma and The Burman were not complete but lacked very few issues. The Embassy had not back files of the papers in Burmese. Arrangements were completed with the American Embassy to have the weekly summary reports of the Burmese press sent to the Library of Congress by air. The monthly reports are far more extensive than the weekly reports, carrying considerable interpretation of events and trends, and are not available to the Library since they are classified as confidential. It appears to me that arrangements ought to be made with the State Department at Washington to permit a copy of these monthly reports to come to the Library.

Apart from the newspapers subscribed to, there are no serial publications to which the Library might subscribe. U Pe Maung Tin, a retired professor of the University of Rangoon, informed me that the Journal of the Burma Research Society has not been reissued since the war but ought to be coming out within 1948. He also stated that no new volumes have been issued in the Text Publication Series.

The movement of communism finds definite expression in Burma. To receive a good picture of what the communists are doing, there is no one book to which a person might turn. The daily press is about the only source of information at the present time. The Communists are organized and have representatives in many villages; their literature is sold or distributed regularly on most trains and in towns and cities.

Through the courtesy of a friend of mine, U Nyo Mya, I met with a group of the leading Pongyis, including the president and secretary of the All-Burma Buddhist Pongyis Association at which time was discussed the matter of that society's supplying the Library of Congress a collection of Buddhist books. As a result a special campaign is to be launched to secure books and manuscripts from various monastic libraries from all over the country.

The amount of legal reference books secured was much less than that acquired in Siam. I was fortunate, however, when buying a portion of a library of a former lawyer friend of mine, who died a few years ago, to secure

A Selection of Leading Cases on Buddhist Law with Dissertations
by U May Oung (2nd ed.), Principles of Modern Burmese Buddhist
Law by S. C. Lahiri, A Decennial Digest of Burma Rulings, 1923-32
by C. K. Tambe and a Digest of the Civil Cases of Burma.....

An interview with Taw Kyone Boon, the Secretary of the Rangoon Bar Library Association, provided me with considerable information and material concerning the organized bar in Burma. Chief among this information was a list of the members of the Rangoon Bar Library Association in the high court consisting of 98 names; also a list of the Committee Members of the Rangoon Bar Library Association, consisting of 10 names. He explained that lawyers were divided into three classes in Burma: (1) Advocates who can appear either in the high court at Rangoon or any district court or subdivisional court; (2) Higher grade pleaders who may appear in district courts or subdivisional courts but not the high court; and (3) Lower grade pleaders who entertain the same privileges as the higher grade pleaders but in general do not have as high professional standing. In Rangoon only advocates are eligible for membership in the Rangoon Bar Library Association; while both grades of pleaders in Rangoon have their Rangoon Bar Association. The Bar Council is a statutory body founded under the Bar Council's Act passed in..... Prior to the war there was the legal publication called The Burma Law Times; at present there is no publication by the bar. One of the leading professors of Law at the University of Rangoon is Dr. U Ba Han, who is also a committee member of the Rangoon Bar Library Association. Unfortunately I was unable to meet him while in Rangoon. Taw Kyone Boon stated that the Law Library of the high court is sadly depleted since most of the books were destroyed during the war. There is no list available now. All court decisions are published in the Rangoon Law Reports which are published by the Government Book Depot. All laws and enactments appear in the Burma Gazette. A chronological set of Burma Laws are to be found in the Burma Code, which is also an official publication. He also called my attention to a book published at the Government Book Depot entitled Rules for the Admission of Advocates and Pleaders in Burma. Arrangements have been made for the Government to send (this book) to the Library in the materials to be sent on exchange. Taw Kyone Boon will be a valuable person in connection with future relations with the Library of Congress and he has assured me he will keep me informed of any developments on legal publications and trends in Burma.

At a gathering given by Ambassador Stanton of Bangkok who was President Truman's representative at the Independence Celebration in Burma, I met U Thein Maung of the High Court in Burma. During the course of our conversation he verified the information about the Bar Association which Taw Kyone Boon

had given me a few days ago. He further related the fact that up to recently all the court proceedings were in English. From now on it has been decided that all proceedings are to be in Burmese as the official language with English as a permitted alternative. All evidence given in Burmese will be recorded in Burmese without translation. All evidence given in any other language will be translated if possible into Burmese. All court proceedings will be printed in Burmese. Within a year from now he expects to see all acts, ordinances, government documents and official publications published in Burmese. Speaking as a recently retired member of the University Council, he said that the curriculum at the University of Rangoon will be given in Burmese as far as it is possible and as soon as possible. History and literature course are being given in Burmese at the present time. Science courses will have to wait until technical terms are translated into Burmese. In answer to certain questions I asked about the need for better Burmese dictionaries he said that the Burmese-Burmese dictionary being compiled by Dr. U Ba Han and others is proceeding slowly. He further related the fact that a Burmese-English dictionary is now being prepared in England under the editorship of J.A. Stewart. The work apparently is to be an exhaustive work since it is being printed part by part as they are ready. He thought that possibly copies of the parts already printed could be secured from U Htin Aung, President of the University.

Another important conference with a Burman leader was with U Pe Maung Tin, whom I knew formerly as a professor of the University of Rangoon but now is a professor at the recently organized National College. From the time I arrived to the time I left his house about an hour later, the conversation was in Burmese. I point this out primarily to show the new trend among the Burmese leaders in desiring to speak with westerners in their own language, whereas before the war English was the order of the day. We talked about the Burma Research Society, the Text Publication Series, new Burmese dictionaries being compiled and the Library of Congress. He also related the important fact that the Government had authorized a Burma Translation Society with about 10 Lakhs at its disposal for the purpose of translating into Burmese those books of the west which they look upon as important. He told me the University Library had suffered a great loss from the war, a large portion of the collection having been destroyed by fire. Also, to augment what little the University had at present, the Bernard Free Library had been moved out to the university.

One afternoon I witnessed the signing of an educational exchange agreement between Burma and the United States whereby an American Educational Foundation in Burma was established and will operate under the Fulbright Act. According to the

agreement students from Burma will be aided while attending schools ~~in America~~ and students from ~~America~~ will be aided while attending schools of higher learning in Burma. It is also expected that the Foundation will provide American guest professors for the University of Rangoon, as well as the translation of American textbooks into Burmese.

A conference with Major Thackwell, the Director of Survey, revealed that a good number of maps dealing with Burma and the Shan States are still available. He assured me that when the exchange agreement is made he would gladly cooperate to furnish the Library with those maps which we desire for our collection. One important map which is available through his office is a large wall map of Rangoon.

U Htin Aung, the President of the University of Rangoon, was especially interested in the Cumulative Catalog of Library of Congress Cards as well as in the whole idea of the microfilming process. At present the only publication the University can supply on exchange is the University Catalog.

The Government of Burma, at least certain officials within the government, is aware of the fact that Burma does need a national library. No definite action has been taken so far and with the exception of a small group of interested ones, there have been no committee meetings to consider the whole matter of a national library. When told that the Library of Congress would be ready to assist in any way that it could, Mr. Ezekiel and U Tin Tut seemed grateful. Special interest was shown in the Cumulative Catalog of Library of Congress Cards.

At the request of the President of the Burma Journalists Association I delivered a talk--in Burmese and English--at the Headquarters of the B.J.A. in which I told them about the Library of Congress and its various functions to those who seek its services.

In all, there were about twelve boxes of materials to be shipped from Rangoon. Arrangements were made with Mr. Acly and Mr. Holloway to ship them to the Library by a number of sea pouches which they had on hand. Of the total number of volumes purchased in Burma I would say that about 85% were in Burmese. The total amount spent came to Rs. 1940-11 or roughly \$600. Compared to the expenditures in Siam, there was a very small amount spent for legal materials: Rs 120 or about \$32.

MALAYA

Upon leaving the country of Burma, I proceeded to Singapore and the Federation of Malaya -- the latter being a newly formed state as of February 1, 1948. It was in Singapore that I secured important historical material through the fortunate acquisition of certain newspaper files.

The trip from Rangoon by BOAC was interesting to me since I had never seen the Mergui Archipelago off the Tenasserim coast of Lower Burma. To be able to see them from the air improved the view, for one was able to observe the contour of the topography and the extremely rough coastline of certain islands as they jutted out of the Bay of Bengal like large, sharp, jagged icebergs. Views like these made the hobby of color photography most interesting.

A few days after my arrival the Straits Times carried a notification of my visit in Singapore for the Library of Congress. The account appearing on the front page was captioned "Waste-paper Man-with a Difference" and emphasized the fact that I was interested in securing newspapers published during and just after the war, "which many would regard as so much waste." Undesirable as the lead may have appeared, it brought good results. Letters and phone calls were received from those who had materials for sale; others brought books to the hotel for inspection. Chief among these were offers to sell a certain paper called the Svonan Shimbun, the only English newspaper published by the Japanese during their occupation of Singapore. Beginning publication on February 20, 1942 and extending to September 4, 1945, the complete file consists of over 1000 issues. In my short time there, three offers were made: one wanting 10,000 Straits Dollars (US \$5,000), another S\$3,000 and a third S\$1,000. All were informed that the Library was interested in buying the paper, but I assured them that the file was not being bought for future speculation but with the sole purpose of placing it in our National Library for research students who will want information concerning the war in this part of Southeast Asia. The complete file of the Svonan Shimbun was finally bought for S\$700 (US \$350) from the person who made the third offer.

Anxious to have information concerning the events immediately following the Japanese occupation, I approached the management of the Straits Times and the Singapore Free Press about the matter. In the course of my inquiry I was able to secure as complete a file as possible of these three papers-- the Straits Times, the Sunday Times and the Singapore Free Press-- from the time of the liberation of Singapore in September 1945 to January 1948. This file of postwar papers consists of well over 1,800 issues in all. The Svonan Shimbun ceased publication on September 4, 1945 and the Straits Times, with the permission of the British military authorities, began publication only three days later. Although the printed price for back copies was ordinarily high, the price which the management asked for the file was reduced considerably since the purchase was for the national library.

The editor of the Straits Times, Mr. A. T. Simmons, plans to compile a reliable directory of Singapore and Malaya in the course of this year or by the first of 1949. Furthermore, in either 1948 or 1949 a Straits Times Annual will be issued similar to the elaborate one produced in 1939 just prior to the war. The management was also considerate in providing the Library with a copy of this 1939 Annual which has been long out of print.

While in Penang, Mr. Soon Chang Hor, Public Relations Officer, assisted me in making connection with the papers for which subscriptions were placed. These included the Economic Melayu, Sulah Kemajuan and Dunia Babaru in Malay and the Straits Echo and the Sunday Gazette in English.

After spending considerable time at Kelly and Walsh, the largest bookstore in Singapore, it was possible to secure almost all the latest materials published currently in Singapore and Malaya as well as a few items which I had on my Malaya want list. The prices were high but nothing like they were in Rangoon. I found the manager, Mr. Davis, to be a person who not only knows publication sources, but also is keenly interested in aiding libraries. As a result this firm was engaged to be the Library of Congress' agent in Malaya and Singapore.

Within the past two years there have been a number of new publications in Singapore but not as many as publishers would have produced if paper had been easier to secure and labor costs had not been so high. This was emphasized by Mr. Reed, the Managing Director of the Malaya Publishing House, who said they have enough books to be printed to keep them busy for the next five years. It is this firm which publishes a large number of the textbooks used in the Malayan schools, many being books issued by the Department of Education. While in Kelly and Walsh, Mr. Davis showed me a whole shelf of books, long out of print, which they will republish as soon as time permits.

Among the books purchased, I felt fortunate to locate the Acts and Ordinances of the Legislative Council of the Straits Settlements from 1st April 1867 to 7 March 1898, two volumes, which the Library has hoped to have microfilmed for the past two years through the Public Records Office in London. Another old book I had hoped to find in Burma was in Singapore: Burmah, its people and natural production ... by Francis Mason, published in Rangoon in 1860. That was a find for only \$10.

The following new publications purchased will be of interest to those desiring information on Malaya:

The People's Constitution for Malaya.

Commercial Directory of Malaya. 1947.

Malaya Upside Down by Chin Kee Onn (1946).

The Good Citizens Guide (published during the Japanese occupation)

Malayan Problems from a Chinese Point of View by Tan Cheng Lock.

Facts about Sarawak.

Manual of Rubber Planting, Malaya by A. T. Edgar.

Malaya also proved fruitful with reference to legal material and information. Mr. B. A. Mallal, editor of the Malayan Law Journal was pleased to place the Library of Congress on his exchange list of publications. Back copies in 1946 and 1947 were kindly supplied. While there I was able to secure the important law books: Mallal's Digest of Malayan Case Law, a Comprehensive Digest of all Decisions of the Superior Courts of Malaya from 1808-1939. While in Penang Mr. Conaghan, a lawyer of long standing, informed me that the Advocates and Solicitors Ordinance, 1947 provides complete information regarding the Bar in Malaya and regulations for practicing lawyers. This Ordinance (a supplement to the Malayan Union Gazette, February 17, 1947, no. 5, vol. II, notification no. 1024) and a complete list of the Advocates of the Supreme Court were secured from the Registrar of the Supreme Court at Kuala Lumpur.

A number of conferences with Mr. George Thomson, the Public Relations Officer for the Colony of Singapore, and Mr. Vine and Mr. Taylor of the Government Printing Office, made it possible to lay the ground-work for the exchange of official publications. Significant among the materials selected are the following legal publications:

Chronological Table of Straits Settlements Laws (annual)
Manual of the Law of Extradition and Fugitive Offenders...
Municipal Ordinances of the Straits Settlements
Index to Municipal Ordinances
Orders, Rules, Regulations and By-laws (annual)
Straits Settlements Law Reports (annual)
Handbook for Public Prosecutors in Malaya
Ordinances Passed During the Years, 1941. 1946. 1947 (bound volumes)

Besides supplying the Government Gazette from April 1946--the date when it resumed publication--to the present, they will also supply us with the Gazette from the years 1880 through 1900, which will fill a large gap the Library has had for some years.

While there they showed me a copy of the book which the Government of Singapore presented to Princess Elizabeth on the occasion of her wedding. It was entitled A Presentation Book of Prayers Offered by the Various Communities of Singapore on the Occasion of the Wedding of H.R.H. Princess Elizabeth.

At Kuala Lumpur, the Capital of the new Federation of Malaya, arrangements were made with Mr. McHugh, the Director of Public Relations, Mr. Hammet, the Deputy Chief Secretary and Mr. Holland, Superintendent of the Government Printing for the exchange of official documents issued by the Federation. Among the latest publications issued by the Government Press there were a number dealing with the matter of the new Malayan Constitution:

Summary of Constitutional Proposals for Malaya...(1946)
Constitutional Proposals for Malaya...(1946)
Summary of Revised Constitutional Proposals...(1947)
Statements of Policy on the Future Constitution (1947)
The People's Constitution for Malaya

When conferring with Mr. Holland, our discussion brought out the important fact that the Government Press does not print all the publications of all Government Departments due largely to the lack of facilities. It was therefore concluded that three steps ought to be taken: (1) For me to indicate on the Government Press list the materials the Library wants; (2) For Mr. McHugh's office to compile a list of all Government publications issued by Government offices not now printed by the Government Press (this list was compiled and received while en-route a couple of months later); and (3) for these publications to be sent to Mr. Holland who will assemble, pack and ship the same to the Library of Congress. Mr. Holland stated that he would do his best to secure back copies of the British Military Administration Gazette.

The office of Mr. McHugh produces a number of publications which he made available to the Library. Chief among these was a Semi-monthly Digest of English, Malay, Chinese and Tamil newspapers, published or circulating in the Malayan Union. Most all the publications prepared here are issued in four languages: English, Chinese, Malay (Jawi) and Tamil. This practice is quite different from the other Government offices which prepare their publications in only English. A monthly publication called Malayan Pictorial Observer is distributed widely for English readers; Chermin Melayu is a Malay paper published fortnightly and distributed mainly in rural areas; Varthamani is a fortnightly Tamil paper distributed mainly on rubber estates.

Mr. P.uH. Bonnet, Surveyor-General for the Federation of Malaya, indicated that he would be able to send to the Library of Congress all new maps issued in 1947 and 1948 as a part of the exchange agreement between the two Governments. He will provide me with a revised list of all maps which have been published and those to be printed during the coming year.

The Rubber Research Institute of Malaya is located some distance out from Kuala Lumpur. In talking with Mrs. W. S. C. Reis and Mr. C. E.uT. Manny the Institute will be pleased to establish exchange relations with the Library on the basis that they already receive a number of publications from the U. S. Government -- i.e.y Department of Agriculture and Smithsonian Institution. They would desire any Library publications which would be of a special interest to their kind of Institute. Also, they would appreciate (1) any publications of the Department of Commerce dealing with rubber; and (2) a list of publications dealing with synthetic rubber, chemistry of rubber or cultivation of rubber. The Institute supplied me with all their publications which were available.

A conference with Dr. R. Lewthwaite, Director of the Institute for Medical Research, Malaya, revealed that the war hit the Institute badly: looting having left the laboratories stripped of modern equipment and the library of many volumes. It would be appreciated if the Library were in a position to supply the index volume of the Encyclopedia Britannica, 14th edition, to replace one which was stolen. The Director provided me with his latest annual report and the latest of a long series of a Bulletin which includes a list of those papers issued by the Institute. Upon request, any of the desired Bulletins will be furnished.

Likewise, exchange arrangements were made with the South Seas Society whereby we will secure their quarterly Journal, the monthly Nanyang Miscellany, pamphlets which might be issued during the year and a set of clippings which they take from many newspapers of Southeast Asia. These publications are mainly in Chinese with brief sections in English.

Exchange relations were also established with the Indonesian Office in Singapore which will send the Library its daily Indonesian News Service issued in both English and Malay.

The Library will also receive on an exchange basis the following serials: Journal of the Malayan Nature Society, issued by the Society; the Malayan Educator, the official organ of the Malayan Teachers' Union; the Malayan Agricultural Journal, issued by the Government at Kuala Lumpur; The Planter, organ of the Planters' Union of Malaya; and the Medical Journal of Malaya, official organ of the Malaya Branch of the British Medical Association. Mr. C. F. Young, publisher of this Medical Journal, has supplied the Library with the back numbers of the Journal dating from September 1946, Vol. I, no. 1.

Exchange arrangements were reopened with Mr. H. D. Collings, the head of the Raffles Museum and the editor of the Museum Journal. This publication, not having a regular time of appearance, is printed whenever the material is sufficient enough to warrant a printing. There is usually one issue per year. The last one published was no. 16 which came out in late 1947. All past issues of the Journal which are desired will be furnished in exchange for all past issues of the Library's Journal.

Housed in the same building are the offices of the Malayan Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society with Dr. C. A. Gibson-Hill as the Secretary of the Society. Both of these men were taken with the idea of the availability of microfilm copy from the Library as well as the Library of Congress cards which they might secure for their respective catalogs. The Journal of the MBRAS has been received for many years by the Library, and the last two issues of the Journal which have come out since the war have already been sent to the Library of Congress. Since the holdings of the Society in Singapore are deposited in the Raffles Museum and Library, he felt there was no need for the Library to send

another set of the Library of Congress Journal and other Library of Congress publications over and above what is being sent to the Raffles Library and Museum. Dr. Gibson-Hill said that if there were any gaps in our holdings of the JMBRAS, he would gladly supply the missing ones, although the Japanese did clear out certain issues, particularly those dealing with language. He also pointed out that not all volumes carry four parts, sometimes there being only two or three parts in one year. He indicated that we may not have received Vol. 19, parts 2 and 3 (1941) which was sent just prior to the outbreak of the Pacific War. This fact of irregular issue of these publications is an important one when it comes to collating such material.

I had a conference with the Archivist of the Raffles Library and Museum, Mr. Tan Soo Chye, a graduate of Raffles College. It is in his office that all applications for registration of all publications in Singapore have to be submitted. From these applications are made the lists of registered books which are then printed quarterly in the Official Gazette. By law, publication has to be registered within 30 days after the date of publication. This registration at Singapore used to apply to all the Straits Settlements--i.e. Singapore, Penang, Wellesley and Malacca--but now includes only publications appearing within the Colony of Singapore; publications in these other mentioned places are now registered at Kuala Lumpur. In order that information concerning new publications might be secured as soon as it is available in the registration office, arrangements have been made with Mr. Tan to permit Mr. Davis of Kelly and Walsh, our agent in Singapore, to see the information at any time. This method will eliminate the delay of many months in our receipt and checking of the quarterly registration lists in the Official Gazette and the subsequent cancellation of orders for the desired books found to be out of print or for some reason not available.

Reprints from the Gazette of the quarterly registration lists of books from September 1937 through August 1941 as well as all issued after the war--from November 1946 through October 1947--were furnished by Mr. Tan. At my request he also furnished a list of all periodicals published in Singapore and all newspapers published in Singapore and the Federation of Malaya since October 1945.

Mr. Ernest Tipson, Secretary of the British and Foreign Bible Society, furnished me with the New Testament and portions of the Bible in romanized Malay. The entire Bible in romanized Malay has never reappeared since the war. By a policy of long standing this Society publishes nothing except the Bible. All their printing is now done in Hongkong, rather than Singapore, because of the terrific high cost of labor in Singapore; in this way a book can be produced for about half the price asked in Singapore. At present Mr. Tipson is compiling a Chinese dictionary based on the Shuo-wen dictionary, which appeared

about 200 A.D. in which he aims to show the pictorial derivation of Chinese characters. The book will appear in late 1948 or early 1949 with the title: Etymological and phonetic dictionary, Chinese-English.

While talking with Dr. Allen, President of the Raffles College Council and appointed President of the future Raffles University, I learned that plans are under way whereby Raffles College and King Edward VII College of Medicine will be merged into a single educational unit and will be called Raffles University. The planning committee has stated that the new University will not be located on the present site of Raffles College but will be moved to some other spot in Malaya. The exact location has never been made public by the committee. Mr. Oppenheim told me that he would keep me informed as to the progress and the announcements of the committee.

During the years of the Japanese occupation, the College buildings were used by the Japanese as their military headquarters. The College buildings have been derequisitioned recently and the schools are now operating much as before the war on a coeducational basis.

A group interested in library matters in general and exchange of materials in particular had me out for tea at Raffles College. Those present were Dr. Oppenheim, Mr. Cowan, Mr. B. Harrison, History and Dr. T. H. Silcock, Economics. The time was spent in showing a number of the Library of Congress publications, learning the needs of their library and laying the groundwork for exchange of publications. They showed particular interest and desire for the following Library of Congress publications: the Catalog of Printed L/C Cards, bibliographies dealing with Southeast Asia and the Far East in general, certain Public Affairs Bulletins and the U.S. Quarterly Book List. The fact that L/C cards might be purchased for their own library appealed to them very much. However, one wall is in the way of making any purchases in the U.S.; namely, no money can go out of Singapore to the U. S. at the present time. Until this is taken away, there appears to be no way for institutions of this kind to make purchases of any kind in the U. S. Any methods which do make it possible to send money out of the country are looked upon as illegal.

The Raffles College Library took a bad beating during the war. After the Japanese came in, a group of the faculty members--three of whom were at the tea mentioned in the foregoing paragraph--carefully selected about 500 of the best books of the library and took them up to Northern Malaya where they were carrying on the College in a certain fashion. The Japanese soon took these men up to Siam and put them to work on the Burma-Siam railway construction job. The books were of course left behind and were lost. Very few of the original books were left in the Library after the Japanese departed.

I was interested to learn that prior to the war there was exchange of books between the Raffles College and institutions in Batavia on an interlibrary loan basis. This has never been resumed since the war and these professors expressed a desire to learn what had happened to these institutions in Java.

While in Singapore and Malaya the following addresses were given: "Acquiring Publications in Malaya for the Library of Congress," a radio broadcast in both Singapore and Kuala Lumpur; "Some Services of the Library of Congress," at the Singapore Rotary Club; and "Universities and Colleges in America," at Raffles College.

Following the speech which I made at the Rotary Club of Singapore, the Public Relations Officer in the Singapore Government made the statement before the club that since there is such a storehouse of valuable information housed in the Library of Congress, steps should be taken by international agreements in the interests of cultural exchange between nations to spare such a valuable institution from destruction in case of another war.

In conjunction with purchases, Mr. Emmons, the Disbursing Officer, and Mr. Josselyn, the Consulate-General, were both cooperative in providing funds on the letter of credit.

The total amount expended in Malaya was approximately US \$819.

THE EAST INDIES

After Singapore and the Federation of Malaya, the East Indies was next on my itinerary. On February 6th I arrived in Batavia, the Dutch capital in western Java. Knowing the political problem within that colonial area, I realized full well that my work would not be confined to the city of Batavia. If possible, I had plans for going to Jogjakarta, Soerabaya, Buitenzorg and Bandoeng. Also, I was determined then to secure publications issued by the Republican Government as well as materials printed in the Dutch language. This was done and the findings during my four weeks' stay in the Islands are included in the following report.

Through the courtesy of the Good Offices Committee of the United Nations, which is acting as an intermediary and advisory body in connection with the Indonesian question, I was granted permission to go to Jogjakarta, the Republican Capital in central Java, in the plane which that Committee operates between Batavia and Jogjakarta for the convenience of those persons on official business. Among the 25 passengers there were only 3 Americans: Mr. Dubois, the American representative on the Committee; his secretary; and myself. Most all of the other passengers were Indonesians representing the Republican cause. Dr. Darma Setiswan, the ex-Minister of Health in the Republican Government, showed great interest in my mission of securing publications for the Library. Through him and others I was able to meet a number of the officials in Jogjakarta. Chief among those who aided me was Mr. Natsir, the Minister of Information for the Republican Government. Even though it was Sunday, he came down to his office and in a period of three hours he and others laid before me the publications issued by the Ministry of Information. The material was published largely in English; nothing in Dutch. Among these publications the following titles appear: Political Manifesto of the Government of the Republic of Indonesia; Constitution of the Indonesian Republic; The Freedom of Indonesia; Aims in the Pacific; Minorities in the Republic of Indonesia; Radio speech of Vice President Hatta, 21 February 1948; Do Know More About Indonesia; Two Tasks of Allied Forces in Indonesia Fulfilled. A rather unique acquisition on this trip was not a printed document but an album containing the original drawings in colors from which the Republican propaganda posters were designed. Being the only copy and never having been published, this album becomes all the more important to the Library. About a week later Mr. Natsir supplied me with the large posters made from these miniature designs. The slogan of the Poster Division in the Ministry was "We Struggle with Posters." No plans were made for official exchange with the Republican Government at Jogjakarta since the United States has not recognized that Government.

While in Jogjakarta, arrangements were made with the Republican News Agency, Antara, for the Library to receive on

an exchange basis the daily news sheet issued by Antara. As far as is possible, back issues of this news sheet will be furnished the Library.

Under the present conditions it is rather difficult to secure publications from Jogjakarta on an orderly basis in the same manner that the Library is able to receive material from other cities. There is no official mail service and with the exception of the infrequent plane service made possible by the Good Offices Committee, there is no travel communications. Only messages of a diplomatic nature are telegraphed or radioed.

One Sunday night I had the pleasure of attending a dinner at the Republican Palace in Jogjakarta at the invitation of Dr. Hatta, Vice President of the Republic. Among the guests, I met these Republican leaders: Dr. Amir. Sjarifuddin, a former Premier; Dr. Soedjarwa Tjondronegoro, Secretary to Minister of Information; A.J. Pringgodigdo, Secretary to Vice President Hatta; Mr. Assaat, Chairman of Indonesian Provincial Parliament.

One leading source for commercial publications in the Indonesian language is Pustaka Rakjat in Batavia, which publishes books and pamphlets dealing with the history, literature, religion and politics of Indonesia. The following titles will give an idea of what are issued: The History of the Indonesian Movement; Banking Problems in Indonesia; The Basis of Our Foreign Policy; A Sunda-Malay Dictionary; The History of Indonesia; Political Sphere in Indonesia after the Proclamation; The History of the Struggle and Reconstruction of the Republic of Indonesia.

The bookstores in the Indies were filled with good books published prior to the war. The problem was one of selection. The only exception to this fact which I encountered was at Jogjakarta where there was a real scarcity. Of the places visited on the trip I think I secured the most material in the Indies, the majority of which was published in the Islands prior to the war and was found in the out of the way second-hand bookstores. I remember one small shop in Buitenzorg which I came across by accident when out walking one Sunday afternoon. The stock which this man had in his shop and house was so very good that I concluded it must have been looted material. Anyway, it is not stolen now but has been purchased for the Library: dictionaries, books on orchids, othonology, history, agriculture, geography and other subjects. In all, I was surprised to find so many of the works of Stuttenheim, Pigeaud, van der Hoop, Ochse and other Indies authorities which the Library did not have.

When in Soerabaja, I met with Mr. C. Ockeloen, Manager of the Kolff printing firm in that city. Prior to the war he prepared a number of publications of real value to bibliographers interested in the Indies. Fortunately, the following were still

available: Catalogus van bosken en tijdschriften uitgegeven in Nederlandsch Oost-Indië van 1870-1937, (1016 p.); Catalogus dari boekoeuboeke dan Madjallah madjallah yang diterbitkan di Hindia Belanda dari tahun 1870-1937; and Catalogus van in Nederlandsch Indië verschenen boeken in de jaren 1938-1941, vol. I (1942). He intends to resume the valuable prewar publication Nieuwblad voor den boekhandel in Nederlandsch Oost Indië, which will give general information concerning the new publications issued in and about the East Indies. He supplied me with all the publications which he has issued since the war including materials in the Javanese and Malay languages. Mr. Ockeloen also furnished me with much valuable information regarding the book trade in the Indies, and the plans he is now initiating with the purpose of organizing all book dealers who handle Indonesian publications. He also has plans well under way to reissue the Atlas van Tropisch Nederland under the new title Atlas of the United States of Indonesia with the hope that it will be ready by sometime in 1949.

After a survey of the responsible bookdealers in Batavia Kolff, Von Dorp, Visser and Wolters, I selected Kolff and Co., to act as the agent for the Library of Congress. It was here that I found not only many books which were wanted for the Library but also a cooperative spirit which aided me immeasurably in getting into touch with Government officials and others in various institutions. As in the case of the designated Library agents in the other countries, a statement has been provided Kolff and Co., explaining what the Library desires by way of materials and information as well as the nature and shipment of the publications from the East Indies.

In Batavia I visited one of the largest printing and publishing establishments in the Far East: Kolff and Co. The name of the General Director is Mr. E. J. Terway, who took me through the many buildings which comprise the firm. Three facts impressed me as I went through the plant: (1) the size: there are nine large buildings in which are employed about 1,000 people working in the various departments, the linotype, book printing which is set by hand, poster and label printing, block designing and making, drafting and sketching, currency printing, binding, paper storage, and other departments. Even with this many employed there is a shortage of workers drawn from the Indonesians of the country; hence, there is no unemployment problem at the present. The greatest need, however, is for technical men from Holland, who are being secured as rapidly as possible. (2) The manifold production: the largest and most lucrative work is that of the printing assignment received from the Government whereby they print the paper money, postage and revenue stamps, post cards and air letter forms, all stationery supplies as well as 95 per cent of all Government publications. The reason for Government printing being done by a commercial concern on a concession basis is that the Japanese all but completely ruined the Government establishment.

It appears that it will be sometime before the Government will be able to resume that responsibility itself. Furthermore, Kolff and Co. does a tremendous amount of printing and carton production for commercial concerns--Lux and Lifebuoy to mention two American products--producing millions of boxes ready for the commercial product. They are equipped to print in six colors. Although not on as extensive a scale as the Government printing and commercial printing, periodicals and a weekly newspaper are also printed here. The weekly summary of the text of an Amsterdam newspaper is flown out by KLM Constellation and in two days is being printed by Kolff in Batavia. After the Dutch returned to Java, Kolff also printed and published Het Dagblad, the leading daily in Batavia, until the regular newspaper firm got back on its feet to take over its publication. Time and Life approached this company for the printing of their overseas editions for this part of the Orient. The job was turned down, at least for this year, until they had more technical personnel and equipment from Germany and Holland. Although J. B. Wolters print most of the textbooks used in the Indies, Kolff also does some publishing of schoolbooks. (3) The rapid way in which the firm has come back after the war: This is largely due to the hard work and wise management of Mr. Terwey, who goes to Holland frequently for the purpose of securing more skilled technicians for some specialized part of the business. In the first part of September 1945 when he got out of concentration camp and returned to the establishment, he found the Japanese had not destroyed the machinery and other equipment but had abused it badly, largely through the use of bad oil or no lubricant at all. Every machine in the entire place had to be taken down, thoroughly cleaned, new parts installed and assembled again. This work is still going on. The buildings were in good condition with the exception of the front parts which were damaged from shooting by the Indonesians after the Dutch returned.

At the Koninklijk Bataviaasch Genootschap van Kunsten en Wetenschappen I had a conference with the Director, Dr. A. M. J. van der Hoop, in connection with a continuation of the exchange of publications which the Society and the Library had enjoyed before the war. Among the postwar Library publications, the U. S. Quarterly Book List took his special attention; likewise the Southeast Asia bibliography. As Director of the Society and Museum, he displayed considerable interest in the idea of microfilming, and is in hopes of securing equipment in order to have microfilm facilities for scholars in the East Indies. While there, I met the new librarian of the Society, Mrs. Vreede-Stuers, who gave me the following publications for the Library of Congress: Geroneografeerde Catalogus der werken betreffende land en volk van Indonesië 1938; List van aanwinsten over het Jaar 1941; and Daftar buku-buku yang bertalian dengan Agama Islam, 1947--all of which will be valuable bibliographical tools for the Library.

Arrangements were made with Mr. van der Kollen, the Director of the Aneta News Agency, whereby the Library of Congress

will receive on an exchange basis the Indonesian-Section of the Aneta News Bulletin in English and in return the Library will send specified publications issued by the Library. Being one of the most important news sources, the Bulletin is being sent weekly by air mail. Because of a paper shortage only enough copies to supply the daily circulation are issued; hence, I was unable to secure the back issues of this News Bulletin.

A complete file of Sari Press (Press Summary) issued by the Republicans was received from Dr. Madiono, the Head of the Indonesian Information Service in Batavia. The Library will receive this publication on a continuation basis.

Through the aid of Raden Hilman Djajadiningrat, the Civil Governor for West Java, I was put in touch with the proper authorities at Bandoeng to secure the documents in connection with the recent West Java Conferences. Since October 1947 there have been four sessions held in Bandoeng for the purpose of setting up the administrative machinery of the State of West Java which henceforth will be known as Pasundan State. I secured personally from Mr. J. u. M. J. Morsink, the Resident at Bandoeng, the entire set of proceedings of the first three sessions. The proceedings of the last conference will be sent as soon as they are available. The Resident was pleased with the idea of setting up an exchange between the Library and the new State whereby all future unclassified documents issued by the State will be sent to the Library of Congress. The exchange arrangement has been confirmed by letter.

While in Bandoeng, I met with the Director and Librarian of the Geological Museum and established exchange relations with this agency of the Government which issues the Bulletin of the Bureau of Mines and the Geological Survey in Indonesia, vol. 1, no. 1, being issued in March 1947. This postwar edition replaces the Volcanological Bulletin and the Kwartaalverslagen which were formerly published as a supplement of the Javasche Courant. A copy of Uitgaven van den dienst van den mijnbouw in Nederlandsch-Indie, 1900-1939 was given to me for the purpose of determining what issues of their publications are missing in the Library of Congress. Those desired will be gladly furnished if the stock permits.

A visit to the offices of The Economic Review of Indonesia issued by the Department of Economic Affairs, made it possible to arrange with Mr. L. R. Stallinga and Mr. u. E. Erle Power the receipt of this postwar monthly by the Library. Back copies of the serial for 1947 were also provided.

The General Agricultural Experiment Station at Buitenzorg has close affiliation with the following Government operated institutes or research bodies: Institute of Applied Botany, Institute of Soil Research, Institute of Plant Diseases, Botanical Institute, Agricultural Institute and the Laboratory for

Freshwater Fisheries--all of which contribute scientific papers to the various publications issued by the G A U S. Dr. C. van der Giessen, Head of the GAES, and Mr. A. van Leer, Librarian of the Central Library of Natural Science, assured me that the Library of Congress would receive regularly their publications: Bulletin of the Botanic Gardens, Series III (formerly Bulletin du Jardin Botanique de Buitenzorg), Treubia, Mededeelingen van het Algemeen Proefstation voor den Landbouw and the Annals of the Botanic Gardens, Buitenzorg. Satisfactory arrangements were made for the exchange of publications.

Mr. van Leer made the urgent request for books and information on up to date library procedures and would like to receive the Library of Congress Handbook of Card Distribution, Rules for Descriptive Cataloging as well as any other information on re-organizing libraries along more modern lines and any publications giving scientific bibliographical materials.

While at the printing establishment where a number of Government publications are printed in Buitenzorg, I learned that these publications probably will be published soon:

Annals of the Botanic Gardens, [Buitenzorg].

Archief voor de Thee culture in Nederlandsch Indie

[Published by the central union of the officers of the experiment stations in the East Indies]

Tectona. Boschbouwkundig Tijdschrift (Forest Journal).

[(Buitenzorg: Bosbouw proefstation. 1st issue since war, Vol. 38, 1948, now being printed.)]

Chronica Naturae [Batavia: 11 Koningsplein Zuid.

(Science Journal of the Netherlands Indies)].

An important document to those interested in scientific work in the East Indies is Werkprogramma van het Algemeen Proefstation voor de Landbouw 1948, issued by the Department van Economische Zaken, presents an account of the enormous number of experiments and projects being carried on throughout the laboratories and institutes in the Department.

While in Buitenzorg it was a pleasure to visit the famous Botanical Gardens where the flora of the Indies and other tropical lands is systematically collected and arranged. I was informed that during the Japanese occupation these gardens were declared Imperial property and were under the protection of the Emperor. As was the case with the library of the Royal Batavia Society and the Library of the Geological Museum at Bandoeng, the Japanese kept intact the Central Library of Natural Science as well as the zoological library which was moved to the new physiological laboratory building.

The Dutch Government in Batavia is still a long way from the organized status which it had before the war. At present there is a minimum of coordination between the various Departments. In view of this condition I was not as successful as in

Burma, Singapore and Malaya in making the arrangements for the exchange of official publications. This is what was accomplished: (1) I met with those individuals who were connected in any way with an exchange of publications; namely, Mr. K. F. Verboeket, special advisor to the Governor; Dr. J. Osinga, Director of the Government Information Service; Dr. A. Seret, Head of Documentary Department in the Information Service; Mr. H. u. J. van Kleef, Office of Balai Poestaka; (2) A list was compiled which gives the various Government Departments, their respective heads and the publications issued by these Departments; (3) Since there was no centralized printing office, I approached the top officials in the Information Service with a plan whereby an exchange of official publications might be established on an informal basis. In short, they would: (a) secure the publications which are issued by the Government Departments located only in Batavia; (b) see to it that all these materials were assembled and shipped to the Library of Congress; and (c) arrange for the transmission of future Government publications issued in Batavia--including serials--to the Library. Since my return, word has been received from Mr. Seret that the proposal was satisfactory and a number of the Government Departments already have shipped materials to the Library.

While at Regeerings Voorlichtings Dienst (RVD), Government Information Service, Mr. Seret furnished the Library all available publications which they have issued since the war. Included in these materials are these important titles:

The Indonesian problem: facts and factors (1947)
The other side of the medal; addresses delivered by the
Neth. Representative in the Security Council of the
United Nations. Mr. E. N. Van Kleffens. during the
discussions of the Indonesian question (July 31-
August 26, 1947). - 1947
100 pages Indonesian economics. (1947)
What is it about in Indonesia. (1947)
From Empire to Union: an introduction to the History of
the Netherlands-Indonesian relations. (1947)
Denpasar: bouw en huis (1947)
Indonesie in het Parlement Nei 1946 (1946)
Commissarissen-Generaal over de Ontwerp-overeenkomst (1946)

Besides these, copies of the proceedings of all the Dutch-Indonesian conferences at Denpasar, Pangkalpinang and Malino were secured.

Complying with my request, 29 photos of the three West Java Conferences at Bandoeng were supplied by the RVD in Batavia. Arrangements were also made with the Information Service to have the daily press digest issued in both Dutch and English sent to the Library. In this same office Miss Bettink made available to me a lengthy list of the newspapers and other serials published in the Indies in the Dutch, Indonesian, Chinese

and other languages. With this information and with the data secured while in Jogjakarta I have a good picture of what is being published in the way of serials. Through Kolff and Co. subscriptions were entered for the leading newspapers and periodicals issued in Batavia and other cities in the Islands in the Dutch, Indonesian and English languages.

Mr. Willard Hanna, the Public Affairs Officer and Mr. John Nally, the USIS Librarian, were cooperative in supplying information regarding bookstores, publications, government offices and cultural institutions. The USIS office and library have been opened recently in Batavia, and Mr. Hanna and Mr. Nally are managing the project well so that the influence of the services offered is being felt throughout the city. Mr. James Gould, an officer at the American Embassy, made possible transportation for all of my official business, and took charge of the shipment to the Library of Congress of the materials acquired in the Indies.

INDOCHINA

My arrival in Indochina came just the morning after two Americans in the Consulate-General were killed near Saigon. Civil conditions in the country were probably the worst of any country I visited. The Vietnamese and the French were still carrying on actual military action; no settlements seemed to be near at hand; the Communist elements were making the most of the situation. While landing at the Saigon airport, one could hear the shooting of skirmishes in the distance. Although I was unable to secure any publications from the Vietnamese in Viet Nam, on the whole the acquisitions were worthwhile in Saigon and Hanoi.

As would be expected, the number of official publications now being issued in Indochina are not too numerous. Arrangements were made, however, for the Library to receive all the documents which are being published. This exchange agreement was made on an informal basis without the official notes. Before leaving the office of M. de la Fourniere, the Director of the Bureau de la Presse et de l'Information, I secured copies of all the following publications and delivered them to the Consulate for shipment with the other materials procured: Journal Officiel de l'Indochine; Journal Officiel de la Republique de Cochinchine; Journal Officiel du Royaume du Cambodge; Bulletin Administratif du Cambodge; Bulletin Officiel du Commissariat de la Republique pour le Sud-Annam; Bulletin Officiel du Laos; Chroniques d'Indochine; Revue de la Presse Vietnamienne et Chinoise; Bulletin hebdomadaire de Presse Economique; Bulletin Economique de l'Indochine; La Conference de Dalat; Situation en Indochine. A list of certain basic official documents dealing with Indochina was left with M. de la Fourniere who stated that he would secure for the Library whatever were available. The list included: Journal Officiel de l'Indochine, Bac-ky' hao-ho, quoc-ngu cong-bao, and namtrien, quoc-ngu cong-bao.

While talking with M. de la Fourniere, it was learned that plans are being made for recording the folk music of Indochina. Since he received his education in America and is interested in the recorded folk music of America, it is not impossible that an agreement might be arranged so that the Library could receive on an exchange basis this recorded folk music when it becomes a reality.

Another important exchange agreement was with the Musee Blanchard de la Brosse of which M. Louis Malleret is the Secretary-General. From this leading cultural institution of Saigon the Library will receive regularly the Bulletin and other publications of the Societe des Etudes Indochinoises. Like the Ecole Francaise d'Extreme Orient in Hanoi, the Society continued the publication of its Bulletin throughout the war and therefore furnished me with this publication issued since 1940. The two volume Catalogue general des collections was

also presented to the Library. Mr. Malleret supplied me with information relative to the classification of Annamese proper names.

A conference with Mr. Maurice Bayen, the Rector of the University de l'Indochine, disclosed a number of facts regarding the program, faculty, students and publications of the University. As stated in another place, the University is now divided between Saigon and Hanoi; the Faculty of Medicine and Pharmacy being at Hanoi, while the Faculties of Law, Education, and Letters and Technology are at Saigon. The serial entitled Education will carry soon an article by M. Bayen giving a picture of the University and its present activities. Back copies of this monthly were secured and exchange arrangements were made for this and other publications issued by the University.

Mr. Paul Boudet, Directeur des Archives et des Bibliothèques de l'Indochine, and well known for his Re la Bibliographie de l'Indochine Française 1913-1923, 1927-1929 and 1930 and De l'Iconographie historique de l'Indochine (1939), aided me considerably in securing material from the library at Hanoi. Furthermore at my request, he provided information regarding the classification of Annamese proper names. This will be valuable guidance for cataloging Annamese materials. With the purpose of establishing a photoduplication service for the Archives and Libraries in Indochine, M. Boudet placed with me a written request for particular information regarding microfilm and photostat methods and equipment.

As with books, the number of serials being issued were not numerous. One of the best post-war journals is France-Asie edited and published by an enterprising and literary person by the name of M. Rene de Berval. By means of this publication one will be able to keep abreast of the cultural institutions and literary writers of Indochina. A complete file of the monthly was secured in conjunction with the exchange agreement which was arranged between the Library and M. de Berval. In exchange for the back copies the editor requested that the Library send him, if possible, a copy of Who's Who in America and International Who's Who.

Through the courtesy of M. de Berval I met M. Georges Vial-Mazel, cultural attache to the High Commissioner and one who is an authority on French-Japanese relations. He provided me with the following unpublished documents: La Kempetai, Gestapo Japonaise, Relations Politiques Franco-Japonaises and Bulletin des Ecoutes Radiotelegraphiques de Saigon.

With reference to the practice of law and legal publications in Indochina, I was unable to secure any extensive information. However, contact was made with M. Kherian, Dean of the Faculty of Law in the University of Indochina, now located

at Saigon. He will be able to assist our Law Library in the future. The law journal now being issued is Journal Judiciaire de l'Indochine

Finding it impossible to go to the Service Geographique de l'Indochine located at Dalet, I secured information by correspondence from the Director regarding the maps currently issued. Through M. Francois de Villenoisy, Directeur du Cadastee in Saigon I was given information about a small sheet: Tableau d'Assemblage des Cartes de l'Indochine au 100.000 (1948), which in turn was secured from the service in Dalat.

Through the Office of the High Commissioner located in Saigon my request for travel to Hanoi was granted without delay. The trip was by Air France, which is the sole transport between Saigon in Sud Viet Nam and Hanoi to the north. Hanoi used to be the seat of the French Government but the colonial war has necessitated the Government to move to Saigon. Of all the cities I saw on my trip which received bombing--Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Soerabaya and Manila--Hanoi was one of the worst. From the airport to the town there was mile after mile of battered buildings and areas of devastation. The road which was completely filled with large chuckholes was one evidence of the war there. That will be one jeep ride I will not forget. The town was in such a terrible condition that I think it will be a long time before it will be the busy and important city it was prior to the war. One was aware of the lethargy which seemed to control the place.

While in Hanoi, I saw the following places and people:
(1) Imprimerie d'Extreme Orient (IDEO) which used to be one of the largest publishers in Indochina and before the war had a printing establishment only rivalled by Kolff at Batavia in the Far East. The entire printing plant which used to be located out near Lac de Truc-Bach was completely destroyed in December 1946 together with all machinery and other equipment. The present plan is to have the main business office in Hanoi but a complete new printing establishment is being started in Saigon. New machinery as well as printing technicians have arrived from France and other countries; by the end of 1948 they ought to be publishing and printing once again. The General Manager whom I met was M. Leboff.

(2) Ecole Francaise d'Extreme Orient (EFEO) of which Mr. Paul Levy is the Director. For some years this institution has been an important agency in the fields of archaeology, ethnology, ancient history and allied subjects dealing primarily with Indochina. One of the most important functions of this cultural center is the publishing of scholarly studies and other valuable documents in these special fields of research. Among the publications issued, the most important is their Bulletin (BEFEO), which is a mine of information for the ethnologist, anthropologist and archaeologist. Also there are the Publication Series

which are more extensive than the papers in the Bulletin. The publications issued since 1940 include the following: BEFEO, vols. 38-42; Recherches prehistoriques dans la region de Mlu-Prei; Recueil des coutumes rhaodes du Darlac; Recueil des chants de mariage Tho de Lang-Son; Cahiers de l'Ecole Francaise d'Extreme Orient; Inventaire du Fonds Chinois; Bulletin l'Institut Indochinois pour l'Etude de l'Homme (BIEH), vols. 3-6. All of these publications were taken by air from Hanoi to Saigon since air is the only method of shipment from Hanoi at present. Scores of other packages were ready for mailing to many American institutions, but certain postal regulations regarding weight of parcels prohibited their leaving Hanoi. This institution has been on the exchange list of the Library for some years and would like to receive as complete files as possible of the publications which have been issued since the war started. According to Mr. Levy, its stocks of publications remained untouched during the war. Furthermore, its publishing activities have been continued and stocks of the wartime publications are available to any institutions desiring to open exchange relations.

The Japanese apparently used the same policy toward this library which I found they employed in other centers; namely, of protection rather than destruction. I was shown the notable collection of Oriental material in the library which has many MSS in Cambodian, Laos, Burmese, Siamese and Chinese. Up until early 1946 it was impossible to procure any DDT with which to combat effectively the ever present insect danger in the tropics. All books in the library are now dusted methodically with DDT.

During the Viet Nam conflict in late 1945 and early 1946, the school lost a great deal of its photographic equipment, most of which was looted. According to Mr. Jean Manikus, in charge of photoreproduction, the smaller cameras were taken but only the lenses of the larger cameras. An attempt has been made to replace this lost equipment but Eastman branches in India and Australia do not stock their needs. He provided me with a complete list of the materials desired and requested me to contact Eastman in Rochester regarding the problem. They are also keenly interested in microfilming and would like to install the necessary equipment. The information will be sent.

The Director was interested in placing a standing order for current cards on the subject of Southeast Asia as well as a complete set of the Library of Congress printed cards dealing with this same region. I was asked to take up the matter with the Card Division.

(3) The Louis Finot Museum is undamaged. Some valuable objects, gold and silver, were looted but on the whole the museum suffered very little. While I was there, objects which had been stored in subterranean vaults were being reassembled for exhibitions. A large number of the pieces illustrating various cultures in the museum were acquired from expeditions in different parts of Indochina, Cambodia, China, Siam and Burma.

(4) Another institution which made Hanoi a cultural center before the war was the University of Indochina. Of the faculties which formed the University at that time, the faculties of law, letters, and education were removed to Saigon, leaving only the faculty of medicine in Hanoi. In a conference with Dr. Huard, the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, arrangements were made for an exchange of publications. To my great surprise there have been issued a number of studies in the field of medicine during the past few years. A complete list of these publications has been received from Dr. Huard. Unfortunately they were not available for me to take out by air, but will be sent to the Library when possible. Many of the monographs were prepared by Annamese medical men. In return for these, Dr. Huard would like to receive any publications in his field of medicine. I assured him that any U. S. Government publications which would be valuable for their medical library would be sent. He was particularly interested in receiving, if possible, the recent issues of the Quarterly Cumulative Index Medicus issued by the American Medical Association. I intend to approach the AMA on his behalf. The latest of this work in their medical library was vol. 29, 1941.

(5) At the Archives and Bibliotheque de l'Indochine, Hanoi, of which Mlle, de St. Exupery is the Associate Director, the following materials were received: L'Indochine dans le passe by Boudet; Listes des imprimes du depot legal; Receueil general de la legislation et de la reglementation de l'Indochine; Annuaire administratif de l'Indochine. Encouragement was also given that possibly the additional material which I had requested for the Library would be available in a few months. From the sets which they have of the Journal Officiel, first must be met the needs of the Government Officers in Hue and other places where Government documents have been destroyed. A letter of further inquiry at a later date would be wise. The material is there, for I saw it in the stacks during my tour of the library.

A Portail & Co., Rue Catinet, in Saigon, was selected as the Library of Congress agent in Indochina. Compared with the other countries there were relatively few publications which have been issued in the past two or three years. Portail furnished me all that were available. Among the books purchased in Saigon and Hanoi the following are important: Etude sur la litterature Annamite by Georges Cordier. (1940); Viet nam Van hoa; Su-cuong (Esquisse d'histoire de la civilisation Annamite) by Dao-Duy-Anh. (1938). Le Probleme Franco-Vietnamien by Nguyen-Khac-Ve (1947); Accords Economiques Franco-Japonais relatifs al'Indochine (1941); Viet-name Kink-Te luoc khao (Economics of Viet Nam) by True Chi (1947); Nouveau Recueil de Legislation Cantonale et Communale Annamite de Cochinchine by Ernest Outrey (1928); Histoire des nays de l'Union Indochinoise by Nguyen-van-que (1933); Pour mieux comprendre Angkor by Geo. Coedes (1943).

The letter of credit was not used in Indochina since the management of Portail requested that the Library make all payments to their agent here in America.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

The Philippines was the last country visited on this trip. Arriving in Manila on March 30th, I was met at the airport by Dr. and Mrs. Frei, personal friends, Prof. Bernardo, Librarian at the University of the Philippines, and Mrs. Yoder, Librarian at the USIS--who were of valuable assistance in locating and evaluating publications in the islands. Plans had been made to visit the publication centers at Dumaquite and Iloilo City but were cancelled within ten days when it was clear that there was more than enough to be done in Manila.

Within a week after arriving in Manila, arrangements were being made for the desired international exchange of official publications between the Governments of the Republic of the Philippines and U. S. I had been informed of the fact that according to the U.S. Code, Title 44, Section 89, the U. S., prior to the war, had sent its official documents to the Philippines but there was no arrangements for reciprocity. I was interested to note the fact that the Foreign Office of the Philippine Government had sent a message to the American Embassy objecting to the statement from the Government Publications Office in Washington which said that U.S. documents would no longer be delivered since the Philippines had become an independent country. A definite request had been made for the continuation of the delivery of U.S. official publications to the Philippine Government. Therefore, long conferences with Mr. E. B. Rodriguez, the Head of the Bureau of Libraries as well as Head of the department handling exchange, Mr. Pablo Lucas, Director of Printing, and Dr. Africa, Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs, were not necessary. Mr. Meador, Public Affairs Officer, was the person in the American Embassy who accompanied me when laying the groundwork for the exchange. It was through this office that the official note was sent from the American Embassy to put into effect the international exchange agreement. In view of the practice prior to the war, coupled with a written request from Mr. Rodriguez for all official documents, it is my judgment that a "complete set" rather than a "partial set" of public documents should be sent to the Philippines in conjunction with this exchange.

The USIS Library in Manila was the largest I saw during the trip. It was being most efficiently operated under the direction of Mrs. Yoder. She is a person of genuine ability for the manifold duties which fall upon her from day to day. At these headquarters on Escolta I established my office and received cooperation of highest calibre. Ready information concerning the location of Government offices, bookstores, and newspaper publishing plants was at my disposal.

As in the other countries of Southeast Asia a reliable and competent bookdealer was engaged in Manila to act as the Library of Congress agent for materials from the Philippines.

The name of the firm is the Advocate Book Supply Co., Azcarraga Street of which Mr. Pedro B. Ayuda is the manager. It was only after careful consideration of a number of possibilities--including the Philippine Education Co. and the University Publishing Company--that the choice was made. Mr. Ayuda is a law school graduate and recently gained entrance into the Bar Association of Manila which accounts for his ability in supplying the largest amount of legal material which was in his shop. Furthermore, he makes a speciality of collecting old Filipinians. A detailed written statement was drawn up which stated the responsibilities of the agent. In accordance with the written request of Mr. Ayuda, the Library is to make all payments due the Advocate Book Supply Company to the Prentice-Hall publishers in New York.

The largest percent of the material secured in Manila was purchased from this firm. Among these books were the following for the Law Library and the general collections:

Criminal Law: Revised Penal Code Annotated by Ambrosio Padilla (1947); Notes on Conflict of Laws by Padilla (1946); Commentaries and Opinions on the Constitution of the Philippines by N. V. Villaruz (1935); The Philippine Law of Private Corporations by C. R. Carlos (1946); Commentaries and Jurisprudence on The Commercial Laws of the Philippines, 4th ed. by Arturo M. Tolentino (1947); Philippine Law Journal; Forces that Make a Nation Great by Jose P. Laurel (1943); The Philippine Educational System Its Foundation and Practice by Antonio Isidro (1947); The Government of the Republic of the Philippines; Origin Development, Organization and Functions by Arturo Tolentino (1946); Report on Communism in the Philippines by Maximo Ciron (1946); 1948 Commercial and Trade Directory of the Philippines (1948); The Reconstruction of Lost and Destroyed Documents and Records by Salvador DeTagle (1945); Political and Social History of the Philippines by Gregorio Zaide (1947); An Outline of Philippine Social Life and Progress by Francisco Pacis (1946).

Economically the municipality of Manila has made great strides. Through the armed forces of the U.S. millions of pesos have been spent in the program of reconstruction, and thousands of Filipinos have been employed for building or repairing roads, bridges and buildings. The most important publication relating to the economic life of the nation and the period of reconstruction is the Beyster Report. This Report, entitled Proposed Program for Industrial Rehabilitation and Development of the Republic of the Philippines, was prepared by the Technical Staff of the National Development Company under the supervision of the H. E. Beyster Corporation of Detroit, Michigan and was issued in Manila in October of 1947. It was a study made as a part of the progressive program of reconstruction initiated by the late President Roxas.

Japanese publications issued in Tokyo prior to the war by the Kokusai Bunka Shinkokai (The Society for International Cultural Relations) were brought to the Philippines and distributed freely as Nipponese propaganda. A few numbers of the series were found in Manila in private collections: The Development of Economic Life in Japan by Takao Tsuchiya; Educational and Cultural Background of the Japanese People by Nyozekean Hasegawa; Ancient Japan in the Light of Anthropology by Ryuzo Torii; The Originality of Japanese Civilization by Arthur Waley; Japanese Music by Hisao Tanabe. A few Japanese publications having specific connection with the Philippines were provided by Prof. Beyer from the collection at the University of the Philippines. Among these was a study in a series of monographs submitted to the Research Study in Commission on the Philippines under the Administration of Commanding General Tanaka entitled A Historical Survey of Policies pursued by Spain and the U.S. Toward the Moros in the Philippines (1934) prepared by

. A study prepared by Dr. Beyer at the request of the Japanese was Christian Population of the Philippines in 1942, published in Japanese in 7 parts in two editions (1942, 1943). A third book was the Addresses before the Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations, consisting of the speeches by U Ba Maw, Osnena and other political leaders in Southeast Asia delivered in Tokyo in November, 1943. A copy of Souvenir Pictorial of the Birth of the Philippine Republic was presented as a gift to the Library by Mr. Frank Zaldarriaga of the USIS Library.

Prior to my arrival in Manila, Mr. Frei secured from the Manila Post office a list of the publications entered as second class mail in Manila and the Provinces. Upon checking the list with bookdealers and others, I made a few corrections, but on the whole the list was rather accurate. The city of Manila was producing more serial publications than any other center in Southeast Asia. After careful consideration of this list of 221 serials, 10 newspapers and 22 other serials were subscribed to through the Library of Congress agent. Through the arrangement made with the American Embassy in Manila, the Manila Times, the Manila Daily Bulletin and the American Chamber of Commerce Journal are to be sent to the Library via the Embassy weekly airmail pouch. All the rest will be sent via the Embassy sea pouch. The agent will send samples of numerous other serials for which no subscriptions have been placed.

As in Singapore, circumstances proved favorable in Manila for the acquisition of both serials and books published during the war. There were complete files of three newspapers issued during the Japanese occupation which were procured by barter rather than by purchase. (1) In the case of the Manila Tribune an agreement was arrived at whereby the Library would receive bound volumes of the Tribune--from January 3, 1942 to February 3, 1945--comprising the complete file, in return for which the Library would give the donor a microfilm copy of the paper plus a microfilm copy of certain documents now in the Library in connection with the Filipino Revolution in 1898. Over and above

the newspaper, the Library also received copies of Japanese propaganda posters. As a point of information, it should be said that another file of the Manila Tribune was discovered in the course of my search for materials. The owner wanted P2300 (\$1150) as his first price and close to the time of my departure lowered the selling price to P2000 (\$1000). (2) As a continuation of the Manila Tribune file, the Free Philippines, Manila edition, provides information regarding the liberation of Manila since it was issued after the Americans returned to Manila. Unfortunately it was not possible to secure the live copy of this file but satisfactory arrangements were made for the Library to borrow the paper for the purpose of making a microfilm copy. (3) The Leyte Shimbun as far as I can discover the only English newspaper issued by the Japanese on the Island of Leyte, was made available to the Library by Mr. Frei, Business Manager of the Presbyterian Mission in the Philippines. As a Swiss citizen and one keenly interested in publications dealing with the Philippines, Mr. Frei found it possible to gather various publications issued by the Japanese while he was in Leyte during the largest part of the war. It was he who had a complete file of the Philippine Review, a monthly issued in Manila during the Japanese occupation which carried cultural information concerning the Philippines as well as considerable war propaganda. Within the series appeared these articles: "Rizal the man"; "Tagalog through Japanese eyes"; "Education under the Republic"; "Oriental ethics" and "The New Philippine economy." Along with certain minor publications, he made these two important files available to the Library in return for a microfilm copy of each plus a used set of the Encyclopedia Britannica (14th ed.). This exchange was sanctioned by cable before the agreement was concluded.

Although there was not an enormous amount of publications in the Tagalog language, all the important material issued in Manila was secured. There were two main sources where these Tagalog books were available: the University of Santo Tomas Press and certain bookstores which handle primarily material in this language. Fortunately I was able to have the aid of Dr. Lopez, Prof. of Tagalog at the University of Philippines, who accompanied me to those places where this vernacular material was located. While with Prof. Lopez, I learned that he had a large Filipiniana collection, but during the war all of it was destroyed by fire. While at the University of Santo Tomas Press, material other than Tagalog books was located in Ilocano, Ibanag and Pangasinan languages. This being an institution with a Spanish background, it was natural to find there a number of books published in the Spanish language.

Another source for materials in the various languages of the Islands was the American Bible Society of which Mr. W. H. Fonger has been the Secretary for the past twenty years.

Like all publishing and printing establishments, the Society was badly hit but not completely destroyed during the war. Since the war, all Tagalog and Ilocano Bibles have been printed in the U. S., and shipped to Manila for distribution. Plans are made for the production of Bibles in the Cebuano, Panayan, Bicolano, Samareno, Pangasinan and Pampangan languages--all of which will be sent to the Library when available. One of the greatest losses of the Society during the war was the manuscript of the revised version of the entire Panayan Bible which had been completed only a few months before the outbreak of the war in 1941. A copy of the New Testament portion of the manuscript was in New York, but all copies of the Old Testament portion were burned at Iloilo and Manila. Since Tagalog has been made the national language, plans are under way to make certain changes in the Tagalog Bible so that it will be acceptable to all groups.

The Institute of National Language is an agency of the Philippine Government created for the purpose of propagating the idea of Tagalog as the official language in the Philippine Islands. Although the number of publications of the Institute have not been extensive since the war, the studies in the Tagalog Text Series formerly issued before 1941 have been continued. One publication which will be of value to language students interested in Tagalog is The Propagation of the Filipino Language, issued during the war in 1944.

Although no publications have been issued by the newly organized Philippine Historical Foundation of which Mr. Marcus P. Malupa is the President, exchange arrangements were made to secure the Journal and other publications which will be issued.

Since I was unable to visit Dumaguete, arrangements were made by correspondence with Mr. William Silliman for the Library to receive all publications issued by the press at Silliman University.

Francisco Zaragoza, a Filipino collector of rare Filipiniana, showed me the fine collection of books on history, bibliography, politics, philology, religion, travel, periodicals and maps which had been gathered for many years of which fortunately not one volume was lost during the war. While at his residence, I discovered that the Library already had been informed of this valuable collection and a fully annotated catalog had been sent.

The University of Santo Tomas is the oldest university in the Philippines and before the establishment of the Republic it was the oldest University under the American flag. Through Rector Eugenio Jordon and Norberto de Ramos, Registrar of the University, I learned that the University is an outgrowth of the early educational work initiated by the Dominican Order soon after their arrival in 1587 and was actually founded

in 1611. Up until the war a part of the University was maintained on the original site in Intramuros, the Walled City, now in ruins, eg. The Faculty of Medicine and Faculty of Law were formerly housed in the three-century old building which was completely destroyed during the battle for Manila in the days of the Liberation in February, 1945. The University Library is the oldest in the Philippines and contains many rare pieces of Filipiniana, including books on History, Classical literature of many nations, Philosophy and Religion, Sciences, Canon and Civil Law as well as Incunabula. During the entire trip throughout Southeast Asia, the Library at Santo Tomas was the only one which was using the Library of Congress Classification system. For some years now Library of Congress cards have been employed in their cataloging department and the official catalog. Mr. Nicolas C. A. Fernandez, the Librarian, expressed the need for a complete set of the L/C classification manuals. There is a special need for the volume dealing with the K classification since this is missing from the battered set now being used. Through a conference with Rector Jordon an exchange agreement was established whereby the Library of Congress will receive regularly from the University of Santo Tomas the following publications: Santo Tomas Journal of Medicine, issued by the College of Medicine; Unitas, organ of the University Faculty; The Varsity, a fortnightly in English issued by the students; Voz Estudiantial (VE), a fortnightly in Spanish issued by the students; official addresses given annually at the opening exercises of the academic year; University catalogs issued by different faculties rather than one combined University catalog.

Although the damage sustained by Philippine cultural institutions during the war appeared to be extensive, the spirit of reconstruction manifested throughout Manila was encouraging. Although a city of shambles in the fall of 1945, much has been cleaned up now. As a contrast to the city of Batavia in the Indies, there is certified running water, electric lights, and the sewage system functions satisfactorily. Buildings which were severely shelled or burned and left as standing skeletons throughout the city are being reconstructed everywhere. Near the City Hall, which has been practically restored to its prewar appearance, is the National Library now being rapidly rebuilt with high Government priority. Until its completion, what few collections survived the war and the offices of the National Library of the Philippines will continue to be housed in quarters in the Bilibid Prison. Every street has schools, churches, business houses or private dwellings being rebuilt; the sound of the saw and hammer and cement mixer never ceases. Reconstruction is the order of the day.

Following the reestablishment of the Commonwealth Government of the Philippines in February, 1945, the Board of Regents of the University of the Philippines, which had been abolished

during the Japanese occupation, reconvened on June 21, 1945 and instructed the President, Dr. Gonzalez, to reopen the war-ravaged Government institution within the shortest possible time under the best possible circumstances.

It should not be assumed that the University did not function in some measure during the war period. Despite the order of the late President Quezon to close the University on Dec. 13, 1941 and notwithstanding the utilization of the University premises and buildings by the Japanese forces when they occupied Manila on January 2, 1942, some of the units of the institution remained open because of the nature of their activities or the importance of their services to a nation at war. These units consisted of the Colleges of Agriculture, Medicine and Veterinary Science as well as the Schools of Dentistry, Forestry and Hygiene. Approximately six months later the Japanese authorities permitted the operation of a Junior College, ostensibly as a preparatory school for the College of Medicine but which actually presented a limited number of courses, so that other students were enabled to continue their courses without interruption. By the end of 1942 the College of Engineering and the School of Pharmacy resumed their operations. According to President Gonzales, the operation of the University during this period of constant surveillance by the Japanese Military Administration was attended with numerous difficulties and an atmosphere of repression pervaded the campus thwarting the sense of freedom in intellectual pursuits which characterized the prewar days. By the time reports of the imminent invasion and recovery of the Philippines by the American forces seeped in, restlessness and fear manifested itself among the University personnel, and the activities of the University were disrupted. Situated south of the river where the Japanese took their final stand, the University campus was one of the places which suffered severely during the liberation of Manila. Some buildings were a mass of rubble and twisted steel, others were badly shell-pocked, and evidence of the gigantic job of reconstruction was on every side.

University authorities returned to find their records, libraries, offices and laboratories and valuable scientific equipment a total loss. According to President Gonzales, a conservative estimate based on original values would indicate a loss of about \$5,000,000. Since not a single building on the campus was suitable for immediate use, arrangements were made with the Institute for Radium Therapy for the reopening of the University on August, 1945, with an enrollment of approximately 2000 students, which was 25 per cent of the prewar number. Medicine, Liberal Arts, Engineering, Law and Education were among the Colleges reopened.

When the Japanese withdrew from the buildings of the University at its new site at Diliman, Quezon City, the buildings were left in a deplorable condition. Construction on the

Quezon City site has not been resumed, since the U. S. Army has leased the property. Meanwhile temporary repairs have been made to the destroyed buildings on the old campus to provide available classroom and office space. Some buildings which I saw have been left in their badly damaged state, since it was considered unwise to repair them at all.

During the past year inflation in Manila has been quite acute and as a result the University was unable to extend its program or to correct the already low scale of salaries. Notwithstanding the physical and financial difficulties, high academic standards were maintained. Since the independence of the Philippines in July 1946, certain revisions were made in the various curricula, and within the past year the enrollment has increased to over 4000.

An important part of the University resources which were wantonly burned by the Japanese during the fight for liberation were the valuable materials in the University Library. In May 1941 these holdings consisted of approximately 144,000 books and 71,000 other pieces--periodical titles, maps, manuscripts, music scores, etc. Rehabilitation of the Library started with what could be salvaged as well as with those books which were procured by gift and depository concession; circumstances in 1945 prevented purchases and exchange activities. Both President Gonzales and Prof. Bernardo, the Librarian, expressed their deep appreciation of the aid which the Library of Congress has continued to give since the first days of the rehabilitation. Hundreds and hundreds of U. S. documents which had been stockpiled in the Library of Congress, the accumulation of the war years since 1941, were sent from Washington to the University of the Philippines Library. Likewise, gifts were liberally made by the American Library Association, the U. S. Army, and private individuals.

A vital unit of the University Library is the Joseph Rakston Hayden Memorial Library. The nucleus of this library came from The Philippine Research and Information Section, USAFFE, operated by Dr. Hayden and Lt. Millegan. Since this Service gathered twenty-five sets of all material published in the Philippines during the Japanese occupation, the University Library was most fortunate when it was proposed by Lt. Millegan that a Memorial Library, as a living monument to the memory of the late Dr. Hayden, be established and located at the University of the Philippines. As a result, the master collection--one of the four most complete sets--was placed in this Memorial Library at the University where Prof. Gabriel Bernardo is the able Librarian. It is hoped that the Hayden Memorial Library will become a national center of research and information on Filipino-American relations as well as International Library Center in the Far East for promoting international library coordination and standardization through (1) bibliographic and library information and (2) international exchange of library personnel and publications.

One of the most valuable collections of Filipiniana is located at the Museum and Institute of Archaeology and Ethnology in the University of the Philippines. Although there was a larger collection before the war, it is reported now that there are 5000 volumes, 15,000 pamphlets, 3,500 prints and 5000 manuscripts. Two outstanding collections in this material are (1) the unpublished typewritten manuscripts dealing with ethnology of the Philippines and popularly known as the Beyer collection; and (2) the collection of Japanese material published in the Philippines during the war. Fortunately the majority of the manuscripts were preserved in the war years, since Prof. Beyer was granted special permission through the influence of a Japanese scientist friend to move the materials from the University campus to the building at 506 Aviles Street in which they are now housed. The large collection of Japanese material came about because after the liberation the Government put Prof. Beyer in charge of salvaging the Japanese publications which were stored largely in one building. Since the war there has been neither time nor sufficient staff to place the books on the shelves in their proper order; also, no record has been prepared as to what titles exist in the collection. Herein lies one of the chief reasons why such valuable documents should be filmed. While I was visiting on several occasions with this outstanding scholar and authority of anthropology in the Philippines, several writings of Prof. Beyer were given to the Library. One of the most interesting books secured in the Philippines is entitled Philippine Saga: A Pictorial History of the Archipelago Since Time Began (1947). The copy given to the Library includes the handwritten corrections by the author, Dr. Beyer. Other writings include: Origin Myths from Philippine Mountain Peoples, in monograph form, a paper read before the Philippine Academy as one of the first studies of Philippine mythology and religion; Pageant at the Manila Carnival Commercial and Industrial Fair which represents conditions at the court of three Moro Rajas who, at the time of the arrival of Legaspi in 1571, were the rulers of the district which is now Manila; and Philippine Tektites. In order to complete the set of the Beyer Helleman manuscripts which the Library of Congress now has, index volume 10 will be given to the Library since he had an extra copy.

According to a letter from Prof. Bernardo, the University of the Philippines will be pleased to continue the prewar exchange agreement by sending the Library the following publications which have been issued since the war, The Philippine Law Journal, The University Code, The University Catalog, The President's Reports. As soon as the following prewar publications are resumed, they too will be sent: The Philippine Social Science Review, Natural and Applied Science Bulletin, The Philippine Collegian and The Philippinensian. Although the National Research Council of the Philippines is not a constituent part of the University, efforts will be exerted to have a copy of

its publications sent to the Library. When present plans for issuing a Philippine Bibliographical Bulletin are fulfilled, this publication will also come to the Library.

Of all the places visited in Southeast Asia, the Philippines had the richest possibilities for the Library of Congress' securing microfilm copies of those books, manuscripts and maps which the Library does not have at present. The chief sources of this material dealing with the Philippines are located at the University of the Philippines Library, The University of Santo Tomas Library and Museum, the Bureau of National Libraries and the so-called Beyer Collection in the Department of Anthropology of the University of the Philippines. It was a disappointment not to be able to be in Manila at the time Mr. Fahs from the Rockefeller Foundation was there in conference with President Gonzales, Prof. Bernardo, Prof. Beyer and others for the purpose of establishing some kind of an agreement whereby the Foundation would provide the University of the Philippines with microfilm equipment in exchange for copies of the material which has survived the war. A verbal statement was made to Professors Beyer and Bernardo that the Library of Congress is prepared with microfilm equipment to carry out an international exchange of Filipiniana in microfilm and photostat form. In this manner, the Library of Congress might secure material which for some reason we have not procured in the past, and different institutions in Manila can replace valuable materials which they lost during the war.

While in Manila, the following addresses were delivered on behalf of the Library (1) a radio talk over the Government station KZFM, one Saturday evening, "Acquisition of Filipiniana for the Library of Congress." (2) Under the auspices of the Department of Library of Science in conjunction with the 34th Commencement Exercises of the University, a talk was given to the students and faculty. During the program three films regarding libraries in America were shown, including one in color on the Library of Congress. (3) "The Services of the Library of Congress" was the topic used when speaking before the Philippine Library Association at the National Library. Mr. Rodriguez's introduction included the fact that it was the first time a person from an American Library had spoken to their Association. Because of the inquiries of two Senators present there was considerable interest shown in the Legislative Reference Service; the group as a whole was interested in the microfilm services made available to the public.

I will not forget the late afternoon of Tuesday, April 13th, when--by special invitation from President Gonzales--I was privileged to hear President Roxas deliver the address at the 34th commencement of the University, one of the last public appearances of the national leader prior to his sudden death only two days later. The occasion took place outside in the largest quadrangle with the war battered buildings on all

sides. Standing bareheaded in a drenching rain which continued throughout the ceremonies, the President addressed the graduating class of 348 students, with a simple but important message to a people who had just come through a terrible war period: the need for an active participation on the part of all Filipino people "in a national crusade for moral regeneration."

My last week in Manila was marked by the atmosphere of mourning. Flags were flown at half-mast and Government offices, business firms and schools throughout the capital operated only part-time so that officials, employees and school children could go to Malacanan to pay their last respects to the first President of their Republic. Even radio stations eliminated all commercial announcements from their broadcasts. Vigil over the body of the President was kept by various officials of the Government. I too realized that an important and capable leader in the Orient had been taken away.

SUMMARY

I. Acquisition objectives.

1. To arrange for international exchange of Government publications.
2. To arrange for exchange of publications between the Library and colleges, universities, research societies and other institutions.
3. To procure by subscription and exchange all important newspapers and other serial publications.
4. To purchase books and other materials published prior to and since the war.
5. To acquire all available books, newspapers and journals issued by the Japanese during their occupation of South-east Asia.
6. To engage reliable bookdealers as agents for the Library.
7. To gather information pertinent to the Law Library, the Division of maps and other Divisions of the Library.

II. Exchange agreements

A. Officials

1. With Burma (p.10) and Philippines (p.37-8) -- by exchange of official notes.
2. With Federation of Malaya (p.18-20), Colony of Singapore (p. 18-19), East Indies (29-30-1) and Indochina (p.32-3)--on an informal basis.
3. With Siam (p.7-8)--by a formal agreement concluded prior to visit,

B. Institutional and others

1. National Library of Siam (p. 7)
2. Chulaloagkorn University, Bangkok (p. 8)
3. Viet Nam News Service, Bangkok (p. 8)
4. Siam Society, Bangkok (p. 9)
5. Malayan Law Journal, Singapore (p.18)
6. Rubber Research Institute, Kuala Lumpur (p.19)
7. Institute for Medical Research, Kuala Lumpur (p.20)
8. South Seas Society, Singapore (p.21)
9. Indonesian News Service, Kuala Lumpur (p.21)
10. Malayan Nature Society, Kuala Lumpur (p.21)
11. Foresters Society, Kuala Lumpur (p.21-2e)
12. Malayan Teachers' Union, Singapore (p.22)
13. Raffles Museum, Singapore (p. 22)
14. Malayan Branch Royal Asiatic Society, Singapore (p.22)
15. Raffles College, Singapore (p.22)
16. Antara News Agency, Jogjakarta (p.25)
17. Aneta News Agency, Batavia (p.28)
18. Indonesian Information Service, Batavia (p.28)
19. Koninklijk Bataviasch Genootschap van Kunsten en Wetenschappen (p. 27)
20. Central Library of Natural Science, Buitenzorg (p.29)
21. Muses Blanchard de la Brosse, Saigon (p.32)

22. Societe des Etudes Indochinoises, Saigon (p. 32)
23. Universitie de l'Indochine, Saigon and Hanoi (p. 33 , 35-6)
24. Archives et des Bibliotheques de l'Indochine, Saigon and Hanoi (p. 33-6)
25. France-Asie, Saigon (p.33-4)
26. Ecole Francaise d'Extreme Orient, Hanoi (p. 34-6)
27. Institute of National Language, Manila (p. 41)
28. Philippine Historical Foundation, Manila (p. 41)
29. University of Santa Tomas, Manila (p. 41)
30. University of the Philippines, Manila (p. 42)

III. Current Newspapers and Periodicals Secured.

A. Siam

1. Newspapers and News Bulletins: Bangkok Post, Liberty, Standard; Norkorn Sarn, Sajja, Siam Nikorn.
2. Periodicals: Journal of Siam Society, Natural History Bulletin, Law Journal of Siam, Journal of Medical Association of Siam; Siam Trade and Economic Review, Pharmaceutical Journal.

B. Burma

1. Newspapers: New Times of Burma, the Burman, Burmese Review, Oway and Myansa Alim (New Light of Burma).

C. Malaya

1. Newspapers and News Bulletins: Straits Times, Sunday Times, Singapore Free Press, Malaya Tribune, Economic Malayu, Sulah Kemajuan, Dunia Baharu, Straits Echo, Sunday Gazette, Chermin Melayu, Varthazani, Indonesian News Bulletin;
2. Periodicals: Maleyan Law Journal, Malayan Pictorial Observer, Bulletin of Institute for Medical Research, Journal of South Seas Society, Nanyang Miscellany, Journal of Malayan Nature Society, Malayan Educator, Malayan Agricultural Journal, the Forester, Medical Journal of Malaya, Journal of the Raffles Museum, Journal of the Malayan Branch Royal Asiatic Society.

D. East Indies

1. Newspapers and News Bulletins: Antara News Bulletin, Aneta News Bulletin, Het Dagblad, Merdeka, Nieuwa Courant, Niewsgier.
2. Periodicals: Bulletin Koninkrijk Bataviaasch Genootschap van Kunsten en Wetenschappen, Bulletin of Bureau of Mines and Geological Survey in Indonesia, Economic Review of Indonesia; Bulletin of the Botanic Gardens, Treubia, Annals of the Botanic Gardens, Our World, D'Orient, Iadische Finencier, Nanyang Post, Pembarosan, Soeloch Warta, Voice of Indonesia.

E. Indochina.

1. Newspapers and News Bulletins: Journal de Saigon, Le Populaire, L'Echo de Viet Nam, Revue de la Presse Vietnamienne et Chinoise.
2. Periodicals: Bulletin Societe des Etudes Indochinoises, Education, France-Asia, Journal Judiciaire de l'Indochine, Bulletin Ecole Francaise d'Extreme Orient, Bulletin l'Institut Indochinois pour l'Etude de l'Homme,

F. Philippine Islands

1. Newspapers: Manila Chronicle, Manila Daily Bulletin, Manila Times, Bagong Buhay, Bisaya, Fockien Times, Bicol Independent, Naimbag A Damag Ken Ti Dalen, Pioneer Press, Yuhum
2. Periodicals: American Chamber of Commerce Journal, Business Digest and Buyers Guide, Commerce, Journal of Philippine Commerce Magazine, Philippine Digest, Philippine Educator, Philippine Medical World, Philippine Trends, Philippine Outlook, Sugar News, Ang Manughantala, Ang Catarungan, Agricultural-Commercial Industrial Life, Industrial Outlook, Philippine Law Journal, Unitas, Santa Tomas Journal of Medicine.

G. Lists have been compiled of the newspapers and periodicals being published in each of the above countries.

IV. Outstanding Acquisitions

1. Complete set of Siamese laws and enactments in Siamese 58 vols. (p. 4).
2. Complete set of Siamese Parliamentary Debates (p. 4e)
3. Significant books dealing with Buddhism in Burma (p. 11)
4. Books on Burmese Law (p. 20)
5. Complete file of Syonan Shimbun, issued by Japanese in Singapore (p. 16)
6. Complete file of Straits Times, Sunday Times and Singapore Free Press issued since Liberation, 1945. (p. 16, 17)
7. Acts and Ordinances of Legislative Council of Straits Settlements (p. 28)
8. Publications issued by Republican Government at Jogjakarta (p. 24-5)
9. Album of Republican propaganda posters in miniature (p. 24)
10. Proceedings of West Java State Conference (p. 28)
11. Proceedings of official conference considering the Indonesian question (p. 30)
12. Complete file of Manila Tribune, issued by Japanese (p. 39-40)
13. Complete file of Leyte Shimbun, 1942-3 (p. 40)
14. The Beyster Report (p. 38)
15. The Philippine Saga (p. 45)
16. Copies of the Constitutions of all Southeast Asia countries.
17. Summary bulletins of the vernacular press in the various countries.

V. Bookdealer Agents Engaged

1. Siam: Niboadh, New Road, Sikak Phya Sri, Bangkok (p. 5)
2. Burma: Educational Bookstore, Merchant Street, Rangoon (p. 11)
3. Singapore and Malaya: Kelly and Walsh, Raffles Place, Singapore (p. 17-8)
4. East Indies: Kolff and Co., Batavia (p. 26)
5. Indochina: A. Portail and Co., Rue Catinat, Saigon (p. 36)
6. Philippines: Advocate Book Supply Co., Azcarrage Street, Manila (p. 38-39)

N.B. A list has been compiled of the leading bookdealers in each of the above mentioned countries.

VI. Amount spent for purchases (close estimates)

1. Siam: \$950	3. Malaya: \$819	5. Indochina: \$262
2. Burma: \$600	4. E. Indies \$781	6. Philippines \$634

Estimated total: \$4046

Letter of credit nos.: 9559 G and 75366

VII. General observations

1. In every country there was considerable interest shown in the microfilm idea and its availability at the Library of Congress. Many persons placed requests for information concerning the necessary equipment to set up microfilm facilities. (p. 27-35)
2. It was discovered in different places that various universities, libraries and individuals had materials which ought to be filmed. Three are cited: The Damrong Collection in Bangkok (p. 17), The Oriental material in the library of Ecole Francaise at Hanoi (p. 35-6) and the so-called Beyer Collection at the University of the Philippines (p. 45-6).
3. Of all the Library of Congress publications which were distributed in conjunction with exchange and other occasions, the United States Quarterly Book List was highly preferred. Interest was also high in all bibliographical publications.
4. Considerable information was secured which will be of special interest to the Law Library (p. 4, 5, 13-17, 18-33, 36) and the Division of Maps (p. 8-9, 14-19-26-34).
5. In order to aid in the process of rehabilitation following the extensive destruction caused by the war, the Cumulative Catalog of L/C Printed Cards might be placed in key research institutions in each of the countries of Southeast Asia. Considerable interest was shown in the publication since it was looked upon as a valuable tool with which to rebuild research collections.
6. There appears to be a trend in Burma to publish most, if not all, official documents in the Burmese language (p. 14).
7. As an asset for cataloging works from these countries, information was gathered with reference to the usage and classification of proper names (p. 33).
8. Among the institutions visited, the University of the Philippines was the worst hit by the war (p. 42-3).