

SOUTHEAST ASIA FIELD TRIP FOR THE
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, 1970-1971

THE CORNELL UNIVERSITY SOUTHEAST ASIA PROGRAM

The Southeast Asia Program was organized at Cornell University in the Department of Far Eastern Studies in 1950. It is a teaching and research program of interdisciplinary studies in the humanities, social sciences, and some natural sciences. It deals with Southeast Asia as a region, and with the individual countries of the area: Brunei, Burma, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Vietnam.

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A list of publications relating to Southeast Asia which may be obtained on prepaid order directly from the Program is given at the end of this volume. Information on Program staff, fellowships, requirements for degrees, and current course offerings will be found in an *Announcement of the Department of Asian Studies*, obtainable from the Director, Southeast Asia Program, Franklin Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York 14850.

SOUTHEAST ASIA FIELD TRIP FOR THE
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, 1970-1971

by

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PREFACE

It has been almost twenty-five years since Dr. Cecil Hobbs, Head, Southern Asia Orientalia Division of the Library of Congress, undertook his first acquisitions trip to Southeast Asia on behalf of the Library of Congress. Almost twenty years have passed since his first report appeared as one of the Data Papers of the Southeast Asia Program. In the intervening period three more reports have been issued, in 1953, 1960, and 1967.

This latest report is the fifth, and likely the last, for Dr. Hobbs will retire from the Library of Congress in December. The Southeast Asia Program is pleased to have been able to make these accounts available to institutions and individuals concerned with the acquisitions of publications from Southeast Asia. It wishes Dr. Hobbs well on his retirement.

John M. Echols

Cornell University
October 22, 1971

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
ENGLAND	1
1. University of Hull: Centre for Southeast Asian Studies	1
2. School of Oriental and African Studies	1
3. Gregg International Publishers	2
NETHERLANDS	4
1. University of Amsterdam	4
2. Nijhoff Bookdealers	5
3. Royal Library	5
4. Het Koninklijk Instituut voor Taal-, Land- en Volkenkunde	6
DENMARKt.	8
1. Scandinavian Institute of Asian Studies	8
PAKISTAN	10
1. Arriving in Pakistan	10
2. Library of Congress Book Procurement Center	10
3. National Book Centre of Pakistan	10
4. University of Karachi	11
5. Pakistan Library Association	12
6. National Bibliography of Pakistan	12
7. Liaquat Memorial Library	13
8. The Unesco Regional Centre for Book Development in Asia	13
INDIA	15
1. Arriving in India	15
2. Library of Congress Procurement Center	15
3. The Educational Resources Center	15
NEPAL	18
1. Arriving in Nepal	18
2. Royal Nepal Academyt.	18
3. Tribhuvan University	18
4. Tribhuvan University Library	19
5. Summer Institute of Linguistics	19
6. Nepali Bookdealer	20
BURMA	21
1. Commercial Booktrade	21
2. Myayabin Literature House	21
3. Government Publications	22
4. P.L.-480 and Burma	22
5. Newspapers	22
6. Periodicals	23
7. Libraries and Librarians	24
THAILAND	25
1. Nibondh Bookdealer	25
2. National Institute of Development Administration	27
3. NIDA Library	28
4. Chulalongkorn University	29
5. National Library of Thailand	29
6. Library Association of Thailand	29

	Page
INDONESIA	31
1. Arriving in Indonesia	31
2. Ambassador Francis Galbraith	31
3. U.S. Information Service	31
4. Library of Congress Procurement Office	31
5. Arsip Nasional Republik Indonesia (National Archives of Indonesia)	32
6. National Scientific and Technical Documentation Center of Indonesia (Pusat Dokumentasi Ilmiah Nasional--PDIN)	33
AUSTRALIA	34
1. International Congress of Orientalists	34
2. Library Seminars	34
3. International Association of Orientalist Librarians	35
4. The Faculty of Asian Studies, Australian National University . . .	36
5. The National Library of Australia	36
6. New Australian Publications on Southern Asia	36
7. University of Papua & New Guinea Library	37
MALAYSIA	38
1. Expansion of NPAC to Malaysia and Singapore	38
2. Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka	38
3. Copyright Act, 1969	40
4. Manuscripts and Other Unpublished Writings Taken out of Southeast Asia	40
5. The National Archives of Malaysia	41
6. National Library of Malaysia	41
7. National Bibliography of Malaysia	42
8. The University of Malaya	43
9. Medical Library, University of Malayae.	44
10. Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia	44
11. University of Penang Library	45
12. Address to Librarians	46
SINGAPORE	47
1. Arriving in Singapore	47
2. National Library of Singapore	47
3. National Bibliography of Singapore	48
4. University of Singapore Librarye.	49
5. Nanyang University	50
6. Institute of Southeast Asian Studies, Singaporee.	51
7. National Book Development Council of Singapore	52
8. Blanket Order Dealer	53
9. Book Publishing in Asia	54
10. Books in Singapore	54
11. Asia Research Bulletin	54
12. National Archives and Records Centre	54
13. Government Printing Office	55
14. CONSAL	55
15. American-Singapore Cultural Relations	55
EAST MALAYSIA	56
1. Public Libraries in Sarawak	56
2. Borneo Literature Bureau	57
3. Government Publications	58
4. Commercial Bookstores	58
5. The Sabah Museum and State Libraries Services	58
6. Sabah Society Journal	59
7. Department of Information	59
8. Government Publications e	60
BRUNEI	61
1. Brunei Museum	61
2. The Brunei Museum Journal	62
3. Government Publications	62

	Page
HONG KONG	63
1. Centre of Asian Studies, University of Kong Kong	63
2. Chiao Liu Publication Service	63
3. Chung Chi College	63
PHILIPPINES	65
1. Blanket Order Dealer	65
2. Tzigane, Music of the Gypsy	66
3. Manuscripts of A. V. H. Hartendorp	67
4. Bibliography on the Maranao Muslims and Islam in the Philippines	67
5. American Historical Collection	68
6. University of the Philippines Library	69
7. Philippine National Bibliography	71
8. University of the Philippines, College of Public Administration	71
9. National Library of the Philippines	72
10. U.S. Information Service, Manila	73
11. Other Fugitive Publications	73
12. Association of Christian Schools and Colleges	74
13. Document of Los Baños Internee Committee	74
14. Institute of Library Science	74
15. Silliman University	75
16. Christian Literature Society of the Philippines	75
17. Ateneo de Manila University	76
18. Request of William E. Knight, American Embassy	76
19. Speaking Engagements	76
20. Publications Sent to the Library	76
JAPAN	77
1. Arriving in Japan	77
2. Institute of Developing Economies	77
3. Institute for the Study of Languages and Cultures of Asia and Africa	78
4. National Diet Library	79
5. Center for East Asian Cultural Studies	80
6. Center for Southeast Asian Studies, Kyoto University	80
7. Kyoto University Library	81
8. Speaking Engagement	82

ENGLAND
(November 12-17, 1970)

1. University of Hull: Centre for Southeast Asian Studies

I came to Hull because I wished to learn more about the Centre for Southeast Asian Studies at the University of Hull and to meet those associated with the Centre. Mr. Lewis Hill, an anthropologist at the Centre, showed me the various parts of the Centre and during the course of the morning and at the luncheon I met various faculty members of the University who teach in the Centre's program of studies: Dr. David Bassett, the Deputy Director of the Centre, with whom I have had considerable correspondence; Dr. Ingrid Palmer, an economist; Miss Brenda Moon, the Acting Librarian of the well-known Brynmor Jones Library of the University; Arthur Wood, Deputy Librarian for Acquisitions; Miss Soeratni of Indonesia who had been cataloging the Indonesian materials for the Library, and who was about to return to Indonesia; and Peter Hoare, Head Cataloger. Unfortunately Prof. Jaspan, the Director of the Centre, was ill and I was not to see him until later in the day.

During the course of the afternoon the group took pride in showing the new library building into which they had moved in June of 1969, a move which was efficiently planned and directed by Miss Moon. Everything appeared to be clean, orderly and was being used extensively by faculty and students. The holdings on modern Southeast Asia, which rank well with the finest collections in Europe, are housed in the Brynmor Jones Library. Apart from the published books and journals in both Western and Southeast Asian languages, there are valuable manuscript collections from Sumatra, Java, Celebes, the Philippines and Cambodia. The Centre also has an ethno-musicological collection of tape recordings from Burma, Cambodia, Malaysia, Indonesia, the Philippines and Vietnam. There is a small teaching collection of Southeast Asian Modern Art and Traditional Craftmanship.

During the evening I had the pleasure of meeting Prof. Jaspan at his residence. It was then that I learned more about the history of the Centre. It was established quite recently (in 1962) with the joint initiative and support of the University and the University Grants Committee, acting on the recommendation of a committee known as the Hayter Committee. The central concern of the Centre is with the training of specialists, the promotion of research, and teaching in the several social science disciplines, with special reference to the countries and peoples of Southeast Asia. The Centre is administered by a Senate Committee for Southeast Asian Studies under the Chairmanship of the University Vice-Chancellor, Sir Brynmor Jones, for whom the University Library was named.

Undergraduate students in Southeast Asian Studies are expected to specialize in a social science discipline--economics, geography, history, political studies, sociology or social anthropology--and to coordinate this specialization with an area of Southeast Asia and its language studies. Both staff and graduate students of the Centre are expected to be proficient in one or more Southeast Asian languages, and to carry out research in Southeast Asia. The Centre offers a joint degree course in Southeast Asian Studies linked with one of the social science specializations.

Among the publications issued by the Centre are: *Chinese in the West Borneo Gold-fields: A Study in Cultural Geography* by J.i.C. Jackson (Occasional Papers in Geography, no. 15); *Traditional Medical Theory in Southeast Asia* by M.i.A. Jaspan; *Agricultural Colonization in South and Southeast Asia* by B. H. Farmer.

The Centre also has certain international aspects. Exchanges of staff and post-graduate students with the Faculties of Arts and Economics of the University of Malaya in Kuala Lumpur are active. International conferences on Southeast Asian library resources and acquisition policy were held in the spring of 1968, 1969, and 1970. Also in 1968 and 1969 briefing courses were provided for Voluntary Service Overseas graduates proceeding to Southeast Asia.

2. School of Oriental and African Studies

In the London area an institution which is making a significant contribution to various aspects of Southeast Asian studies is the School of Oriental and African Studies, affiliated with the University of London. To meet the need for a school of Oriental

studies, a school of Oriental languages was opened in 1917 at Cambridge with nine students in attendance. Within a decade over 3000 students were enrolled, and in more recent years that figure has increased considerably. From the very beginning, when the Secretary of State for India appointed a committee to formulate a plan for a school of Oriental languages, men closely associated with Indic studies have been the guiding powers of the School. In 1937 the School became associated with the University of London when Prof. Ralph L. Turner, who occupied the Chair of Sanskrit at the University of London and earlier of the Indian Educational Service, became the Director of the School and held that post for 20 years until his retirement in 1957. He was succeeded by the present Director, Dr. C. H. Philips, who is closely associated with Indic studies.

Since 1947 the language courses offered at the School have been broadened considerably to include languages other than those of India. Opportunities for research and higher degrees are offered in these languages of Southeast Asia: Burmese, Malay, Indonesian, Javanese, Achinese, Sundanese, Thai, Lao, Shan, Mon, Khmer, and Vietnamese. Also, faculty members offer courses on the literature and general cultural background of a given country of Southeast Asia. Nearly all of these teachers are actively conducting research on their own and from time to time they prepare for publication valuable studies dealing with various aspects of Southeast Asia.

Through the aid of James Pearson, the Librarian of the School whom I have known for many years, I came to know Stuart Simmonds, the Head of the Department of Languages and Cultures of Southeast Asia and who is an able Thai scholar. We had a most interesting conference about the need for a scholar to be proficient in the language of the country in which he is doing his research, be it in history, anthropology, or any other discipline. Just as one cannot conceive of a student of Chinese history who does not know the Chinese language, so it is difficult to see how a person doing research in the history of Thailand can do justice to his research without knowing the Thai language.

Others of the School whom I met were C. D. Cowan, Professor of Southeast Asian history; John Bastin, Chairman of the Southeast Asia Library Advisory Group; Charles Dunn, Professor of Japanese; Ruth McVey, formerly of Cornell, now at the School for a year giving a course on Indonesian politics; and Mrs. H. A. Kanikkar, the co-editor with E. von Föhrer-Haimendorf of *An Anthropological Bibliography of South Asia*, a three-volume work still to be published. Allan Lodge showed me the growing Southeast Asia collection, and I could see that the collection had benefited from his last trip to Southeast Asia.

Prof. Simmonds cited these few publications of the School: In the Southeast Asia Translation Series have appeared *Modern Burmese Short Story Writer*; *Translation of Works About King Rama VI* by Simmonds; and *Approaches to Study of Myth and Symbol in Southeast Asia* by the same author.

3. Gregg International Publishers

While in England, I went to Farnborough which is located a few minutes fast train ride to the southwest of London. There I had a rewarding few hours with the top officials of the Gregg International Publishers: Mr. F. J. C. Eymard, Editor; Mr. W. M. P. Kruyssen, Principal Editor; and Mr. Charles R. Ellis, Managing Director. This publishing firm, as I understand it, is solely interested in *reprinting* books. This firm has reprinted scores of titles in many of the disciplines and related to various countries in both hemispheres. It was indeed an eye opener to me to learn about the numerous intricacies which are involved in the reprint publishing business.

When a certain title has been selected, it has to be checked most carefully to ensure that it is actually out of print, that no other firm or person is reprinting or re-editing it, and--most important--that the title is free from copyright restriction. Many are the hours spent along on this matter of copyright and copyright claims. When these basic steps have been cleared, a copy of the book in good condition has to be borrowed or bought somewhere. If the book is borrowed, permission must be obtained from the donor to unbind and return the volume well re-bound. The work of taking a book apart page by page, especially those works which have aged and are worn with time, of reproducing the text and illustrations, usually by some form of offset photo-litho process, and then putting the original book back together again so that it is not apparent that it has been dismembered for the process, is exactly where much of the cost goes in producing reprinted books.

While there I saw a most imposing library of the works which the firm has reprinted, and I saw other volumes which are in various stages of preparation. Mr. Eymard discussed with me particularly the scope of their reprints dealing with Southeast Asia, the best

ways and means of building up a Southeast Asia series in a selective and comprehensive manner, and how to make it known as widely as possible to all those interested in the field of Southeast Asia studies.

The information services section of the firm issues from time to time subject catalogs in nearly two dozen subject fields. Among these titles were: *The Burney Papers*, a collection of documents from the India Office Library in London which is concerned with British relations with Thailand (Siam) and Malaya in the second quarter of the nineteenth century, focusing primarily on the mission of Captain Henry Burney to the Siamese Court in 1825-26. Published originally in Bangkok from 1910 to 1914, it is now reprinted in five volumes. *Royaume Thai ou Siam* by Jean Baptiste Pallegoix, originally published in Paris in 1854, as a description of old Siam is a veritable encyclopedia of Thai history, geography, economics, administration and customs. The reprint of *Histoire du Laos français* by Paul Le Boulanger presents systematically the whole of Lao history from legendary times to the French colonial administration. Among the dictionaries being reprinted, only three are cited here: *A Shan and English Dictionary* by Josiah Cushing, first published in 1881; *Dictionnaire Laotien-Français* by Theodore Guignard; and *Dictionary of the Thai Language* by Jean Baptiste Pallegoix, which appeared originally in 1854.

My advice was sought as to how they could make better contact with persons who are interested in books on Southeast Asia. Reference was given to the roster of the Association for Asian Studies and the recently published Tilman Directory. Interest was expressed in those persons resident in Southeast Asia who are not normally given in such lists. To assist scholars, libraries and institutions within Southeast Asia in becoming acquainted with these reprints of Southeast Asian works, at the conclusion of this field trip through Southeast Asia it is my purpose to supply a list of scholars and institutions interested in such publications.

NETHERLANDS
(November 17-21, 1970)

During my short stay of less than four days in Holland I visited selected institutions related to Southeast Asia. These were: University of Amsterdam in Amsterdam; Nijhoff Bookdealers and the Royal Library in The Hague; and Het Koninklijk Instituut voor Taal-, Land- en Volkenkunde in Leiden.

1. University of Amsterdam

When I visited the University of Amsterdam I saw a number of persons who are closely associated with Southeast Asia studies. First and foremost among these persons was Prof. W. F. Wertheim, Head of the Anthropology and Sociology Department of the Southeast Asia Center at the University. Besides renewing an association which we have had over the years, he supplied me, at my request, with information about research in which he has been engaged over the past few years, and about the publications which have appeared. He cited these four: *From Aliran Towards Class Struggle in the Countryside of Java*. This is mimeographed, and is a document which was prepared for and delivered at the International Conference on Asian History at Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia in August, 1968. Many valuable notes and bibliographical references are included at the close. Another paper, available only in mimeographed form, which he prepared and read at the Eighth International Congress of Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences in Tokyo in September, 1968, is entitled *Patronage, Vertical Organization and Populism*. A significant article, prepared for the first volume of the *International Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences*, entitled "Southeast Asia," deals with early civilizations, cultural influences and social change, early contacts with the West, economic expansion, changes in the state structure, plantation society, social stratification, trading minorities and pluralism, anti-colonial stirrings, and the emancipation period. "Evolution, involution and revolution in Southern Asia" appears as chapter two in *Syllabus Hoorcollege Professor Wertheim, 1969*.

Closely associated with Dr. Wertheim is Cora Vreede-de Stuers, Senior Lecturer and Senior Research Associate, whom I met in Indonesia in 1952 and 1958. Her interest continues to be in the social status of women. Being the author of a well-known work on the Indonesian woman, she is now engaged in research dealing with the women of India. Recently she wrote the book *Parda: A Study of Muslim Women's Life in Northern India*, published by van Gorcum in Assen, 1968. It appears as number 8 in the Non-European Societies Series.

At the Library of the Center for Anthropological and Sociological Studies I conferred with the Librarian, Miss E. Ensering, who was most cooperative in showing me their library which includes publications about all of the countries of South and Southeast Asia. The library catalog is arranged in these three parts: author, country and subject. She prepared a mimeographed accessions list of the materials which their library receives. This list begins with No. 1, dated April 3, 1967 and No. 71 is dated November 9, 1970. This list is really only a house organ for the faculty and students of the Center and is not circulated outside.

While at this Center Library, I came across the following serial titles relating to Southeast Asia which were new to me. One was *Indonesian Tribune*, published by Indonesia Progresif, Kutia Postare 86, Tirana, Albania. In Vol. 3, No. 3 of 1969, this article appeared: "Brilliant episode in armed struggle of Indonesian people." *Review of Indonesian and Malayan Affairs* is issued by the Department of Indonesian and Malayan Studies, University of Sydney, Sydney, N.S.W. 2006. The editor is Rudy de Lough. Articles appearing in Vol. 3, No. 3, July-September 1969, are: "Indonesian economic affairs: by Rudy de Lough; and "The downfall of Soekarno" by B. Hering. *Journal of Contemporary Asia*, Vol. 1, No. 1 of this quarterly appeared in the autumn of 1970. The business address is P.O. Box 49010, Stockholm, Sweden; the editorial offices are with Malcolm Caldwell, School of Oriental and African Studies, Malet, London W.C. 1E7H8. This initial issue is divided into two parts: articles and documents. Selected articles are: "The contradictions of post-war developments in Southeast Asia" by Peter Bell and Stephen Resnick; "The role of peasantry in the revolution" by Malcolm Caldwell. Among the documents are: "Political programme of the Neo Lao Haksat"; "Third message to the nation by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk . . . i April 20, 1970"; and "Joint declaration of the Summit Conference of the Indo-Chinese Peoples, April 25, 1970." *Journal of Southeast Asia and the Far East* or *Revue du sud-est asiatique et de l'Extrême-Orient* is published by Institut

de Sociologie, Université Libre de Bruxelles. Two articles from No. 1 of 1970 are: "The backwardness of Vietnamese education" by J. Patt, and "A note on Temenggong" by J. Minattur. *Southeast Asian Journal of Sociology* is published by the Sociological Society of the University of Singapore, Vol. 1, No. 1, appearing in May 1968. The editor is Mohamed Ariff. Selected articles from the first number are: "Relation between the principal ethnic groups of Malaysia and Singapore: by Chiew Seen Kong and "Conceptions of social stratification in Singapore . . ." by Ong Jin Hiu. *Antara Daily News Bulletin* is published by the Indonesian News Agency Institute, 36 Parkstraat, The Hague. Vol. 22, No. 978 appeared on September 14, 1970.

At the Center I saw a chart entitled *An Historical Chart of Southeast Asia*, designed by Prof. J. M. Pluvier, at the Instituut voor Moderne Aziatische Geschiedenis, University of Amsterdam. It was published by the Oxford University Press in 1967. The address of this Institute of Modern Asiatic History is Herengracht 256.

The Library of the University of Amsterdam is now housed in a large new building at an entirely different location than the one I saw in 1965. When I conferred with Dr. S. van der Woude, the Head of the Central Library of the University, I learned that all of the books for the Library of the Center for Anthropological and Sociological Studies are ordered, catalogued and then delivered with appropriate cards for the Center's catalog. This same practice is done in various subject fields for the other 160 to 170 Institutes within the University. This means that besides the Central Library of the University there are over 160 satellite libraries. He said there is some duplication but this duplication is drastically reduced by telephone consultation at the time of ordering a new title. The address of the Central Library of the University is Singel 425, Amsterdam. The address of the Southeast Asia Center is Anthropologisch-Sociologisch Centrum, Universiteit van Amsterdam, Keizersgracht 397, Amsterdam.

2. Nijhoff Bookdealers

During my visit with the well-known book firm of Nijhoff, I met Mr. van Muyen who showed me the extensive operations which they have set up on their top floor to handle the acquisition of books for the Library of Congress which are published in Holland and Belgium. This firm is also the agent for all publications published by Het Koninklijk Instituut voor Taal-, Land- en Volkenkunde. Mr. van Muyen informed me that they have nearly 300 employees and among them they have 10 trained bibliographers who prepare specialized subject lists and sales brochures. They have nearly two score persons in their serials division where they handle about 100,000 serial subscriptions for various clients all over the world.

I was introduced to Mr. H. B. van den Brink who is in charge of the secondhand book department where they have thousands of books of an antiquarian nature. Upon inquiring about their latest catalog, he said the proof copy had just arrived but the catalog would not be ready for some weeks. However, he did give me a set of the proofs on which I will make recommendations, have them searched at the Library of Congress, and request those Southeast Asia items we do not have. This might be completed before the printed catalog appears.

3. The Royal Library

This library is in many respects like a national library. It was established in 1798, just two years before the Library of Congress came into being. The Librarian I had met in 1958, Dr. L. Brummell, had retired and the present Librarian is Dr. Cornelis Reedijk. Among the many things which he told me, I will emphasize these three points which seemed significant to me: national bibliography; union catalog; and cooperative cataloging.

Dr. Reedijk cited a number of shortcomings in the field of acquisitions. Perhaps the most serious gap is the absence in the Netherlands--a country with an extremely well-developed book production--of a legal deposit. Consequently, he said, the basis for a national bibliography, covering everything that is published in the country, is lacking. It was his opinion that Brinkman's catalog is essentially a tool for the book trade and although its publisher has, in the last decade, made every effort to improve it, it will never have the range and depth of a national bibliography. Recommendations made to the Government in the past twenty-five years, both by the Royal librarians and the State advisory committee, to the effect that steps be taken to fill this gap, have until recently not led to any tangible results. Only in the last five years has the outlook improved. There is now hope that, in the near future, legislative measures will be taken with the result that everything in print in the Netherlands will find its way into the Royal Library, which at the same time, says Dr. Reedijk, will have to take responsibility for

the national bibliography. There is complete understanding between the publisher of Brinkman and the Royal Library concerning future developments. He stated that significant discussions are taken place among representatives of Brinkman, the programming experts and the Royal Library in order to avoid any incompatibility of systems which in the future might put obstacles in the way of a possible coordination between Brinkman and the automatically produced national bibliography. Dr. Reedijk feels that the establishment of the legal deposit can now, with some confidence, be expected within a matter of years. He emphasizes that this will bring about radical changes. The number of annual accessions, for example, will be nearly trebled and a fairly large department will have to be set up to process the increased flow of material and to prepare the national bibliography.

Speaking of the *Dutch union catalog* located at the Royal Library, he said that there are now over 4,000,000 book titles in some 80 libraries and the union catalog of periodicals covers over 125,000 titles, or approximately 300,000 holdings in over 250 libraries, many of which are small but highly specialized ones. The inter-library lending system has as its main nucleus the union catalog in the Royal Library. He emphasized that of the total number of requests reaching the combined union catalogs, nearly 45% are concerned with periodicals. This system, he feels, which has worked satisfactorily for several decades, is now due for a thorough overhaul.

On the problem of *cataloging*, Dr. Reedijk stated that at this moment every large research library in the Netherlands does its own cataloging, regardless of the unnecessary duplication of labor which this entails. He feels there is an urgent call for rationalization in this respect. About 80-85% of the yearly total intake consists of foreign books and periodicals. Therefore, there is considerable interest in international projects, such as the current shared-cataloging project originated by the Library of Congress. He feels that if at this moment, the Royal Library should enter into negotiations on a national level with foreign partners, they would appear more or less empty-handed since there is as yet no legal deposit in the Netherlands or any official national bibliography.

4. Het Koninklijk Instituut voor Taal-, Land- en Volkenkunde

From my talks with Professor A. Teeuw, the President of the Royal Institute of Anthropology and Linguistics, whom I have known for some years, with Dr. J. Noorduyt, the General Secretary of the Institute, and with Dr. Karni, a bibliographer, I learned many historical facts about the Institute and what research is being done which will eventually lead to publications.

The Institute began in June 1851 when it was established at Delft. In 1865 it was moved to The Hague where it flourished for a century, and in 1966 it was moved to its present location in Leiden. From the very beginning the Institute has concerned itself with scholarly work of special application to Indonesia. The end of the colonial regime had some serious consequences for the Institute but in time an increase in international interest in the former colonial regions, including Indonesia, began to emerge. The Institute is aware of the need for the internationalization of the studies of Indonesia and has energetically promoted it in various ways. One significant step was that of publishing important older Dutch works in English translation, the publication of a series of bibliographies, the growing use of English as the language used in the Institute's oldest publication, *Bijdragen tot de Taal-, Land- en Volkenkunde*, and the issuing of the *Bibliotheca Indonesica* in 1967, a new series containing texts in Indonesian languages with English translation and commentary. As a result of this reorientation to the requirements of the modern world, the Institute has become something of an international center, through its publications and its library.

In keeping with its aim to further the study of the languages, geography and ethnology of the peoples of Indonesia, the Institute has invited or commissioned scholars to write books on their own specialties and has taken the initiative in sending out young fieldworkers to Southeast Asia. Its promotion of research has included a socio-literary history in the form of *Documentation of the History of Indonesia*. In this connection, documentary material, particularly from private sources, is being collected and incorporated in a card index and bibliography. A survey is also being compiled at the Institute of the archives to be found in the Netherlands and concerned with the history of Indonesia over the period of 1816-1942, the period when the Dutch controlled the archipelago.

The department for Documentation on Modern Indonesia at the Institute is working on the compilation of a Union Catalog of Indonesian materials in the Netherlands. They also issue a periodical entitled *Excerpta Indonesica* which provides excerpts in English from recent, selected articles from journals and gives a list of books on Indonesia acquired by the Institute.

The Institute is active as a publisher in that they have a series of monographs of varying length on a diversity of subjects. A series of bibliographies have been issued and a complete treatment of the linguistic and literary material concerning the languages of Malaysia and Indonesia, published in separate volumes, is well advanced. Collections of material of importance for the study of customary law in Indonesian society have been brought together in *Adatrechtbundels*.

A very important activity of the Institute has been its endeavor to keep as complete as possible a collection of publications which will be of importance for the study of Southeast Asia. When the Institute moved to Leiden in 1966, the library contained approximately 80,000 volumes and is now one of the largest and most complete collections on Indonesia in the world. The books held in the Institute have been completely described in a printed catalog with four supplements. To augment this large collection, an acquisition team is stationed in Djakarta to acquire a wide range of the publications appearing in Indonesia.

DENMARK
(November 21-24, 1970)

1. Scandinavian Institute of Asian Studies

The primary purpose in including Copenhagen on my crowded itinerary was to see the people and the work of the Scandinavian Institute of Asian Studies. This Institute is a relatively new one, having been founded in 1967 and officially opened on September 16, 1968. It was established to encourage, stimulate and support all work which can help to enrich the researcher's knowledge of Asia. An important facet of this scope is Southeast Asia. The purposes of the Institute are twofold: that Scandinavian scholars may continue to take a deeper interest in Asia and render significant contributions in this field of scholarship; that a wider general interest in the countries of Asia may be strengthened and stimulated. To further these purposes and aims, the Institute will act as an information and documentation center. The Institute acts as a channel of communication through which information can flow to scholars in Scandinavia about vital and new work being carried on by their colleagues in other countries.

Having had correspondence with the Director, Professor Søren Egerød, I was disappointed to find that he had to be in Germany on the day I could be in Copenhagen. Nevertheless, I did meet Eric Grinstead, Poul Mohr, Asko Parpola and Kristof Glamann, all of whom were most helpful in showing me about the Institute and informing me about its work and function.

It appears that the Institute is financed by contributions from the Scandinavian countries of Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden. The idea of this cooperative venture made its appearance as early as the spring of 1963 when the Committee for Cultural Affairs in the Nordic Council felt that special attention should be paid to the expansion of Oriental and African studies in the Scandinavian countries. Further impetus was given to the idea in Stockholm in December 1963 when a recommendation was made that a permanent base for continued cooperation should be created by the establishment of an institute. A year later a resolution was passed that a recommendation to this end should be made to the Scandinavian Governments. It was accepted by the Ministers of Education and Culture at Oslo in 1965. The proposed constitution was accepted in 1967 and the dream became a reality.

As stated, the expenses for the Institute are paid for by the Governments and worked out in proportion to the size of their various populations. Other expenses are defrayed by the host-country, Denmark, which is responsible for the premises of the Institute. Notwithstanding this Government connection, the Institute is an independent institution with a governing body consisting of two distinguished scholars from each of the four cooperating countries.

By the summer of 1967 the Institute set out to fulfill its objectives. First it was felt that the Institute should act as a center of information and documentation where the efforts made by individual libraries and universities could be coordinated and where new enterprises within the field of Asian studies could be encouraged and initiated.

To further the cause of documentation a Union Catalog has been planned which is to contain entries about all books and manuscripts bearing on Asia available in the Scandinavian countries. Some work on such a worthy project had already been carried out in Stockholm. Also, an arrangement for future cooperation has been worked out between the Royal Library in Copenhagen and the Institute. After some consultation among the National Librarian, the Head of the Royal Library, and the Director of the Institute it was resolved that the Royal Library should deposit part of its valuable Oriental collections with the Institute. The collections which have been deposited relate primarily to the cultures and languages of China, Japan, Korea and Thailand. Since the Royal Library in Copenhagen already possesses large quantities of books bearing on most aspects of the history, economics and politics of Asia, and in view of the limited amount of financial resources of the Institute, it has been considered best and proper that the Royal Library shall continue as the major depository for books on Asia. In order to utilize the knowledge of the scholars at the Institute, it has been arranged that the fellows of the Institute are to act as consultants to the Royal Library, advising on the acquisition of books within their particular fields of study and research.

As for the library of the Institute, it has been decided that it should concentrate on bibliographies, handbooks, scholarly works of major importance, journals, registers

and collections of valuable research material which might not be secured by the Royal Library. Another function of the Institute is to ensure that full information is available concerning the literature which exists about Asia in prominent libraries and centers of learning in foreign countries. To meet this need the library of the Institute has acquired important catalogs and bibliographies from various institutions. Among these reference tools are: *Library of Congress National Union Catalog*; *School of Oriental and African Studies Library Catalog*; *University of California East Asiatic Library Catalog*. Bibliographies bearing on particular regions and aspects of Asian civilization have also been procured. For the special benefit of Scandinavian scholars desiring to know about the work being carried on in other universities and centers of learning, newsletters and bulletins from those institutions are secured by the Library. Special attention is paid to the acquisition of journals and periodicals. The interest of the Institute in Southern Asia has caused the library to acquire micro-editions of various source materials essential to any research on the social and economic history of modern India. These collections include: *Census of India, Reports, 1872-1951*; *Imperial Gazetteer of India*, imperial, provincial and district series (1124 vols.); *Reports and Proceedings of the Indian National Congress, 1885-1921*.

The physical location of the Institute was interesting to me. It is housed in a block belonging to the University of Copenhagen along with the other institutes of Oriental Studies. The address is Kejsergade 24, Copenhagen K. The other institutes include Institutes of Egyptology, Assyriology, Central Asian Studies, Indian Philology, Iranian Philology and the East Asian Institute.

The Institute has plans for a series of publications on Asia. Manuscripts of a scholarly nature and dealing with subjects relating to Asia have already been accepted for publication. I was unable to secure the titles of the subjects. A series of reprints of articles written by members of the Institute will be prepared also. Number one in a series of Special Publications of the Institute is *Decipherment of the Proto-Dravidian Inscriptions of the Indus Civilization*. This is the work of four Finnish authors: Asko Parpola, scholar of Sanskrit and classical philology; Seppo Koskeniemi, a mathematician and data expert; Simo Parpola, scholar of Assyriology; and Pentti Aalto, Professor of Comparative Philology at the University of Helsinki. The script under study is said to have been used about 2500-1800 B.C. in the Indus Valley, where excavations have uncovered beautifully carved seals with varied inscriptions.

A special collection of books and articles on minorities and minority problems in Southeast Asia is to be compiled at the Institute. An attempt is being made to acquire numerous occasional seminar papers and periodicals dealing with these problems.

A comprehensive catalog based upon a combination of data cards and punched cards is being prepared at the Institute. This will give a listing of scholars and institutions with whom it is important to keep in contact and will include the various field and particular types of research being pursued.

The Institute hopes that over the years it will be able to provide research facilities for Scandinavian scholars doing fieldwork in various Asian countries. For some time the Institute has been seriously engaged in plans for the establishment of a Scandinavian Center for field research in Thailand. Premises have been secured for this field Institute at Lampang in Northern Thailand, the premises having been rented from the Danish East Asiatic Company for a period of five years. Negotiations between the Government of Thailand and the Institute in Copenhagen on the details of the program are still in progress. It is hoped that the research project will cover such disciplines as archaeology, anthropology, linguistics, history, economics, and education. Mr. Per Sørensen, who has been designated to be in charge of the field institute, has already taken up residence at Lampang. The research center at Lampang is only a short distance from the Chiangmai University and very close to the areas where fieldwork in anthropology and linguistics could be carried out. Various private firms and funds in the Scandinavian countries have been generous in their support of the project.

PAKISTAN
(November 25-27, 1970)

1. Arriving in Pakistan

Arriving in Karachi, Pakistan, at about 3:30 a.m. on Thanksgiving Day when most of the city was asleep, I was not aware that this was to be the place where, in my brief stay of two days, I would have so many interesting experiences related to the book world.

During the forty-eight hours I was in West Pakistan I was to see and learn much regarding the Library of Congress Procurement Center; National Book Centre of Pakistan; University of Karachi; Liaquat Memorial Library; Pakistan National Bibliography; Pakistan Library Association; and Unesco Regional Centre for Book Development in Asia.

2. Library of Congress Book Procurement Center

My main reason for coming to Karachi was to see for the first time the Library of Congress Book Procurement Center, of which Lena Stewart is the current Director. Not only did Lena Stewart open her home to me for my short stay but, prior to my arrival, she made all kinds of arrangements which made my visit a most fruitful one.

Thanksgiving Day started off with a Thanksgiving dinner to which Lena had invited Miss Hope Layard of the Unesco Regional Centre; Robert B. MacMakin, Expert in Book Development at the Unesco Centre; Behram Rustomji of the Karachi Education Society; A. A. Farzanek of Aryamehr Book House; and Sheikh Aleem Qureishi, Library Advisor at the LC P.L. 480 Office (Book Procurement Center). I could readily see from what these people related about their experiences in Karachi that I was to have a rewarding time in this South Asian country.

Aleem Qureishi of the LC Office was an excellent guide. First, he showed me the LC Office, the U.S. Library of Congress American Libraries Book Procurement Centre to give the full name, which is housed in the American Embassy building. Started in January 1962 under Public Law 480, this office has continuously acquired Pakistani literature for the Library of Congress and other research libraries in America for the past eight years, both from West Pakistan and East Pakistan where a center is located at Dacca. After meeting the individual staff members doing their daily tasks, it was my privilege to speak to them as an assembled group. Since they were working for the Library of Congress but the vast majority had never been to the Library, I gave them a brief sketch of the Library, related a few points about the materials which they send, and the value of the *Pakistan Accessions List*. A number of questions were asked on various aspects of the Library, and about the materials sent. Earlier, Lena Stewart had asked me about the very few service copies of serials which were being sent. To meet this question, Mr. Qureishi gave me a copy of the Accessions List on which I indicated those serials which ought to be sent as service copies. They will continue to hold, bind, and ship later the regular serial titles for the Library.

3. National Book Centre of Pakistan

I had previously used some of the publications issued by the National Book Centre of Pakistan but it was not until this time that I could meet and talk with the Centre's Director, Ibne Insha. When I asked him what the Centre does, he immediately informed me that it is not a commercial publishing house, that it does not sell or import books, that it is not a clearinghouse, that it is not a library or a reading room. The main responsibility of the Centre is its concern with book development and book promotion in the country. Much time is spent, he said, in surveying and in endeavoring to solve the problems faced by authors, publishers, booksellers, and librarians. The Centre works in close collaboration with their professional organizations to achieve the common goal of supplying good books for the people of Pakistan at a very reasonable price. He cited one thought given by the President of Pakistan at the National Book Festival a few years ago: "We must now promote the habit of reading among our people to assure that mental progress goes hand in hand with material progress."

Although the Centre is financed by the Government of Pakistan, it is an autonomous organization and is governed by a Board composed of the representatives of the national professional organizations of authors, booksellers, and librarians as well as persons from the education department and some scholarly organizations.

I was told the Centre was established in 1962 with its headquarters at Karachi, and with two regional offices at Dacca and Lahore. As an agent of Unesco the Centre implements projects in the field of book development, and has consultant status with national and international organizations of similar intent.

To fulfill this overall purpose of book development within the nation, the Centre endeavors: to create book awareness, and to assess and promote the reading habit among the different groups of people; to survey the problems of the book industry and try to solve them; to disseminate information about books through exhibitions and book festivals; to dispense technical advice regarding the production and distribution of books; to provide incentives for better books through awards and subsidies; to provide information on Pakistani publications through its book information service.

When I asked what the phrase "book information service" meant, I was told about various surveys and studies which the Centre had made: *Situation of Paper*, a survey of the demand and supply of paper in the country and the problems of quality, prices, and related matters. He also cited these other studies: *Problems in the Book Import Field*; *What Men Read in Both Wings of Pakistan*; *What Women Read in Both Wings of Pakistan*; *Children's Literature in Urdu*; *Children's Literature in Bengali*; *Problems of Literary Journals*; *Bookworld of Pakistan*; *Problems of the Bookworld*; and *How to Promote Reading Habits in Asian Conditions*.

Besides showing the above publications, he displayed various guidelists and bibliographies which the Centre has published: *Books on Pakistan* (in English, Urdu, and Bengali); *English Language Publications from Pakistan*; *English Language Periodicals from Pakistan*; *Books for Children in Urdu*; *Books for Children in Bengali*; *Reference Books in Urdu*; *Libraries in Pakistan*; *Reference Sources on Pakistan*; and *Directory of Urdu Books*.

Although I did not see the following publication, I was told that the Centre has undertaken the publication of *Retrospective National Bibliography of Pakistan, 1947-1961*, which has been compiled by the Pakistan Bibliographical Working Group with the assistance of Unesco.

Besides the publication approach, the Centre stimulates concerted action by means of seminars for professional groups of authors, publishers, booksellers, and printers, and librarians. Workshops are held in connection with children's literature. Three training courses in bookselling have been held in Karachi, Lahore and Dacca.

Before leaving the Centre after this stimulating conference with Mr. Ibne Insha, he showed us a permanent display of books at the Karachi headquarters: books from various bookdealers and publishers, among which were many books for the children of Pakistan.

4. University of Karachi

It was at the University of Karachi that I met a person with whom I had corresponded but had never met before, Dr. A. Moid, the Librarian of the University of Karachi Library. It was from him that I learned many basic facts about the University, the Library, and about the Department of Library Science at the University.

Although the University of Karachi is only 17 years old, the student population has had a phenomenal increase from 200 the first year to well over 4000 now. In this short period the University has developed forty departments under six faculties. Each year the University prepares over 10,000 students for the Bachelor's Degree Examination in various fields.

I was interested in noting that just one decade after the University was founded, the institution made a momentous decision: to make Urdu the medium of instruction through a phased program. Urdu was to be used in all subjects at the graduation level in the Faculties of Arts, Science Commerce, Law and Education; later the same action was taken relative to teaching and examinations in the fields of Medicine and Engineering.

This change from English to Urdu has made it imperative that standard books in various fields be translated into Urdu and the equivalents for many technical terms in many disciplines had to be found. As a result, a Bureau of Composition, Compilation and Translation was established to deal with this acute problem. So far, I understand, this

body has translated, standardized or found equivalents for over 100,000 new terms. The target is to make available well over 200,000 Urdu scientific and technical terms. In addition to the thirteen committees already working, three new Technical Terms Committees have been set up to deal with education, engineering and law. A dictionary of philosophical terms has already been published. The dictionaries of physics, astronomy, mathematics, chemistry, geology, and geography are in the press and will be published soon. These will be followed by a series of concise dictionaries in history, political science, psychology, biology, biochemistry, microbiology, and medicine.

Dr. Moid, speaking about the University Library, emphasized the fact the Karachi University Library is designed primarily as a research library to serve graduate students and members of the faculty. It comprises a central library and 30 departmental libraries. The Library was started at the very outset when the University was being planned. Although the Punjab University Library was founded in 1882 and the Dacca University Library was founded in 1921, the young University of Karachi Library ranks third among the University Libraries of all Pakistan.

The new library building occupies a central place on the campus. It is basically designed to accommodate half a million books and 600 readers, and there is room for expansion. Many of the collections are placed on open shelves and can be used any time during working hours.

In cooperation with the Asia Foundation a book bank program has been started by the University in order to bring the costly books within reach of the student body. This program makes it possible for the student to take a book on a rental basis for one academic year on payment of only one-fifth of the actual price of the book.

Dr. Moid was particularly proud of the fact that a Department of Library Science was created at the University as early as 1956. This Department is housed on the entire top floor of the University Library building. This was the first postgraduate library school in Pakistan. With the active support of the Pakistan Government and financial assistance from the Asia Foundation a special project for training college librarians for a period of three years has been undertaken by the Department of Library Science. The trained librarian will have to furnish a bond to the college that after finishing his library course, he will serve the College for a period of three years.

The Department of Library Science produces a series of publications of interest to the librarian: Occasional Papers; monographic publications; and a glossary of library terms in English to Urdu is now under preparation. The Karachi University Library Science Alumni Association publishes a quarterly journal called *Pakistan Library Review*. A *Newsletter* is also issued by the same body.

5. Pakistan Library Association

Dr. Moid also informed me of the current activities of the Pakistan Library Association. From January 22-24, 1971, the Association is to hold a joint session with the Writers Guild, Pakistan Publishers and Booksellers Association. It is the hope that they will try to deal effectively with some of the pressing problems, both internal and external, with which the library profession is faced today within Pakistan. On the agenda is the matter of libraries in the Fourth Five Year Plan and the new Education Policy.

6. National Bibliography of Pakistan

While on the University of Karachi campus I visited Akhtar Hanif, the Librarian of the Institute of Business Administration, who told me that efforts at an official level in 1962 relative to the establishment of the National Bibliographical Unit in the Directorate of Archives and Libraries in the Ministry of Education were being made. Among the duties of this body is the compilation of a current National Bibliography. At the very outset the work of the Unit was handicapped by the absence of a Copyright Act and a National Depository Library in the country. However, in spite of these adverse circumstances, the first annual volume of the *Pakistan National Bibliography, 1962* was compiled, but it was not published until 1966.

Five years later, in 1967, a Copyright Ordinance did come into force, and the task of compiling the National Bibliography became somewhat easier. This Ordinance designated three libraries of the country, Karachi, Dacca, and Islamabad, as copyright depository libraries. Every printer and publisher has to deliver one copy of each book published or printed in Pakistan to each of these libraries, cost free.

From the very beginning the National Bibliographical Unit has been greatly handicapped by an acute shortage of technical staff for the compilation of the bibliography; by the inability of the Government Press to undertake the complicated job of printing the National Bibliography; and by other Government departmental procedures which hinder progress. Talking later with Mr. Ansari, the bibliographer in charge of the National Bibliography, I learned that the bibliographies for the years 1963, 1964, and 1968 have been compiled and handed over to the Government Press for printing.

7. Liaquat Memorial Library

Years ago I met Mr. Qazi, the Librarian of the Liaquat Memorial Library, when he was formerly with Unesco in Bangkok. Mr. Qazi pointed out that this library is one of three national libraries. The other two are located at Dacca and Islamabad.

He also showed me the quarters in the Liaquat Memorial Library where the National Bibliography of Pakistan is compiled. Mr. Ansari, the bibliographer in charge, showed me that the bibliography for the year 1969 had been completed. Mr. Qazi pointed out the very important fact that this National Bibliographical Unit which has space in his library is able to do what it does only because he has taken library staff members from other library duties and has detailed them to the national bibliography work under the direction of Mr. Ansari. This is merely a stop-gap arrangement caused by the lack of personnel for the National Bibliography.

8. The Unesco Regional Centre for Book Development in Asia

Having met Miss Layard and Robert MacMakin of the Unesco Regional Centre at the Thanksgiving dinner, I was anxious to learn much more about the activities of the Centre. The time spent at the Centre was most rewarding.

I was told that Unesco launched its program for the provision of reading materials in Asia in the 1955-56 biennium to meet the needs of the vast and rapidly growing new reading clientele in the Asian region as well as to give support to the efforts of Asian governments towards the eradication of illiteracy. In 1958, under an agreement with the Government of Pakistan, the Karachi Centre was established. Following the Meeting of Experts on Book Production and Distribution in Asia which was convened by Unesco in Tokyo in May 1968, the General Conference, at its 14th session, approved a long-term program for book development, and agreed that the activities of the Karachi Centre should be re-oriented to serve the purposes of the expanded program in Asia. It was then that the Centre was renamed Unesco Regional Centre for Book Development in Asia.

It is in this larger purview that the Centre is to act as a clearinghouse for documentation and research on problems of book development in Asia, to promote the planning of book development, to organize regional training courses in book production, distribution and management, and to provide assistance to Member States on practical questions related to their book development programs. It can be seen that the basic character of the Unesco program for book development in Asia is promotional.

The Centre at Karachi planned, organized, and conducted the first of a series of regional training courses in Karachi in November 1969 with the cooperation of the Government of Pakistan in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research. Afghanistan, Ceylon, India, Iran, Malaysia, Nepal, Pakistan and Thailand sent trainees to the training sessions. A second similar course was held in September 1970 at which, in addition to the above countries, China, Korea, Philippines and Singapore were in attendance.

Subject to the approval of the General Conference, the Centre hopes to organize two regional training courses dealing with the problems related to textbooks, and to hold a seminar on the functions and operation of National Book Development Councils in Asia. It is strongly felt that in order to promote further Unesco's expanded program for book development, government authorities and professional associations must be persuaded to take effective and sustained action for the early establishment of high-level National Book Development Councils in the respective countries. Consultations have already been held in Nepal and Malaysia regarding such Councils for these two countries.

The Centre issues a quarterly *Newsletter* in which information on national and international book activities and problems is widely disseminated. This *Regional Centre for Book Development in Asia Newsletter* is distributed free throughout the Asian region and is available to other areas of the world if requested. To give one an appreciation of the high quality of this publication, these few article titles are cited: "The economic

foundations of book publishing"; "Book development planning and book distribution models"; "Marketing and distribution"; "Development of publishing industry and international cooperation." Each issue carries news items from the various countries of Asia, relating to books.

Following this worthwhile stay in Karachi, Pakistan, I continued further eastward to New Delhi where I was to see another one of the Library P.L.480 offices.

INDIA
(November 27-December 1, 1970)

1. Arriving in India

I arrived in New Delhi on Friday afternoon and left early Tuesday morning. My contact, of course, was Rodney Sarle, the Field Director of the Library of Congress Office in India; and he took good care of me.

Among the social engagements I attended was a reception at Rod Sarle's home where I was privileged to meet many persons located in New Delhi. Among these were: Gulab Primlani, the Managing Director of the Amerind Publications Co. as well as Oxford and IBH Publishing Co.; Professor D. Seyfort Rugg of the Kern Institute at Leiden University, who is now on study leave in India; librarians of certain libraries in the city; E. Gene Smith, Consultant at the PL-480 Office, and others from the PL-480 Office.

During my short stay in India I was to see and learn more about the Library of Congress Procurement Center and The Educational Resources Center.

2. Library of Congress Procurement Center

On Monday morning I went to the Library of Congress Procurement Center where I was surprised to learn that there are now about 100 employees to carry on the large operation of securing the vast quantity of materials being published in India. The tour showed the extensive organizational work which has been done in years past. It is well planned and from what I could observe, the whole operation appears to be going smoothly. One actually has to see the intricate assembly line along which the materials flow to have a worthwhile appreciation of all the work that the New Delhi office is performing for the Library of Congress and other research libraries in America.

Soon after my arrival Rod asked if I would please speak to the professional personnel of the PL-480 Office. This I did on Monday. Knowing that very, very few--if any--had ever been to the Library of Congress, I made a brief statement about the Library in general, and then directed the main remarks towards the materials which they were sending and how there were being used at the Library, and the real value of their part in making these books, periodicals and newspapers available.

Numerous questions were asked at the conclusion, and there was some discussion about the accessions list produced in New Delhi. It is out of this discussion that I made one recommendation for consideration by the Overseas Office at the Library of Congress. The recommendation was this: that a cumulative subject index be considered for the *India Accessions List*. We have found over a long period in the Southern Asia Section that the *Accessions List* would be far more useful if a cumulative index were available. This would eliminate the necessity of having to consult each monthly issue to locate materials on a given subject field as is being done now. We have found that people consult a few issues and then give up in despair or for lack of time to go through all the issues. I do realize that this is a tremendous order and an operation which will have to be done in stages. Possibly five or ten year indexes might be considered. The value of such a tool is well established. Its worth would justify the personnel and rupees needed to carry on the project.

3. The Educational Resources Center

Having used the publications issued by The Educational Resources Center, and knowing Ward Morehouse who has been closely associated with the Center, I was happy at last to have the opportunity to see the Center. The person I met and conferred with at length was the Director, Dr. Theodore M. Vestal. The address of the Center is: Educational Resources Center, D-53j Defence Colony, New Delhi-3, India.

The Center is sponsored by The State Education Department of The University of the State of New York but it has a nationwide clientele. Under the contract with the U.S. Office of Education in Washington, it is financed largely with excess foreign currencies.

The scope of the Center's work, practically speaking, is twofold, according to Dr. Vestal: to develop materials about India for American elementary schools; and to assist faculty members, teachers, and research scholars from U.S. colleges, universities and the public schools. Now in its fourth year, the Center has been fulfilling this mandate to develop materials for teaching and studying about India in American schools.

The assistance given to American teachers and faculty members is principally in the form of Center workshops and seminars. The teachers come to India to learn for themselves about the culture, life and traditions imbedded in the Indian subcontinent; also to provide the Center with advice as to what material resources on India are needed in the American classroom. Dr. Vestal emphasized the point that it would be impossible for an office comprised of seventeen Indians and one American Director to tell American educators what their curriculum needs should be when teaching about India. Hence the importance of the Center seminar as a line of communication with those who use the materials issued by the Center.

He told about the Syracuse University Teachers' Study Seminar in India held at the Center in the summer of 1969. The seminar was composed of twenty secondary school teachers from New York State who had spent the previous summer at Syracuse University studying about India. He pointed out that since New York schools are required to teach a one-semester course on Asia in the 9th grade, these teachers, almost all of whom teach such a course, were especially keen to relate their experiences in India in the American classroom.

Later in the year the Center was host to one of the most important groups of educator-visitors to India. This was the Chief State School Officers Seminar. The group was composed of 18 State Superintendents of Public Instruction or State Board of Education members, and was sponsored by the U.S. Office of Education. Through this seminar the Center established with several states new communication links which will facilitate the flow of materials on Indian studies to the U.S. and of key educators from those states to India.

A third Seminar on Modern Indian Society for Social Studies Supervisors and Curriculum Directors was held also in 1969. This group was composed of 29 social studies supervisors from 23 states. As I listened to the accounts of these seminars, it was apparent that they were very successful and were making an invaluable contribution to the extension of knowledge about India. The Center arranges for instruction in Hindi, seminars on modern Indian literature, philosophy and religion, fine arts, village visits and cultural programs.

The educational materials which the Center has developed and published emerged either specifically for the seminars or workshops, or as a result of suggestions from participants. Among the many, these have been selected. *Motion Pictures for the Study of India: A Guide to Classroom Films*, by Theodore Vestal, gives brief reviews of the movies which are considered appropriate for use in American schools. Mr. Vestal also developed for the 1969 seminars a slide and tape-recorded narrative and music in *A Village of Northern India: An Interdisciplinary Multi-media Teaching Strategy*. A two-part guide for the secondary school teacher, prepared by Donald and Jean Johnson is entitled *India Through Literature: An Annotated Bibliography for Teaching India*. Part one, *India Through the Ancient Classics*, provides a review of the translations and explains the background of the *Ramayana*, *Mahabharata*, *Bhagavad Gita* and *Panchatantra*. Part two, *India Through Contemporary Fiction*, recommends books for high schools by Indian authors who write in their own languages, Indian authors writing in English, non-Indian authors writing in English, and short story collections. A practical publication for the school librarian is *A Buyer's Guide to Indian Periodicals and Books for American Schools and Colleges* by Sue Gordon, a bibliographer of the Center. This compilation contains descriptions of Indian journals and information about subscriptions, a list of selected American book dealers who regularly import South Asian materials, and a list of selected Indian book dealers who export English language materials. A slide presentation with commentary on one of India's most colorful cities, by Robert and Margaret R. Stern, is *Jaipur: An Indian City Album*. A 15-minute motion picture written, produced, and directed by Shyam Benegal, entitled *A Child of the Streets*, was judged by the 1969 Center seminars as the best Indian short film on urban problems. The film depicts a day in the life of a young street sleeper in the city of Bombay as he struggles to stay alive amidst the squalor of that urban center. *Books from India* provides data about books which are available from India and which give an Indian's view of his own country; the titles of works available by Indian scholars and thinkers which are considered appropriate for use in American schools; and tells how books published in India may be bought by schools in America. This title is marketed in America by Interculture Associates. *Oommachoo* is a Malayalam novel by Ooroob which was translated into English by R. i. R. Menon as a prototype for a translation series the Center would like to undertake. It provides a highly readable rendition of a novel about the nature of change in Kerala society. Certain critics

have expressed the view that Indian novels written in English do not capture an authentic ethos of the society and that this is often better portrayed in works published in the regional languages. Ward Morehouse's *Science in India* is a reference volume which examines the growth of modern science and technology in India since independence. While at the Center I learned about a work which contains the most comprehensive listing of microfilm collections on India yet published. It was prepared by G. K. Majumdar of the P.L.e480 Office in New Delhi, and is entitled *Newspaper Microfilming: A Plea for News-print Documentatibn*.

The Center issues a quarterly *Newsletter* which attempts to keep alumni informed of developments in India, of Center publications, and of news of past seminars. Another Center-related publication, *South Asian Library and Research Notes*, ceased publication with volume 6 since the function of the Research notes has really been assumed by the Newsletter of the South Asia Committee of the Association of Asian Studies.

Besides the services already related, the Center renders two other services which ought to be noted here. The Center acts as secretariat in India for the South Asia Microform Project (SAMP). It is the hope that the Indian academic community will have an important new resource for preserving its historical records and other documents which, in turn, will be of value to American scholars interested in South Asia. For the third consecutive year the Center has prepared the Indian materials for the South Asia section of the annual *Journal of Asian Studies Bibliography*.

NEPAL
(December 1-4, 1970)

1. Arriving in Nepal

My first real contact was with Nandaram Bhagut who assisted me with my few requests for persons whom I wanted to see in Kathmandu. While I was at the USIS office with Mr. Bhagut, who has been with the Embassy for almost 20 years, he introduced me to Dick Hopwood, the Public Affairs Officer. He immediately invited me to a reception he was having that very evening. There I met for the first time the people I desired to see while in Kathmandu: Lain Bangdel, a teacher at the Royal Nepal Academy; Balakrishna Sama, the Vice-Chancellor of the Academy; H. B. Katural and Satya Mohan Joshi, also of the Academy; Dr. T. N. Upraity, Vice-Chancellor of Tribhuvan University; Ludwig Stiller, lecturer at the University; Dr. Davies, of the University of Edinburgh, now teaching at the University; Mr. John Pauker, American poet who was to lecture in Kathmandu; and the American Ambassador, Mrs. Carol Laise Bunker.

That very evening arrangements were made to see the Royal Nepal Academy, Tribhuvan University, the Tribhuvan University Library, and the Summer Institute of Linguistics at the University.

2. Royal Nepal Academy

The Royal Nepal Academy is a relatively new body. The building has just been built and the actual opening has not taken place nor the grounds landscaped. During the conference I had with Lain Bangdel and Mr. Sama, the Vice-Chancellor, I was told that the main function of the Academy is to teach the art and culture of Nepal. There are training courses in the fine arts, drama, poetry and prose, music, history of Nepal, and to make translations of selected Nepal literature. The Academy issues one publication in Nepali, *Pragnya*, which is also very new.

3. Tribhuvan University

On two occasions through correspondence I had formerly assisted Ludwig Stiller, a lecturer at Tribhuvan University, by providing certain information on Nepal which he needed for his research and teaching at the University. It was he who came and took me to the University site where I saw the quite new Tribhuvan University in the making. Buildings in the Education block, the Arts block, and the Economics block are still under construction. The campus covers well over 200 acres and it commands an unusual vantage point from which one can see the city of Kathmandu in the distance with the snow-covered mountains in the background. It is a most picturesque sight.

My first conference while at the University was with Dr. Upraity, the Vice-Chancellor of the University. It was he who informed me that the students of Tribhuvan University are all on the graduate level. He also said that various teachers at the University were persons from outside. Along with many Nepali professors, persons in various disciplines from other countries augmented their present staff. For example, Dr. Davies in the Department of Linguistics is there from the University of Edinburgh; Professor Stiller is an instructor in Nepal history who comes from America but he has been in Nepal since the early 1950's and is now a citizen of Nepal; and John A. Dettmann, of the Ford Foundation, is the Project Advisor in the University's Center for Economic Development and Administration. The University is financed by the Nepal Government and it enjoys good support with the view of producing, for example, teachers for the public school of Nepal through the University Faculty of Education.

Although the University is relatively new, one of the first major buildings constructed was the library building.

4. Tribhuvan University Library

The librarian of this new Library of the University is Mrs. Shantri Mishra. When Mrs. Mishra took me about this new building, it was clear that they have abundant space for many years to come. Also, the place was quite clean, tidy, and the practice of open shelves has been instituted. Both the Librarian and the Vice-Chancellor realize that the University Library is the cornerstone of the University, and therefore an effort is being made to build up as soon as possible a good collection of solid research books. Also, a very good Nepal collection has already been assembled.

While at the reception referred to above, I met the American Ambassador, Mrs. Carol Laise Bunker, who asked me the question as to why the book, *Nepali* by Percival Landon was *not* in the Library of Congress. I indicated that it would be strange if it were not because if it were a copyright book it would come to the Library on deposit. She would like to see a copy of this two-volume work. Therefore, while at the Tribhuvan University Library, I checked the card control catalog and sure enough the work was there and on the shelf. This was reported to the Ambassador so that she might borrow it from the University Library in Kathmandu. A later check was made by correspondence about the possible Library of Congress copy, and the book was in the Library of Congress. This information was relayed to the Ambassador. Since she desires a copy for her own, I am endeavoring to locate a copy which might be purchased. The work was published in 1924 and is a very substantial work on the country of Nepal.

Mrs. Mishra is very interested in securing the *Library of Congress Information Bulletin* and the *Library of Congress Quarterly Journal*. Request for these two publications was sent immediately to the Information Office of the Library of Congress. The further need for Library of Congress printed cards was stated by the librarian; but since she has no U.S. dollars for their purchase, she is desirous of knowing if the Library of Congress could assist her in some way to secure these cards. Also, upon my return she would like for me to send her a list of all the books on Nepal which are in the Library of Congress. They will endeavor to secure those which their Library does not possess at present in order that they might have the best Nepal collection.

She indicated that the University Library's collections total more than 50,000 items, of which 25,000 and more are books. A special textbook collection is maintained containing all texts listed in the syllabi used in the Tribhuvan University. The Library, she said, subscribes to over 900 current periodicals, back issues of which are kept in bound and unbound form. Among the rules which govern the use of the Tribhuvan University Library, is the one that says that students and faculty members may have borrowing privileges by becoming members of the Library upon payment of a small sum. If teachers of the University do not return their books, their salary will be withheld by the Principal of their University College until the books are returned to the Library.

5. Summer Institute of Linguistics

The Summer Institute of Linguistics which has many institutes affiliated with many universities in various parts of the world also has such an institute at Tribhuvan University. The associate director of the Institute in Nepal is Lester O. Troyer, whom I had met in Manila where he was the director of the Philippine branch.

According to Dr. Troyer, one of the principal purposes of the Institute of Linguistics at Tribhuvan University is the collecting of linguistic information on the various minority groups through their local languages. This appears to be yielding a rich fund of data about the languages of Nepal. This information is processed under the aegis of the Institute of Nepalese Studies and then shared with language scholars who are interested in these cultures and languages. One of the goals towards which the Institute directs its efforts is to serve the University by keeping in mind the desire of Tribhuvan University to develop into the world's foremost center for studies on Nepal. The main thrust of the linguistic program is in this direction. Various joint projects between the Institute of Linguistics staff members and Nepalese scholars are carried on. For example, the first and second installments of a *Linguistics Handbook* have been produced; a Sherpa phonemic summary has been completed; and the first 88 lessons of a Newari language learning course have been prepared. The Institute has also conducted lectures and seminars on Nepali case grammar; a seminar on Nepali phonemics; and a seminar on Nepali tagmemic grammar.

The staff members of the Institute have been engaged in a wide range of languages of Nepal: Gurung, Kham, Tamang, Thakali, Magar, Chepang, Newari, Jireli, Sunwar, Sherpa, Limbu, and Nepali.

The Institute has published various linguistic articles in a four-volume work which includes a series of "Occasional papers of the Wolfenden Society on Tibeto-Burman Linguistics." This was the result of a workshop sponsored by the Institute.

The computer has proved to be a valuable tool to the Institute. The following computer concordances have been projects of the University of Oklahoma at the Institute of Linguistics in Nepal: Gurung, Newari, Thakali, Chepang and Sherpa.

The Institute also renders valuable consulting services to scholars all over the world, primarily in the fields of linguistics and anthropology.

I was also interested to note from Mr. Troyer that the Institute's staff members come from eight different nationalities: Australia, New Zealand, Japan, Switzerland, Germany, Austria, Canada, and America.

6. Nepali Bookdealer

While in Kathmandu, I went at the request of Rodney Sarle in New Delhi to the Bhotahity section of the city and visited the bookshop, Ratna Pustak Bhandar. The manager of the shop is S. R. Shrestha and his advisor is N. B. Manandhar. This bookshop is the agency which is securing materials in Nepal for the Library of Congress Procurement Office in New Delhi. Later, these two men met with me at my hotel, Crystal Hotel, at which time they stated that it was difficult to secure the multiple copies requested by the office in New Delhi. For example, Tribhuvan University will give only one copy of a publication, and not the dozen and more copies requested. The gist of the above conference with the bookdealer was transmitted to Rodney Sarle by letter.

BURMA
(December 4-25, 1970)

1. Commercial Booktrade

It is impossible to provide an intelligent statement as to the total number of books published annually in Burma. Reliable statistics are not available. Whatever the figure might be, it would include numerous textbooks, translations, and certain titles of non-research value.

As in 1965, when I last visited Burma, there are still government controls regarding the distribution of paper; restrictions about what can be published; and regulations which make it necessary to submit in triplicate a manuscript of potential publication. Nevertheless, after many hours of going up and down the streets of Rangoon combing the bookstores for suitable books for the Library, I was encouraged as to what could be accomplished. I visited many bookstores, large and small, and there appears to be more being published now than in 1965. Alongside books which had older imprints, there were books which were published in 1970 and the last few years. With few exceptions the books were paperbacks.

I was able to acquire over 300 volumes, materials which we have never been able to secure before for the Library. Most of these have been published within the past five years, since my last time in the country in 1965. The subjects of the books purchased include: history, literature, government, language, biography, novels, poetry, dictionaries, communism, political party documents, foreign relations, Buddhism, anthropology, archaeology, education, and economics. Within the approximate 325 titles, there were only three which were in English. There were a few bilingual items. The vast majority of the books are published in the Burmese cursive script.

Two maps recently published in Burma were procured from the Myayabin Literature House, the only place I saw them. They were: a map of all Burma, in colors; and a map of Rangoon giving all streets and the location of principal places. Both are entirely in the Burmese script.

At the time of settlement with Dean Galutia, Joseph Matthew, and Miss Lauri Baudoin who advanced the kyats to me against my letter of credit, at the official rate of exchange of 4.80 kyats per \$1.00, the amount of U.S. dollars spent on the books totaled \$325.41, or over 1560 kyats. This left the amount of \$74.59 in my letter of credit.

2. Myayabin Literature House

The best stocked bookshop and the one from which I made many purchases is the Myayabin Literature House, which is located at 248 Sule Pagoda Road. The phone number is 17599. The manager of this book store is Ko Thein Lwin, and he was cooperative in making books available to me in accordance with the kind which were desired for purchase.

Government regulations, which are rigidly enforced, make it extremely difficult for a bookdealer to export books. Each time any book or paper is exported from Burma, it is necessary to secure a permit from the Myanma (Burma) Export and Import Control Company. This has discouraged most bookdealers from participating in the export trade; they just are not interested in taking the time and expense to secure the necessary export permit.

During the many times I made purchases at the Myayabin Literature House, I discovered when I talked with the Manager, Ko Thein Lwin, that he does possess a permit to export books--not just for one shipment but a standing permit. Upon asking him if he could send books to our Library after I departed, he assured me that this would not be difficult because he did have the permit to export materials. If this firm does carry through and really will send to us the materials which have been requested, we will have had a breakthrough in securing books from this country in which it has been so very difficult to secure books previously. It is really to be seen if this arrangement will fulfill what was promised.

3. Government Publications

A number of current government publications of Burma are available in Rangoon bookstores. Among the many publications which I purchased at the Myayabin Literature House were about 15 or 20 publications dealing with the current socialist government and the Burma Socialist Programme Party. For example, a very important publication among these was one explaining the current foreign policy of the Burma Government as administered by the Revolutionary Council. Also, when I visited the Sarpay Beikman Institute, the director of which is U Tin Myint, I saw on display many current government publications available by purchase at their ground floor showroom. Government publications *not* printed at the Government Printing Office were not included. It has appeared to me for a long time that the best way to secure Burma Government Publications is by purchase.

While I conferred with Ambassador Hummel, Mr. Amstutz, and Terry Baldwin of the American Embassy, I learned that the Embassy is participating in what is called the Comprehensive Economic Reporting Program (CERP). This program endeavors to secure all reports and studies issued by the Burma Government and those prepared by the American Embassy in Rangoon which deal with some aspect of economics: rice, minerals, petroleum, budget, balance of payments, etc. It was the opinion at the Embassy that the Library of Congress is on the distribution list for these materials as transmitted by the Embassy back to the office in Washington.

4. P.L.-480 and Burma

In 1963 when I and others endeavored to set up the PL-480 program in Burma, progress was being made until the Burma Government officials realized that only Burmese kyats and not U.S. dollars, were to be used for the procurement of Burmese publications. Then the negotiations ceased immediately.

I raised the matter with Ambassador Hummel and he had two important and immediate responses: 1) that there were very few Burmese kyats left because the American Embassy some months ago had given a considerable amount of the kyats back to the Burma Government in the form of a grant; 2) that even though there was a sufficient amount of kyats to support a Library of Congress Procurement Office in Burma, he would not approve of another American being attached to the American Embassy in view of the cuts which the Embassy is being engaged in at the present time. Therefore, it will not be possible to have a PL-480 Office in Burma.

5. Newspapers

Eight daily newspapers are now being published in Rangoon. All of these, except one, are controlled by the Revolutionary Government and are published by the Ministry of Information. Of the eight being published now, two are in English; the other six are in Burmese. While in Rangoon a variety of information about these papers was secured. Such data will aid the Library in making selections to be procured through the American Embassy in Rangoon.

The oldest of the two English dailies is the *Guardian*, which was first issued in February 1956, and was nationalized in September 1964. Dr. Maung Maung, now Chief Justice, took a leading part in starting this paper which was originally army-owned. It appears to be more conservative and is used by the Government for commentaries on international issues. It is anti-communist and does not publish many articles which tend to criticize the government. The present editors are U Ba Gyaw and U Hla Kun. The address of the paper is 392 Merchant Street, Rangoon.

The *Working People's Daily* appeared in January 1964 for the first time, and is the English edition of the Burmese counterpart of the same name. Although it appears to hew strictly to the party line, it does have articles of international interest. It was established during the time of the Revolutionary Government of U Ne Win. The first editor-in-chief of the paper was U Khin Maung Latt, but because of views which clashed with Col. Tin Tun, both he and his wife resigned from the paper. The editor is U Than Saw. The address is 212 Theinbyu Street, Rangoon.

The oldest of the Burmese language newspapers now being published is *Myanma Alin* (New Light of Burma), having been published since 1914. Before it was nationalized it had many labor troubles and received monetary subsidies from Russia, the East Germans and North Korea. This is one of the veteran papers with a strong nationalist inclination

free of political control, prior to being taken over by the Government. After being nationalized, an uncle of General Ne Win became the Executive Editor. The present editor is U Soe Maung. The address of the paper is 58 Komin Kochin Road, Rangoon.

The next oldest of the Burmese dailies to survive until now is *Hanthawaddy*, it having been first published in November 1945 just after World War II. Its former influence has dwindled because it now is less critical of the official government position. This paper includes much news from the northern city of Mandalay, and has offices in both Mandalay and Rangoon. It is nationalistic in outlook and is anti-communist. U Win Tin of Mandalay is the editor, and the Rangoon address is 392 Merchant Street.

It is reported that the most widely read Burmese daily in Burma is *Kyemon* (Mirror). It has been published since April 1957, at which time it was pro-communist, with a heavy leaning toward the Chinese communist viewpoint. The paper was nationalized in September 1964 and it still is anti-west in its expression. It appears to provide a good coverage of Burma news events. The present editors are U Thein (Zawana) and U Win Tin. The address is 77 52nd Street, Rangoon.

Botataung (Vanguard), which has been published since August 1958, is the paper which, before it was nationalized in September of 1964, was the mouthpiece for the pro-Soviet Communists in Burma. Even now, although controlled by the Burma Government, it does give expression to strong pro-Soviet points of view. It is quite anti-American and anti-Chinese communist. It is reported that a number on the present staff were former communists of various types. The present chief editor is U Htein Lin and the Associate Editor is U Kyaw Lin. The address is Strand Road, Rangoon.

A Burmese daily which is staffed by a number of ex-communists or communist sympathizers is *Lok Tha Pyithu May Zin* (Working People's Daily). Expression is given to anti-western points of view when reporting government policy. The editor-in-chief, U Hla Lyaing, was once a member of the Red Flag Communist Party Central Committee, who was captured by the army and then surrendered. It is reported that former leftist students are now on the newspaper editorial staff. The address is 212 Theinbyu Street, Rangoon.

The only privately owned newspaper in Burma now is the *Rangoon Daily*. Although quite nationalistic, each issue carries an editorial or column on international affairs. The owner, U Aung Myin, is himself a writer-journalist. The paper began in April 1957 but in 1958 during the time of the Caretaker Government it was sealed and did not resume publication until the Union Party Government. It strongly supports the government's policy of neutralism. The editor of this independent paper is U Yu Maung, sometimes known as U Yangon. The address is 213-215 Canal Street, Rangoon.

6. Periodicals

Among the great number of periodicals published in Rangoon there are many Burmese film weeklies, monthly comic magazines for children, sports magazines, and other weeklies or monthlies of a very general nature. Setting these aside as not being needed by the Library of Congress, the following appear to me to be worthy for the Library's consideration.

The four periodicals which appear in the English language are all published by the government. The *Guardian Magazine*, a monthly, has articles about various aspects of Burma, folktales, articles of an historical nature, and reprints of editorials from the *Guardian* newspaper. The editor is U Ba Kyaw. *Spectrum*, also a monthly, edited by U Ohn Myint, features selective international writing and appears to be a literary magazine. *Shay Tho*, or *Forward*, is a bimonthly, edited by U Ba Thaw, which features articles about the Burmese way of socialism, and many articles show Burma as it is today. The *Science and Technology Journal* is a quarterly which carries articles such as the title implies.

Prominent among the periodicals in the Burmese language is *Oway*, a monthly, edited by U Nyo Mya who was educated in America and who is anti-communist. He was detained in custody in March 1965, and at that time the paper, then a daily, was suspended. After his release in 1967 the publication became a journal which has featured general international news. *Shudaunk*, a monthly edited by Thakin Lwin, deals with politics, economics, and articles about workers and peasants. It is markedly anti-U.S.A., and pro-Soviet leftist. *Myohit* is a monthly published in Moulmein which deals with local and international news. *Pyithu Kyai Journal* (People's Star Journal) is a monthly published with funds from the Burma Veterans Federation and has articles of a leftist touch and is somewhat anti-west. *Boddha Thathana Ahlin* is a religious monthly on Buddhism. The *News Journal*, a weekly edited by U Hla Aung, presents local and international news with an anti-American viewpoint and with strong support for the socialist block. *Lan Zin News*

is a government bimonthly with a wide circulation which gives international news and informative and educational articles for the general public. The editor is U Saw Oo. *Party Yeyar News* is also a government-issued monthly, also edited by U Saw Oo, which endeavors to implement programs for the welfare of workers. *Laythama Yeyar* is a government monthly of the Peasant Affairs Council. *Naingan Daga Yeyar* is a monthly issued by the government to discuss international politics, economics, and military matters. *Pyinnya Loka* and *Pyinnya Padetha* are two quarterlies issued by the government in the education field. *Shay Tho*, is a bimonthly publication of the government with a very wide circulation, it being the Burmese periodical of *Forward*. *Shay Saung Lu Nge* (Pioneer Youth Journal) is a government monthly telling about youth and student activities.

7. Libraries and Librarians

During this visit I did not meet with the librarians as a group as was done previously, and I did not have the privilege of seeing all of them, but I would like to give a listing of the libraries and the respective librarians: National Library, Municipal Building, Sule Pagoda Road, Rangoon, Librarians: Daw Nyunt Myint and U Kyaing Hlaing; Sarpay Beikman Public Library, 529 Merchant Street, Rangoon, Librarian: Daw Tin Aye Kyi; Universities Central Library, University Estate, Rangoon, Librarians: U Thein Han and U Thaw Kaung; Institute of Economics Library, Convocation Road, University Estate, Rangoon, Librarian: Daw Hlaing Hlaing Cho; Institute of Technology Library, Gyogon, Librarian: Daw Myint Myint Khin; Institute of Medicine Library (1), 245 Godwin Road, Rangoon, Librarian: Daw Than Tin; Institute of Medicine Library (2), Burma Medical Hospital, Mingaladon, Librarian: U Myo Lwin; Institute of Education Library, Prome Road, Rangoon, Librarian: Daw Tin May; Burma Medical Research Institute Library, 5 Zafar Shah Road, Rangoon, Librarian: Daw Khin Thet Hta; International Institute of Advanced Buddhist Studies Library, Kaba Aye P. O., Rangoon, Librarians: U Tin Oo and Daw Khin Khin Su; Union of Burma Applied Research Institute Library, Kaba Aye and Kanbe Roads, Rangoon, Librarian: U Zaw Pe; Institute of Public Administration Library, Phaunggyi, Librarian: U San Thein; Ministry of Foreign Affairs Library, Prome Road, Rangoon, Librarian: U Tun Hlaing; Defence Services Historical Research Institute Library, Stewart Road, Rangoon, Librarian: Daw Than Myint; National Library and Museum, Mandalay, Librarian: Daw Tin Hla; Arts and Science University Library, Mandalay, Librarians: U Tun Aung and U Maung Maung.

THAILAND
(December 25-31, 1970)

1. Nibondh Bookdealer

In my opinion this bookdealer is one of the most efficient of all those which the Library of Congress now has in Southeast Asia. It is also the original one which I selected when I was in Thailand in 1947. The manager, Sunetra Kongsiri, is most obliging and desires to give the maximum service with promptness. During the conferences which I had with the manager, the following matters were discussed:

1) All periodicals and newspapers now being sent to the Library of Congress were reviewed. The titles of the periodicals which Nibondh has been sending to the Library of Congress are as follows:

Journal of the Siam Society
Social Science Review
Rathapirak
Holiday Time in Thailand
Air Force Medical Gazette
Bot Bandit
Budha Dhamma
Church News
Chao Krung
Vidhayacharn
The Investor
Thai Gazette
Foreign Trade Statistics of Thailand (formerly Monthly Reports of the Imports and Exports of Thailand)
Journal of the National Research Council of Thailand
W.F.B. Bulletin
Archaeology
Journal of Humanities (Chiengmai)
Thaleng-ngarn Prawattisart-eksarn Boran-kader
Conservation News of Thailand. Khao Niyom Prai

The titles of the newspapers which Nibondh is now sending are as follows:

Bangkok Post. Daily
Bangkok World. Daily
Sayam Rath. Weekly
Sayam Nikorn (now suspended).
Jarn Pak Pracha-tipet. Weekly
Thang-Chang-Puck. Weekly (temporarily suspended)

The titles of annuals which Nibondh is now sending to the Library are as follows:

Statistical Yearbook of Thailand.
***Thailand Yearbook.*
Annual Statement of Foreign Trade of Thailand.
***Siam Directory.*

Considering the extensive use which is made of the two titles above marked**, I told the dealer to send to the Library from now on three copies of each of these titles.

2) I also saw the following serial publications which will be considered for later acquisition:

***The Daily Trade News.* Published by the Ministry of Economic Affairs, Department of Commercial Intelligence.
Ratha Nides. Issued at Thammasat University, and deals with foreign relations and political science.
Journal of Social Sciences. Issued by the Faculty of Political Science at Chulalongkorn University. Vol. 7, No. 4, appeared in October 1970.
Chula Economic Papers. Issued by the Faculty of Economics at Chulalongkorn University. The editor is Pairoj Vongvipanond. Vol. 1, No. 1, appeared in August 1970.

Vidhayesarn Paridasna. Twice monthly.
Thai Journal of Development Administration. Vol. 10, No. 2, appeared in April 1970. Apparently this is irregular but the dealer will endeavor to secure all issues of this serial from Vol. 1, No. 1.
Foreign Affairs Bulletin.
Cho-Fah. Monthly.
Chaya Bruk. Twice monthly.
Fah Muang Thai. Weekly.
 ***Thai Taksin*. Every 5 days. From eastern Thailand.
 ***Thai Larnna*. Every 5 days. From northern Thailand.
Tanakarn. Quarterly. Deals with banking.
Chanda-Kasem. Bimonthly. Deals with education and historye
Navikasart. Monthly. Issued by the Navy.
Yuta Kot. Monthly. Issued by the Army.
Khao Taharn Akas. Monthly. Issued by the Air Force.
Community Development Journal. Monthly.
Tesapibarn. Monthly. Deals with public administration.
Labour and Industry. Monthly.
Narasarn Vatana Dhamma Thai. Monthly.
Bulletin of Statistics. Quarterly.
Silpakorn. Monthly. Issued by the Fine Arts Department.
Botsahakarm Sarn. Monthly.
Botsahakarm Takarn. 6 times per year.
Warasarn Kharajakorn. Monthly. Deals with civil service.

Note: The titles listed above under (2) carrying** are newspapers.

3) The manager of Nibondh requested that another copy of the blanket order for general books be sent to her.

4) It was the recommendation of the dealer that an effort be made to secure on exchange the following two publications:

Khao Sarn Samnah Pang Muang. Issued by the Town Planning Division of the Ministry of Interior, the address of which is Asadang Road, Bangkok.
Thai Library Association Bulletin. Issued by the Thailand Library Association.

The reason why this recommendation was made is because these are not priced publications and are difficult for the dealer to procure when requested.

5) I secured from the Bangkok Secretarial Office, at 1/6 Sivadon Building, Convent Road, a long list of Thai laws which have been published in English, as translated by this secretarial firm. Also, besides the individual Acts which are listed, there are other publications which have been translated from Thai into English and which ought to be considered for acquisition. A copy of the list was given to the dealer, with the instruction that she was to secure these materials when a request is placed for them by the Order Division at a later date. Another copy was sent directly to the Law Library for their use in making acquisitions. Here are a few selected titles appearing on the list:

7. *Act Forbidding Charging of Interest at Excessive Rates*.
 13. *Civil and Commercial Code of Thailand*.
 14. *Commercial Banking Act*.
 15. *Constitution of Thailand*.
 18. *Currency Act*.
 19. *Chamber of Commerce Act*.
 21. *Civil Procedure Code of Thailand*.
 24. *Export Standards Act*.
 33. *Immigration Act*.
 42. *Labour Law and Relevant Regulations*.
 54. *Nationality Act*.
 58. *Penal Code of Thailand*.
 63. *Revenue Code of Thailand*.
 67. *Sugar Industry Act*.
 70e *Summary of the Second National Economic and Social Development Plan*.
 73. *The Siam Directory*.
 74. *Thailand Statistics*.
Government Tender News. Daily, except Sundays, Mondays and Holidays. Contains all Tender Notices invited by Ministries, Departments and Government Enterprises.
Ministerial Information. Almost daily. Contains all new laws, Royal Decrees, Ministerial Regulations and Notices issued, etc.

Government Gazette. Issued once or twice a month. Contains all new laws, Royal Decrees, Ministerial Information and Notices issued, etc.

Press Summary. Almost daily. Selected items from the Thai press, civil court cases, new company registrations, bankruptcies, and trade mark registrations.

Shipping News. Issued three times a week. Contains shipping schedules of all vessels calling at Bangkok and transshipment services at Hongkong and Singapore.

Translation Service.

2. National Institute of Development Administration

Slightly over a decade ago a young Thai student, Amara Raksasataya, was doing graduate study at Indiana University when Indiana University and Thammasat University had a joint project in the field of public administration. During that time he did a considerable amount of his research for his thesis at the Library of Congress. Since then I have had continued contact with this Thai professor. In 1965 I saw him at the Institute of Public Administration at Thammasat University where he was in charge of research. It was he who furnished me with a number of valuable publications of the Institute at that time.

During this visit to Bangkok Dr. Amara described for me the transformation which had come about within the past five years whereby a new institution has been created in Thailand. It is called the National Institute of Development Administration, commonly referred to as NIDA. This new Thai institution of higher learning was established by the National Institute of Development Administration Act of 1966 which gave it university status on April 1, 1966. According to Dr. Amara, NIDA is an amalgamation of a number of existing programs in Bangkok involving national development. Four of its constituent parts were inherited from the Institute of Public Administration, formerly at Thammasat University; two other parts were formerly training programs in the National Economic Development Board and the National Statistical Office. The purpose of NIDA is to provide teaching, training and research programs in the various fields of development administration and related disciplines so that the country of Thailand will have an adequate supply of well-trained administrators, business managers, development economists, and applied statisticians as well as an institution of higher learning to carry out research and provide training and development documentation services.

The Institute is divided into four schools and three centers: School of Public Administration; School of Business Administration; School of Development Economics; School of Applied Statistics; Research Center; Training Center; and Development Document Center (library).

The financial support for the establishment of this new Institute was \$928,000 from the Ford Foundation together with 15 million baht of counterpart funds. The Ford grant makes it possible for the Institute to receive the services of American professors and advisors who are specialists in various fields of development administration. A consortium was formed consisting of Indiana University, University of Illinois, University of Wisconsin and Michigan State University for the purpose of providing the technical assistance to the Institute. The Ford grant also provides fellowships for Thai faculty members of the Institute for study and training at the American institutions of the consortium.

Dr. Amara has been consistently interested in the various publications which grew out of various research projects which he and others of the Institute have conducted in the past few years. He assured me that all of the NIDA publications will be sent to the Library of Congress. He showed to me, or cited, the titles of the following NIDA serial and monograph publications:

Thai Journal of Public Administration. Quarterly which has been published since July 1960. It is primarily in the Thai language but articles in English are included.

NIDA Bulletin. Formerly known as the *IPA Newsletter*, the *Bulletin* is designed to disseminate current research results and other activities related to NIDA alumni, scholars and government officials. For example, the issue he showed me, Vol. 2, No. 8, had a "Selective list of recent library acquisitions"; "Book abstracts."

Social Science Materials in Thai and Western Languages, by Amara Raksasataya. Bangkok, NIDA, 1966.

A Macroeconomic Model for Economic Development of Thailand, by Chinnawoot Soonthornsima. Bangkok, Thammasat University Press, 1964. 155 p.

- A Comparative Survey of Local Government and Administration*, by Daniel Wit. Bangkok, Kurusapa Press, 1967. 120 p.
- The Domestic Product of Thailand and Its Regional Distribution*, by Lumduan Maprasert. Bangkok, Kurusapa Press, 1967. 213 p.
- A Note on Economic Development in Thailand*, by NIDA. Bangkok, Cooperative Wholesale Society Thailand Press, 1967. 54 p.
- Paddy Price Movements and Their Effect on the Economic Situation of Farmers in the Central Plain of Thailand*, by Phairach Krisanamis. Bangkok, Kurusapa Press, 1967. 170 p.
- Decision Theory and Regional Economic Growth*, by Phaichitr Uathavekul. Bangkok, Kurusapa Press, 1967. 230 p.
- Civil Service Acts, 1954-1959*. School of Public Administration. Bangkok, Government House Printing Office, 1966. 66 p.
- Thailand's Rice Export Tax: Its Effects on the Rice Economy*, by Sura Sanittanont. Bangkok, Kurusapa Press, 1967. 137 p.
- Development of Thai Educational Bureaucracy*, by Swat Sukontrangsi. Bangkok, Kurusapa Press, 1968. 166 p.
- The Training Director in Bangkok*. Staff of Service Training Division. Bangkok, 1960.
- Thai Government and Its Setting: A Selective, Annotated Bibliography*, by Woodworth G. Thrombley, William J. Siffin, and others. Bangkok, Thai Wattana Press, 1964. 514 p.

Upon my return to the Library a check will be made in the Official Catalog to make sure that the above publications are in the Library.

Long lists of other NIDA publications and theses prepared at NIDA were also provided, and upon my return they will be checked to determine which materials would be suitable for the Library. Some of the theses might be secured on microfilm.

Dr. Amara also has requested that upon my return I send information to him about new publications in America dealing with the field of public administration.

3. NIDA Library

Technically the name of the library of the National Institute of Development Administration is the Development Document Center. There I met Mrs. Sompit Cussipituck who was in charge of the library. I was informed that in the early days the library's administration had been planned and carried out by library advisors from Indiana University. Now the Library is entirely under the supervision of Thai staff.

In developing the Center's collection a special effort is made continually to procure publications in the field of business administration, economic development and applied statistics and public administration. It is to be noted that the majority of the books are in English. As of June 1966, the latest figures the library had about 25,000 books. Of these about one-fifth were in Thai.

Mrs. Sompit showed me three service programs which are being offered by the NIDA Development Document Center: (1) union catalog; (2) index to Thai periodical literature; and (3) index to Thai newspapers.

The union catalog program was founded in 1960. The idea is to establish a central library service which would coordinate and make available to the various agencies of the Thai government the combined library resources in public administration in Thailand. I understand that 63 libraries of government agencies participate in this program.

The index to Thai periodical literature was launched in 1963. The first volume of this *Index to Thai Periodical Literature* covering the years 1960-1963 was published in September 1964. Other volumes have been issued but I do not know the dates.

Another indexing project to assist researchers at NIDA is the Index to Thai newspapers. Three newspapers of Thailand were selected for indexing: *Daily Trade News*, *Siam Rath*, and *Siam Nikorn*. All the news, articles and editorials pertaining to the social sciences, natural sciences, and humanities which are considered to be of academic value are indexed. This *Index to Thai Newspapers* is prepared and published on an annual basis.

4. Chulalongkorn University

The Library of Congress has had an exchange with Chulalongkorn University for many years and this institution continues to send to the Library their publications, most of which are in the Thai language. Two persons who have been influential and active in seeing that these publications are sent to the Library of Congress are: Miss Suthilak Ambhanwong, the American-trained Librarian of the University Library, and Khun Rong Syamananda, who has been the Deputy Rector of the University, and is now the Dean of the Faculty of Arts, and Head of the History Department. Each time I am in Thailand I confer with these two persons but when I went to the University to see them, both of them happened to be away at the time. Contacts were later made with each of them by correspondence requesting that they continue to bear in mind the wish of the Library of Congress to receive their University publications, published or mimeographed.

5. National Library of Thailand

Thailand has had a National Library for many years during which time it had been located near Thammasat University and the Temple of the Emerald Buddha. When I was in Bangkok in 1965, I saw the new building which was being constructed for the National Library. It was in May 1966 that the move was made to their spacious new quarters which will provide ample space for many years to come.

The Director of the National Library is Mrs. Maenmas Chavalit. She became the head of this institution in 1964, and in 1965 when I spoke to the Library Association of Thailand she was the President of that Association. According to Mrs. Maenmas, at the time of the move into the new building in 1966 all of the printed books--Thai and Western languages--together with the principal manuscripts possessed by the National Library were brought from the old location. However, the Damrong Collection which was given by the late Prince Damrong was retained in the special building erected for that special collection.

The National Librarian also informed me that in Thailand there is at present no depository law but the National Library through a Printing Act has, since 1941, obtained by deposit two copies of books. All government publications, however, are excluded from this Act. She said this would account for almost 50% of the publications which the National Library ought to secure. Until there is a depository law, it appears that the National Library will be crippled in the procurement of many publications issued in Thailand. The Copyright Law has been in effect since about the time of the Berne Convention, but still there is no depository clause.

When I inquired about what is being done or might be done about a national bibliography, it was her opinion that there is not much hope at the present time. The National Library is unable to secure all publications; Government publications continue to be elusive and the only way to secure these Government documents is by contacting each Department or Division, making a request for their individual publications. The National Library, at this time, does not have the personnel to perform such an extensive operation.

The National Library, according to Mrs. Maenmas, does publish an accessions list which appears monthly. This will be sent to the Library of Congress regularly as it is issued.

During the tour of this brand new National Library building, five large spacious reading rooms were shown. I was interested to note the way in which they are arranged for these various kinds of service or clientele: General Reading Room, Periodicals Reading Room, Asian Room, Thai Room, and Social Sciences Reading Room. The largest appeared to be the Thai Room.

6. Library Association of Thailand

According to Mrs. Maenmas, the Association has a membership of about 1000 persons--200 being professional and about 800 non-professional, and the Association has existed for about 15 years. The Association's annual elections were held and Mrs. Maenmas will send to me the names of the newly elected officers.

The Library Association is active with certain publications. Through the efforts of the Association members, the Dewey Decimal System has been translated into Thai and has been published. A list of subject headings for Thai books was published in 1970.

Also a list of current publications on a selected basis is issued quarterly. The *TLA Bulletin* appears six times each year, and it carries a summary in English. The publications noted above will be sent to the Library of Congress by an officer of the Association. A followup on this will upon my return be made in connection with the Exchange and Gift Division.

While talking with Mrs. Maenmas, I was interested to note that in the field of cataloging Thai materials the Association had now come to an agreement about the main entry. It is the practice now to use the Thai *personal* name, *not* the family name, for the main entry. However, the Association does not have unanimous agreement on the entry of the Supreme Patriarch of Thailand. There is a strong feeling in Thailand that the main entry for the Supreme Patriarch should be his *title*, and his *personal* name. As I understood it, the entry should thus be: Pra Ariyakotwongsayan; whereas his personal name is Plod.

In closing, she cited the fact that the Association holds library workshops from time to time which are quite well attended. In one such workshop there were 470 in attendance; and at another workshop for special library personnel 40 were in attendance. This indicates that there is much interest in library work in Thailand.

INDONESIA
(January 1-5, 1971)

1. Arriving in Indonesia

Traveling in tropical Southeast Asia causes one to become accustomed to the sharp variation of the seasons. Moving from Bangkok to Djakarta on the last day of 1970, I left Thailand with its dry season and arrived in Indonesia with the rainy season. Arriving at the hotel just about midnight, it seemed the entire city was celebrating a loud and boistrous welcome to 1971 with very loud firecrackers which continued on through the night into the morning dawn.

2. Ambassador Francis Galbraith

I have known Ambassador Francis Galbraith for some years and when I and others were in Djakarta in December 1963 to set up the Library of Congress Office in Indonesia, Ambassador Galbraith was very helpful and sympathetic to the procurement proposal and opened certain doors for us. As a trained librarian at the University of Washington, his interest in library materials continues to bring significant support to our LC Office in Djakarta.

3. U.S. Information Service

While at the Embassy, I met Jack Getchell, the Public Affairs Officer, whom I had come to know when I went to Vietnam back in 1958. At that time he was the PAO in Saigon.

Newspapers and periodicals were among the subjects we discussed. All newspapers and periodicals are licensed by the Ministry of Information and upon the decision of the Ministry the licenses may be withdrawn or suspended at very short notice. It appears that *Berita Yudha*, an Armed Forces daily published in Djakarta, continues to have the largest circulation; *Sinar Harapan*, a Protestant daily, and *Kompas*, a Catholic daily, both enjoy a circulation of 40,000 or more; *Harian Indonesia*, the only Chinese newspaper in Djakarta, also has a very wide circulation of about 40,000; and, in marked contrast to the vernacular papers are the two English language dailies, *Djakarta Times* and the *Indonesian Observer*, neither of which reach the 10,000 circulation mark. An important source of information is *Antara*, the official government news service, which is represented throughout the country. It publishes daily, in mimeographed form, two daily bulletins--one in Indonesian and one in English--providing news reports received from its wide network of domestic and foreign correspondents. It is interesting to note that this publication includes at times news items which it receives in its exchange agreements with TASS, East European and North Vietnamese and other news services.

Mr. Getchell told me that the modest information and cultural program carried on by the U.S. Information Service in Indonesia includes the Binational Center which was re-opened in Djakarta in July 1968 and a branch center which was opened in Surabaya in October 1969. Both centers conduct extensive English teaching programs, with the enrollment highest among university students, teachers of English government officials and university faculty members.

I was interested to note that the U.S. Information Service has distributed more than a million books which were donated by American publishers for Indonesian educational institutions.

4. Library of Congress Procurement Office

Having seen the Library of Congress offices in Karachi and New Delhi only weeks before, the number of staff members in the LC Office at Djakarta who perform the numerous operations and carry the work load under the experienced leadership of Jack Crawford was in sharp contrast. Although Jack and I did not discuss the matter of staff when I was with him in Djakarta and later in Singapore, it appears to me that since the Djakarta

office has been expanded to include Singapore and Malaysia publications, and judging by the scores of parcels of newspapers and other materials which are rolling in from Singapore and Malaysia, an increase in local personnel is rightly justified.

Among the acquisitions worthy of note are *The Indonesian Review of International Affairs*, with Vol. 1, No. 1 appearing in July 1970 from the Indonesian Institute of International Affairs; another new publication which will be used considerably by researchers at the Library of Congress Southern Asia Section is *Press Index*, which appeared in August 1970, and indexes six Djakarta newspapers from January to June 1969. I hope very much that this valuable service will be continued by Perpustakaan Sedjarah Politik dan Sosial.

It is my understanding that arrangements were made by Jack Crawford with Hedwig Anuar of the National Library of Singapore and with Miss Philomena Ng of the National Library Service in Malaysia to provide their respective publishers' registration lists of current publications to Mr. Chopra of Chopmen Enterprises in Singapore, the newly engaged agent to furnish publications to the Djakarta Office.

After Jack Crawford departed for Canberra, I stayed in Djakarta several more days. During this stay, Mrs. Samil of the LC Office discussed with me further certain procurement matters. I learned that there are more than 15 bookdealers in Djakarta who furnish the LC Office with various publications; one each in Medan, Palembang, Bukittinggi and Padang, Sumatra; one each in Macassar, Bali, Surabaya, Jogjakarta, and East Kalimantan, and in some of these places the dealers have had library experience, and therefore have a better idea about book selection.

As in some other countries of Southeast Asia, procurement of government publications in Indonesia is not easy at all. These publications are technically not for sale, but in order to secure the duplicated government reports of a particular Ministry, the government office demands payment in advance for the cost of duplicating the report. Furthermore, it is most difficult to secure as many as twelve copies in order to meet the needs of the participants in the LC procurement program. When this many copies are requested, extra payment must be paid for copies over the two or three which are given gratis. Mrs. Samil said that they were fortunate to have a traveling agent in east and central Java who is able to secure the government publications of the various regencies. Again, the same practice prevails there as in Djakarta: of having to pay for the publications.

When I made inquiries about the way in which the serials were secured, processed and finally sent to the Library, Mrs. Samil pointed out one problem that the LC Office is facing. It is that of securing missing issues. In many instances they find it extremely difficult, if not impossible, to secure the twelve copies of a missing issue of a given periodical.

5. Arsip Nasional Republik Indonesia (National Archives of Indonesia)

Before leaving Washington word had come to me that Arsip, the national archives of Indonesia, was planning to film or were already filming their Church Records Collection. With this in mind I went to Arsip in Djakarta where I conferred with Miss Soemartini, the Deputy Director of Arsip Nasional. I was informed by Soemartini that the Church Records Collection in their Archives consists of the old baptism, marriage and burial registers during the time when the Dutch controlled Indonesia in past centuries. I understand that, generally speaking, the documents are legible, and could be filmed. However, no filming of this particular collection had been started as yet. By agreement between the two governments of the Netherlands and Indonesia arrangements had been arrived at whereby the filming would be done of various collections in the Indonesian Archives. This Church Records Collection was only one of many collections at Arsip which was to be filmed in this cooperative venture, and the Netherlands Government in the Hague would decide when this church collection and each other collection would be filmed.

Mr. Derek F. Metcalfe, Research Specialist in the Research Department of the Genealogical Society of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints in Salt Lake City, Utah, who had attended the Southeast Asia Conference held at the Library of Congress in April 1970, had requested that I check into these Church Records Collections at Arsip when I was in Djakarta. I have corresponded already with both Mr. Metcalfe and John W. Orton of the Genealogical Society informing them of my findings.

6. National Scientific and Technical Documentation Center of Indonesia (Pusat Dokumentasi Ilmiah Nasional--PDIN)

Having known Miss Winarti Partaningrat for many years, I went to Lembaga Ilmu Pengetahuan Indonesia (LIPI) to learn of recent developments within the past few years in the Institute. Miss Winarti informed me of the significant change which had taken place only a few years ago. In early 1967, the Provisional Peoples Consultative Assembly abolished the former Institute for National Research, which had been a part of the former Madjelis Ilmu Pengetahuan Indonesia (MIPI), the Indonesian Council of Sciences, which came into being after the proclamation of Indonesian independence in August 1945. By Presidential Decree in 1967 LIPI, or the Indonesian Institute of Sciences, was created. Within LIPI there are various Institutes and Bureaus all of which are under the control of an Advisory Council. The eleven scientific Institutes within LIPI are:

- National Biological Institute
- National Institute for Geology and Mining
- National Cancer Research Institute
- National Institute for Physics
- National Institute for Chemistry
- National Institute for Electrotechniques
- National Institute for Instrumentation
- National Institute for Metallurgy
- National Scientific and Technical Documentation Centre
- National Institute for Cultural Studies
- National Institute for Economic and Social Studies

According to Miss Winarti, the Director of the Documentation Centre, there are four principal functions of the Centre: (1) to supply bibliographic and documentary information relating to scientific and technical matters; (2) to select, reproduce by microfilm or other form of photocopy, specific published scientific or technical paper a researcher may need; (3) to make translations of articles, studies, reports, and other documents of a technical nature; (4) to organize and keep up-to-date various reference sources and catalogs: directory of all scientific and technical institutions existing both in Indonesia and abroad; catalog of Indonesian and foreign periodicals held by Indonesian libraries; card-index of information sources; and catalog of the library holdings of the Documentation Centre.

In order to fulfill these aims the Centre has one big problem: a great number of the scientific and technical publications which should be indexed, translated, or serviced for the researcher in some form are just not available in any library in Indonesia. Scientific and technical publications are very expensive, and such publications go out of print rapidly owing to the limited number printed, and private bookdealers demand very high prices.

All of the following publications issued by the Indonesian Institute of Sciences (LIPI) are sent to the Library of Congress by exchange: *Berita LIPI*, which is a quarterly publication containing significant scientific news of Indonesia and of some other countries; *Indonesian Abstracts*, a quarterly; *Reinwardtia*; *Treubia*; *Annales Bogoriensis*; *Warta LEKNAS* (News of the National Institute for Economic and Social Studies); and the *Index of Indonesian Learned Periodicals*, published annually. Every four years another publication is produced: *National Science Congress Proceedings*.

The address of the Documentation Centre is Djalan Raden Saleh 43, Djakarta.

AUSTRALIA
(January 6-15, 1971)

1. International Congress of Orientalists

The 28th International Congress of Orientalists was held at the Australian National University in the city of Canberra, the capital of Australia. The Congress itself was arranged on a regional basis, and a large variety of papers on various subjects and disciplines were submitted to program directors for the regions of West Asia, South Asia, Southeast Asia, China and Korea, Japan, and Central Northern Asia. There were also inter-program seminars on the subjects of law, modern literature, and the creative arts, while congresswide seminars were also staged on such broad topics as irrigation, civilizations, religion and economics in Asian countries, traditional attitudes and modern styles in political leadership, the traditional city and modern technology, and the diffusion of material culture.

Among the more than 650 papers relating to the various regions cited above, the following titles of papers relating to Southern Asia are listed as examples of the kind of subjects present in the South Asia and Southeast Asia area studies seminars:

South Asia

Coins in the foreign trade of ancient India.
Polyandry in ancient India.
The role of caste in economic development.
The influence of modern Asian languages on government, teaching and thought.
Language of the underworld in Bengal and Bihar.
Press laws and bibliographic controls in India, 1823-1890.
Nepal in South Asia, 1800-1947.
Recent political developments in the Indian trade-union movement.
Student unrest in India.
Buddhism and the changing society in modern Ceylon.
The government of Tibet.
Gandhi and the Indian Nationalist Movement.

Southeast Asia

Constitution or revolution: the Philippines after 25 years.
Inflexions: verbal cross-references in several Indonesian languages.
Royal poets in ancient Java.
Britain and Sarawak in the 20th century.
Origins of the rubber industry in Sabah.
Classification of the Philippine languages.
Inflation and stabilization in Indonesia 1966-1969.
The formation of Malaysia: the role of the Malaysia Solidarity Consultative Committee.
Indonesian foreign policy: continuity and change.
Dialects of the Malay peninsula.
Minangkabau society as seen by three novelists.
Thai literature, past and present.
The Filipino's search for cultural identity through theater.
The white man and the Moro: a comparison of Spanish and American policies toward Muslim Filipinos.
Punitive colonialism: the Dutch and Indonesian national integration.
The meaning of Pancasila in rural Thailand.
Education in Burma.
National liberation movements.
Leadership and power in the Chinese community of Singapore, 1929-1941.
Leadership and mass response in the emancipation of Southeast Asia.
Siamese nationalism in the plays of Rama VI.

2. Library Seminars

Library seminars were an integral part of the overall program of the Congress meetings. The Canberra-based planning committee which worked over 18 months in arranging

these well-integrated library seminars had as its chairman Miss Jean Waller, Associate Librarian of the Institute of Advanced Studies at the Australian National University, and the Secretary was Miss Enid Bishop, Oriental Studies Librarian of the Australian National University. These library seminars were grouped around the general theme of International Cooperation in Orientalist Librarianship. The maximum advantage was taken of the opportunity to consider jointly those aspects of Orientalist librarianship in which cooperation on an international scale is most needed or likely to be most advantageous.

The seminars were arranged on the following topics: (1) "Professional Communication and Cooperation through International and Regional Library Groups," Chairman: J. D. Pearson of the School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London; (2) "International Standards in Orientalist Cataloging," Chairman: C. Sumner Spalding, Library of Congress; (3) "The Impact on Libraries of Current Trends in Asian Studies," Chairman: Eugene Wu, Harvard-Yenching Institute Library; (4) "Education for Orientalist Librarianship," Chairman: Ira D. Raymond, University of Adelaide; (5) "Cooperative Bibliographic Projects," Chairman: B. S. Kesavan; (6) "Cooperative Acquisitions including Microform and Reprint Programs," Chairman: Cliff Burmester, National Library of Australia.

Besides these seminars which crossed geographical lines, there were Area Meetings for these specific geographical areas: Area Meeting for Japan, Chairman: K. Enoki, Toyo Bunko; Area Meeting for China, Chairman: S. Wang, National Library of Australia; Area Meeting for West Asia, Chairman: I. Afshar, University of Tehran; Area Meeting for Southeast Asia, Chairman: Cecil Hobbs, Library of Congress; Area Meeting for South Asia, Chairman: Stanley Sutton, India Office Library.

Looking at the Area Meeting on Southeast Asia in more detail, the following papers were delivered by three persons from Southeast Asia: Dr. Somporn Sangehai, Assistant to the Dean of the School of Public Administration at the National Institute of Development Administration in Bangkok, Thailand, spoke on the topic, "The Role of Library in Social Science Research in Thailand." Lim Huck-Tee, the Librarian of the University of Penang Library in Penang, Malaysia, addressed himself to the topic, "The Library Situation in Malaysia: Problems and Prospects of Solution Through International and Regional Library Cooperation." Robert J. Suchan, the Director of Libraries of Ateneo de Manila University in Manila, Philippines, discussed "Research Resources in the Philippines, 1967-1970." All three of these papers depicted the current situation about libraries and librarians in their respective countries and discussed the problems which are being faced now in Thailand, Malaysia, and the Philippines respectively. Each person also pointed out bibliographic and other research projects which have either been published recently or are now being prepared for publication.

Other selected papers relating to Southeast Asia which were delivered at the Library Seminars included these: "Cooperative Bibliographic Projects: Southeast Asia" by Mrs. Hedwig Anuar, Director, National Library, Singapore; "Problems Hindering Bibliographic Activities in Indonesia" by Luwarsih Pringgoadisurjo of the Indonesian National Scientific Documentation Centre; "Some Aspects of Descriptive Cataloging Standardization in Indonesia" by J. N. B. Tairas of the Library of Congress Office in Djakarta; "Southeast Asian Librarianship: New Prospects for Cooperation" by Patricia Lim, Librarian of the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies, Singapore; and "The Establishment of a Southeast Asia Cooperative Acquisitions Program: Some Practical Problems, with Special Reference to Indonesia" by W. G. Miller, the Australian Libraries Procurement Officer in Djakarta, Indonesia.

3. International Association of Orientalist Librarians

At the International Congress of Orientalists which was held in Ann Arbor, Michigan in August 1967, the International Association of Orientalist Librarians was formed. Late in the afternoon on January 12 after all the sessions of the Congress and the Library Seminars were concluded in Canberra, a general business meeting of the Association was held. When the Constitution of this Association was discussed during this business meeting, it was stated that there should be two types of membership: institutional membership which shall be open to all institutions with collections of books and other materials relative to Oriental studies or to Asia, the membership fee being \$10; and individual membership which shall be open to all those persons who have an interest in the Association programs and activities, the membership fee being \$3. J. D. Pearson, the Librarian of the School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London, was re-elected President of the Association.

4. The Faculty of Asian Studies, Australian National University

According to the Acting Dean of the Faculty of Asian Studies at the Australian National University, Professor A. H. Johns, the origins of the Faculty of Asian Studies go back to 1951 when a certain committee recommended that provision should be made for the teaching of Oriental languages in Canberra University College. In 1952 a School of Oriental Languages was established; in 1955 the name of the School was changed to School of Oriental Studies. Courses in Chinese and Japanese were the first to be taught in the School, while language courses in Indonesian, Malay, and Javanese were soon added. Upon the incorporation of Canberra University College in the Australian National University in 1960, the School of Oriental Studies became in 1962 The Faculty of Asian Studies. At the present time the Faculty is comprised of these Departments: Department of Asian Civilizations, of which A. L. Basham is the Head; Department of Chinese, of which Liu Ts'un-Yan is the Head; Department of Indonesian Languages and Literatures, of which A. H. Johns is the Head; Department of Japanese, of which E. S. Crawcour is the Head; Department of Linguistics, of which R. M. W. Dixon is the Head; and the Department of South Asian and Buddhist Studies, of which J. W. de Jong is the Head.

When the grant of the Australian Government made it possible for the Australian National University to be the host university for the Congress in Canberra, members of the Faculty of Asian Studies were key persons in making successful arrangements of the Congress meetings. Professors A. L. Basham and R. R. C. de Crespigny--both of the Faculty of Asian Studies--were respectively the President and Secretary-General of the Congress.

Two projects being conducted currently by members of the Faculty of Asian Studies are: The Thai-British Archaeological Expedition in northern Thailand under the leadership of Dr. Loofs; and the English-Malay dictionary project under the leadership of Professor Johns.

5. The National Library of Australia

One of Canberra's most splendid architectural features is The National Library of Australia, situated on the southern shore of Lake Burley Griffin. It was planned and built under the leadership of Sir Harold White, the recent National Librarian.

According to C. A. Burmester, the Assistant National Librarian, the National Library has rapidly achieved research strength in materials serving Asian studies, relating to Southeast Asia, China, Japan and Korea. With reference to Southeast Asia, the region closest to Australia and one in which Australia has considerable interest, the National Library has strong holdings of materials relating to the pre-war period of Indonesia's history. Featured is the collection formed by Dr. Hendrik Kern, comprising some 2000 items which is especially strong in 19th century publications. The Library, like other Australian libraries interested in Indonesia, has found difficulty in acquiring the publications of post-war Indonesia. To meet this acquisitions problem the Library now has in Indonesia one of its officers who is engaged in a joint acquisition project for itself and seven other libraries of Australia.

The National Library recently acquired the Villanueva collection which strengthened its Philippine collection in law, government publications and material published during the Japanese occupation of the Philippines.

Recently the Library acquired the 6000 volume library of Professor Coedès of Paris, which will strengthen the Library's steadily developing collection of materials relating to Southeast Asia.

Although the Library admits it does not have an exhaustive collection on India, it does possess certain significant research materials: the papers of Sapru and Gandhi, the *Reports on Indian Native Newspapers*, the meetings of the Indian Congress Party, and *Factory Records* of the East India Company. The Library also holds the *Indian Records Series*, and a substantial part of the *Selections from the Records of the Government of India*. Recently a microfilm copy of over 1400 pamphlets in the William Carey Library of Serampore College, relating to political and economic affairs of India and adjacent areas of the period 1600-1800 was acquired by the Library.

6. New Australian Publications on Southern Asia

South Asia: The Journal of South Asian Studies is an annual journal to be published by the University of Western Australia Press for the South Asian Studies Association,

which association was formed at the conference at the Australian National University in 1969 to foster South Asian Studies. The purpose of the journal is to bring together articles, reviews and news of scholarly work relating to India, Ceylon, Pakistan and neighboring countries. The publication will emphasize modern social studies: anthropology, economics, economic history, geography, history, politics, and sociology. The first issue is planned to appear in mid-1971. The editor is Hugh Owen, the Director of the Centre for Asian Studies at the University of Western Australia, Nedlands, W. A. 6009, Australia.

Two publications by the Assistant National Librarian, Cliff Burmester, are *Survey of Southeast Asia Holdings in Australia: Periodicals and Newspapers*, and *Materials for Asian Studies in the National Library*, both issued by the National Library of Australia.

7. University of Papua & New Guinea Library

While at the Congress meetings in Canberra I renewed my acquaintance with George Buick, the Librarian of the University of Papua & New Guinea Library. He informed me of three important activities within his Library: (1) That the National Bibliography of New Guinea is being prepared at his University Library. When it is published it will be made available to the Library of Congress. (2) That he maintains an index to all articles appearing in all periodicals published in New Guinea. When this index is published, a notification will be sent to the Library of Congress. (3) That the University of Papua & New Guinea Library is continuing to expand its collection of materials dealing with New Guinea which has been said to be the most exhaustive collection on New Guinea anywhere in the world.

MALAYSIA
(January 15-31, 1971)

1. Expansion of NPAC to Malaysia and Singapore

As a result of the Conference on Access to Southeast Asia Materials held at the Library of Congress in late April 1970, the Library of Congress decided to extend the National Program for Acquisition and Cataloging (NPAC) in Indonesia to include Malaysia and Singapore. This action has aided me immeasurably on this particular field trip. Now that the heavy responsibility of acquiring the publications from the various publishers and book stores is on the shoulders of our new dealer in Singapore, Mr. Chopra of Chopmen Enterprises, I gave all my time while in Malaysia to seeing more thoroughly various institutions in Malaysia dealing with Southeast Asia matters. The following accounts of various institutions and agencies will explain this statement.

2. Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka

When I conferred with the Director of Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka (Agency for the Language and Literature of Malaysia), Mr. Hassan Ahmad, and the Head of the Production Department, Mr. Mahfudz bin H. A. Hamid, I was interested to note how the Malay language has rapidly developed into a popular medium of communication, not only in Malaysia but also in the largest nation of Southeast Asia, the archipelago of Indonesia. Back in the 1950's when the country's political independence from the British began to emerge, there was a general feeling among many Malay leaders that efforts should be made to restore Malay to its former status as the common and sole official language of the country. When the first direct general election was held in 1955, the question of the national language was put before the electorate, to make Malay the national and sole official language for independent Malaya. In June 1956 Balai Pustaka, a language and literary department, was established. In 1965 the name Balai Pustaka was changed to Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka.

The new Constitution had specified a ten-year time limit--after independence--for the eventual adoption of Malay as the sole official language of the new nation. This came in 1967. The effective implementation of the constitutional provision in respect to Malay as the official language and of the policy as laid down in the *Razak Education Report* would depend strongly on the extent to which the national language could be used as an effective language of the administration in place of English and on the availability of sufficient Malay textbooks for the use of the National schools. The Malay language had to be brought up-to-date with the scientific terminology and this meant that a sufficient specialized vocabulary had to be created, or established. A gigantic task was cut out for Dewan Bahasa.

The broad function of Dewan Bahasa may be defined in these five terms of reference, basically the aims of the Agency:

- 1) To develop and enrich the national language;
- 2) To develop literary talent, particularly in the national language;
- 3) To print or publish or assist in the printing or publication of books, magazines, pamphlets and other forms of literature in the national language as well as in the other languages;
- 4) To standardize spelling and pronunciation, and devise appropriate technical terms in the national language;
- 5) To prepare and publish a national language dictionary.

The Dewan's publication program started off with this double purpose: first, to produce books in the national language both for the general public and the schools; and second, to encourage reading habits in the national language among the multiracial population. Books for the general public were scarce and hardly inspiring to the sophisticated sections of the population. Particular attention was given to increasing the output of technical or scientific books for the higher secondary school grades and to improving the publication techniques.

Basic to the entire program was the work of the Research Section. As early as 1958 the first research team was sent to Kelantan to record a number of selected folk-tales.

This study of the country's local folk-literature expanded until by 1966, a total of 165 folk tales of various categories were collected. These were carefully studied not merely as literary subjects but also as sources for linguistic documentation. For reading purposes, eight of the folk-tales were transcribed, edited with annotations and published for general reading. To illustrate further the kind of work done, various Malay manuscripts have been edited and published for the general public. Valuable studies on modern Malay poems have been made, and have appeared in two annotated anthologies: *Puisi Melayu Zaman Permulaaan* and *Puisi Melayu Baharu*.

Most of the Dewan's publications and translations rely heavily on the new terms, especially the specialized ones, determined by the various Terminology Committees set up by the Dewan. The new terms produced by the Committees are classified and documented by the Terminology Section. Here an important function is to standardize certain existing terms and words in the national language. There are now nearly 30 different Terminology Committees in various subject fields: government, general science, agriculture, geography, education, economics, chemistry, physics, history, linguistics, and many other fields. Eventually the Terminology Section produces various glossaries of terms. These bilingual (*English-Malay*) glossaries have been published by the Dewan: *Education Terms*; *Forestry Terms*; *Engineering Terms*; *Economics Terms*; *General Science Terms*; *Geographical Terms*; *Law Terms*; *Administration Terms*; *Designations and Departmental Terms*. Being prepared and about to be published are: glossaries of terms dealing with linguistics, business administration, culture, and history.

A National Atlas Committee has been working for the past nine years to produce a comprehensive National Atlas of Malaysia. Besides the text, this atlas will consist of 200 pages of maps and synopsesi The index has been completed, and the National Atlas should be produced soon.

A *Junior Encyclopedia* is now being published and when completed will consist of 16 volumes, with particular emphasis on local politics, sociology, history of Malaysia, cultural aspects of Malaysia, famous personalities in Malaysia, local plants and animals --to serve as a reference tool in the Malaysian schools as well as for children and youth in general.

The first volumes of *A Science Encyclopedia* have been published, which when completed will consist of 20 volumes. Volume one is called *Famous Persons in Science*; volume two is *Medicine, Man, Health and Food*.

In view of the great vocabulary expansion which has taken place in the language in the last few years, an urgently needed book was a modern, comprehensive and scientifically compiled national language dictionary. *Kamus Dewan* has now been published. This dictionary clearly defines all the basic root words in standard Malay usage. It includes notes on spelling, pronunciation, phonetic transcription, contextual meanings, synonyms, examples of usage, derived words and etymology.

They also publish these monthly magazines: *Dewan Bahasa*, a semi-academic journal which caters to readers who have an interest in the development of Malay language and literature. *Dewan Masharakat* is a more popular monthly to meet the needs of the general readers, who are interested in the subjects of economics, educational and social aspects of Malaysian life. *Dewan Pelajar* is a student magazine which is suitable for children in the lower secondary schools. *Dewan Sastra*, a new serial appearing in January 1971, deals with creative literature as revealed in essays, short stories, poems, and dialogues on Malay literature.

According to Hassan Ahmad, the Director of Dewan Bahasa, the Agency by the end of 1970 had published more than 700 book titles. The annual rate of book production since 1967 is 120 new titles, which might be very small by world standards but by Malaysian standards it is the highest in the country. He also emphasized that Dewan Bahasa started to translate books for higher learning as early as 1964, with special emphasis on books in the scientific field. So far it has published about 35 titles which can be used by high school students and university undergraduates.

As the country is finding more and more local scholars and scientists proficient in both English and Malay, and with the establishment of the National University where the students and faculty are pressing for more books in the Malay language, the number of writers for tertiary books has begun to emerge.

Following this long conference with the Director of Dewan Bahasa, he and Mr. Mahfudz, the Head of the Production Department, both assured me that the Dewan would send all their publications to the Library of Congress. All of these works will be valuable for persons who are interested in the current development of Bahasa Malaysia. I stated that these materials would be received on an exchange basis at the Library of Congress; and

in exchange for their publications, the Library of Congress will send to the Dewan various government publications which are available to our Exchange and Gift Division. The correct mailing address is: Enche Hassan Ahmad, Director, Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka, Jalan Lapang Terbang, Peti Surat 803, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. The salutation when writing to the Director is: Dear Enche Hassan.

During the above conference, inquiries were made as to whether the Library of Congress has within its collections various Malay manuscripts. I have the titles in which they are interested, and upon my return a check will be made and a reply will be sent to the Director of Dewan Bahasa.

Another request was made by both the Director and Librarian of the Dewan, Syed Ahmad bin Ali, if it would be possible that the Library of Congress had or could secure for the Dewan certain publications in the field of linguistic study. Among this list of five works was *Conference on the Interrelations of Language and Other Aspects of Culture Language in Culture*, edited by Harry Hoijer, and published by the University of Chicago in 1950. On January 27, 1971 I sent from Kuala Lumpur a memorandum to the Exchange and Gift Division giving a list of the titles requested, with the recommendation that if the works were not available, quotations be sent to the Director of the Dewan as to the cost of microfilm copies.

I informed the Director and others in the conference at Dewan Bahasa that the Library of Congress had an interest in the treatment of Malay names, particularly personal names. This was of special concern to our catalogers in the Descriptive Cataloging Division as well as in the Southern Asia Section. If and when they prepare a brochure or pamphlet on the usage of Malay personal names, the Library of Congress would like to secure a copy even in typed form prior to publication. It was brought to my attention that for corporate entries, like Malay Government agencies and ministries, the Dewan had already issued a terminology book or glossary, *Designations and Departmental Terms*. This book has also been issued in Chinese.

3. Copyright Act, 1969

It was while at the Dewan Bahasa that I learned that the Copyright Act, 1969, of Malaysia had just been brought into operation. This is Act 10 of the Laws of Malaysia, which received Royal assent on April 22, 1969, and was published in the *Gazette* on May 1, 1969. The English edition consists of 26 pages and the English text is to be authoritative. I procured a copy of each of the English and the Malay editions and sent them by air pouch to the Copyright Office at the Library of Congress.

4. Manuscripts and Other Unpublished Writings Taken Out of Southeast Asia

During this field trip I have heard expressions of deep concern by various Southeast Asian scholars in Thailand, Burma, Indonesia, and now here in Malaysia, about persons from Western countries buying and taking away from these countries of Southeast Asia manuscripts and other unpublished materials of research value. These manuscripts and other writings are kept in the foreign country and thereby deprive the Southeast Asian researcher of the opportunity to use these works.

Having been associated with Southeast Asia studies for over 35 years, and having come to this region on numerous occasions I desire to express in this report two opinions of mine which impinge on this subject.

First, with reference to manuscripts. When this complaint is made about the exodus of their manuscripts through the purchase by an American or some other foreigner, they refer to manuscripts which have never been reproduced in any form, and there is only one copy of that manuscript, which is the case in the vast majority of manuscripts. Reference is not being made to the ordinary printed and published book or periodical.

In all the various field trips which I have taken in Southeast Asia, I have made it a personal policy never to purchase or accept as gifts any manuscripts in any of these countries. It is my firm opinion that these manuscripts are part and parcel of the cultural heritage of the given country and should remain in that country. Even further, I have advocated that there ought to be local laws prohibiting any person from taking any manuscripts from the country.

Second, I refer to field research and theses. During my numerous conferences with persons in all the Southeast Asian countries, I have heard much criticism of researchers

coming to their country to do research on a given subject and during the course of the stay in the country are assisted in many ways by various persons in that country--either by interview or by aiding in securing materials needed for the research--particularly in libraries and institutes. Then, when the research in the field is completed, the researcher returns to America or some other country. Later on, the fruit of that research appears in the form of a thesis or a publication, possibly a book. In many instances a copy of this thesis or published work is never sent to the country in which the research was done.

In my opinion it is only international courtesy to respond to those who aided him in that country of Southeast Asia to deposit--without any monetary charge--a copy of that thesis or published book in the national library or other appropriate depository in the country where the research was done. If this were done, and was the practice of all persons of America doing research abroad, it would make for better overtures in Southeast Asia to secure aid when doing research in that foreign country.

5. The National Archives of Malaysia

Here I met Dato Alwi Jantan, the Director of The National Archives of Malaysia. He told me that one of his purposes as Director is to create a greater awareness of records and their value to research. He feels this to be important and urgent because archival service is a completely new field of activity in Malaysia and it is common knowledge that so much of the irreplaceable documentary heritage has already been indiscriminately destroyed.

Recently there has been established the Tunku Abdul Rahman Putera Archives and Library, which aims to preserve the papers, books, audio-visual materials, public presents and other objects of the former Prime Minister and his colleagues so as to facilitate the study and research of his life and administration, since he was the first Prime Minister of Malaya and Malaysia.

Dato Alwi said that one main highlight of this past year was the decision of the Kedah State Government to ask the National Archives to take over control of all the State records. The fact that their very rich holdings of pre-British period records had not received the care and attention they deserved has been of considerable concern to the National Archives and particularly the Director.

He made reference to the important meeting in August 1969, when the Advisory Board of the National Archives discussed the new sites for the permanent National Archives and National Library buildings, the National Library project, regional branches in Sabah and Sarawak, and the recording of oral history, private papers of dignitaries, historical photographs and maps.

I inquired about the Southeast Asian Regional Branch, International Council on Archives, commonly referred to as SARBICA. Dato Alwi is also the Chairman of Sarbica, and one of the real values of this body is that it brings them into touch with the older and well established institutions all over the world. He said the closest cooperation in an archival activity is with Malaysia's immediate neighbor to the south, Singapore, with whom they have a joint committee on microfilming to determine priorities and to ensure that they complement each other in their microfilm acquisitions. There is now a move to widen the geographical area of these cooperative activities to cover all of Southeast Asia, along the lines of the Southern Asian Regional Branch of the International Council on Archives which was inaugurated in Kuala Lumpur in July 1968, and which comprises six member countries: Indonesia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, the Republic of Vietnam, and Malaysia. It was at the Inaugural Conference of Sarbica in 1968 that this organization should conduct seminars on archival science and work and that these proceedings and resulting recommendations should be made available by a publication known as *Southeast Asian Archives*. This is an annual which is published each July at the National Archives of Malaysia. The July 1971, or Vol. 4, has already appeared, and includes the speeches and papers of the Seminar on Tropical Archivology held in Djakarta in December 1969.

6. National Library of Malaysia

After he had related at length the above facts about the National Archives, Dato Alwi told me that as early as 1963 the Prime Minister's Department had requested the Director of the National Archives to consider and submit his views concerning the setting up of a National Library in the capital of Malaysia. Since then the National

Archives has had the responsibility of the National Library service which is now a branch of the Archives.

To aid their National Library he wanted to know if an exchange could be arranged whereby the Library of Congress printed cards about Malaysia could be exchanged for the cards now being produced by the National Library Service of Malaysia. I have written a memorandum about this suggestion to Sumner Spalding, and I will follow it up upon my return to the Library.

He had also heard about the *Library of Congress Information Bulletin* and *Cataloging Service* and would like to receive these if possible. A memorandum has been sent to the Library recommending that these publications be sent to the National Library Service of the National Archives in Malaysia.

He requested that upon my return I send him information about a publishing firm or possibly a bookdealer in America which might serve as a blanket order dealer for the National Library Service of the Archives so that they might receive all books dealing with Malaysia and selected items on Southeast Asia as a whole.

Dato Alwi requested that the official exchange agreement which the U.S. Government has with the Government of Malaysia be changed so that the U.S. documents--partial set--would be sent to the National Library of Malaysia and *not* to the Federal Secretariat as now given in the list of the depositories. A memorandum recommending this change will be sent to the Exchange and Gift Division.

The request was also made by Dato Alwi on behalf of the National Library for me to inquire upon my return about the galley proof sheets of the Library of Congress printed cards: terms of purchase and other questions.

While Dato Alwi is the Director General of the Archives and the Library, Miss Philomena Ng is the Assistant Director who is in charge of the National Library. While the National Archives is located in a government building in Petaling Jaya away from Kuala Lumpur, the National Library is now physically located in a temporary building in Kuala Lumpur at 2526 Jalan Venning.

According to both Dato Alwi and Miss Ng, the Malaysian Government is serious about erecting two new buildings for the National Archives and the National Library. The land has been set aside and the buildings when constructed in the next few years will be contiguous to the National Museum which is located in Kuala Lumpur. I saw the site and it appears to be a very good location on one of the main thoroughfares of the city, making the National Archives and the National Library as well as the National Museum easily accessible for the general public. The two new buildings will be erected side by side, and the money has been allotted for the first phase. At the invitation of the Malaysian Government, Sir Harold White, the former National Librarian of Australia, was in Kuala Lumpur for a period of three months as an official consultant to the National Library Committee on the plans for the new National Library of Malaysia. Having known Sir Harold for many years, he told me on three occasions that he is hopeful that Malaysia will have a National Library now that it is a part of the 1971-1975 five-year-development plan of the Malaysian Government.

Before I left Miss Ng's office at the National Library, she said she was in great need of the entire set of the Library of Congress Classification Scheme for the use of her catalogers. I made no commitment but said that I would make inquiries as to what might be available. They are using the Library of Congress classification scheme in their National Library.

The respective addresses of the National Library and the National Archives are: National Library of Malaysia, 2526 Jalan Venning, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia; National Archives of Malaysia, Jalan Sultan, Petaling Jaya, Malaysia. All correspondence should be directed to Dato Alwi Jantan, Director General of the National Archives and Library of Malaysia.

7. National Bibliography of Malaysia

One of the principal responsibilities of Philomena Ng at the National Library is the supervision of the *National Bibliography of Malaysia*. The actual compiler and editor is Miss Marian Abdul Kadir. The first issue of the *Bibliography* for 1967, containing entries of all publications with 1967 imprints and received on legal deposit, appeared in 1969; the 1968 issue is now at the Government Printing Office waiting to be printed; and the issue with the 1969 imprints is now being compiled and edited. It is the hope

of the National Library that the gap will be closed by some time in 1972 when the 1971 imprints will have been received.

Miss Ng pointed out that, according to the *Preservation of Books Act, 1966*, every book published in Malaysia shall, within a month after publication, be deposited in the National Library of Malaysia. The publisher is also obliged to deliver copies of each book to the University of Malaya Library, the Library of Sarawak, the Library of Sabah, and to Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka if these libraries request the publication. The penalty for not making these deliveries of new publications is M\$1000 plus the retail price of the book. This stiff fine has improved greatly the book deposits over the older Act which had a very insignificant fine.

It is Miss Ng of the National Library Service of Malaysia who furnishes Mr. Chopra of Chopmen Enterprises in Singapore, the Library of Congress blanket order dealer, with copies of the book registration slips giving the full particulars of books recently published in Malaysia as these books are received at the National Library in Malaysia. Without having to wait for the National Bibliography of Malaysia to be published, Mr. Chopra then is able to purchase immediately the books from the various publishers at various places in Malaysia--Malaya, Sarawak and Sabah--and ship them off to the Library of Congress Office in Djakarta.

8. The University of Malaya

Three universities were visited while in Malaysia this time. The oldest of these is the University of Malaya which is located in Kuala Lumpur. The University of Malaya Library had its beginnings in 1957 when the Kuala Lumpur Division of the University of Malaya was set up. It then had temporary accommodation at the Technical College, Kuala Lumpur. In 1959, it moved to Pantai Valley, a suburb of Kuala Lumpur, with the completion of the new library building--a gift from the Government of the United Kingdom. A further extension was begun in 1961 and completed in 1963. The third-phase extension of the Library Building was occupied in September, 1969. The Library building, located at a central point on the University campus, stands opposite the Faculty of Arts.

The University Library has at present almost 300,000 books, which figure includes the nearly 31,000 volumes in the Chinese Library and the nearly 28,000 volumes in the Medical Library. The annual intake, according to the Librarian, Mr. Beda Lim, is about 30,000 volumes. I was told that the total number of periodicals received regularly by subscription, gift, or exchange, now stands at something over 5500, which includes about 830 titles received by the Medical Library. I was interested to note the statement of the Librarian that a very large majority of the book gifts were from American donors, in the year 1969-70 alone the number being over 2400.

Prior to a general tour of the University Library, I had an informative conference with these men: Beda Lim, the Librarian; Ee Cheng Hoe, the Medical Librarian; Soong Mun Wai, Acquisitions Librarian; and Donald Wijasuriya, the Serials Librarian. When I inquired about the newly published volumes by the University of Malaya Press, I learned that the policy of the University Press has changed so that only a very limited number of titles will be published in the more expensive hard-back volumes. Rather the works issued by the press will be in paperback and will sell at a much lower price in order to meet the student need for a more cheaply priced volume.

It is a policy of the University Library to film all their newspapers, and after the filming is completed, the printed copies are then sent over to the National Archives. I was very interested to note that the Library's Photoduplication prices are very reasonable: positive microfilm copy per frame is Malayan 10¢, or U.S. 3 1/3¢; while xerox copies per sheet are Malayan 20¢, or less than 7¢ U.S.

Donald Wijasuriya, the Serials Librarian, has done a significant bibliographical work which he calls *Index Malaysiana*. It is the joint effort of Donald Wijasuriya and Beda Lim, the Librarian. The compilation is an index of all articles which appeared in the *Straits Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society Journal* from 1878 to about 1921, and then continues with articles appearing in the *Malayan Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society Journal*, from 1921 to 1963. The subject arrangement is according to the Library of Congress scheme. There is also an author and title section. The publication is now in the press and should be out some time in 1971.

Donald Wijasuriya and L. Fernando compile annually the Malaysia and Singapore section of the "Annual Bibliography of Commonwealth Literature" which appears in the *Journal of Commonwealth Literature*.

Another bibliography being compiled at the University of Malaya Library is called *India and Southeast Asia*, giving the titles of works which treat the cultural and historical interaction between India and Southeast Asia over the centuries. It is mostly in Western languages. I was unable to determine just who is responsible for compiling this bibliography which is still in progress and it will be some time before it is completed.

I was assured by the Librarian that all publications issued by the University of Malaya Press will be sent to the Library of Congress. The University Library would like to receive from the Library of Congress these publications: *Cataloging Service*, Bulletin numbers 81, 82, and 83; the *Library of Congress Quarterly Journal*; *Accessions List. India*; and *Accessions List. Pakistan*. Memoranda with recommendations to send these publications to the University Library will be written to persons at the Library of Congress within a few days from now.

9. Medical Library, University of Malaya

While the Medical Library of the University is under the administrative control of the University Librarian, the Assistant Librarian in charge of the Medical Library is George C. H. Ee. The Medical Library has been planned to meet the needs of a modern medical center. The spacious library building is located in the very center of the large complex of the medical school and the university hospital. This Medical Library serves primarily the Faculty of Medicine, the School of Nursing, the Teaching Hospital, and other groups within the Medical Center.

Mr. Ee, who has been the Medical Librarian for over 25 years, is very skilled at answering reference requests of a medical nature for the faculty and doctors of the Center. As a result, he has built over the years a most valuable bibliographical subject index on numerous medical subjects or topics. Each year when a new class of students appears, he gives lectures on an overall view of the Medical Library, followed by more intimate personal guidance to smaller segments of the new medical students.

He has been responsible for the preparation of the following publications in the field of medicine: *A Brief Guide to the Medical Library* (1969); *List of Recent Acquisitions*, issued monthly; *Current Serial Titles Received by the Library*, revised edition, 1969, publication no. 1; *Nursing Books and Journals: A Select List of Books and Journals Available in the Library*, 2nd edition, 1968, publication no. 2; *Film Catalogue*, 1968, publication no. 3; *Books and Journals on Medical Education: A Selected List of Books, Journals and Reference Available in the Library*, 1968, publication no. 4.

Publications which are now in the preparation stage are as follows: *Books and Periodicals for Ancillary Services*, publication no. 5; *Books and Journals on Hospitals*, publication no. 6; *Medical Malaysiana*, publication no. 7. This last compilation gives references to periodical articles, monographs, theses, microfilm, proceedings, and conference papers which deal with any aspect of medicine and health in Malaysia and Singapore. Articles from approximately 200 journals have been cited, including 35 journals published in Malaysia and Singapore. More than 10,000 entries on medicine and its related sciences have been brought together, and the entries have no limitation as to date, e.g., 1828 up through 1971.

10. Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia

The third and youngest university to be established in Malaysia, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (The National University of Malaysia) was founded in early 1970. Like the other two government universities, the University of Malaya and the University of Penang, it is financed largely from Federal funds.

The principal medium of instruction is the Malay language, the national language of Malaysia. The other two universities currently use English as their major medium of instruction. Eventually, all three universities will use the Malay language as the primary medium of instruction from 1983 onwards, as students entering all universities will have by that date received their entire pre-university education in Malay, with English as a second language. This is a result of a change in education policy implemented on a progressive basis, commencing from the first grade of school, as of 1970.

At the Orientalists Congress in Canberra, I met the Librarian of Universiti Kebangsaan, Abdul Aziz bin Shaik Mydin. When I visited his university library in Kuala Lumpur, he informed me that the building of the University Library's collection commenced in April 1970 and by the end of the year over 12,500 items had been accessioned. The budget

for 1970 included M\$206,000 for books and current periodicals; but was increased in 1971 to M\$400,000 plus M\$50,000 for acquiring materials in microform.

As the medium of instruction is the Malay language, all significant material in Malay is acquired both from Malaysia and Indonesia. The acquisition of Indonesian publications has received considerable attention, and an agent has been appointed in Djakarta to acquire materials to be sent by the Malaysian Embassy. The bulk of the Library's collection is, however, at the present time in the English language. Students are largely bilingual and therefore both English and Malay books are in use now.

A separate research collection for an Institute of Malay Language and Literature covering material in all languages, with many Dutch sources, is being brought together. This collection will also include books on Islam, with materials in Arabic and Persian.

Mr. Aziz, when considering the library classification system to be used in this new University Library, decided upon the Library of Congress system. The card catalog which I saw is a divided dictionary catalog with cards reproduced by an offset process, the information based on the Library of Congress printed catalog and the National Union Catalog. The medium of descriptive cataloging is in the Malay language. The body of the entry is in the language of the title page, the collation and notes are provided in Malay. The British text of the Anglo-American Cataloging Rules is being used. Subject headings are provided in the English language. Various amendments have been made to the LC classification system to be more suitable in Malaysia. All works dealing with Malaysia, the Federation of Malaya, the Federated Malay States, the Malay Peninsula, and British Malaya, are given the heading Malaysia.

Three separate catalogs are maintained: (1) A catalog indicating the holdings of the University of Malaya and the University of Penang Libraries, as of 1970. The Library has a card exchange arrangement with these two university libraries. (2) A catalog of Southeast Asia material arranged by author and subject. (3) A classified catalog to provide an additional subject approach, using feature headings in the Malay language, together with English translation. A separate alphabetic index in the Malay language is also used to index the terms used as feature headings. The process will continue in great depth concurrent with the development and acceptance of scientific vocabulary in the Malay language.

Following this detailed examination of the catalogs and cataloging system, the matter of exchange arrangements between Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia and the Library of Congress was discussed. At present the Library does not have any publications which it can send to the Library of Congress because the University is so new, but when publications are issued in the future they will be sent to the Library of Congress. Mr. Aziz would like to receive now the *LC Information Bulletin*, the *Library of Congress Quarterly Journal*, the *Cataloging Service*, the *Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress*, and bibliographies or other publications dealing with Southeast Asia, Islam, and Arabic publications. A memorandum was sent to the Library of Congress about this request when I arrived in Singapore.

The full address of the University Librarian is: Abdul Aziz bin Shaik Mydin, Librarian, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia Library, Peti Surat 1124, Jalan Pantai Baru, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. The correct salutation is: Dear Mr. Aziz.

During my two conferences with Abdul Aziz, he furnished me with papers relating to cataloging and the organization of the catalog which he is now formulating at his University Library. These papers were sent straight ahead to Sumner Spalding when I arrived in Singapore.

Another paper which Mr. Aziz had written, "National usage for catalog entry headings for publications from Indonesia and Malaysia: a Malaysian viewpoint," was sent back to LC to Abdul Rony in the Southern Asia Section and Joe Howard in the Descriptive Cataloging Division.

11. University of Penang Library

At the invitation of the Librarian of the University of Penang, Edward Lim Huck Tee, I went to Georgetown on Penang Island across from the mainland of Malaysia. While in this delightful spot, I learned from Lim Huck Tee that the idea of establishing an institution of higher learning in Penang was considered more than two decades ago. The early thinking was to have a University College to be affiliated to the University of Malaya. However, in 1969 the University of Penang was established independently with full university status.

In my conversation with the Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Hamzah Sendut, and the Registrar, N. A. Ogle, they described to me the basic concept underlying the University organization. Departing from the traditional faculty organization, the University is organized on the School system. Within each School, the policy is to combine subjects and to organize courses in such a manner that a degree of traditional specialization in a chosen subject is possible, while at the same time the student is required to become acquainted with other related fields of study.

The University at present does not have a campus of its own and is sharing the premises of the Malayan Teachers' College at Gelugor, in Penang. With plans to develop the University rapidly over the next five years, it is hoped the University will be moving to its permanent site of over 400 acres overlooking the sea by mid-1971.

The School of Comparative Social Sciences and the School of Cultural and Community Studies now offer courses closely related to Southeast Asia: Social change or cultures of Southeast Asia or simple and complex societies; Introduction to Malaysian politics; Malaysian cultural history; History of Malaysian education; Introductory survey of drama in Southeast Asia; The peoples and cultures of Malaysia; Contemporary cultures of Southeast Asia; History of Malay literature; A survey of political ideas and institutions; Southeast Asia geography; and language courses in Malay, Thai, Tagalog, and Tamil. Potentially such courses ought to bring forth, in time, publications on Southeast Asia, and possibly theses of some worth related to the region.

During the period that the University is being accommodated at the Malayan Teachers' College, the University Library is located in a very small area which I saw one Saturday afternoon. The Librarian, Lim Huck Tee, is highly encouraged with the support and interest given to the University Library by the Vice-Chancellor and faculty members. It is already planned that the new Library will be located in the center of the new campus and the budget will receive very high priority in order to build the new Library as rapidly as possible.

Assurance was given that as soon as the University has issued publications, they will be sent to the Library of Congress on exchange.

12. Address to Librarians

While in Kuala Lumpur, before going to Penang, an invitation came from the Malaya Library Association to give an address to the class of 35 library students who are now studying for the Cambridge examination in library science. This I accepted one Friday evening. The talk was concluded with many questions about the Library of Congress.

SINGAPORE
(January 31-February 14, 1971)

1. Arriving in Singapore

Singapore is a nation which is very much book-conscious. This will be documented later in this report when I tell about the Council of Singapore National Book Development, the Festival of Books which this Council sponsors each year for the citizens of this city-state, not to mention the Singapore Book Publishers Association, the growing library system stemming from the active National Library of Singapore, and the thriving University Libraries.

2. National Library of Singapore

The National Library is now in its second decade as the national and public library of Singapore under the provisions of the National Library Act passed in May 1957, and amended in May 1968. It functioned under the Ministry of Education up to 1959 when it was transferred to the Ministry of Culture. This past year brought further consolidation of the National Library's reference and bibliographical services as a national library, and according to Mrs. Hedwig Anuar, the very able National Librarian, there has been a significant extension of its home reading services as a public library.

The planning of Mrs. Anuar for the future development of the National Library would emphasize five major priorities: (1) the strengthening of the services with the National Library building at the Stamford Road location, the most urgent need being for more books particularly for children and for the non-English educated adults; (2) the spreading of library service to the people of Singapore through a network of branch libraries and bookmobile centers; (3) the development of special services to government departments and to industry, particularly to the smaller industries and agencies; (4) the exploitation of the rich resources of the Southeast Asia collection in the National Library and the development of a center for Southeast Asian studies with the expansion of the Southeast Asia reading room; and (5) the training of librarians to develop all of these services.

Singapore's growing number of secondary school students has challenged the National Library to extend its services, particularly to children and youth. The aim has been to build up a collection of children's books as rapidly as possible, with the emphasis on strengthening the collection in science, fiction, particularly with an Asian setting, fairy tales, and folk tales which are the most popular. The youth have a book reviewing club which now produces a book review magazine called *Teen Talk*; and the youth group have published a booklist on biography called *People, Portraits, Profiles*. This policy of reaching out into the stream where people are is further advanced by the opening of the Queenstown Branch Library, as the first fulltime branch of the National Library, which will serve the residents of the Queenstown Housing Estate. Here, as at the National Library, books in the four principal languages used in Singapore-Malay, Chinese, Tamil and English--may be borrowed to read at home. Stories are also told to the children on regular weekly schedules in these four languages.

The National Library was the recipient of nearly 10,000 gift books during the past year which, according to Mrs. Anuar, augmented greatly the limited number of books purchased. Of this total, over 7000 were generously donated by the U.S. Information Service, including 124 books in the Tamil language. Mrs. Anuar cited another notable gift which included the "Discovering India" collection of 300 books from India selected by the Lok Milap Trust to commemorate Gandhi's Centenary year and were donated by the Indian Chamber of Commerce in Singapore. The National Library has exchange agreements all over the world, the total being well over 200.

The National Library carries out its responsibility of providing bibliographical and reference service to government departments and particularly to the Legislative Assembly. There has been a very close relation between the National Library and the Legislative Assembly Library.

With the cooperation of other libraries in Singapore and Malaysia, a union catalog of serials, beginning with those in the fields of science and technology, is being

established in the National Library. Work on this important project is being undertaken by members of the Singapore Library Association.

Among the large variety of books which the National Library has in the Malay, Chinese, Tamil and English languages, an outstanding collection and one which is set aside with its own reading room is the Southeast Asia Collection. This collection has well over 7,000 books and periodicals and over 3,000 reels of microfilm relating to the region. This priceless collection dates back to the origin of the Library as the Singapore Institution which was established in 1823. Formerly the collection was confined to works on the Malaysian and Indonesian areas, but now it has been enlarged to include materials on Burma, Thailand, Laos, Cambodia, Vietnam and the Philippines. It also includes the State's archives, containing the early records of the Governments of the Straits Settlements with its Colonial Despatches as well as a historical collection of old photographs, maps, portraits and views of buildings.

According to Mrs. Anuar, when she was showing the Southeast Asia Collection to me, about seven years ago the collection was greatly enriched by the donation of a certain private collection of about 5,000 volumes of books and periodicals on the history of the Chinese in Southeast Asia which was presented by Mr. Tan Yeok Seong. After this large collection became the possession of the National Library, the Southeast Asia Room was created and it is open to scholars and researchers doing work on Southeast Asia.

Another valuable collection relating to Southeast Asia is the Gibson-Hill collection of about 1,000 titles, which was presented to the National Library in memory of Dr. Carl Gibson-Hill, a former Curator of the National Museum, and in fulfillment of the intention of the son of Mrs. Loke Yew, the late Dato Loke Wan Tho, who served as the first Chairman of the National Library Board.

Mrs. Anuar says that the Southeast Asia Collection is the National Library's most valuable collection and the Library seeks to enlarge it from all possible sources, particularly from families, firms, and private collectors who have letters, diaries, papers, photographs, or other materials to offer about Southeast Asia. In developing this collection, the National Library seeks to foster Southeast Asia studies in cooperation with other research libraries and institutions in the region, and to contribute towards the understanding and appreciation of the cultural heritage of Southeast Asia and Singapore.

With reference to publications which the National Library issues, there are many in connection with the children's and youth divisions. The National Library contributed much to the first issue of the *Indeks Majallah kini Malaysia Singapura dan Brunei, 1967* (*Index to current Malaysian, Singapore and Brunei serials, 1967*), which was published jointly by the Library Association of Malaysia and Singapore. Another publication on Southeast Asia, *Books about Singapore*, was published in 1970, and provides significant titles in English with annotations about the book.

Besides the normal author and subject catalogs, the National Library has special catalogs on photographs, newspapers on microfilm, maps, trade catalogs, and separate catalogs for the Chinese, Tamil, Malay and English books in the Library.

Mrs. Hedwig Anuar, the National Librarian of Singapore, besides being active in the Singapore Library Association and in the National Book Development Council of Singapore, was asked by the Persatuan Perpustakaan Malaysia (Malaysia Library Association) to undertake a survey of Malaysia in relation to public library needs for that country, which survey was financed by the Asia Foundation. In 1968 the findings and recommendations of this Singaporean for the benefit of Malaysia appeared in the publication *Blueprint for Public Library Development in Malaysia*.

3. National Bibliography of Singapore

The National Bibliography of Singapore, of which three annual volumes have already appeared, is also a product of the National Library of Singapore. According to Miss Kee Yeah Siew, who succeeded the late Mr. Khoo, the editor of the National Bibliography until his sudden death last year, the lag in issuing the annual volume is largely due to the late arrivals of the publications. I have been informed that there is a plan to issue a cumulative volume covering 4 or 5 years. There are also plans to compile National Bibliography volumes for the years from 1966 backwards to about 1947 or 1948. The Singapore National Bibliography is financed by the Singapore Government through the National Library.

4. University of Singapore Library

When I spoke with the Librarian of the University of Singapore, Mrs. Wang Chen Hsiu Chin, I learned that a much larger new campus is now in the planning stage with the view that all Faculties which are now located on four campuses will be brought together. This closer proximity will make it better for the Main Library of the University which has administrative control of the Faculty libraries. On the Bukit Timah campus the University Library comprises the Main Library, the Chinese Library and the Law Library. Mrs. Wang indicated that the Main Library has grown from a collection of a few hundred books to a collection of over 475,000 volumes, serving as an important research center in Singapore for the whole of Southeast Asia. The Library has been making its contribution to the growth of the University from the pioneer days of Raffles College in 1928 and the founding of the University of Malaya in 1949, and the founding of the University of Singapore in 1962 up to now.

Although the important collection of the Chinese Library dates back only to 1953, it is particularly rich in the classics and their commentaries, in bibliography, language and literature. Special features of the Chinese collection are rare editions handwritten or printed in the Yuen (1280-1368) and Ming (1368-1644) dynasties, scholarly periodicals published in the early Republican period after 1911, and works on Buddhism.

The Law Library was started in 1957 and now has 48,000 volumes. Within this collection are complete sets of Malaysian, Singaporean and British legislation and law reports, as well as extensive collections of legislation and law reports of all the major Commonwealth countries.

The Medical Library was formed originally as the Library of the King Edward VII College of Medicine founded in 1905. It is situated in the Faculty of Medicine building, and is part of the University Library system. The Library has strong holdings in medical bibliography and almost complete sets of indexes and abstracts to medical periodical literature.

As Secretary to the University of Singapore Publications Committee, Mrs. Wang said that the University of Singapore Press published the following volume in 1970: *Documentary Letters of Credit: A Comparative Study*, by E. P. Ellinger. Forthcoming books are: *Readings in Malay Adat Laws*, by M. B. Hooker; *Locus Standi and Judicial Review* by Thio Su Mien; and *Seven Poets--Singapore and Malaya*, by Edwin Thumboo. It was also noted that in 1969 the University Press issued *Modern Singapore*, by Ooi Jin Bee, who edited a symposium of writings in Commemoration of the 150th anniversary of the founding of Singapore.

Other publications of the University Library are: *Academic Exercises, Theses and Dissertations Submitted to the University of Singapore and Deposited in the University of Singapore Library, 1947-1969*, published in 1970. This is the product of a survey which was made of all academic writings submitted to Raffles College, the various departments of the University of Malaya when it was located in Singapore, and the University of Singapore. An author index and a very detailed subject index have been appended to the compilation. According to Miss Manijeh Namazie, the Head of the Reference Department, the subject index was compiled from the list of subject headings in the Subject Catalog in the University Library but certain modifications were made in the headings to suit the purposes of this publication's index. Another publication issued in 1970 by the Medical Library is *Medical Research in the University of Singapore, 1955-1966: A Bibliography*, compiled by Khoo Oon Chor and C. S. Muir. When I was here in 1965, Mr. Khoo was working on the compilation in order to meet the need of a bibliography which would report what medical research had been carried on in Singapore. The publication is as comprehensive as it can be. It consists mainly of medical publications by full-time and part-time staff, including clinical teachers. It includes monographs, inaugural lectures, articles published in learned periodicals, papers presented at conferences, special reports and theses. It covers the period from 1955 to 1966 inclusive. For publications after this period, reference may be made to the annual *Publications and Theses* issued by the University Library. A publication about serials is *Classified List of Current Serial Titles in the University of Singapore Library*, issued in 1968. The Medical Library continues to compile the annual author and subject index for the *Singapore Medical Journal*. Wang Chen Hsiu Chin and Manijeh Namazie compiled the *Select Bibliography* (on modern Singapore) for the volume *Modern Singapore* by Ooi Jin Bee and Chiang Hai Ding, noted above. The Chinese Library issues the *Quarterly List of Cataloged Chinese Titles*.

It has been the University Library policy to build up as comprehensive a research collection as possible on Singapore and Malaysia. At present there are over 8000 volumes. Bibliographies, accessions lists and periodicals are constantly screened for material for acquisition. Of all the Library's collections, this is one of the most heavily used.

Among the Malaysian materials is Tan Sri Mohamed Suffian's *The Legal Systems of Malaysia*, the newly published *Mallal's Digest of Malaysian and Singapore Federated Malay States Law Reports, 1923-1941* and the *Malayan Law Reports, 1950-1954*. Other out-of-print, older materials like the *Straits Settlements Ordinances* for the period 1867 to 1899, which were scattered throughout the general government gazettes for that period, and the *Laws of Selangor 1877-1899*, are in the collections.

Various newspapers and other documents relating to Singapore and Malaysia are in the Library on microform: *Communist Party of Indonesia Documents, 1953-1964*; *Eastern News*, Singapore, 1940-1941; *Indo-Chinese Patriot*, Penang, 1895; *Indo-Chinese Patriot*, Singapore, 1900-1901; *Malayan Daily News*, Kuala Lumpur, 1945-1947; *Penang Argus and Mercantile Advertiser, 1867-1873*; *Penang Maritime Journal Straits Guardian*, Singapore, 1854.

Newspaper clippings from the *Straits Times* from 1961 onward have been assembled, arranged, and mounted on pages according to the following key subjects: Brunei revolt; Chinese boycott inquiry; Commerce in Malaysia and Singapore; Defence; Economic conditions in Malaysia; Education in Malaysia; Finance in Singapore and Malaysia; First Malaysian Parliament; Formation of the Federation of Malaysia; Industries; Languages; Law; Malayan rail strike; Malaysia, the Philippines and Indonesia's confrontation; Money and banking; Political parties; Rubber. The bound volumes of the clippings are fully cataloged as books.

5. Nanyang University

Nanyang University has had a difficult history in becoming established as a fully recognized and accredited institution of higher education in Singapore. During the days of the British regime prior to World War II Chinese education in this area was virtually the sole concern of the resident Chinese community rather than of the colonial government. The primary and secondary Chinese school system followed closely the pattern prevailing in China at that time. The Chinese high school students would then leave Singapore and Malaysia and return to China for their higher education. In 1949 Communist control of the mainland brought an abrupt halt to this flow of Chinese students back to China seeking a higher education. Apparently the colonial government continued to refrain from accepting responsibility for Chinese education and did not face up to the serious problem of Chinese university education for the Chinese of this area.

By the spring of 1953 Tan Lark Sye and other Chinese businessmen, who were traditionally patrons of Chinese education, formed together to promote a university where the Chinese language would be used as the chief medium of instruction. The response for funds for the proposed university was overwhelmingly successful, and still the British authorities continued to view the proposal of a Chinese university with disfavor. Lacking official blessing, the university promoters of the Chinese community proceeded to found the institution, naming it Nanyang University--the term meaning the South Seas, the ancient Chinese appellation for Southeast Asia.

Nanyang University, the only Chinese university in all Southeast Asia, opened its doors in 1956 with two colleges: Arts and Science. While the institution was taking shape, the political developments unfolding at that time clearly indicated that Singapore would soon have self-government and that British colonial rule would be phased out rapidly. By March 1959 the newly elected Singapore Legislative Assembly passed the Nanyang University Ordinance which set the official seal on Nanyang as an institution of higher education in the educational system of Singapore. In 1960 Singapore emerged as a self-governing state with a fully elected legislature and government, and official interest in Nanyang University was heightened. Although the University was originally conceived along the pre-war Chinese model, certain forces caused the university organization to follow the British tradition. For example, instead of calling the chief executive "President," as in America, the term Vice-Chancellor was to be employed. By June 1964 Nanyang University's identity was assured when the Government gave full financial support and it was integrated in the state system of education.

Many of the above facts were told to me by Dr. S. L. Hsieng, the former acting University Librarian in 1958, and by Mr. Koh Thing Ngee, the Deputy Librarian, whom I met in 1965 and again on this trip. Both of these men stated that from the very outset the University authorities favored the concept of making the University Library central on the campus. One of the first buildings to be erected at a central point on the campus of 500 acres, contiguous to the new Jurong Industrial Estate located on the west end of Singapore island, was the University Library. This building, which has the distinct appearance of traditional Chinese architecture, was destined, however, to become the administration building of the University. A new million dollar library building, financed by the Singapore Government, was built on the highest point of the campus,

thereby giving a superb view of the entire island with Singapore City to the east and Malaysia across the straits to the west.

The exchange records of the University Library were checked by both Mr. Koh, the Deputy Librarian, Mr. Chao Lai Lung, the Librarian, and Miss Yee Siew Pun who has charge of the records and is head of the Acquisitions Department, and the Library of Congress is definitely on the exchange list. All university publications, I was assured by the University Librarian and the Deputy Librarian, will come to the Library of Congress.

A number of the publications which will be sent are those which are issued by the Institute of Asian Studies of the University. This Institute was established in March 1970 as a constituent unit of the College of Graduate Studies, and superseded the former Institute of Southeast Asia of the University which was formerly established in 1957. When I conferred with the Director of the Institute, Dr. Victor M. Fic, he related to me the published monographs which had been issued up to 1969: *The Bulletin of the Institute of Southeast Asia*, 1959, Vol. 1, p. 1-380; *Chinese Companies in Singapore*, by Tadeo Harada, published in Japanese as a joint research project with the Institute of Developing Economies in Tokyo, 1967; *Landscape of Kuala Lumpur*, by Tsou Pao Chun, 1967; *Index to Chinese Periodical Literature on Southeast Asia: 1905-1966*, 1968, 363 p. In 1970 these two monographs made their appearance: *The Jurong Industrial Estate: Development and Prospects*, by Chaing Tao Chang, 73 p.† and *Double Citizenship in Malaysia*, by Huang Ying Jung, 49 p.

Other publications which have been completed or are in progress are as follows: *History of Malay Classical Literature*, by Liaw Yock Fang; *History of Rural Singapore: A Case Study of Three Villages*, by Huang Chih Lien; *A Study of Students of Nanyang University*, by A. W. Lind; *The September 30th Movement in Indonesia: 1965, the Gamble which Failed*, by Victor Fic; *Singapore: Its Port and Coasts*, by Tsou Pao Chun; *A Study of Urban Land Use in Singapore*, by Loy Keng Foo; *Malaysia's Diplomacy in the Afro-Asian World*, by Victor Fic; *Relations Between Japan and Singapore: 1945-1969*, by Li Hsiang Lin; *History of the Hainanese People in Malaysia and Singapore*, by Ong Tee Wah; and *Contribution of the Chinese to the Development of Malaysia and Singapore*, by Huang Chih Lien.

Professor Fic assured me that all the above publications would be sent to the Library of Congress.

I am informed that not long ago the Executive Board of the Institute of Asian Studies adopted a proposal that a Center for Japanese Studies in Southeast Asia be established as an integral part of the Institute. The motivation back of this proposal is to undertake joint research projects with Japanese universities, institutes, and other research organizations. Such a Center at Nanyang University has real merit because some eleven members of the University staff have been trained in Japanese universities and could provide the nucleus for such a Center; the proximity of the Jurong industrial estate, where Japanese technological talent is concentrated, would enable the Center to draw upon it; and the Secretariat of the Committee on the Development of Japanese Studies in Southeast Asia, sponsored by the Leverhulme Trust, has been transferred from the University of Hongkong to the Institute of Asian Studies at Nanyang University.

6. Institute of Southeast Asian Studies, Singapore

Among the youngest but most significant of the research centers in Southeast Asia is the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies of Singapore, located on the campus of the University of Singapore. The Institute, established in 1968 as an autonomous body by an act of the Singapore Parliament, is a regional research center for scholars and other specialists concerned with modern Southeast Asia. When I spoke with Josef Silverstein, the current Director of the Institute, I was informed that the Institute's research interest is primarily concerned with the many problems of modernization and social change in the various countries of Southeast Asia. With the focus primarily on the modern colonial period since 1800 and the era of decolonization and nation building, the research emphasis is placed on such topics as: the social consequences of the previous colonial administration; population changes in rural and urban areas; ethnic relations; economic modernization; social, religious and political trends and current movements; educational systems; and a host of other topics in the fields of anthropology, economics, geography and political science.

The Institute, besides being a research place, will in time develop into a focal point where researchers and various professional groups can meet and compare viewpoints concerning affairs of modern Southeast Asia. Professor Silverstein told me that in order for the Institute to become a place for the exchange of ideas, he plans to have

conferences from time to time on various subjects related to the region. In January 1971 the Institute held a Seminar on "Modernization in Southeast Asia." Social scientists from Southeast Asia and a few from elsewhere were brought together with a view to examining critically various views on modernization or social change in Southeast Asia in the postwar era. In March 1971 there is to be another seminar on "Youth in Southeast Asia." Each of these Seminars or conferences has numerous papers which will be brought together and issued as hardback publications.

The most recent publication activity of the Institute is a new series called Trends in Southeast Asia. The first publication is entitled *Trends in Indonesia*, which gives the Proceedings and papers presented at a Seminar on Indonesia. This particular series of Seminars is to have dialogue and communication on what is happening currently in the countries of Southeast Asia. With the impending national election in Indonesia in early 1971 and because of the important changes which have been taking place in economic and social affairs in that country, it was felt at the Institute that the first seminar would do well to concentrate on current trends in Indonesia. Besides a background paper prepared by the research staff of the Institute, the publication includes these papers: "Major political problems in Indonesia"; "Trends in Indonesia"; "Economic and social trends in Indonesia"; and "Notes on Indonesia's economic development and foreign corporations."

Closely tied to the Institute's plans for publications on Southeast Asia is the fellowship program of the Institute. Research Fellowships are available to qualified candidates from the countries of Southeast Asia, and occasionally to persons outside of the Southeast Asia region, who lack adequate research facilities on modern Southeast Asia in their country.

A monograph which was prepared by Dr. Sartono of Indonesia, awarded a Research Fellowship for one year, is called *Peasant Unrest in Java* and it will be published by the Oxford University Press. The Occasional Papers Series of the Institute will later publish papers which are being done by other research Fellows: "Nation building in Singapore" by Miss Chan Heng Chee; "Philippine migration from Luzon to Mindanao" by Dr. Eva Horakova of Czechoslovakia; "Is Japan a model for developing societies in Asia?" by Professor Ronald Dore of the University of Sussex.

Undergirding the research which is being carried on at this Institute by both the research fellows and the research staff of the Institute, is the rapidly growing library which is being built up by Mrs. Patricia Lim, the Institute Librarian. The acquisitions policy is designed to acquire for the library the significant reference and monographic works in the major Western languages as well as periodicals, newspapers, and government documents in the national languages of Southeast Asia. I was interested to note, when talking with Mrs. Lim, that the materials of the Institute's library do not circulate outside the Institute so as not to jeopardize the researchers within the Institute. The Library publishes a monthly acquisitions list, Volume 4, Number 2 having appeared in February 1971.

Another series published by the Institute is called the *Library Bulletin Series*. The first issue has been completed and is called *Library Resources in Singapore on Contemporary Mainland China* by Rosalind Quah of the Institute Library. The second issue will be *News Resources in Singapore*. Both of these Bulletins will provide data on newspapers, radio monitoring services, serials, microfilms, and other documentary materials and monographs which are available in Singapore. *Nation-Building in Southeast Asia: The Singapore Case* by Chan Heng Chee appeared in February 1971 as Number 3 in the Institute's Occasional Papers Series.

7. National Book Development Council of Singapore

The proposal to form a National Book Development Council in Singapore was first considered at a Workshop on the Problems of Book Production and Distribution in Singapore organized by the Persatuan Perpustakaan Singapura (Library Association of Singapore) in November 1966. This Singapore meeting was a follow-up of a Unesco meeting held in Tokyo in the spring of 1966 which brought together for the first time the members of the Asian and international book world in a concerted effort to study the problems of book development in the region of Asia. The National Book Development Council of Singapore was inaugurated on February 13, 1969 by the Hon. Minister of Culture of Singapore.

The objects of the Singapore Book Council are twofold: (1) to promote and encourage the reading of books within all sections of the population of Singapore; and (2) to promote the development of the book industry in Singapore in cooperation with all members of the national and international book world. Specific projects have been carried

out to fulfill these objectives. The first major project was the Festival of Books which was held in conjunction with the 150th anniversary of the founding of Singapore. This was so successful that the Festival of Books has become an annual affair in Singapore. The Council has an official organ called *Singapore Book World*, which provides news and articles relating to Singapore book activities. Volume 1, No. 1 appeared in April 1970. The Council held a training course in book design and illustration between November and December 1969. A reading survey was made by the University of Singapore sociology department for the Council. The Council is making a study of the existing copyright law and the drawing up of possible revision recommendations to be presented to the Singapore Government.

The Council consists of a Board of 21 official members, representing the Ministries of Education and Culture, the Universities, the Economic Development Board, the National Library, the Government Printing Office, the Singapore National Commission for Unesco, the Teachers' Unions, the associations of printers, booksellers, publishers, and librarians. I was interested to note that the Executive Committee for 1970 has for its Chairman, Mr. Chopra, the proprietor of Chopmen Enterprises and the Library of Congress blanket order dealer, and the Secretary is Mrs. Hedwig Anuar, Director of the National Library of Singapore.

8. Blanket Order Dealer

Singapore has been one place where we have had considerable trouble through the years in securing a good, reliable blanket order dealer for the Library. Last year Mr. Chopra, proprietor of Chopmen Enterprises, was appointed dealer for Singapore and Malaysia. Subsequently, when the responsibilities of the LC Office in Djakarta were extended to acquire publications of Singapore, Malaysia and Brunei, Mr. Chopra's responsibilities were similarly extended to work closely with Jack Crawford by supplying current materials through the Djakarta Office. To do this it is necessary that he travel to Kuching, Brunei, Sabah and various parts of the peninsula of Malaysia.

One of my first conferences in Singapore was with Mr. Chopra, at which time he showed me the deposit records which he receives regularly from Philomena Ng of the National Library Services at Kuala Lumpur and from Mrs. Hedwig Anuar, the Librarian of the National Library in Singapore. These records give all details regarding the currently published books: author, title, publisher, and date. This enables the dealer to buy the multiple copies which are required by the LC Office in Djakarta.

He informed me that at first he had questions about the blanket order form but Jack Crawford keeps in close touch with Mr. Chopra, all details of the blanket order have now been clarified, and it appears that it is working all right. Mr. Chopra showed to me the purchase order form which Crawford had issued to Chopra. On another occasion when Jack Crawford came to Singapore during my time there, we both had a meeting with Chopra in his office.

It was during this conference with Jack Crawford while he was with me in Singapore that I saw the first issue of the *Accessions List: Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore and Brunei*, for September/October 1970. Very few materials from Malaysia and Singapore are included because Chopra has been supplying the materials for a very short time now.

At a subsequent meeting with Jack Crawford in Singapore, he suggested to me that I arrange to have the government publications now being received by LC on exchange sent via the Djakarta Office and not direct to LC from the Government Printing Office in Singapore. I said I would take up the matter with the Exchange and Gift Division upon my return to Washington.

To aid Mr. Chopra in procuring materials in the Chinese language published in Singapore, I approached Mrs. Anuar of the National Library to have one of her Chinese people of the National Library give Mr. Chopra assistance. This was agreed to and Mr. Goh Cheng Kiat will be assigned to assist Mr. Chopra in selecting Chinese publications for LC and the Djakarta Office.

Mr. Chopra also gave to me the currently published catalog of government publications in Malaysia called *Current List of Publications, 1971*. I sent this on to the Library of Congress so that a beginning in checking for those titles which might not have been received by LC might be made.

During the three conferences which I had with Mr. Chopra, I had the favorable impression that he will serve well the Library of Congress. Jack Crawford told me that he shares that opinion. With the numerous connections which Mr. Chopra has with the book

publishers and the National Book Development Council of Singapore, he appears to be equipped to do good work for us.

9. Book Publishing in Asia

This is the title of a publication which appeared in January 1970, being the report on the Regional Seminar on Book Publishing which was held March 21-25, 1969, in Singapore, which was sponsored jointly by Franklin Book Programs and the Singapore Book Publishers Association. Participants, totaling 93, came from America, Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Philippines, Thailand, and Canada. Among the papers delivered at the Seminar were: "The Asian publisher: his problems and opportunities"; "Publishing problems needing the cooperation of government"; "Scholarly publishing: West and East"; "Successful book publishing--editing problems in Singapore"; "Publishing books for children." The report includes the eleven resolutions adopted by the seminar. Copies of *Book Publishing in Asia* may be secured from Mr. Chopra, the Secretary of the Singapore Book Publishers Association.

10. Books in Singapore

A thorough and detailed work covering the major book activities in Singapore was written by Cecil K. Byrd, the University Librarian of Indiana University when he was in Singapore a year ago. Published by Chopmen Enterprises for the National Book Development Council of Singapore it is entitled *Books in Singapore: A Survey of Publishing, Printing, Bookselling and Library Activity in the Republic of Singapore*. Although previous studies have been made of certain sectors of the book industry, this survey is the first one which presents a comprehensive view of the entire book enterprise in Singapore. The author discusses with considerable detail the publishing and printing industries, booksellers and distributors, textbooks, pirated books, copyright legislation, libraries, the Singapore Library Association, and bibliographical projects in Singapore.

11. Asia Research Bulletin

The prototype of a new monthly entitled *Asia Research Bulletin* appeared in Singapore in November 1970 as Volume 1, No. 1. According to the compiler, John Drysdale, his plan is to provide a monthly bulletin, under subject rather than under the common geographical headings, which will consist of "systematized abstracts; a selection of background papers; maps, graphs, and statistical tables; quarterly cumulative and monthly indexes, together with an internal cross-reference system and guides to external source material." More than 200 sources have been consulted in the preparation of the material in the first issue of this monthly, which covers the month of September 1970. No statement has been made as to how the publication will be financed or under what auspices it will be regularly issued.

12. National Archives and Records Centre

Although previously under the National Library and temporarily housed in the National Library, the National Archives and Records Centre is a new department of the Ministry of Culture established by Act in 1967. A five months' survey was made in 1967 by a Unesco expert in archival administration, and the National Archives of Singapore started functioning actively in August 1968, with the appointment of a Senior Archives Officer trained under the Colombo Plan.

There is much material within this National Archives which will be of great interest to the Southeast Asia scholar. The main Singapore Archives, most of which were micro-filmed while part of the National Library's collections, constitute a continuous series from 1800 to 1942, going back about twenty years before the actual founding of Singapore in 1819. These important historical resource materials pertain not only to Singapore but also to Malaysia, especially to Penang and Malacca, as well as to Indonesia, Brunei and some other countries of Southeast Asia. About 1000 maps of historical interest, which have been listed by region, are a part of the National Archives collection.

13. Government Printing Office

My visit to the Government Printing Office was a routine call in order to renew my acquaintance with Mr. Lim Rian Han, the Government Printer, and the Deputy Government Printer, Mr. Tan Boon Poh. Mr. Lim checked the records in my presence and it appears that they are now sending to the Library of Congress everything they print. It seems to me that Mr. Tan ought to be contacted periodically to determine the occasional titles which they print but which are not placed on the list for overseas distribution. Recommendations will then be placed through the Ministry concerned. This appears to me to be one way to know about the irregular items which are issued by the various Ministries.

A new catalog for 1970 was received and should be reviewed at the Library of Congress for items not in the Library, and then requested.

14. CONSAL

The first Conference of Southeast Asian Librarians (CONSAL) was held in Singapore in August 1970 under the sponsorship of the Persatuan Perpustakaan Singapura (Library Association of Singapore) and the Persatuan Perpustakaan Malaysia (Library Association of Malaysia). The purpose of the gathering of librarians from various Southeast Asian countries was to find solutions, possibly through regional cooperation, to problems which all were facing. Delegates came from Cambodia, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam. A regional organization, complete with a newly drawn up constitution, came into being and will continue the dialog and exchange of ideas within the library profession in Southeast Asia. The proceedings and the papers of this first CONSAL meeting will be forthcoming in 1971.

15. American-Singapore Cultural Relations

In conferring with Jim McHale, the Cultural Affairs Officer at the American Embassy, I learned that at the government-to-government level, the State Department's Educational and Cultural Exchange program has provided training and educational exchange grants to approximately 12 Singapore officials, students and professional persons last year at an average annual cost of about \$60,000.

He also cited the fact that the U.S. Government's Fulbright Program provided an additional 8 or 10 training awards to selected Singapore graduate students.

The U.S. Information Agency in their books donation program contributed 5,000 books monthly, or 60,000 for the year, to Singapore's Ministry of Education. These books were in turn distributed by the Ministry to Singapore schools and other local institutions. This level has been maintained by the program since May 1968. As noted above under section No. 2, the National Library of Singapore was the recipient of over 7,000 of these books in this U.S.I.A. book program.

Mr. George Mu, an officer in the Economic Section of the Embassy, and concurrently the Publications Procurement Officer for Singapore publications, was of considerable aid to me. He also accompanied me when I conferred with Ambassador Cross prior to my departure from Singapore.

EAST MALAYSIA
(February 14-18, 1971)

1. Public Libraries in Sarawak

Back in 1965 when I spoke at the Conference of the Persatuan Perpustakaan Malaysia (Library Association of Malaysia) held in Kuala Lumpur, I met Lucien De Silva, the State Librarian of Sarawak. Upon my arrival in Kuching this time, Mr. De Silva not only met me at the airport but was most helpful in making various contacts for me. It was through him that I learned some interesting information about public libraries in Sarawak. He told me that the states of Sarawak and Sabah in East Malaysia are the only states in all Malaysia which have attempted to provide a state-wide public library service. West Malaysia is beginning to realize the value of such library service to the people in the outlying areas of the state. According to Mr. De Silva, the main body responsible for the provision, establishment, growth and expansion of public library services in Sarawak is the Sarawak Library in Kuching, of which he is the State Librarian. He told me that like most public libraries in this part of the world, it began as a private subscription library and dates back to the early pioneering days of the White Rajahs. The exact date of the first library founding is not really known; however, the record according to the Sarawak Gazette indicates that it was before 1870. This first library was intended primarily for the small European population in Kuching and the out-stations. The Rajahs took a particular interest in the library, the third Rajah even presenting a large amount of books from his own private collection.

The Sarawak Library managed, even with an up-hill pull, to give service until World War II. During the Japanese Occupation a great many books were burned and many others were stolen. After the war, a library remnant was revived under the management of the Sarawak Museum. It was in 1946 that Sarawak became a Crown Colony, and at that time the Sarawak Library came under the British Council administration with the assistance of a Library Advisory Committee. It was during this period that the Sarawak Library membership was opened to students and children's books were added to the collection to cater to the younger readers. Mr. De Silva showed the children's reading room and the extensive children's books collection with real pride. When my guide showed me the new building of the Sarawak Public Library which has been open just a few months, he pointed out that the bookstock of the Library contains over 35,000 volumes, in Malay, Chinese and English--the English section being the largest. In the Children's section there are over 5,000 books. In addition, the Library has a valuable collection of books on Borneo and a Reference Section of over 200 basic reference books, not to mention scores of periodicals.

I was interested to note that the Sarawak State Library also provides a postal service to adults in the out-stations, except where there are fairly large public libraries which in turn are operated by the State Library located in Sarawak. They also provide a teacher's book-box service to primary schools in rural areas where no library facilities exist.

By 1958 the control of the Sarawak State Library passed from the control of the British Council to the Director of Education of the State, and the first major impetus to the development of the Sarawak State Library and the establishment of libraries throughout the State came with the approval by the Sarawak Government for a quarter of a million dollars for the development of libraries. By the end of 1960, a network of libraries had been established. The library system then consisted of 30 service points, with the Sarawak State Library located in Kuching as the central public library coordinating all the library services in the out-stations. Mr. De Silva stated that when the establishment of public libraries in Sarawak became a part of the First Malaysian Development Plan for 1966 to 1970, the Sarawak library program emerged with the provision of three-quarters of a million dollars for library development in the State Development Plan. This is what has made possible the attractive and well-planned new State Library building and the new Kuching Public Library which are located side by side in Kuching. The State Librarian also pointed out that the grants for new books to the Divisional public libraries are made on a matching basis by the Municipal Councils.

The Sarawak State Library renders reference and bibliographical service, a centralized ordering and cataloging service for all the divisional libraries, the maintenance of a comprehensive stock for a special requests service, and supplies loans to smaller libraries and reading rooms and provides school library service through the distribution of "book-boxesi"

Near the conclusion of this conference with Mr. De Silva, the State Librarian, he indicated that he had one real problem in securing books from America. An American publisher requires payment for the books *before* the books are received, but it entails a terrific amount of time to receive the books, in some cases as much as a year or more. Is there a bookdealer in America who will supply books to the Sarawak State Library and receive payment *after* the receipt of the books? For example, like the Library of Congress arrangement with Nibondh and Co., our blanket order dealer in Thailand, whereby payment is made *after* the books are received by the Library.

Although the Sarawak State Library has no publications to send to the Library of Congress, Mr. De Silva would like to receive for his Library the *LC Information Bulletin*, the *LC Quarterly Journal*, the *Annual Report of the Librarian*, the *Cataloging Service*, any bulletins or directives issued by the Dewey Decimal Division, and any Southeast Asia book lists.

2. Borneo Literature Bureau

In 1965 when I visited the Borneo Literature Bureau, Mr. Edward Enggu was the Deputy Director; now he is the Director. It was from him that I learned the following facts about the Bureau and its work. Established in 1959 as an inter-state department of the State Governments of Sabah and Sarawak, the Bureau aims at meeting all the literature needs of the people of East Malaysia which are not adequately met in other ways. The Bureau is meant to be operated on a semi-commercial basis, and not to compete with the commercial booktrade.

It appears that the main functions are threefold: (1) to encourage local authorship, and to publish and distribute suitable materials which meet local needs; (2) to assist in strengthening the local book trade, especially bookselling, with particular reference to books published through the Bureau as well as books published elsewhere; (3) to provide a service to various Government Departments which wish to publish information of a technical or instructional nature for the peoples of East Malaysia.

According to Mr. Enggu, the Bureau reaches out to where the people live through the use of a Sabah Mobile Showroom which visits schools and presents book exhibitions in and around Kota Kinabalu. This service was made possible by a grant provided by the Asia Foundation sometime in 1967. The Bureau has another air-conditioned Mobile Showroom for the State of Sarawak. These Mobile Showrooms bring books to the rural areas, stimulate interest in reading and at the same time promote the local booktrade.

With reference to the publications issued by the Bureau, the Director said that the publishing wing is financed by a fund with a contribution of \$140,000 from the Asia Foundation, \$69,000 from the Sarawak State Government, and \$46,000 from the Sabah State Government, making a total of over a quarter of a million dollars for book publishing. When he showed me the list of the various titles which they have issued, he hastened to point out that their publications are put out in the Iban, Malay, Chinese, and Kadazan languages as well as in English.

Three of their latest books are: *Astana Centenary 1870-1970* by Leo Moggie, which is a commemorative publication of the Astana Centenary. It recounts historical events which have occurred at the Astana from the time of the Second Rajah of Sarawak, Sir Charles Brooke. *Sabah Folk Stories* by Margaret M. Brooks gives ten folktales which have been handed down from generation to generation. *English-Kadazan Phrase Book* has been prepared by the research section of the Bureau for those interested in the Kadazan language.

Other publications which Mr. Enggu said would be sent to the Library of Congress on exchange are: *Some Malay Customs and Ceremonies* by Michael Page; *A Manual of the Dipterocarp Trees of Brunei State and of Sarawak* by P. S. Ashton; *Handcraft in Sarawak* by Carla Zaini; *Art Teaching for Secondary School* (in Sarawak and Sabah) by Susi Dunsmore; *Sarawak Long Ago* by W. J. Chater; *English-Bau/Jagoi Phrase Book*; *The Niah Caves* by the Sarawak Museum; *The Sea Dayaks and Other Races of Sarawak* by Anthony Richards; *Songs for Malaysian Schools* by Sana Mullen; *Map Book of Malaysia* by P. Collenette; *Sarawak and Its People* by M. G. Dickson; *Kinabalu Guerrillas* by Maxwell Dunsmore; *Wild Flowers of Sarawak and Sabah* by J. Smith; *Some Wild Flowers and Trees in Sarawak* by Wang Pek Jin.

Among the manuscripts which are being prepared for publication are these: *Kuching Past and Present* by Mrs. E. Pollard; *Short Histories of the Kanowit and Lawas Districts* by Peter W. Stevens and Leonard Edwards; *Sarawak Timbers* by Forest Department; *Sabah Forest Record no. 8, Trees of Sabah* by Forest Department.

Besides the books, the Bureau issues three monthly periodicals: *Dolphin* in English; *Dolphin* in Chinese; and *Nendak* in Iban. These are directed primarily to children and the youth.

The Bureau holds an annual literature competition, and in 1969 a total of 97 manuscripts were submitted in English, Iban, Malay, Chinese and Biatah. From these manuscripts selections are made for forthcoming publications.

To aid in the distribution of the Bureau's books and to enhance the book trade, the Distribution wing of the Bureau aims to promote the booktrade by establishing booksellers in rural areas; to promote distribution outlets for the Bureau's publications; to assist booksellers in obtaining publications from other publishers; and to provide credit facilities and other services connected with the trade. The aim of the Bureau is to establish a bookseller in every town of reasonable size in the rural areas of Sarawak and Sabah. By the end of 1969, Mr. Enggu said, the Bureau was supporting 135 booksellers at 52 different centers in East Malaysia and Brunei, the majority in Sarawak since it is a large area.

Mr. Enggu did not know how the Library of Congress was removed from the exchange arrangement, but it would be restored now and their publications would be sent to the Library. In exchange he would like to receive the *LC Information Bulletin* and any duplicate books in accordance with my assessment as to what the Bureau might need. He would like to receive any Library of Congress printed cards for any of the Bureau's publications for which the Library of Congress' printed cards had appeared to date. These will be searched upon my return.

Each time a new list of their publications is issued it will be sent to the Library of Congress for our information.

3. Government Publications

Vincent Kiew, the Government Printer in Sarawak located in Kuching, with whom I had conferred in 1965, told me that sometime after 1965 orders had come for him to remove from the exchange list the Library of Congress and other institutions overseas. Publications were only to be sold. The Government Printing Office is now under the Ministry of Technology, Research and Local Government and there may now be some opportunity to have the Library placed on an exchange list. He encouraged me to write to the Minister, Dato Ong Kee Hui, Jalan Young, Kuala Lumpur, and place the matter before him. This will be done in the near future.

Mr. Kiew furnished me with a copy of the list of publications printed at the Government Printing Office. In addition to the various annual reports of the Departments and the Geological Bulletins and Memoirs, other significant items appearing on the list include: *Federal Constitution* (English); *Index to Federal Laws*; *Malaysia Trade Classification and Customs Tariff*; *Malaysia Merdeka--Maju, 1957-1967*; *Strategy Action*; *Tax Changes Within Malaysia*; *The May 13 Tragedy* (English); *Mineral Resources of Sarawak, and Sabah, Malaysia*; 3rd edition; *Minerals in Borneo Region, Malaysia*.

The above items, together with other titles on the list from the Government Printing Office, will be checked upon my return to the Library in order to determine how many have not been received.

4. Commercial Bookstores

Apart from the Books published by the Borneo Literature Bureau noted above, very few books are published by the commercial press in Sarawak. The books I saw in the Rex Bookstore and other bookstores are largely imported books in English. What few books might be available in Kuching, should be procured by Mr. Chopra when he makes his periodic visits from Singapore to Kuching.

5. The Sabah Museum and State Libraries Services

The first person contacted in Kota Kinabalu was Mr. M. Pike, the Director of the Sabah Museum and the State Library. Throughout Malaysia the Museum Directors are key persons in making contacts with people in a given area.

Mr. Pike told me that the present Museum is the third one in the history of the State and they have been in their present location for something over three years. The principal purpose of the Museum is to do work in the fields of natural history, anthropology, ethnology of Sabah, and recently they have initiated a historical section. The number of publications issued by the Museum is few and the studies are not very extensive. These publications consist of the Sabah Museum Leaflet series. He was unable to supply to me for the Library all of the issues of this series but numbers 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, and 9 were secured. Among these were brief studies on *The Peoples of Sabah*; *Sabah Hats*; and *Murut Basket-Work Patterns*. Presentations of this type are valuable to the anthropologist who is working in the area of Sabah.

Besides the above publications, the Director was able to present a copy of another publication entitled *Handcraft in North Borneo* by Elizabeth and John Alman, published in 1963 and printed by the Sabah Publishing House in Jesselton. This study, besides giving information about the weaving processes, is valuable for the anthropologist's interpretation of the people and their villages, the history of Sabah, and the various uses which the people make of the hats and other articles which they weave. A short bibliography is included.

Mr. Pike told me that the Museum organization also includes the State Archives and the State Libraries Service. Besides the main State Library located in Kota Kinabalu, there are branches at Sandakan and Tawau. This library service which is reaching out into the State has been extended by the Book Mobile Library Service which has been started. The number of books in the State Library is increasing now, owing to increased financial provision for acquisition purposes. Special attention is now being given to the improvement in the quantity and quality of books available in Malay and Chinese. I learned that during 1968, the State Libraries Service was the subject of an investigation by the Library Association of Malaysia, which professional body is aiming to secure improvement of library services throughout Malaysia. As in other parts of Malaysia, the acute shortage of professionally trained and qualified staff constitutes a serious weakness in Sabah too.

6. Sabah Society Journal

While with Mr. Pike, he aided me in securing information about the Sabah Society and the *Sabah Society Journal* which is issued by that Society but printed in Hongkong by the Cathay Press. It is not published in Kota Kinabalu because the person who is the Secretary of the Society and editor of the Journal, Mr. D. W. McCredie, is at the Agricultural Research Station located in Tuaran, Sabah, which is at a considerable distance from Kota Kinabalu. The publication aims to stimulate a wide interest in, and knowledge of, the history, natural history, and geography of Sabah, with particular emphasis on the cultures and customs of the various racial groups found within Sabah. The publication appears irregularly. Volume 5, Number 1 appeared in October 1969 and is the latest issue to date.

Since I was unable to go to Tuaran to confer with Mr. McCredie, the editor of the *Journal*, Mr. Pike made a longdistance telephone call on my behalf. It was learned that the Sabah Society is no longer able to furnish the *Journal* on an exchange basis to the Library of Congress. It will have to be purchased, and the membership fee or subscription is M\$10 per year. Correspondence to the Editor should be sent to: Mr. D. W. McCredie, Editor of the *Sabah Society Journal*, P.O. Box 547, Kota Kinabalu, Sabah.

7. Department of Information

Recalling when I was in Jesselton (now Kota Kinabalu) in 1965 that the Department of Information issues certain publications about Sabah which would be suitable for the Library of Congress, I conferred with Mr. John Padasian who was at the Department in 1965. This is the Department, which in the face of the Indonesian confrontation from 1963 to the downfall of Sukarno in 1965, was responsible for psychological warfare operations externally and internally. This responsibility involved raising the morale of the villagers in remote areas, and winning over the hearts and minds of the Sabah peoples by mobile units manned by field officers proficient in the languages of the various areas.

Mr. Padasian, the Acting Director of Information, since the Director Mr. T. F. Willie was away at the time, checked his files in my presence and assured me that their publications were being sent to the Library of Congress in accordance with the arrangement which I had made with Mr. Padasian back in 1965. Their publications, as issued, will continue to be sent to the Library. They would like to receive in return the

LC Information Bulletin, the *LC Quarterly Journal*; and other available publications of a general naturee

Mr. Padasian furnished me with copies of four interesting publications issued by the Department of Information: *Sabah Budget for 1970*; a pamphlet entitled *Sabah "Claim", Through Some Filipino Eyes*, which is a collection of articles appearing in various Manila newspapers telling how many Filipinos do not concur with the Filipino Government's action in claiming Sabah for the Philippines. Another publication is a special issue of *New Commonwealth*; April 1969, which carried an article "Focus on Sabah: success story of progress and achievement." *Malaysia: Report of the Inter-Governmental Committee* provides information on the proposed constitutional amendments, financial provisions for the various States, the special position of indigenous races, elections, judiciary and other aspects of the new Malaysia.

When writing to the Department of Information, the address is: Mr. John Padasian, Deputy Director, Department of Information, P.O. Box 222, Kota Kinabalu, Sabah.

8. Government Publications

When I talked with Sulong bin Savil, the Government Printer for Sabah, I inquired about the exchange agreement between the Library of Congress and the Government Printing Office of Sabah made in 1965. I was assured that the Government publications which are printed by the Government Printing Office are being sent to the Library of Congress now and will continue to be sent. Unfortunately, no list of the government publications was available at this time.

BRUNEI
(February 16, 1971)

1. Brunei Muscum

While I was attending the International Congress of Orientalists in Canberra, I had the pleasure of meeting for the first time the Director of the Muzium Brunei, Mr. P. M. Shariffuddin. At that time he strongly encouraged me to come to Brunei during my field trip. Although my schedule was already very tight in order to include Sarawak and Sabah, I did manage to arrive in Bandar Seri Begawan, the capital of Brunei, at about noon on a certain day but had to leave by the next plane some five hours later. I had never been to the State of Brunei before and it is good I went there. When Mr. Shariffuddin took me to the airport, after an interesting afternoon together, he said he was very glad that I had come because seldom does an American come to the State of Brunei.

During my limited time with Mr. Shariffuddin, the Director of the Museum, a number of worthwhile things were learned. He said that the Brunei Government established the Museum in early 1965, hence he is the first Director of this museum. I was interested to note that the law makes provisions to safeguard and maintain historical and ancient monuments, archaeological sites and remains, and to regulate the laws on hidden properties and their disposal. Consequently, by this important provision, the Brunei Museum moved a significant step forward in the protection of antiquities imported into or exported from Brunei.

When he showed me about the brand new building which has just been completed and is still being furnished, he said that the Government has been liberal with his budget thus making it possible for him to purchase for the Museum a collection of porcelain, precious stones and jades from a certain collector at the price of M\$135,000. This collection is considered to be the best in Southeast Asia and was not easily acquired. Later that same year a sum of M\$28,000 was spent in buying a collection of Chinese brassware; another collection of gold ornaments cost about M\$10,000. During the tour I was surprised to be shown a collection of over 300 cannons, many of which were intricately decorated, and which had been used at one time in some type of defense.

Since the Museum is very new, their reference library is not too large and particular attention is given to publications on Brunei. The name of the trained librarian is Lai Huat. In 1967, I was interested to note, a bill entitled "Protection of Books Enactment, 1967" was passed, whereby the law makes provision for the safekeeping and protection of copies of books printed and published in Brunei. Besides protecting the books, the Museum library has made an effort to collect and buy books and periodicals which the director and librarian consider important to the work of the Museum. Many firms in various parts of the world have been engaged to supply books especially on Brunei. The Museum Library has bought a large quantity of microfilm from the Public Record Office in London, consisting of records from the Colonial Office and Foreign Office which deal with the history of Brunei during the 19th and early 20th century.

Within the holdings of the Museum Library is an important daily newspaper called the *Daily Star*; from November 1966 to January 1971, which provides a great amount of valuable data on the country of Brunei for the period covered. In my opinion this newspaper should be secured by the Library of Congress on microfilm from this Museum Library. The Museum Library also possesses a full run of the *Brunei Annual Reports*, a full set of the *Warta Kerajaan Negeri Brunei* (Brunei Gazette), and many publications issued by the Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka Brunei. After a check has been made at the Library of Congress as to our holdings of such materials, we might secure on film those issues which we lack in our collection.

Lai Huat, the Librarian, told me that he is in great need of two particular library tools: *Cumulative Book Index* and the *Library of Congress Classification System*, 1955-.

Mr. Shariffuddin is very anxious that his Museum and the Library of Congress have an exchange arrangement. A new publication which has just been issued by the Museum was given to me in connection with such an exchange. It is entitled: *Pameran Gambar² Bandar Seri Begawan*. For many years the capital of Brunei was Brunei Town. Recently the name of the capital was changed to Bandar Seri Begawan in honor of the former Sultan of Brunei. This publication provides, in Malay and English, a valuable historical sketch of the capital city. The Director assured me that as soon as the Museum issues

any publication it will be sent to the Library of Congress on exchange. The correct mailing address is: Mr. P. M. Shariffuddin, Director, Muzium Brunei, Kota Batu, Bandar Seri Begawan, Brunei. The Salutation to the Director when writing to him is: Dear Mr. Shariffuddin.

2. The Brunei Museum Journal

A new periodical which provides good research data on the culture, customs, ethnology, history, ethno-biology and bibliography of Brunei is one published by the Brunei Museum entitled *The Brunei Museum Journal*. Volume 1 number 1 appeared in 1969; there was no number 2 issue of Volume 1. Volume 2, number 1 appeared in 1970, with the same general format as the first issue. However, Volume 2, number 2 in 1970 is devoted to a monograph of 235 pages, *Brunei, the Structure and History of a Bornean Malay Sultanate* by Donald E. Brown, which depicts the geographical setting, ethnic groups, modern Brunei government, traditional administration, Malay names and titles in Brunei. All past issues of this journal and all future issues will be sent to the Library on exchange.

In exchange for their *Journal* the Museum would like to receive from the Library the *LC Quarterly Journal*, bibliographies on Southeast Asia, and any duplicate books dealing with various aspects of museums.

Furthermore, Mr. Shariffuddin would like for me to send to him the Library of Congress printed card for the *Brunei Museum Journal* when the periodical is cataloged. Also, he requested that I select a few cards which deal with museums, titles of recently published works in America, and send them to him upon my return.

Two other men who were very helpful while I was at the Museum and the Library were Lim Jock Seng, the Deputy Director of the Museum, and Mr. Abraham Latif, both of whom came to meet me at the airport and assisted me at various times during the few hours I was there.

3. Government Publications

Time did not permit me to confer with Simon Marinus Buse, the Government Printer, about government publications being sent to the Library. There is not a large volume of government publications being issued in Brunei and it is my impression that they are now being sent to the Library of Congress. This will be verified upon my return.

HONG KONG
(February 18-21, 1971)

1. Centre of Asian Studies, University of Hong Kong

When I visited the University of Hong Kong, the Acting Director of the Centre of Asian Studies, Dr. T. G. McGee, informed me that the Centre was started in November 1967. It is designed to provide a focus for the academic interests of the University in the areas of East Asia and Southeast Asia by: (1) encouraging research in these two areas; (2) by undertaking certain types of publications; (3) by providing funds and administrative facilities for postgraduate and other seminars, and international conferences; and (4) by making available library materials for research dealing with both traditional and modern aspects of Asian studies. The Centre is an integral part of the University, with its basic budget coming from University funds. The Centre is designed to be heavily involved in postgraduate studies so that all Departments of the University with interests related to East Asia and Southeast Asia may correlate their research interests and graduate students in interdisciplinary and other seminars.

Among the conferences sponsored by the Centre, these three relate to Southeast Asia: The development of Japanese studies in Southeast Asian universities, March, 1969; The city as a centre of change in Asia, June, 1969; and Japan in the Southeast Asian economy, May, 1970. The papers of these conferences were not readily available while I was there, but they will be requested at a later date.

The publication of bibliographies and other research aids in general is one of the prime functions of the Centre. Among such publications is the *Directory of Current Research on Asian Studies in Hong Kong, 1969-1970* edited and compiled in the University Library by H. Anthony Rydings and Nellie Childe. It provides data about the research which is carried on in the Hong Kong Government, the Chinese University of Hong Kong, the University of Hong Kong and other institutions. A publication of proceedings is *The Development of Japanese Studies in Southeast Asia: Proceedings of the Fourth Leverhulme Conference, 1969*, edited by Frank H. H. King. *The Demography of Malaysia, Singapore and Brunei: A Bibliography* was compiled by Saw Swee-Hock and published in 1970. In the Centre's reprint series these have appeared: *The Foreign Office and North Borneo* (1969) by Leigh R. Wright; *The Introduction of Government Sugar Cultivation in Pasuruan, Java, 1830* (1969) by Robert Van Niel; *The Development of Japanese Studies in Southeast Asia--Four Papers* (1970) by Geoffrey Bownas, P. O'Neill, Richard Storry, and Grant K. Goodman; and *Dualism in the Asian City: The Implications for City and Regional Planning*, Third International Symposium on Regional Development, Tokyo, Japan (1969), edited by T. G. McGee. Another Centre publication related to the city is *Hawkers in Selected Asian Cities: A Preliminary Investigation* by T. G. McGee (1970).

Current research projects which presumably will appear in future publications are: *British Trade from India to Manila and the Canton Finances, 1784-1834* by W. E. Cheong; *Asa, Asean, and International Cooperation in Contemporary Southeast Asia* by Frank H. H. King; and *Southeast Asian Constitutional Documents* by Leigh R. Wright.

The Acting Director of the Centre, Mr. McGee, said that publications had been sent to the Library of Congress on exchange and that he would see to it that all of the above publications were sent to the Library on exchange. The Centre would be especially interested in receiving bibliographies related to East Asia and Southeast Asia.

2. Chiao Liu Publication Service

A serious effort was made to find the Chiao Liu Publication Service which is located on the Kowloon side but since they were closed on Saturday, I was unable actually to talk with anyone of the firm. This is the agency which is able to secure publications from North Vietnam and recently issued a long list of publications on Thailand.

3. Chung Chi College

When I visited Chung Chi College, one of the three affiliated colleges of The Chinese University of Hong Kong, I talked with Chi Wang who is now on leave from the

Library of Congress and is the Librarian of the Chung Chi College Library. The new library building is under construction and Chi Wang thinks that 1971 will be nearly over before it will be completed; and possibly not until the spring of 1972. He wants to stay there until the building is completed.

PHILIPPINES
(February 21-March 6, 1971)

1. Blanket Order Dealer

On two occasions during this time in Manila I visited the new blanket order dealer for the Library of Congress, MCS Enterprises, located at 1819 Claro M. Recto Avenue. This was the dealer which I recommended in the spring of 1969 and which was approved by the Order Division that summer. Upon arrival there I met the owner of the firm, Mr. Mar C. Sanchez and his nephew, Ricardo Sanchez, who is Head of the Export Department. The name of the firm, it will be noted, consists of the initials of the owner, MCS. Although I had discussions with the owner, Mr. Sanchez, most of my work and conference was with the younger Ricardo, and we discussed the following matters:

1) As is my practice, the first thing I asked to see was the file kept for the Library of Congress. These were shown promptly and they were in quite good order. As I looked over these files, I inspected carefully the lists of materials which had been sent to LC.

2) The second matter discussed was serials. At the present time MCS Enterprises have placed no subscriptions on behalf of the Library of Congress for any periodicals or newspapers. The following periodical titles were reviewed at the firm:

The Philippine Lumberman (Quezon City) monthly
Philippine Mining and Engineering Journal (Manila) monthly
Sugar News, Voice of the Philippine Sugar Industry (Manila) monthly
Examiner, the Asia Newsweekly (Quezon City) weekly
The Ilocos Review (Ilocos Sur) biannual
The Economic Monitor, Business News in Perspective (Manila) weekly
Solidarity (Manila) monthly
Philippine Educational Forum (Manila)
Now (Manila) fortnightly
Philippine Priests' Forum (Manila) quarterly
The Catholic Teacher (Manila) quarterly
Commerce, the Voice of Philippine Business (Manila) monthly
Philippine Statistician (Manila) quarterly
**Balthazar* (Manila) monthly

In order to avoid any duplication of the above serials, some of which were possibly coming to the Library of Congress by exchange, no orders were placed for these serials during my stay in Manila. Each title will be checked against the Serial Record and Order Division files upon my return before recommendations are made.

The last title in the above list marked*, according to Ricard Sanchez, was sent to the Library as a sample copy. Volume 1, number 1 of this serial appeared in May 1970.

A few other serials which were seen at the firm were titles which I thought might already be coming to the Library on exchange, or might be good exchange items:

Philippine Education Forum. Issued 3 times per year by the Philippine Women's University, Taft Avenue, Manila.
Southeast Asia Quarterly. Issued by the University Research Center, Central Philippine University, Iloilo City. Editor: Elma S. Herradura.
Philippine Journal of Psychology. Issued by the Psychological Association of the Philippines, Ateneo de Manila University, P.O. Box 154. Editor: Miss Maria Luisa Bulaonge
Philippine Studies. Quarterly issued by Ateneo de Manila University, P.O. Box 154. Editor: Horacio de la Costa.
Asian Studies. Issued 3 times a year by the Institute of Asian Studies of the University of the Philippines, U.P. Postoffice, Quezon City.
Historical Bulletin. Issued by the Philippine Historical Association, Jorge B. Vargas Filipiniana Foundation, P.O. Box 1001, Manila. Editor: Mauro Garcia.

No subscription orders were placed for these serials but they should be checked and secured on exchange if possible.

3) The third matter discussed was newspapers. The following titles of newspapers published in Manila were listed:

Manila Times
Manila Daily Bulletin
Philippine Herald
Daily Mirror
Evening News
Manila Chronicle
Taliba (in Tagalog)
Fookien Times (in Chinese)

Likewise, no subscriptions were placed for any newspapers, pending a check at the Library as to what were being received now and by what means and from whom.

Looking forward to the time when newspaper subscriptions will be placed with this dealer, instructions were given as to how we desired the newspapers to be sent to the Library: the daily papers are *not* to be folded or rolled, and are to be sent in monthly packets by sea mail. All papers are to be collated in chronological order before being packed for shipment, thus making them ready for microfilming upon receipt.

4) The procurement of current books was then discussed. Ricardo Sanchez told me how he secures new books: (1) various publishers send their new books to MCS Enterprises; (2) he goes to bookstores at various times to buy books; (3) he scans newspapers and periodicals for newly published titles. Besides the above-mentioned methods for securing current items, I gave him a list of other places which he should visit periodically in order to buy publications which ordinarily do not appear in the normal bookstores.

In order that he might make the best decision when he bought books on these scouting trips about town, I suggested that he take with him a copy of the LC blanket order to which he can refer when in doubt about a title.

5) He welcomed another proposal of a foolproof method to avoid sending duplicate copies of a book. I recommended that he keep a 3 x 5 card file of the books sent to the Library. Since they have just started their service to LC, cards will be made for all books sent up to date. The card file will appear like this:

Garcia, Jose.
Education in the Philippines, 1900-1970.
 Manila, Bookmark Publishers, 1971.
 Price: 71 pesos.
 Sent to LC: February 24, 1971.

By keeping the cards in alphabetical order, and by adding to the file each time a book is sent, duplication will be avoided.

Similar card files were proposed for serials and newspaper subscriptions, which if maintained properly, will prove most valuable for ready reference and will reduce mistakes virtually to zero.

6) In view of the fact that I gave Ricardo Sanchez the list of various places where he might buy various books, I did not go from bookstore to bookstore buying books myself --for example, as I did in the city of Rangoon--and therefore I did not use my letter of credit in the Philippines.

2. Tzigane, Music of the Gypsy

Through the courtesy and generosity of Mrs. Harry Miller, the wife of the Public Affairs Officer at the American Embassy here in Manila, whom I have known for many years, I was most fortunate to secure a copy of the souvenir song book of gypsy music entitled *Tzigane: Music of the Gypsy*. Edited by Mrs. Miller, the collection was issued by The Woman's Board of the Manila Symphony Society as a fund-raising benefit on behalf of the Manila Symphony Orchestra. The compilation consists of 58 songs, each complete with musical score and words, divided into four principal groupings: the gypsy in light opera; the gypsy in folk music; the gypsy in opera; the gypsy musician. The book is unpriced and was available only at the benefit night for \$100 each. The copy secured for the Library of Congress was given to me on a complimentary basis prior to the night of the benefit.

3. Manuscripts of A. V. H. Hartendorp

I have known Mr. Hartendorp since our meeting in 1958 when I came to Manila on a similar trip. At that time I learned about his being interned by the Japanese in the Santo Tomás prison camp, and that he had kept a record during the period of internment. At that time I encouraged him strongly to have it published for it involved an important segment of Philippine history. This was done subsequently in 1964 when McGraw-Hill issued an abridged version of the original manuscript. In 1965, when I saw him again, I again encouraged him to have the entire manuscript published; and this was subsequently done in the Philippines under the title *The Japanese Occupation of the Philippines*. After this unabridged edition appeared, I wrote to Mr. Hartendorp from Washington saying that we would like to have the manuscript of his work for the Library. When he learned that I was here in Manila this time, he invited me out to his house for dinner one evening. He showed me the entire manuscript which had been written in secret in the Santo Tomás Internment Camp, which covers not only the history of the Santo Tomás and other internment camps in the Philippines, but also the period of Japanese rule of the country in all its many aspects--military, political, economic, and sociological.

It was then I learned for the first time that the work was virtually commissioned by former President Manuel L. Quezon to whom the author served as adviser. The President's Executive Secretary, Jorge B. Vargas, told Hartendorp two days before the Japanese forces entered Manila, "President Quezon wants you to keep a record. Keep the best record you can."

This manuscript of more than 4000 pages, secretly written and typed while in prison, was given to me by Mr. Hartendorp for the Library of Congress. As one person once said after reading the two-volume published work: "I urge that Hartendorp's 4000 page typescript be preserved in permanent form. It is a priceless document of facts." I was greatly moved by the wonderful gesture of this man who desired that this copy of the manuscript be in the Library of Congress.

That same evening I also learned that he had written his autobiographical memoirs under the title of *I Have Lived*. This work tells his life story of 78 years from the time he was born in Holland, coming to America at the age of nine, of going to the Philippines in 1917--in time to become an authority on the Philippines. He tells how he had to contest his American citizenship in the postwar years, he describes the writing of the prison record and how he kept it from the knowledge of the Japanese by hiding it in secret holes in the wall. Various facts about his Filipino family are also included. This typescript account has never been published to date but is bound in six volumes. After looking at this manuscript, I expressed great interest in desiring to read it in full. It was then that he responded with the idea that one of the two typed copies ought to be deposited in the Library of Congress, and one copy was received by me for the Library. Mr. Hartendorp retains the original ribbon copy.

Furthermore, that evening brought forth another surprise. I had never known that he was a poet, besides a journalist, historian and economist. He showed me a volume of poems he had written and privately published under the title *A Few Poems and Essays*; published in Manila in 1951. A bound copy was secured for the Library. Also, after publishing this volume, he had written other poems under the title *This Mortal Coil: Poems*; but they have not been published as yet. Of this he had only two typed copies, and he generously gave me the second copy for the Library.

These manuscripts were packed while I was in Manila and were shipped back by sea pouch. When they arrived at the Library, an official communication was sent to Mr. Hartendorp expressing appreciation for donating these unusual gifts to our Library.

4. Bibliography on the Maranao Muslims and Islam in the Philippines

In the course of my conversation with Lloyd G. Van Vactor, the President of Dansalan College in Marawi City in the southern part of the Philippines, when he was in Manila recently, I learned that the staff of the Dansalan College Library has prepared "A Bibliography of materials in English related to the Maranao Muslims and Islam in the Philippines." At a later date a brochure describing the collection will be issued. All the materials are cataloged according to title, author and subject. The original bibliography, as of September 1969, contained a listing of 106 periodical articles on the Maranaos of the Philippines, but by February 1971, the number of articles had reached 450; plus theses and books on the Maranaos and Muslims of the Philippines. The collection also includes all general information regarding all the Muslim groups of the country. It is felt by Mrs. Van Vactor, the Librarian of Dansalan College Library, that, in order to

have a better understanding of the Maranaos, there must be in the collection those general materials regarding Islam and particularly Islam in Southeast Asia.

In addition to the 450 entries now available in the Dansalan Library collection, 240 other items known to have been written regarding the Maranaos have been listed but have not as yet been obtained by the Dansalan College Library. Efforts are now being made to locate these items in other libraries in various parts of the Philippines and other countries.

I have corresponded with Mrs. Van Vactor about this bibliographical project and I now have in my possession a copy of the list of the known Maranao materials in the form of articles, books and theses which are *not* in the Dansalan College Library. Although I have never met Mrs. Van Vactor, I assisted her by correspondence some years ago when she wrote me about various questions on the Philippines. Knowing the value of this research project, I have volunteered to give assistance again upon my return to Washington. I will gradually check the list she has furnished me in order to determine what items are in the Library of Congress. I will then let her know about my findings, and at that time the Dansalan Library may desire to place orders for microfilm copies of those items which are in the Library of Congress.

On the other side of the coin, I feel certain that the Dansalan College Library will have in this collection items about the Moros of the Philippines in the Mindanao area which the Library of Congress will desire to film sometime.

5. American Historical Collection

When I was in Singapore, I received a cable from Henry Miller, the Public Affairs Officer at the American Embassy in Manila, asking me to attend a meeting of the American Historical Committee in connection with the American Historical Collection which is housed at the American Embassy in Manila. The meeting was held on my first day in Manila. The committee is comprised of persons located in Manila who are knowledgeable on the Philippines or who have a particular interest in this Historical Collection and members of the Embassy appointed by the American Ambassador. My presence was that of invited guest for the purpose of advising the committee about how the Library of Congress might assist the Collection.

I had seen the collection during previous visits to the Philippines so I was aware that this Collection is indeed a storehouse of information on many aspects of Philippine-American history. It appears that a special effort has been put forth to bring together books, pamphlets, photographs, documents which have a special emphasis on the American period in Philippine history. It has been said that this American Historical Collection "constitutes the best historical reference and research library in the Philippines," with respect to this segment of American history.

It is not clear to me at the moment as to how many books and documents are on the shelves, but it is estimated that these number between 7500 and 8000 volumes, including the E. A. Perkins Memorial Library which became a part of the Collection early in 1962. Besides the books, there are over 500 pamphlets and over 1000 rare photographs. Among the important items in the periodical materials are the *Ilustración Filipina* (1859-1860), the Anti-Imperialist League series of pamphlets which were issued periodically, and the Japanese occupation *Tribune*. The photograph collection is rich in photos of the Spanish-American War and the Filipino-American War, not to mention various other historic events.

From my talk with the Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Harold A. Lange, who is also the Administrative Director of the Colgate-Palmolive Company in the Philippines, it is my understanding that the ownership of the American Historical Collection, its cash and other assets is vested in trust with the American Association of the Philippines, Inc., and the Board of Directors serves as trustees of the Collection with the duty of maintaining and guarding the Association's property rights in the Collection.

I was also interested to learn that the Collection in this unusual library was started in the late 1940's because of the keen interest of former Ambassador Myron M. Cowen to establish an adequate library in those early postwar years when many libraries in Manila had been destroyed by World War II. It is said that for several years after the liberation of the Philippines following the Japanese occupation of the islands, it was practically impossible to find sound historical information in Manila, particularly on the late nineteenth century and the first half of the twentieth century.

This idea of Ambassador Cowen was welcomed by others who had a similar concern, and in time a Historical Committee was formed. This body included, among others: the late

H. Otley Beyer, E. D. Hester, Co., James Meader, A. V. H. Hartendorp, Paul Verzosa, and Gilbert Perez. I was interested to note at the meeting last week, that both Mr. Hartendorp and Mr. Hester--two men who know a great deal about the Philippines--are still retained on this Committee.

During the Committee meeting I was informed that a main card catalog using the Library of Congress classification scheme is also being undertaken. To accomplish this, a full-time librarian, Mrst Magdalena Manuel, has been hired to do the cataloging and prepare the card catalog. Eventually it is hoped that a printed catalog of the American Historical Collection will be published.

At the request of the chairman, I was asked to give a talk about the Library of Congress. Among the questions which followed, was one as to how the Library of Congress might assist the Committee in its responsibility for the American Historical Collection. My response was that as soon as the Librarian of the Collection has made a list of the books, and only books, which are in the Collection, this list could be sent to me at the Library of Congress. Then a check would be made at the Library of Congress as to what significant materials the Library of Congress has in which the Committee might be interested in acquiring on microfilm for this Collection. I encouraged them to send me portions of the list as the titles are listed. In this way, the task will not be too great for me at the Library and they will have some basis for encouragement in what is being done to augment this Historical Collection.

6. University of the Philippines Library

Possibly the most productive university or college library throughout the Philippines with reference to publications and bibliographical activity is the University of the Philippines Library. During the time of the late Gabriel Bernardo, the former librarian, and now during the time that Miss Marina Dayrit has been the University Librarian there has been considerable constructive activity in the field of bibliographies and other library-type publications. The following is a digest of the findings during my long conferences with Miss Dayrit.

1) The titles of the publications which the University of the Philippines Library has issued and are available were related to me as followst

- Filipiniana 1968: A Classified Catalog of Filipiniana Books and Pamphlets in the University of the Philippines Library as of January 1, 1968.* Part I--General references. Social sciences Part II--Humanities Science Military and Naval science. Indexes Price: set \$25.
- The Philippine Index Medicus.* Vols 4, 1952-56t \$5.
- U.P. Biographical Directory, 1964.* \$8.50.
- U.P. Biographical Directory, Supplement 1.*
- Union Checklist of Filipiniana Serials, 1968.* (Research Guide Series, no. 5.) This checklist includes holdings of all the 36 college libraries in the University. Also includes the list of Philippine newspapers available in the University of the Philippines main library as of 1969, providing data on the holdings.
- U.P. Theses and Dissertations Index, 1956-1968.* For each of the 1800 theses listed, the titles of the study, the name of the author, and the college where presented, and the date when completed are all included. (Research Guide Series, no. 6).
- Index to the Philippine Collegian, 1956/57-1967/68.* (Research Guide Series, no. 7).
- Index to Plays, 1946-1967.* (Research Guide Series, no. 8). These are plays written by Filipinos.
- Literary Index, 1932-1945.* (Research Guide Series, no. 9)t
- Main Library Holdings of Selected Foreign Serials, 1970.* (Research Guide Series, no. 11)t
- Union Checklist of Foreign Serial Holdings of the University of the Philippines Libraries, 1970.* 2 volumes. (Research Guide Series, no. 12).
- Faustino S. Aguilar: Journalist, Novelist and Labor Leader. A Register of His Papers in the University of the Philippines Library.* 1971. (Research Guide Series, no. 17)t This collection of the Aguilar papers was given by the widow to the University Library. They include the original typescripts, personal correspondence, some official documents when he was Secretary of Labor during the Commonwealth Period.
- University of the Philippines Alumni Directory.* Diliman, Quezon City, University of the Philippines, 1970. Price: 30 pesos. This volume was issued by the U.P. alumni association and includes persons who graduated from the University of the Philippines from 1908 to the present. 1671 p.

2) Other publications which have been completed and have not been published but will appear very soon are:

- Index to Philippine Periodical Literature, 1946-1967.* 5 volumes. (Research Guide Series, no. 10) Will be ready in June 1971.
- Index to Short Stories, 1946-1967.* (Research Guide Series, no. 13). Will be ready in June 1971. Presumably these are the short stories of Filipino writers.
- Index to Poems, 1946-1967.* (Research Guide Series, no. 14). Will be ready in June 1971. Presumably the poems are of Filipino poets.
- Filipiniana on Microfilm at the University of the Philippines Library.* (Research Guide Series, no. 15). Will be ready by June 1971.
- Philippine Biography Index.* (Research Guide Series, no. 16). The preparation of this has been delayed, and no definite date has been set for its appearance.

3) When I spoke with Mrs. Emilinda de Jesús and Mrs. Fe Angela Verzosa, both of whom work with microfilms in the University of the Philippines Library, I learned that they are now in the process of microfilming the *Union Shelf List of the Holdings of the 36 Libraries of the University of the Philippines*. It is estimated that when the project is completed there will be 6 rolls of film. The date of completion will be within the month of March, 1971; but no price has been set for purchase of such a film.

Another microfilm project which is now in progress is that of filming the text of all theses and dissertations submitted at the University of the Philippines and which are now in the University of the Philippines Library. Many theses which were destroyed during World War II will of course not be included in this filming program. For purposes of reference, I am referring to this as *Theses Submitted to the University of the Philippines Now in the University of the Philippines Library: Microfilm Copy of the Complete Text*.

The University Library also has on microfilm the following popular vernacular periodicals in various dialects: *Bisaya*, in Cebuano; *Bannawag*, in Ilocano; *Bikalnon* in Bicol; *Liwayway* in Tagalog; *Hiligaynon* in Ilongo; *Graphic* in Tagalog.

4) Mrs. Namnama P. Hidalgo, the Librarian in charge of Reader Services, related to me other reference aids which are still being compiled or made ready for filming:

- Index to the Manila Times.* Volume one will be for 1969. The plan is to index the newspaper year by year until all years have been indexed back to and including 1946. Concurrently indexes will be made for the years 1970 forward. The index is being patterned after that of the *New York Times*.
- Index to Filipiniana on Microfilm in the University of the Philippines.* This will consist of about 200 pages, and the data is on the stencils and ready for duplication. It will include a subject index, a joint author index, and a title index. The text of these works will be published first, and then the index.
- Microfilm of the Luther Parker Collection.* This is a collection of materials on the government of Pampanga in southern Luzon. Luther Parker was the Superintendent of Education during the early American Period in the Philippines.
- Microfilming of the Carlos Romulo Papers which are in the University of the Philippines Library.* These will include papers of Romulo, the former President of the University of the Philippines, and holder of other prominent positions prior to coming to the university.
- Compiling a series of *vernacular bibliographies* listing the University Library's holdings of materials in the Ilocano, Ilongo, Bisaya, and Tagalog languages.
- Preparing *vernacular indexes for selected newspapers and periodicals: Banaway, Bisaya, Hiligaynon.* These indexes are dependent on staff personnel who know these particular languages; as a result, the indexes have been started but are discontinued when a staff member leaves.
- Biography Index.* This is the same one referred to above in the Research Guide Series, no. 16. It will include living and non-living Filipinos who have lived in the Philippines. It will also include personalities during the Spanish regime. The project is still on cards, about 30,000, and it is expected to be completed some time in 1972.
- International Catalog of Filipiniana.* This project will take a minimum of five years before it will be published. It will include all materials on the Philippines in the University of the Philippines Library, the Library of Congress, and other libraries in other parts of the world. It will be arranged chronologically from 1500 to date. This project was started in 1970 and includes at present all Library of Congress author cards on the Philippines which were secured back in 1967.

5) In discussing the exchange of publications between the Library of Congress and the University of the Philippines, Miss Dayrit assured me that two copies of all available publications issued by the University Library and the College of Arts and Sciences are sent. Publications from all other colleges are handled by each College's exchange arrangements.

It should be noted that the University Library does not send their priced publications automatically on exchange but are sent on exchange only when the University Library requests a publication of the Library of Congress on exchange.

The University Library receives on exchange from the Library of Congress: *Author and Subject Catalogs of the National Union Catalog*; *New Serial Titles*; *Catalog of Music and Phono Records*; *Motion Pictures and Film Strips*; *Newspapers on Microfilm* (latest being 1957); *National Register of Microform Masters* (1968).

The University Library would like to receive the latest edition of *Newspapers on Microfilm* and the latest of *National Register of Microform Masters*.

It was reported to me that the University Library was disappointed to find when the *National Union Catalog: A Cumulative Author List* arrived that eight volumes out of the 72 volumes were merely listings of additional locations. They say these 8 volumes are of no value to overseas libraries. The question was asked: Is the set sold without the register and additional locations, 60-67 volumes?

7. Philippine National Bibliography

The University of the Philippines Library is continuing to publish *Philippine Bibliography* as its efforts towards a continuing Philippine national bibliography. The first of this series, covering the years 1963-1964, appeared in 1965. Three other volumes in the series are: *Philippine Bibliography, 1965*; *Philippine Bibliography, 1966-1967*; and *Philippine Bibliography, 1968-1969*.

These bibliographies include books, pamphlets, government publications, first issues of periodicals, and annuals that qualify as Filipiniana. Several sources are consulted to produce this work: the records of the Copyright Office and the National Library; acquisitions of the University of the Philippines libraries; government offices and agencies; and trade and commercial catalogs.

The body of the publication consists of two parts, both alphabetically arranged by author and titles. Part one comprises commercial and non-governmental publications; part two consists of materials issued by government and affiliated agencies. Every item is given an entry number, all of which are continuously numbered from Part one through Part two. Each entry includes author, title imprint, collation, price if any, an indication as to whether it is clothbound, and a call number if it is available at the University of the Philippines Library. An author, title and subject index is included as well as a Directory of Philippine Printers and Publishers whose works are included in each bibliography. Each issue of *Philippine Bibliography* is prepared by the Readers' Services staff of the University of the Philippines Library.

Miss Dayrit informed me that in the process of compiling the above *Philippine Bibliography* securing both commercial and government publications was a most difficult problem. They make a practice of sending a person around to the commercial firms and government agencies to collect the publications. It is true that according to the depository law for Philippine publications a copy of all books should be deposited in the Philippine National Library, and a Philippine National Bibliography ought to be prepared at the National Library. It is now being done at the University of the Philippines Library because of the interest and concern of Miss Dayrit that the Philippines have a bibliography as close to a National Bibliography as possible.

8. University of the Philippines, College of Public Administration

From the time back in the '50's when I first met Miss Concordia Sanchez at the Library of Public Administration of the University of the Philippines, this particular library has been producing bibliographical tools which give much information related to the Philippines. It will be impossible to relate at this point all that the Library of Public Administration has produced. I will merely highlight a few of the more significant publications.

The *Index to Philippine Periodicals* provides coverage from October 1955 to September 1966 in 14 numbers which are issued annually. The *Union List of Serials of Government Agency Libraries of the Philippines* includes almost 8000 serial titles representing the holdings of 63 libraries. *Serial Titles Newly Acquired*, Vol. 1, no. 1 appearing in April 1969, and Vol. 2, no. 2 appearing in May 1970, includes the serial titles in more than 60 libraries in the Manila area. The *Union Catalog of Philippine Materials of 64 Government Agency Libraries of the Philippines* includes 10,277 entries representing different subject fields available in various government libraries. The *Union Catalog of Philippine Materials* represents the Filipiniana holdings of 201 libraries of private schools and colleges and universities and government agencies in the Philippines.

9. National Library of the Philippines

At the International Congress of Orientalists in Canberra I met and renewed my acquaintance with Dr. Serafin Quiazon, the Director of the National Library of the Philippines. So when I came to Manila in late February, arrangements had already been made for me to visit and confer with Dr. Quiazon and others at the National Library.

I first knew the National Library when it was located down in the old Bilibid Prison, a truly sorry location for a National Library and its national treasures. At that time it had just been changed in name from the National Library to Bureau of Public Libraries, which provided for the establishment, operation and maintenance of 1000 municipal libraries throughout the archipelago. In 1964, the name of National Library of the Philippines was restored and at that time the Library was transferred to its large and spacious new building. The National Library still performs a dual role: that of a public library and of national library. It is the Extension Division of the National Library which deals with the provincial libraries, city libraries, municipal libraries, district libraries and the small barrio libraries.

During my tour of the National Library, I was pleased to see the Filipiniana Collection which has been collected and preserved by the National Library. I saw three fine segments of their Philippine materials: the Tabacalera Collection which contains the earliest Philippine imprints, 1593-1910, including the earliest Philippine imprint of 1593. This collection also has the *La Gazeta de Manila*, 1896-1897, a rich source of historical events of that important period. The Quezoniana Collection consists of the papers of the late President Manuel L. Quezon, many of which were on open display. The *Insurgent Records, 1899-1903*, captured by the U.S. army in the battlefields during the Filipino-American war, form the third Collection.

The most guarded manuscript treasures of the National Library are the well-known works of the Filipino hero, José Rizal, *Noli Me Tangere*, *El Filibusterismo*, and *El Último Adiós*.

It was a pleasure indeed to see the materials noted above, but during the tour I viewed with great surprise the terrific damage which the two earthquakes caused at the National Library in August of 1968 and April of 1970. Besides large cracks in the walls, the very large areas of plaster which had come off the walls, in the stacks the heavy steel book shelves were bent and twisted as though they were flimsy toys. The books were tossed in all directions, and were in large heaps which will require thousands of man hours to put everything back in order. This is one of the chief responsibilities of the Librarian, Serafin Quiazon, at this time. I could tell he was greatly distressed and burdened with such a condition.

In the conference with Dr. Quiazon I talked with Mrs. Laureana E. Villanueva, Chief of the Cataloging Division; Mrs. Leticia R. Maloles, Chief of the Bibliography Division; and Mrs. Lug G. Cruz, Chief of the Public Documents, Exchange Division. With my deep concern about receiving Philippine Government Documents, this was the first subject discussed. It is their practice to send to the Library of Congress on exchange all government documents delivered to the National Library, except when only one copy arrives and that is kept in their National Library. These publications of the Philippine Congress and publications from the Bureau of Printing are sent to the Library of Congress by the National Library: *Congressional Record*, *Official Gazette* and some reports of government departments and bureaus. The National Library endeavors to secure all publications from other government agencies but they are frank to admit the difficult task of actually knowing what is being published and then the work of facing Manila traffic in order to secure the publication.

Mrs. Cruz, the Chief of the Exchange Division, will send me information about the government publications of which they receive only *one* copy. Then an order may be placed for a xerox or microfilm copy of those which are desired for the Library of Congress.

The bibliographical projects which are in progress now at the National Library and reported to me are the following: *A Catalog of Copyright Entries from 1964-1968*; *Guide to Rare Map Collection of the Filipiniana Division of the National Library*; *A Finding Guide to the Picture Collection in the National Library*; *A Catalog of the Rare Filipiniana Holdings in the National Library*, which is still at the University of the Philippines Press; *Catalog of Philippine Materials in the Vernacular Languages Available in the National Library*; *Check List of Theses and Dissertations of Various Colleges and Universities in the Philippines, Available in the National Library*. During the tour I saw hundreds of these theses which I understand are sent automatically to the National Library. The National Library has a microfilm laboratory and is equipped to film any thesis requested.

Among the publications received from the National Library and which are being sent back to the Library of Congress by sea pouch are these: *Extension Libraries in the Philippines, as of January 4, 1971*; *The Recorder*, a new publication which started in late 1970, Vol. 1, no. 3 being dated October 21, 1970. It appears to be a monthly, but is referred to as an occasional publication of the Bureau of Records Management. *Government Report*, Vol. 1, no. 49, February 22, 1971, is a weekly which tells what is happening in various departments. It is produced by the National Media Production Center at 2255 Pasong Tamo, Makati, Rizal. Max T. Ramos is the editor. Another publication, which is also not a publication of the National Library, is a list of the *National Historical Commission Publications*.

Besides the various publications being sent regularly by the National Library to the Library of Congress, these four works were also given to me: *The National Library Survey and Development Plan* by The National Library Development Plan Committee, Manila, 1967; *Manuel L. Quezon: A Register of His Papers in the National Library*, which was prepared by the Rare Books and Manuscripts Room of the National Library; *List of Theses and Dissertations Available in the Filipiniana Division as of 1968, 1970*; *List of Microfilms*, in the National Library, is a most valuable checklist which includes the Katipunan documents, the Philippine insurgent records, 1896-1901, the *Gazeta de Manila* from December 3, 1868 to June 30, 1897, the cable news from July 1, 1900 to July 13, 1920, and numerous Filipiniana periodicals. In all, 342 rolls of film are listed, item by item.

10. U.S. Information Service, Manila

Henry Miller, the Public Affairs Officer, and Royal Bisbee, the Deputy Public Affairs Officer, and many others in their office literally aided me daily and as a result I was able to secure many good publications relating to the Philippines which I might not ever have come across. Among such fugitive materials are the following which, for the most part, I merely list here: *Current Comment*, a Philippine-American Relations Series, which includes public addresses on a variety of topics, of which 13 have appeared so far. *Facts About RP-US Relations*, the first number of which appeared on April 10, 1970, number 23 having appeared as of February 10, 1971. These are fact sheets which state a query or allegation and then set forth facts related to various subjects: Philippine economy, parity, sugar, oil industry, Philippine brain drain, the Holman Case. *Filipino Cultural Roots and Foreign Influences* by the Chairman of the National Historical Commission, Mrs. Carmen Guerreiro-Nakpil, a pamphlet of 13 pages. *Philippine News Media Directory*, Manila, Philippine Press Institute. *Heritage, a Brief History of Fort Stotsenburg and Clark Air Base*, 13th Air Force, 1968. *Manila America Cemetery and Memorial*, leaflet. Aspects of Philippine culture series comprises a series of seven lectures presented by the National Museum and sponsored by Ambassador and Mrs. William McC. Blair, Jr. in Manila from October 3, 1967 to February 20, 1968. These authentic lectures with most attractive illustrations include: 1) *Pre-history of the Philippines* by Robert B. Fox; 2) *Architecture in the Philippines* by Leonardo Concepcion; 3) *Music of the Philippines* by Antonio J. Molina; 4) *Muslim Folk Art in the Philippines* by Eric Casino; 5) *Mountain Folk Art* by William Beyer; 6) *Folk Festivals of the Philippines* by Myrna Martires; and 7) *Contemporary Painting of the Philippines* by Galo Ocampo. Through the courtesy of Miss Sigrid Maitrejean, the Director of the Thomas Jefferson Cultural Center located at 12 G Araneta Boulevard in Quezon City, I secured a copy of the recently published bibliography *Mindanao-Sulu Bibliography, Containing Published, Unpublished Manuscripts and Works-in-Progress, a Preliminary Survey and W. E. Retana's Bibliografia de Mindanao (1894)* by Alfredo T. Tiamson, Davao City, Ateneo de Davao, 1970.

11. Other Fugitive Publications

From various other sources I was able to procure a number of significant publications which would never enter the ordinary booktrade channels. The very important

document of which only a very few were mimeographed is the *Constitution of Kabataang Makabayan*, a manifesto of Filipino youth in the cause of national freedom. The *Dumaguete Times* was published for a short period in 1969, but I was able to secure only three of the five numbers printed: Vol. 1, nos. 2, 4, and 5 of this provincial newspaper published in Dumaguete City on the island of Panay. *Primer on the Constitutional Convention*, issued by an Association of Social Action, about the much talked about Constitutional Convention which is to be held in 1971 here in Manila. *Proposed Constitutional Amendment: Legislative, Executive, Judicial and Economic Reforms* issued by Citizens for a Filipino Constitution. *The Philippine Crisis and the Constitutional Convention: Classified List of Filipiniana Holdings of the Ayala y Compania Library as of December, 1960.*

12. Association of Christian Schools and Colleges

When I called upon Mr. Jaime E. Mirandilla at the Association of Christian Schools and Colleges' head office on Taft Avenue, I learned about the following publications which are issued by various colleges in the Philippines: *The Southern Collegian*, Southern Christian College, Midsayap, Cotabato, editor: Little Sarah Agdpepa; *The Hillside Echo*, Filamer Christian Institute, Roxas City, Capiz, editor: Reynaldo Bartolo; *The College Voice*, Philippine Union College, College Place, Caloocan City, editor: Nathaniel Allan Fajardo; *CEAP News*, Catholic Educational Association of the Philippines, Manila, editor: Waldo S. Perfecto; *The Weekly Sillimanian*, Silliman University, Dumaguete City, editor: Ann Lourdes M. Clemente; *The Weekly Calendar*, Silliman University, Office of Information and Publications, Dumaguete City; *The Hilltop*, College of Maasin, Maasin, Southern Leyte, editor: Femie Salvador.

Two other serials to which he called my attention are: *Journal of Educational Research*, Philippine Christian College, Taft-Herran, Manila, editor: Aurelio O. Elevazo. *Progressive Review*, quarterly, number 12, 1970, editorial and business office 2336 Plaza Huga, Sta. Ana, Manila. It is distributed in the U.S. by Wilcox Subscription Agency, P.O. Box 398, Lawrence, Kansas. Issue number 12 carried these articles on the Philippines--"U.S.-Japanese imperialist conspiracy on the Philippines" by Satur C. Ocampo; "Revolutionary campaign to free Nilo Tayag, Filipino revolutionary and patriot" and "Landlordism in the Philippines."

Mr. Mirandilla supplied me with the Association's *Newsletter* and a list of all the member schools of the Association.

13i Document of Los Baños Internee Committee

Upon the suggestion of Henry Miller I contacted John L. Manning who has been resident in the Philippines for many, many years and was interned in the Los Baños Internment Camp during the Japanese Occupation. During these many years he has collected much Filipiniana. I went to his home at 58 Cambridge Circle, Forbes Park North in Makati, to see his collection but found it consisted primarily of books which were already in the Library of Congress.

However, during my interesting meeting with him, he called my attention to one document which he possesses and which is now being bound. It is the *Minutes of the Meeting of the Internee Committee at Los Baños*. This is the account of the incidents at the Los Baños Internment Camp during the three months when the Japanese left the camp on the false rumor that the Americans were coming near the close of the war leaving the internees alone in the camp. A follow-up will be made in order to secure a xerox of this document. He told me when and how to reach him later.

He also noted a book called *The Hour Had Come* by Go Puan Seng, who was the editor of the *Fookien Times* in Manila prior to World War II, and was in one of the internment camps. This is his personal account of his experiences during the Japanese occupation.

14. Institute of Library Science

Much has been said in numerous conferences I have attended about the great need for trained librarians in Southeast Asian countries. The number of places within Southeast Asia where good, solid training may be secured is few indeed. When I visited the University of Philippines and talked with Marina Dayrit, the University Librarian and Professor at the Institute of Library Science at the University of the Philippines, she related interesting facts about the training of librarians at the University. The first

courses in library science in the Philippines were offered as early as 1914. In 1916, a four-year curriculum leading to an academic degree was instituted to prepare students for professional work in libraries and for teaching library science. By the early 1960's fifteen approved courses for the Master's degree in Library Science were offered at this Institute at the University, thus providing a fully professional graduate program in librarianship.

15. Silliman University

Silliman University is located in Dumaguete City in the province of Negros Oriental in the southern part of the Philippines. This co-educational institution was founded in August 1901 as the Silliman Institute, being named after the philanthropist, Horace B. Silliman, who donated a substantial sum of money for the founding of this institution. It was granted university status in 1938.

I flew down from Manila to Dumaguete one day and returned the next day. While on the campus I met Gorgonio Siega whom I have known for some years, and who has been active in Philippine bibliography work. From him I learned that the Silliman University Library with its humble beginnings in 1906 had grown until at the outbreak of the War in December 1941 the collection numbered 25,000, probably the largest library outside Manila at that time. When the war came, the library's collection was almost completely destroyed. Out of the remains of the pre-war collection of 5000 badly battered and mutilated and out-of-date volumes, the collection has grown to within the 100,000 mark, thus placing the Silliman University Library third among the university libraries in the Philippines, according to Mr. Siega. I was told that the Silliman Library will stand in the history of libraries in the Philippines as the first Philippine library to adopt the "open shelf" system.

Needless to say, the Silliman Library has, particularly since the War, put forth great effort to build up a good collection dealing with Southeast Asia. The Library works hand in hand with the Southeast Asian Studies Program located at Silliman.

As a bibliographer, Mr. Siega is the co-author with Eliseo P. Banos of *Selected Philippine Periodical Index, (Author and Subject Index), 1963-1967*, a six-volume compilation published by the Silliman University Library. This Filipino Library is also cooperating with three other universities--Central Philippine University, San Carlos University and Xavier University in Mindanao--in producing a *Union Catalog of the Visayas and Mindanao Region*. About 3000 cards have been assembled so far, although the project was started only last year, to bring together titles for college research materials.

The Southeast Asia Studies Program at Silliman University was started with the view of providing a place where the Filipino people might rediscover their Asian heritage. Started in 1956, various courses focusing on Southeast Asia have been given since then, with an annual highpoint of Southeast Asia Week when the history, culture and political problems of the region were discussed by Southeast Asian specialists. The presence of the Program has done much to stimulate the acquisition by the Library of well selected volumes and journals pertaining to the Southeast Asia region. The Program does not issue any publications, and the exchange with the University Library is with those few publications issued by the Library.

16. Christian Literature Society of the Philippines

At the headquarters of the United Church of Christ in the Philippines I met Mrs. Fern Grant, the head of the Christian Literature Society of the Philippines. The Society desires to have an exchange arrangement with the Library of Congress and will be able to send these publications regularly: *Church and Community*, a bimonthly periodical which presents thought-provoking studies on subjects of a social nature of value to the anthropologist and other social scientists. Citing three issues, for example, "Issues before the constitutional assembly"; "Islam and Christianity"; "Spirit belief (animism) and progress." *New Day News* is an occasional bulletin issued by the Society. Also, monographs, issued by a body of the Society called New Day Publishers, will be sent as published. Two recent ones are: *Doctor to the Barrios* by Juan M. Flaviera and *Betrayed and Befriended* by James F. McKinley, both of which appeared in 1970.

While with Mrs. Grant, I learned about a publication which is distributed by New Day Publishers, *Family Counseling in East Asia* by Samuel Southard, as published by the East Asia Christian Conference.

The address of the Christian Literature Society of the Philippines is 939 Epifanio de los Santos Boulevard, Quezon City.

I also learned that Dr. Alexander J. Grant, the Director of the Christian Institute for Ethnic Studies in Asia Study Center, P.O. Box 3167, 277 East Rodriguez Sr. Blvd., Quezon City, is the editor of *The Bulletin of Christian Institute for Ethnic Studies in Asia*, which publication addresses itself to the subject of animism and other subjects related to ethnic groups.

17. Ateneo de Manila University

Rev. Robert Suchan, the University Librarian of Ateneo de Manila University located in Quezon City, is very well informed on a large variety of Philippine publications and assisted me in many ways. Mr. Suchan desires to enter into an exchange arrangement with the Library of Congress and will be able to send to the Library of Congress all publications issued by the University and the University Library. These are as follows: *Philippine Studies*; a quarterly publication of the University; *IPC Papers*; a series of publications issued by the Institute of Philippine Culture which is located in the University. These include *Changing Patterns of Social Structure in the Philippines, 1896-1967* by John J. Carroll and others (1968), and *Four Readings on Philippine Values* by Frank Lynch and Alfonso de Guzman II (1970). *Ateneo Bureau of Small Business Research Report and Occasional Paper* is an irregular publication which presents a study report of hundreds of small business firms in the Philippines. *MBA Research Studies* is issued by the Ateneo Graduate School of Business. *Logos*, irregular studies published by the Faculty of Loyola House of Studies in theology. *Heights*; the official student magazine of the University College of Arts and Sciences.

In exchange for the above publications the University Library would desire to receive the *Information Bulletin of LC*, the *Library of Congress Quarterly Journal*, all Southeast Asia publications issued by the Southern Asia Section, and any books from the duplicate shelves related to Southeast Asia and particularly the Philippines.

18. Request of William E. Knight, American Embassy

Since Ambassador Byroade was away, I conferred with his Deputy, Mr. William E. Knight. Mr. Knight is on the Board of Directors of the Brent School at Baguio (American School) and he requested that I provide him with book titles for collateral reading or textbooks concerning the countries of Southeast Asia which would be suitable for high school seniors at the Brent School. This I have agreed to do since there are numerous sources from which such can be drawn for this particular level.

19. Speaking Engagements

One speaking engagement was arranged by certain Filipinos before I even arrived in Manila. This group was the Philippine Library Association and other library bodies. I spoke on various aspects of Southeast Asia acquisitions. The other engagement was with the professional staff at the University of the Philippines Library. The topic there was about Southeast Asia reference services at the Library of Congress.

20. Publications Sent to the Library

A large number of the publications cited in this report were sent to the Library of Congress by the Embassy Sea Pouch; other titles will be filmed later.

JAPAN
(March 6-15, 1971)

1. Arriving in Japan

The interest of Japan in Southeast Asia is far wider than is reflected in the few institutions which I visited in Tokyo and Kyoto during my brief stay in Japan. Japanese scholars in various universities and research institutes are deeply interested in the political systems, in the social values, in agricultural methods, in economic development, in industrial and trade possibilities, in religious practices, and many other aspects of the region of Southeast Asia. These are analyzed and studied by Japanese scholars in many disciplines. I feel that I have barely scratched the surface of the intense interest in Southeast Asia which is present in modern Japan.

These are the five institutions which I visited and where I learned about research on, and interest in, Southeast Asia: 1) Institute of Developing Economies; 2) Institute for the Study of Languages and Cultures of Asia and Africa; 3) National Diet Library; 4) The Centre for East Asian Cultural Studies, the Toyo Bunko; and 5) The Center for Southeast Asian Studies, Kyoto University.

2. Institute of Developing Economies

Founded in December 1958 as a non-official organization on a very small scale, the Institute was reorganized in July 1960 into a semi-governmental body by State legislation, at which time it was affiliated with the Ministry of International Trade and Industry. Since that time the purpose of the Institute is to conduct basic and overall research on economic affairs in Asia. The long-range view is to contribute towards the expansion of Japanese trade and the promotion of economic cooperation between Japan and the developing areas of Asia, with the hope that ultimately Japan will contribute to the prosperity and welfare of the developing countries.

The address of the Institute is 42 Ichigaya-Hommura-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 162. While at the Institute I conferred with Dr. Tobata, the Chairman, who was appointed to the Institute directly by the Minister of International Trade and Industry. The President, Dr. Ogura, who was also appointed by the Minister, was unable to be present. Others of the Institute who were in the Conference were: Hiromitsu Nakamura, Ichiro Ishii, Seishi Fukuzawa, Shinihi Nagai, Akio Kato, and Kunio Igusa.

According to Dr. Tobata, the Institute has a total of 380 staff members and outside scholars engaged in research activities. Well over two dozen of these are stationed overseas. The budget of the Institute is over 1 billion yen, 90% of which is subsidized by the Japanese Government. Of that amount nearly 35 million yen are budgeted for the purchase of books, periodicals and other materials for the Institute's library, in support of the research program. The organization of a special library on economic affairs has been one of the Institute's principal objectives. During the tour following the conference, I was told that the holdings were not confined to economics but include politics, law, society, culture, natural resources, and other subjects about the developing area. The Institute has made a special effort, according to Mr. Ishii, the Librarian, to collect basic primary statistics on all Asian countries, with particular reference to trade, industry, agriculture, population. An electronic computer is employed for retrieval service for the research department.

During the conference it was emphasized that in the research work emphasis is placed on the questions of trade, international capital movement, regional integration, economic aid and cooperation. It was further pointed out that the current research projects may be grouped as follows: 1) A special project directed by Dr. Ogura, the President, dealing with "Industrialization and modernization in developing countries." Within these 13 projects are included: "Comparative studies of communities in changing traditional society"; "Religious and cultural changes in Asian countries"; "Changes in trade patterns and industrial structure in Asia." 2) A group of six projects concerned with the collection and recompiling of basic data and information concerning economic cooperation and investment climate. Within this group of projects are included: "A survey of the investment climate in Indonesia"; "A study of the industrial system and management in Asian countries"; and "A study of the inflow of foreign private capital

and economic development in developing countries." 3) A group of 27 projects which deal with the economies, political and social aspects, natural resources, technology, commodity flow and capital input. Within this large group, these projects are now being done: "A study of Indonesia's 'new order'"; "A study of the outer islands of Indonesia"; "A study of the overseas Chinese in Southeast Asia"; "A study of development administration in India and Malaysia"; "A study of roads, railways, and harbors in Southeast Asian countries"; "A study of the development of human resources in Southeast Asia"; "A study of the utilization of natural resources in Southeast Asia"; "A study of Asian images of Japan"; "Evaluation and compilation of population statistics in Asian countries"; and "Evaluation and compilation of production statistics in Southeast Asian countries."

Following a discussion about the kind of research the Institute is doing, they showed me the results of the research work which has appeared in various types of publications by the Institute: 1) The Research Report Series are all in the Japanese language, hence I cannot cite any title. 2) Occasional Papers Series, which include--of the nine issued so far--*Lands and Peasants in Central Luzon--Socio-Economic Structure of a Bulacan Village* (1969); *Foreign Aid and Economic Growth of Developing Asian Countries* (1968); *The Long-Run Projection of Asian Economies* (1969); *The Development of the Javanese Cotton Industry* (1970); *Indian Entrepreneurs at the Crossroads--A Study of Business Leadership* (1971). 3) Bibliography Series, which includes *Union List of Materials on Islamic Studies* (1961); *Union Catalogue of Documentary Materials on Southeast Asia*, five volumes (1964); *Map Catalogue of Institute of Developing Economies* (1971); *Catalogue of Institute of Developing Economies, 1959-1968*, four volumes (1969-1971); *Bibliography of Statistical Materials of Developing Countries* (1969). 4) Microfilm Editions Series, which include *Annual Trade Statistics of Asian Countries*, 112 reels (1964, 1969); *Economic Development Plans of 19 Asian Countries*, 20 reels (1964). 5) Periodicals published by the Institute: *The Developing Economies*, a quarterly in English; *Ajia Keizai* (Asian economies), monthly in Japanese; *Library Bulletin*, monthly, in Japanese; and *Ajia Doko Nempo* (Asian affairs), annual, in Japanese.

It should be noted, as an addendum, that Dr. Tobata of the Institute of Developing Economies gave me assurance that all of their publications will be sent to the Library of Congress on exchange.

During the morning or at the luncheon which we had together, reference was also made to the fact that Seishi Fukuzawa of the Institute's staff will be coming to the Library of Congress in June 1971. Before I left Washington early last November, Andrew Kuroda had informed me that this matter was raised with him when he was in Japan last year and that they wished to discuss the matter with me when I came to the Institute this year. They also showed me the correspondence between the Institute and the Library of Congress about Mr. Fukuzawa's coming. Since the letters were written during my absence, the Library's decision and response were new to me. I verbally assured Dr. Tobata and Mr. Fukuzawa that I would do all I can personally to assist Mr. Fukuzawa so that he may attain his objective in his year's training and observation of methods at the Library of Congress.

3. Institute for the Study of Languages and Cultures of Asia and Africa

A national institution which has the primary objective of studying the living languages of the nations of Asia and Africa together with their historical and cultural backgrounds is the Institute for the Study of Languages and Cultures of Asia and Africa. This Institute, which is located in Tokyo at the Tokyo University of Foreign Studies (51-21-4, Nishigahara, Kita-ku), was established in April 1964. This Tokyo University of Foreign Studies is not to be confused with the University of Tokyo; they are two different institutions. Accompanied by Professor Yoichi Itagaki, a professor of social sciences at Hitotsubashi University and concurrently a member of the Administrative Committee of this Institute, I conferred with Dr. Masao Oka, the Director of the Institute, Professor Toshio Kawabe, Professor of history and Thai language, and Professor Akira Nagazumi, professor of Indonesian history and language. Following is a summary of what was said in this conference.

In conducting research pertaining to the languages and cultures of Asia, the researchers of the Institute compile and publish dictionaries and grammars; provide language instruction in the training of specialists; develop the study of less familiar languages in various countries of Asia; send scholars to foreign countries for specialized research; and keep in close contact with similar research institutions in Japan and other countries. According to Dr. Oka, within their fifteen research departments--which cover the fields of general language and culture, Northeast Asia, China, Southeast Asia, South Asia, Arabia and Africa--Professor Kawabe is doing current research on: 1) "Investigation of historical materials in the National Library of Thailand and is compiling an

annotated bibliography of these materials"; 2) Compiling a Thai-Japanese dictionary"; and 3) "Investigating the changing status of overseas Chinese communities in Southeast Asia." Yasuyuki Sakamoto is doing "A comparative study of the Mon-Khmer languages." Shiro Yabu's current research is on "A history of the Burmese language." Akira Nagazumi is engaged currently on this research: 1) "The development of modern education in Indonesia since the latter half of the 19th century as the significant background of the nationalist movements in the 20th century"; 2) "The creation of Bahasa Indonesia as a symbol of national unity." Sakae Maotani, in the field of sociology, is working on "Problems of modernization in Indonesia with an emphasis on Indonesian nationalism." Mikio Mori, who is doing general research on the concept of power in Vietnamese society, is now engaged in research on "The traditional concept of power including all real and imaginary forces, political, social and cultural, which regulate thought and behavior." Tadahiko Hara, an anthropologist, who is concerned with Moslem social structures, is doing work on "The Moslem family and kinship in the modern Middle East and Southeast Asia."

Besides the individual research carried on by the research members of the Institute, the Institute has cooperative research projects with scholars outside the Institute. One such joint research project was a compilation of 2000 words which were regarded as the most basic and most general for English, Japanese, French, Arabic, Chinese, German, Hindi, Indonesian, Persian, Russian, Spanish and Swahili. The publication issued by the Institute was a two-volume work titled *Linguistic Questionnaire for Asia and Africa*. From an inspection of the work, it was not difficult to see the tremendous amount of work which had gone into it by scores of researchers and informants.

Besides maintaining a library of books, periodicals and newspapers for the Institute, they have a sound spectrograph, a memoriscope and other sophisticated machines essential for linguistic studies.

Besides the book on linguistics referred to above, the Institute issues irregularly *Journal of Asian and African Studies* (*Ajia Afurika Gengo Bunka Kenkyu*) which first appeared in March 1968. The articles are written in Japanese or European languages with English summaries. An Institute news-letter in Japanese, entitled *Ajia Afurika Gengo Bunka Kenkyujo Tsushin* (*The News-letter of the Institute for the Study of Languages and Cultures of Asia and Africa*), is published semi-annually.

Dr. Oka assured me that all the above publications will be sent to the Library of Congress on an exchange basis. Also, the research projects cited above when they appear in published form, will be sent in the future.

4. National Diet Library

During the day I was at the National Diet Library, I conferred with Yasushi Sakai, the Head of the Interlibraries Service Division, together with Hiroshi Ueno and Masao Yoshida of the same Division, and Azusa Tanaka and Yoshio Tada of the Asia-Africa Reference Section.

At the request of Mr. Sakai I gave a summary talk about my trip through Southeast Asia, and that was followed by questions which lasted for over 1½ hours. They were particularly concerned as to the best way to secure materials from Burma, Singapore and Malaysia. Another question which took time was the matter of procurement of those publications issued by the Japanese in Southeast Asia during the Occupation. They are much concerned to be certain that they have comprehensive coverage of such materials. I recommended that they purchase from Cornell University Library all the items listed in the *Checklist of Microfilm Holdings on the Japanese Occupation of Indonesia in the Cornell University Library*, a compilation by Mitsuo Nakamura and published in 1970. Also, Masashi Okamoto, Head of the Asia-Africa Reference Materials Section, requested that I send to him a list of all microfilms in the Library of Congress which deal with the Japanese occupation in Southeast Asia. Also, all Library of Congress printed cards which deal with the same subject.

It was clear that the National Diet Library has a firm hold on the exchange of publications with the Library of Congress. Two publications of the Diet Library which were of special interest to me are *Materials on Asia and Africa*, for its bibliographical data on items relating to Southeast Asia, and *National Diet Library Newsletter*. Both will be sent to me, regularly.

Expression was given as to the great value of my publications on previous field trips to the National Diet Library in their acquisitions. Also, they desired to know when the next edition of my *Southeast Asia* bibliography would be completed.

A most informative tour of the Library and a pleasant luncheon concluded my stay at this National Library.

5. Center for East Asian Cultural Studies

Professor Itagaki who made most of my appointments in Japan, arranged for me to see Professor Tsuji, Director of the Center for East Asian Cultural Studies and also a leading member of the Japanese Academy (I do not know the exact name of the body). Also, at the Center I met Akira Goto who was well informed on the Center's collections and their publications. The address of the Center is c/o Toyo Bunko, 2-28-21, Honkomagome, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo.

According to Mr. Goto, most of the publications of the Center are concerned with China and Japan. However, I was interested to note that they do publish certain publications which are concerned with various countries of Southeast Asia. In Volumes 7, 8, and 9 of the periodical issued by the Center, *East Asian Cultural Studies*, said to be quarterly, but it is actually published annually, lists the microfilm deposited in the Center, and this includes materials on Southeast Asia. In the Center's Directories Series, there are numbers pertaining to Southeast Asia: No. 4, *Research Institutes and Researchers of Asian Studies in Thailand* (1964); No. 5, *Research Institutes and Researchers of Asian Studies in the Philippines* (1966); No. 6, *Research Institutes for Asian Studies in Japan* (1967); No. 7, *Research Institutes and Researchers of Asian Studies in the Republic of China and Hongkong* (1968); No. 8, *Research Institutes and Researchers of Asian Studies in Cambodia, Laos, Malaysia, Singapore, and the Republic of Vietnam* (1970).

The Center issues a Cultural Studies Series in which there are numbers pertaining to Southeast Asia, along with many on China and Japan: No. 8, *Chulalongkorn the Great* by Prachoom Chomchai (1965); No. 10, *An Introduction to Vietnamese Culture* by Nguyen Khac Kham (1967); No. 12, *The Chinese Community in the Sixteenth Century Philippines* by Ch'en Ching-ho (1968).

Within the Center's Bibliography Series, these two on Southeast Asia have appeared: *A Survey of Bibliographies in Western Languages Concerning East and Southeast Asian Studies*, No. 4, 1966; *A Survey of Bibliographies in Western Languages Concerning East and Southeast Asian Studies*, Part II, No. 5, 1969.

Although Mr. Goto did not refer to a Monograph Series, the Center has published a monograph compiled by Cawphrajaa Thiphaakorawon and translated and annotated by Chadin Floodi, entitled *The Dynastic Chronicles, Bangkok Era, the Fourth Reign*. The text appears in Volumes 1 and 2; the annotations and commentary appear in Volumes 3 and 4 (1965-1967).

During the tour through the very cold stacks I did note that the Center does possess many old books on Southeast Asia. The Center has never published a list of their holdings so it is not possible at the present to make microfilm copies of items which LC does not have.

6. Center for Southeast Asian Studies, Kyoto University

When I was in the Philippines, I received a letter from Professor Shin'ichi Ichimura, the Director of the Center for Southeast Asian Studies at Kyoto University, saying that he would be in Indonesia during the short period that I would be in Kyoto. Professor Yoneo Ishii, a specialist on Thai history, met me at the train and told me a great deal about the Center, its purpose, the organization and their publications.

The Center was made possible by a grant from the Ford Foundation in 1963 coupled with generous support from Kansai industrialists. The Center is strictly a research institute, the purpose of which is to make systematic and integrated "area studies" of contemporary Southeast Asia. The Center is unique in that its purview includes the natural sciences. From the outset the primary concern of the Center is to understand the problems confronting present-day Southeast Asia, and historical studies of the past are pursued only to help understand contemporary Southeast Asia.

Professor Ishii stated it was the intention to send researchers into Southeast Asia as soon as the Center was established. The initial plan was to go to Burma and Indonesia, but since these areas were closed for political and other reasons, the countries of Thailand and Malaysia were the areas first studied. In order to expedite such field research a liaison office was established in Bangkok in 1963 and is still there. For a

period of up to 18 months a team of an agricultural economist, two anthropologists, a political scientist, a historian, and two agronomists worked in various parts of Thailand. A different method was followed in Malaysia where a single village was intensively surveyed for a shorter period.

In the field of the social sciences and humanities the staff have been doing research on languages, religions, politics, economics, education and overseas Chinese, while the staff in the natural sciences have been doing research in forest ecology, rice culture, soil and soil microflora, upland crops, irrigation, biology, medicine, dental diseases, leprosy, virology, drugs, geo-science and geomorphology.

The Center, being strictly a research institute, has been able to produce publications by their researchers in large numbers during the short period of its existence. Various types of publications are issued in both Japanese and English. Two serial publications are *Tonan Ajia Kenkyu* (Southeast Asian Studies), a quarterly, which is now in its 8th volume; and *Bulletin of the Center for Southeast Asian Studies*, which started in 1963, and four issues have appeared.

Reports on Research in Southeast Asia Series include: *Field Crops in Thailand* (1966) by Takashi Sato; *Glutinous Rice in Northern Thailand* (1967) by Tadayo Watabe; *Geology and Mineral Resources in Thailand and Malaya* (1969) by Kiyoshi Takimoto; *Lowland Rice Soils in Thailand* (1969) by K. Kawaguchi and K. Kyuma; *Lowland Rice Soils in Malaya* (1969) by the same authors; and *Alor Janggus, a Chinese Community in Malaya* by K. Maeda.

The Southeast Asian Study Monograph Series is mainly in Japanese with an English summary. Four such monographs, with translated titles are: *Primitive Forms of the Idea of the Other World* (1966) by J. Tanasè; *Modern Political History of Thailand and Burma* (1968) by T. Yano; *Agricultural Development of Southeast Asia* (1968) by T. Motooka; *Divorce: Comparative Sociological Analysis--Japan, Christian Countries, and Islam in Southeast Asia* (1971) by Y. Tsubouchi.

In the Discussion Paper Series only two titles are cited here, since most of the Series pertain strictly to Japan: *Ecclesiastical Examination in Thailand* (1970) by Yoneo Ishii and *The Challenge of the Rising Sun* (1970) by S. Ichimura.

The Reprint Series includes many titles but these few are cited from my notes: *Two Phases of "Sasanupathamphok," Defender of the Faith: A Case Study of King Rama I* by Yoneo Ishii in *Tonan Ajia Kenkyu*, Vol. 7, No. 4, 1970; *Range of Marriage in Southern Thailand: A Case Study in a Thai-Islam Community* by T. Yano in *Tonan Ajia Kenkyu*, Vol. 7, No. 4, 1970; *Topographical Control over the Agriculture in the Mae Nam Delta* by T. Yoshikazu in *Jarq, Japan Agricultural Research Quarterly*, Vol. 4, No. 4, 1969.

From time to time the Center holds domestic and international symposia with the view of promoting a wide exchange of scientific knowledge. Japanese and other scholars come from various universities in Japan, and since 1963 have covered such fields as agronomy, political science, agricultural technology and medical science. Following each symposium, the Center publishes the papers in their Symposium Series: *Rice Culture in Malaya*, No. 1, 1965; *Japan's Future in Southeast Asia*, No. 2, 1966; *Water Resource Utilization in Southeast Asia*, No. 3, 1966; *Medical Problems in Southeast Asia*, No. 4, 1968; *Agricultural Techniques*, No. 5, 1968.

Professor Ishii said that he would see that all the publications in all their series, Japanese and English, would be sent to the Library of Congress. Also, if second copies were needed, they would be sent upon request. All future publications will be sent as they appear, including the study by Koichi Mizuno, Associate Professor of Thai Anthropology, on *Don Daeng, Village in Thailand: Social System of a Thai Community* when it is published later this year.

The Center has a small library of books and periodicals which are acquired in conjunction with the Kyoto University Main Library. The two librarians of the Center, Miss Isako Huri and Mrs. Toyoko Murata, maintain author and title catalogs, and are about to start a subject catalog of the holdings of the Center's library. They desired to have sample cards of the ones used in the Subject Catalog on Southeast Asia at the Library of Congress. These were sent upon my return.

7. Kyoto University Library

Kyoto Imperial University was founded in 1897. Fifty years later, with the termination of the war and when a drastic change was made in the educational system of Japan,

all Imperial Universities were renamed National Universities and it became Kyoto University, a four-year university, in accordance with the new Law.

The University Library has existed since 1899, and because Kyoto was spared any bombing during World War II, the books of the Library have not suffered from any calamity since its founding. Among the numerous collections there are many rare volumes which are designated as important national treasures. During the tour of the Library it was clear that the vast majority of their collections pertain to China and Japan, with a small section related to Southeast Asia. Most of the Southeast Asia books are in the Center for Southeast Asian Studies Library.

Toshio Iwasaru, the Associate Director of the University Library had planned to meet me but he was called away to Tokyo. I met with Takeo Tsuji, the Chief of the Library of Education; Miss Kazuko Okumura, Chief of the Foreign Books Cataloging Section; Toshio Nishimura, Chief of the Service Section of the Main Library; and Fumie Ozaki, Acquisitions Department. It was learned that there are 30 libraries affiliated with the Main Library throughout the University. While the Main Library sends to the Library of Congress only the *Kyoto University Library Bulletin* and *Library World*, which is published by the Japanese Library Association, both of which are in Japanese, the various Faculties are supposed to send their own publications on exchange separately to the Library of Congress. The Main Library does not take the responsibility of sending the various Faculty publications. A long 4½ page list of such publications was secured and may be reviewed by the Exchange and Gift Division at the Library of Congress at a later date. *Cataloging Service* which is sent by the Library of Congress is used extensively by the University Library. Miss Ozaki would like to receive the *LC Information Bulletin*; also a list of the Library's publications from which they might select titles which might be received on exchange.

During this library conference, the proposal was made that there be an exchange of personnel between the Library of Congress and the Kyoto University Library: an exchange of catalogers, or reference service personnel. The idea was not discussed at length but I said I would refer such a suggestion for further consideration.

8. Speaking Engagement

On the second evening I was in Tokyo, Professor Yoichi Itagaki, the director of the Library of Hitotsubashi University, had a special dinner at the Alumni Club House of Hitotsubashi University to which the following persons came: Ichiro Ishii and Hiromitsu Nakamura and Seishi Fukuzawa of the Institute of Developing Economies; Toshio Kawabe and Akira Nagazumi of the Institute for the Study of Languages and Cultures of Asia and Africa; Yoshio Tada of the National Diet Library; Akira Goto of the Center for East Asian Cultural Studies at Toyo Bunko; Fumio Okesha of the Tokyo Metropolitan College of Commerce; and Yoshitomi Ikazaki and Sueji Shimizu of the Hitotsubashi University Library. When Professor Itagaki called upon me, I spoke, in accordance with his request, about certain aspects of this current field trip. During the question period, which was rather lengthy, questions were also asked about the Library of Congress as well as about Southeast Asia in general.