

ACCOUNT OF A TRIP TO THE COUNTRIES OF
SOUTHEAST ASIA FOR THE LIBRARY OF
CONGRESS, AUGUST-DECEMBER 1965

© Southeast Asia Program 1967

ACCOUNT OF A TRIP TO THE COUNTRIES OF
SOUTHEAST ASIA FOR THE LIBRARY OF
CONGRESS, AUGUST-DECEMBER 1965

by
Cecil Hobbs

Data Paper: Number 67
Southeast Asia Program
Department of Asian Studies
Cornell University, Ithaca, New York
June, 1967

Price: \$2.00

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: Burma, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, the Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam.

The activities of the Program are carried on both at Cornell and in Southeast Asia. They include an undergraduate and graduate curriculum at Cornell which provides instruction by specialists in Southeast Asian cultural history and present-day affairs and offers intensive training in each of the major languages of the area. The Program sponsors group research projects on Thailand, on Indonesia, on the Philippines, and on the area's Chinese minorities. At the same time, individual staff and students of the Program have done field research in every Southeast Asian country.

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.

PREFACE

One of the earliest in the series of Cornell Southeast Asia Program Data Papers was Dr. Cecil Hobbs' An Account of an Acquisition Trip in the Countries of Southeast Asia, February 1952 (No. 3). Since then Dr. Hobbs, who is head of the South Asia Division of Orientalia at the Library of Congress, Washington, D. C., has made three more book-buying trips to the area. The interest in these accounts not only continues unabated, but has steadily increased as the number of institutions with a Southeast Asia interest has grown. Centers for Southeast Asian studies have sprung up all around the world and this expanded interest is reflected in the great demand for the publications of the area. Over the past twenty years Dr. Hobbs' accounts have provided much of the available information about the sources of materials, bookdealers, and the problems all who are concerned with book and periodical acquisitions will face.

This log of his latest trip continues in the tradition of the earlier accounts and supplies the reader with up-to-date information regarding publishing, publishers, dealers, and even selected titles of current monographs and serials.

The Cornell Southeast Asia Program appreciates Dr. Hobbs' willingness to make his report available to a larger audience.

John M. Echols

Cornell University
Ithaca, New York
June 19, 1967

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
AUSTRALIA	1
1. Arriving in Australia	1
2. Conference of the Library Association of Australia	2
3. Seminar on Southeast Asia	3
4. Before Leaving Australia	5
PHILIPPINES	7
1. Arriving in Manila	7
2. Institute of Science and Technology: Mauro Garcia	7
3. Advisor for Book Procurement in the Philippines . .	8
4. Ministry of Education	8
5. Institute of National Language	9
6. Board of Travel and Tourist Industry	9
7. United Church of Christ in the Philippines	10
8. Wycliffe Translators	10
9. The Philippine American Life Insurance Company . .	11
10. National Library of the Philippines	11
11. Association of Christian Schools and Colleges in the Philippines	12
12. The University of the Philippines	14
13. Advocate Book Supply	15
14. Miscellaneous Publications	16
15. Bookdealers in Manila	17
16. Shipments to the Library of Congress	18
17. Address to Library People	18
VIETNAM	20
1. Arriving in Saigon	20
2. Procurement Agent	20
3. USOM Publications	22
4. National Institute of Administration	23
5. Van Hanh University	24
6. Ministry of Education	24
7. Serials Survey Project	25
8. Miscellaneous Items	25
9. Shipments to the Library of Congress	27

	Page
THAILAND	28
1. Arriving in Bangkok	28
2. Nibondh Bookdealer	28
3. National Library of Thailand	30
4. National Economic Development Boardi.	30
5. Public Relations Department	31
6. Chulalongkorn University Publications	32
7. Institute of Public Administration at Thammasat University	33
8. USOM Publications	34
9. Board of Trade	35
10. Bangkok Bank Ltd.	36
11. Unesco Regional Office	36
12. The Siam Society	37
13. Social Science Association Press of Thailand	38
14. Chinese Publications	38
15. Library Association of Thailandi.	38
16. World Fellowship of Buddhists	39
17. Fugitive Publications	39
SINGAPORE i	41
1. Arriving in Singapore	41
2. Blanket Order Dealer	41
3. Advisor for Procurement of Malaysian Publications	42
4. Government Printing Office	42
5. Ministry of Culture	43
6. National Library	44
7. National Registration of Books	45
8. Malaysian Library Association	45
9. The Political Study Centre	46
10. University of Singapore	46
11. Nanyang University	47
12. Nanyang University: Institute of Southeast Asia	48
13. Singapore Chinese Chamber of Commerce	48
14. China Society	49
15. Trinity College	49
16. Serials	49
17. Book Purchases	50
18. Shipments to the Library of Congress	50
19. Bookdealers	50
MALAYSIA	51
1. Arriving in Malaysia	51
2. Persatuan Perpustakaan Malaysia	51
3. Bookdealer in Kuala Lumpur	53
4. University of Malaya	55

	Page
5. Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka	57
6. Government Printing Office	59
7. National Archives	59
8. Serials Published in Malaysia	60
9. Telephone Directories	61
10. Miscellaneous Publications	61
11. Bookdealers	62
12. Book Purchases	62
13. Shipments to the Library of Congress	63
 SARAWAK	 64
1. Arriving in Sarawak	64
2. Commercial Bookstores	64
3. Sarawak Tribune	65
4. Borneo Literature Bureau	65
5. Government Printing	67
6. Sarawak Museum	68
7. Malaysian Information Department	69
8. Sarawak Land and Survey Department	70
 SABAH	 71
1. Arriving in Jesselton	71
2. Federal Department of Information	71
3. Commercial Publications	72
4. Sabah Times	73
5. Government Printing Office	73
6. Shipments to the Library of Congress	74
 INDONESIA	 75
1. Arriving in Djakarta	75
2. P. L. 480 Program in Indonesia	75
3. Publications in Sumatra	76
4. The Fall of Communism and Communist Publications	77
 LAOS	 79
1. Arriving in Laos	79
2. Literary Committee of Laos	79
3. National Geographical Service of Laos	80
4. USAID Publications	81
5. Language Publications	83
6. Serial Publications	84
7. Commercial Bookdealers	85
8. Shipments to the Library of Congress	85

	Page
BURMA	86
1. Arriving in Burma	86
2. Commercial Booktrade	87
3. Government Publications	89
4. Newspapers	90
5. Periodicals	90
6. After Leaving Burma	92

AUSTRALIA

1. Arriving in Australia

Although I have taken three previous trips to the countries of Southeast Asia on behalf of the Library of Congress, and have established many valuable contacts throughout the entire region, this trip was to be different in that it would include the island-continent of Australia. This was an area I had been curious about for many years. Many of the features of this land I had read about were actually to be experienced: the magnificent Sydney harbor; the outstanding Snowy Mountains hydroelectric project; Mount Kosciusko, the highest peak in the Australian Alps; the wide arid expanse of the Great Plateau which comprises more than half of the continent; the beautiful capital of Canberra, the design and improvement of which was rendered by an American architect and city-planner from Chicago; not to mention university centers, some of which have projects related to Southeast Asia.

The occasion for going to Australia was a joint invitation from the Australian National Library and the Australian National University to speak at the Australia Library Association and a Seminar on Southeast Asia, both of which were held in Canberra, the capital.

The exciting and informative Australian portion of this field trip began in the middle of August, 1965, when a large American Airlines jet lifted off at Dulles Airport on a non-stop flight to the West Coast. It was almost midnight on Sunday August 22 when I arrived at Sydney, the largest city in Australia with a population of nearly two million people. Prior to my arrival I had learned: that Australia, like the countries of Southeast Asia, had been visited by the Dutch, the French and the British in the 17th century--the Dutch giving the name Terra Australia (Southern Land), and later the term New Holland which was used even in England up until about 1850; that most Australians celebrate January 26 as Australia Day in commemoration of the landing of Arthur Phillips in 1788 in the infant colony of New South Wales, at the time when young America was struggling to realize nationhood; that the Commonwealth of Australia came into being on the first day of the 20th century; that Australia has a strict law against the permanent immigration of peoples from the countries of Asia; that this vast continent, the size of the U.S., is a land of many opportunities

in either the cities along the coasts or on the vast sheep and cattle ranges which stretch for hundreds of miles in the interior.

Upon arriving in Canberra, it was still winter, the temperature at 26. However, there were signs of spring with the wattle--the national flower--breaking forth with a bright yellow, like the forsythia. By early September when I was further south in the states of Victoria and South Australia, spring had taken over.

Besides seeing many new physical aspects of the country, including the kangaroo and the emu, regarded as Australia's animal and bird emblems, the most favorable impression of the country was the friendly attitude of the Australian people. Often the prototype of the Australian is a tall, rangy, sun-tanned man with wide-brimmed hat together with his faithful horse and dog. At one time in early Australia this was a correct image. Today, however, most Australians live in a predominantly urban society, usually a crowded coastal city either on the eastern or southern coasts of the continent. In contrast, while flying across the plateau from Canberra to Melbourne it was clear that the hinterland was extremely sparsely populated. The people of Australia live in a relatively classless society, which does not possess the wide extremes of poverty and affluence often found in the West. Apparently, an extensive and generous system of social services has lessened the pressures of poverty, while a high income tax and legislative controls over commercial enterprise place limits on financial rewards for those more fortunate. While attending the Conferences in Canberra and in all the places visited, I sensed an unaffected, cordial and equal collaboration between individuals; it was a social mobility and hospitable relationship which makes their way of life more akin to that found in America than to that of the European countries.

2. Conference of Library Association of Australia

I arrived in Canberra just in time for the Conference of the Library Association of Australia, which gave me an opportunity to meet persons who came from various parts of this country. It was a national conference, which is held every two years, and about 800 to 850 persons were assembled from all over Australia. The set-up and the papers or lectures were interesting to me. It was at this gathering that I spoke on the subject: "Southeast Asia: acquisitions, research, and related problems."

Following the Conference, I attended the General Council of the Library Association of Australia at the invitation of

President Crisp. This Council consists of representatives from the various libraries or library groups throughout the country, plus the officers of the LAA. Besides meeting Judge Crisp, I became acquainted with Mr. Richardson, the Vice President, the officers of AACOBS, Australian Advisory Council on Bibliographical Services, a very important body within LAA. Their agenda of reports to be acted upon was literally one inch thick.

3. Seminar on Southeast Asia

The Seminar was set up primarily during the time when Mr. Kesavan, from India, and I were there to give counsel respectively about materials from India and Southeast Asia. This Seminar was something like the conference of scholars and librarians which was held at the Library of Congress in 1957, the Conference on American Library Resources on Southern Asia, except that this was much smaller and confined to the people in Canberra. Scholars from the Australian National University met with the library people from the University, the National Library of Australia, and the Parliamentary Library. This Seminar continued from Monday through Friday, with sessions both morning and afternoon. Besides gaining an understanding of their acquisitions problems from Southeast Asia, I met for the first time many other scholars with whom I had corresponded in the past.

During this Seminar, I made these significant observations:

(1) The Australian National University now employs the Bliss Classification scheme, but is giving serious thought to the change-over to the Library of Congress Classification. (NOTE: Some years ago, when I was in Kuala Lumpur, the Library of the University of Malaya was using the Bliss scheme, but 2 or 3 years later changed to the Library of Congress classification.) It appears that the Library of Congress printed cards and galley sheets are important factors in bringing about this change.

(2) The Australian National University is watching the Library of Congress carefully and follows the lead of the Library of Congress in cataloging, especially when it comes to name entries.

(3) The problems discussed at this Seminar concerned acquisitions from the countries of Southeast Asia; problems of cataloging materials with unusual name entries; the intricate problem of transliteration of the various languages of Southeast

Asia which use non-roman scripts; and where to secure books of instruction for cataloging materials in these languages.

(4) The Library of Congress Catalog Service Bulletin was cited as a most valuable tool in assisting catalogers, persons who work with cards, and giving information on transliteration tables.

(5) At the National Library of Australia, a national union catalog project was commenced in 1960, for monographs. The year 1959 was taken as a cut-off date so that, for ease of consultation, a clear distinction could be made between a retrospective union catalog of monographs with pre-1960 imprints and a current union catalog with 1960 and later imprints.

Current acquisitions of cooperating libraries are recorded in the appropriate catalog according to imprint date. Existing holdings--acquisitions before 1960--are being covered by micro-filming of catalogs in various libraries. As a pilot project, the catalog of the Australian National University Library has been filmed, and the film converted to cards. Subsequently, 20 other major library catalogs have been filmed and a further filming program is being considered.

Conversion to cards of the 510 microfilm reels was expected to be completed before the end of 1965, producing some 3 million cards. Integration of the catalogs and consolidation of locations would then commence. Tests indicate that there may be an average of 4.8 locations per title, but it is too early to attempt to estimate precisely the size of the retrospective union catalog when this stage is completed.

Some work has been done on the preparation for publication of the current union catalog of monographs, but no final decision about publication has been made.

Upon further inquiry, I learned that other union catalogs maintained by the National Library of Australia are non-monographic:

- (a) Serials in Australian libraries, dealing with social sciences and humanities. A publication of this catalog is in progress in loose-leaf form. It was published in interim book form in 1963.
- (b) There is a Union List of Newspapers, of which two volumes were published in book form, 1959-60. It is up-dated by supplements.
- (c) Australian bibliography and bibliographical services. This was published in book form in 1960.

- (d) Guide to collections of manuscripts relating to Australia. Publication of this in loose-leaf form commenced in 1964.

The number of Australian libraries contributing to the various union catalogs totals about 120.

4. Before Leaving Australia

Besides attending the Library Conference and the Southeast Asia Seminar, I was able to see quickly other parts of Australia.

(1) On one weekend I was guest of the National Librarian, Mr. and Mrs. Harold White, to see the world-famous engineering power project known as the Snowy Mountain Project, which is located in the rugged Australian Alps about 100 miles from Canberra. It was indeed a sight to behold, and will bring electric power to a wide section of the country, and eventually will provide water for irrigation to thousands upon thousands of acres of arid land in the states west of the mountains.

(2) Following the Library Seminar in Canberra, I left immediately to visit four other major cities and university centers which had an interest in Southeast Asia. Professor J. D. Legge, the Head of the History Department at Monash University at Melbourne, and Professor Feith of the same institution, had invited me to come and speak at the Monash Center of Southeast Asia Studies. The faculty associated with the Center present a number of courses, graduate and undergraduate, on certain aspects of Southeast Asia. Also, while at Monash University Library, which is one of the newest university library buildings in Australia, I met Ernest Clark, the Librarian whom I knew years ago when he was the librarian of the University of Singapore Library. At the Monash Library, Kenneth Horn, the Head of the Acquisitions Division, conferred with me about publications from Southeast Asia. Here too I saw again Professor D. G. E. Hall, whom I have known for many years, and who was giving a course on Southeast Asian history.

(3) While in Melbourne, I conferred with Professor W. MacMahon Ball, at the University of Melbourne, who is well known for his book Nationalism and Communism in East Asia, the second revised edition being published by the Melbourne University Press in 1956.

(4) At the University of Adelaide and the State Library of South Australia located in Adelaide, Mr. Brideson, Ray Olding, and Ira Raymond discussed the problem of securing materials from Southeast Asia.

(5) Flying from Adelaide directly to Sydney, I found the State Library of New South Wales, a rich storehouse of Australiana. Mr. Richardson, the Librarian, indicated their interest especially in materials pertaining to the Pacific Islands and Eastern New Guinea, it being a trusteeship under Australia. At the University of Sydney, a special luncheon made it possible for me to meet more Southeast Asia research scholars, and to see the very new University Library still in the process of being constructed. This library impressed me as having one of the most practical and efficient architectural designs for a university library. After one day in Sydney, I flew north to Brisbane to visit Queensland University, before I went still further north to my first stop in Southeast Asia, Manila, in the Philippines, where I arrived on September 11.

PHILIPPINES

1. Arriving in Manila

When I checked in at the American Embassy on Roxas Blvd., I found among the stack of letters awaiting me these two: one from Ray Swank of the University of California requesting that I see Miss Dayrit of the University of the Philippines Library and Harry Case of the Ford Foundation in Manila in connection with the Library Development Project at the U.P., for which I am a consultant. The other letter was from Gorgonio Siega of Silliman University in Dumaguete, asking me to write a preface to the Philippine Periodical Index to be published soon by G. K. Hall in New York.

2. Institute of Science and Technology: Mauro Garcia

Having known Mauro Garcia for many years, I went to the Institute of Science and Technology on Herran Street to learn from one who has an unusually rich knowledge of publications in the Philippines. His most recent publication is one which has appeared as Occasional Paper No. 4 of the Bibliographical Society of the Philippines:

Philippine Pseudonyms, Aliases, Pen Names, Pet Names, Screen Names and Name Aberrations, with annotations by the late Gabriel Bernardo and Isagani R. Medina. Manila, Unesco National Commission of the Philippines, 1965. xx, 157 p.

Potentially this book can be of service to the library cataloger of publications written by Filipino writers. The compilation includes nearly 2000 name entries arranged alphabetically.

Other materials either received from Mr. Garcia or noted by him are as follows:

The Philippine Colophon. Manila, Philippine Book-lovers Society. Quarterly. Vol. 1, no. 1--March 1962.

Rizal and Science: In Commemoration of the First Centenary of Dr. Jose Rizal. Manila, Jose Rizal National Centennial Commission, 1961. 19 p.

Philippine Men of Science: A Biographical Handbook of 102 Living Men and Women in the Field of Science and Technology. Manila, National Institute of Science and Technology, 1964.

Catalogue of Filipiniana Materials in the Lopez Memorial Museum. Manila, Lopez Memorial Museum, 1962.

He noted the following volumes of Philippine history which have been issued by the Filipiniana Book Guild in a Series:

Twenty-Years in the Philippines, by Paul P. de la Gironière. Vol. 1, 1962.

A Voyage to the Philippines, by Giovanni Francesco Gemelli Careri. Vol. 2, 1963.

A Visit to the Philippine Islands in 1858, by Sir John Bowring. Vol. 3, 1963.

The History of Sulu, by Najeeb M. Saleeby. Vol. 4, 1963.

All of the above items were later called to the attention of Advocate Book Supply, the bookdealer for the Library of Congress in Manila.

3. Advisor for Book Procurement in the Philippines

Having given some thought to the idea of asking Mr. Garcia to serve as an Advisor for the Procurement of Philippine Publications, I extended the proposal to him for his consideration. Later he consented to take on this responsibility. He will consult with Miss Ayuda, the Manager of Advocate Book Supply, regarding books in the commercial booktrade. Furthermore, he will correspond with the Library of Congress regarding books and documents issued by government departments.

4. Ministry of Education

Remembering that Pompeyo Gregorio had visited me at the Library of Congress, I went to see him and found that he is now the Deputy Minister of Education. Mr. Gregorio himself accompanied me to various Bureaus where I met the persons in charge and I received immediately:

General Educational Policies: A Report of the Board of National Education, 1959-1961. Manila, M. Colcol & Co., 1962. viii, 281 p.

Significant sections include--Improvement of the Philippine system; Implementation of the Rizal Law; Supervision of Chinese Schools; School Statistics.

Statistical Bulletin. 1960, 1962, and 1963. Manila, Research and Evaluation Division, Bureau of Public Schools.

Private Schools Statistics. Manila, Bureau of Private Schools.

For the years 1958-59, 1962-63, 1963-64. Includes data about colleges and universities.

The Evolving Public School Curriculum, 1863-1962. Manila, Bureau of Public Schools, 1962. unpagged.

School News Review. Manila, Bureau of Public Schools. Issued twice a month to interpret current events.

5. Institute of National Language

A famous Philippine language scholar who has written a number of works in the Tagalog language, Dr. José V. Panganiban, and Director of this Institute, provided me with various items, among which were:

Glimpses of Philippine Culture, by Pedro F. Abella. Manila, Unesco National Commission of the Philippines, 1964. 91 p.

Selected lectures include--Culture in education; Muslim Filipino art; The literature of the Filipinos; A commentary on the state of Filipino music.

The Literature of the Filipinos, A Survey, by José V. Panganiban and Consuelo T. Panganiban. 1965. 302 p.

6. Board of Travel and Tourist Industry

In the new Shurdut Building in Intramuros I met Augusto Resurreccion, the Deputy Commissioner of Tourism. The principal item, among many which he gave me, was:

Philippines. Statistics on Travel and Tourism, 1954-1963. Manila, Board of Travel and Tourist Industry, 1964. 31 p.

7. United Church of Christ in the Philippines

This body which represents a large segment of Protestantism in the Philippines now issues a bimonthly periodical which will be of value to the sociologist, the economist, and the churchman, entitled:

Church and Community. Quezon City.

The entire set from vol. 1, no. 1, September 1961 to vol. 5, no. 5, September 1965 was secured. Within the four years are articles on national politics, Philippine culture, industrial development, cooperatives, social security, rural Asia, Roman Catholicism, and many other worthwhile topics.

The Philippine Ecumenical Review. Quezon City, National Council of Churches in the Philippines. Vol. 1, no. 1, October 1964.

8. Wycliffe Translators

A group of young people, trained language students, who are making a significant contribution to the Philippines in the field of languages are the Wycliffe Translators. They are now working with languages which have never at any time been reduced to writing. At their headquarters, I received from Mr. Weaver and Miss Miller many publications, and cite these few now issued by their Summer Institute of Linguistics in the Philippines:

Papers on Philippine Languages, no. 1. 1963. 62 p.

These linguistic papers deal with some living, native, even though minor, languages representing some of the lesser known ancient cultures of the Philippines.

A Re-statement of the Tagalog Grammar, by Elmer Wolfenden. 1961. 44 p.

A Bibliography of the Publications of the Summer Institute of Linguistics, Philippines Branch. 1964. 6 p.

9. The Philippine American Life Insurance Company

With an interest to learn about the development of life insurance and other types of insurance in Oriental countries, I inquired of Mr. R. A. Molina, the Vice President of Philam-life, and asked him for data on the response of the villager in the barrio and the Filipino in the cities and towns toward the idea of insurance and other forms of security, the current trends of insurance in the Philippines. Saying that studies have been made in this field, he gave me these items:

The Philippine American Life Insurance Company, by John Lindeman and Naty Aguinaldo. 1964. 112 p.

Life Insurance, A Deterrent to Communism, by Leonides S. Virata. 1963. 16 p.

Shows how economic security to many Filipino families strengthens the economic life of the nation.

10. National Library of the Philippines

In contrast to the National Library I found in the Old Bilibid Prison in 1947--where water-soaked newspapers were stacked on the wet floors, people were crowded in small, cramped areas, and an environment existed which could never induce good work--the National Library is now located in a large nine-story building in a very select spot near the Luneta. I met with the Librarian, Carlos Quirino, and with two other staff members, and we discussed the principal points in connection with the exchange of materials between the National Library and the Library of Congress.

Mrs. Cruz stated that one of the chief reasons why they have not been sending to the Library of Congress many of the government publications from the various government agencies is because they themselves have much trouble in securing any copies at all. Mr. Quirino said that they would make every effort to secure from now on a few copies for the principal exchange institutions, and it was their hope that this would improve from now on.

I gave to Mrs. Cruz titles of many items which the Library of Congress would like to secure, and before I left Manila, she had sent many of them to the Library of Congress, including these:

Blueprint for Progress, Primer on President Macapagal's Five-Year Socioeconomic Program.
Manila, Presidential Committee on Administration Performance Efficiency, 1962. 19 p.

Handbook on Philippine Taxes, Joint Legislative Executive Tax Commission. Manila, Department of General Service.

Annual Report of the National Waterworks and Sewage Authority. 1961-.

Faces of the Philippines. Manila, National Media Production Center, 196?o

She also showed me copies of brand new publications which had just been sent to the Library of Congress:

Aguinaldo's Odyssey, by Simeon Villa and Santiago Barcelona. Manila, National Library, 1965.

A Britisher in the Philippines, A Story of Provincial Life, by Nicholas Loney. Manila, National Library, 1965.

A narrative of the beginnings of the sugar trade in the southern part of the Philippines. Also describes the customs and ways of the people in the area of Iloilo in the middle of the 19th century.

Mr. Velasco and I talked with Mr. Cabunag, the Copyright Examiner at the National Library, about his sending a list of the books which he listed for inclusion in the Gazette. I requested that an extra carbon be made each month and sent airmail to the Library of Congress. This list could be reviewed by the recommending officer and desired items requested through our dealer. The July list was received in hand. This will avoid having to wait many, many months for the printed list which appears in the Philippine Gazette. Since arriving back in Washington, this copyright list has been coming to me monthly.

11. Association of Christian Schools and Colleges in the Philippines

The Executive Secretary, Alfredo Cathedral, was in graduate school with me years ago in Rochester, and he was most helpful in supplying items dealing with education in the Philippines. These few are noted here:

The Philippine University Village. Manila, 1965.

This report, issued in August 1965, is from the Asian Social Institute, and it deals primarily with the problems which beset university education in the Philippines, particularly housing for university students.

Report on the Seventh Biennial Convention of the Association of Christian Schools and Colleges, held . . . December 29-30, 1961.

Philippine Christian Colleges. Bulletin of Information. School Year, 1965-66. Manila, Philippine Christian Colleges.

Journal of Educational Research. Manila, Graduate School, Philippine Christian Colleges.

A quarterly. Vol. 1, no. 1, first semester, 1964-65. All three issues published so far were secured.

All future issues of this quarterly, plus all reports and special studies issued by the Philippine Christian Colleges, will be sent to the Library of Congress by Dr. Catedral.

Dr. Catedral called my attention also to an office copy he had of a book which will be secured for the Library of Congress:

Philippine Christian Yearbook, 1962-1963. Manila, 1962.

Edited by Benjamin Guansing, it is packed with statistical data, names, and other worthy information on the Philippines.

In his office, Professor Constantino, who was compiling a bibliography of Philippine education, called my attention to these periodical titles:

The Philippine Educational Forum. Manila, Philippine Women's University.

Faculty Journal. Manila, Lyceum of the Philippines.

Dialogue. Manila, De La Salle College.

Journal of Research. Laoag, Ilocos Norte, Northern Christian College. Vol. no. 1, April 1965.

The Forum. Tagbillaran, Bohol, Rafael Palma College.

The Research Journal. Dagupan City, Dagupan Colleges.

12. The University of the Philippines

It is impossible to relate all my activities at this University, but my conferences with Miss Dayrit, the Librarian of the Central Library, are digested below:

(a) In connection with our exchange, there is no absolute assurance at the moment that we have been receiving everything which is being published on the campus by the various bodies. The central library endeavors to learn of these publications and will then secure them for transmittal to the Library of Congress. They now plan to make regular weekly rounds, in accordance with a suggestion I made, and they will see how it works.

Mrs. Nemenzo of the Exchange and Gift Section showed me three publications which are being sent to the Library of Congress right now:

Research Works and Other Publications of the Faculties
Academic Years, 1961-1963. 1964. 299 p.

Philippines Social Sciences and Humanities Review.
Vol. 28, no. 4, December 1963.

Theses Abstracts, volume III, 1956-1959. 1965.
164 p.

(b) As a consultant to the American Library Association's International Relations Committee subcommittee to advise on the Ford Foundation Project for Library Development at the University of the Philippines, I discussed this project with Miss Dayrit at length. I learned that they do not have at present any materials in the languages of Southeast Asia but wish to secure some now. Also they have no purchasing connections in the Southeast Asia countries. At present there are no faculty members who are skilled in the use of any of the Southeast Asian languages. I informed them that in Thailand and Malaysia there would not be many difficulties in securing publications. I promised when I arrived in Thailand to discuss the matter with the bookdealer, Nibondh, and to open this channel to the University of the Philippines. A big problem the University now faces is the extremely slow manner in which the American items in the social sciences which they have requested are arriving.

(c) In order to start a national bibliography here in the Philippines, which for many years had been a dream of the late Gabriel Bernardo, Miss Dayrit has assembled and typed ready for duplicating 764 entries which cover commercial and government publications issued during the two years of 1963 and 1964.

This national bibliography is not to be considered all-inclusive because they have found it utterly impossible to secure all government publications and all commercial publications which have been issued in the Philippines. It is merely a beginning on a much needed list. The compilation has an author, title, and subject index, patterned after the Southeast Asia bibliography published by the Library of Congress. It was to be ready before the end of 1965, or in 1966.

(d) I had assurance from the Institute of Asian Studies that these publications would be sent to the Library of Congress, and all others published in the future:

Asian Studies Newsletter.

Asian Studies.

Mrs. Josefa M. Sanie1 told me about the book Japan and the Philippines, 1868-1898, which apparently was published by the University. If the Library of Congress does not have a copy, a microfilm copy should be requested from the University of the Philippines.

(e) When I spoke with President Romulo of the University, I was very pleased to learn that Professor Beyer has finally signed an agreement that the famous Beyer Collection is to be moved to the University Library. I have known about this fine collection of Philippine ethnology and have seen its need for a bibliographical control so that the many fine items might be used by scholars and selected items microfilmed.

13. Advocate Book Supply

This is the same bookdealer I selected back in 1948. I feel, along with the Order Division at the Library of Congress, that they are producing sufficiently to continue using their services. However, I did indicate that unless they stepped up their coverage of the commercial publications in the Philippines, it might be necessary to make a change.

I was pleased to see that a proposal which I had made back in 1959 as a step for improvement was being followed: that of keeping a card file of each book or serial sent to the Library of Congress, thus avoiding any duplication of shipments. The card file was kept under lock and key and was intact.

Another dealer whom I met on one occasion is Mr. Robert S. Belano, Manager of Consolidated Subscription Agencies, 310 Osias Street, Makati, P.O. Box 4156, Manila.

Miss Ayuda, the Manager of Advocate, informed me that she is gathering the serials for the Special Serials Project and a shipment was about to be sent to the Library of Congress. She is having much difficulty in locating some of the titles requested.

14. Miscellaneous Publications

In addition to the publications cited above, the following monographs and serials from a variety of sources in the Philippines are listed with limited annotations.

Especially for the historian or political scientist are these:

The Philippines of Yesteryears, the Dawn of History in the Philippines by Eufronio Alip. Manila, Alip, 1964. 321 p.
Valuable for the history of the Philippines before the arrival of the Spanish in 1521.

Identity and Change; Towards a National Definition, by Carlos Romulo. Manila, Solidaridad Publishing House, 1965. 84 p.

Magsaysay of the Philippines, by Carlos Quirino. 2nd edition. Manila, Ramon Magsaysay Memorial Society, 1964. ix, 244 p.

Of interest to the economist and statistician are these titles:

The Background of Nationalism and Other Essays, by H. de la Costa. Manila, Solidaridad Publishing House, 1965. ix, 89 p.

Handbook of the Philippine Statistics, 1903-1959. Manila, Bureau of the Census and Statistics, 1960. viii, 144 p.
Formerly issued in 1952 under the title: Digest of Philippine Statistics.

Labor Standards and Welfare Legislation..., by Perfecto V. Fernandez and Camilo D. Quiason. Manila, Central Book Supply, 1964. xxiv, 860 p.

These are a few among the many law books published recently:

National Internal Revenue Code and Allied Special Laws, compiled by Central Book Supply. Manila, 1964. xv, 261 p.

Immigration and Alien Registration Laws of the Philippines; a Complete and Up-to-Date Compilation..o, edited by Vicente R. Espina. Manila, Educational Book Store, 1965. x, 324 p.

Civil Code of the Philippines, annotated by Edgardo L. Paras. 4th edition. Manila, Rex Book Store, 1965.

For the social scientist these two titles will be of value:

The Philippines' Social Welfare Administration; a Historical Account of Its Formation, by Leonora S. de Guzman. Manila, Committee on the Production of Social Work Literature, Social Welfare Board, SWA UNICEF-Assisted Social Services Project, 1965. 64 p.

The Asian Family in a Changing Society, by Jacob S. Quiambao. Manila, East Asia Christian Conference, 1965. xii, 207 p.

In addition to the serials cited elsewhere, these two serials are noted:

Yearbook of the Muslim Association of the Philippines. [Manila?], Muslim Association of the Philippines. 1956-.

Published in connection with the Filipino Muslim National Conference. Provides data about the Moros in Mindanao.

Philippine Writing. Manila, Bookmark, 1962-.
Appears to be issued twice annually.

15. Bookdealers in Manila

Among the many bookdealers located in Manila, the following few have been selected for listing here. Those marked with an* handle publications, monographs and serials, in Tagalog and possibly other vernacular languages of the islands.

* Advocate Book Supply Company
1805 Recto Avenue

* Alemar's
749 Rizal Avenue

- * Bookmark Inc.
357 T. Pinpin Cor. Escolto
- Central Book Supply, Inc.
769 Rizal Avenue
- Educational Book Store
689 Rizal Avenue
- Jacobo & Sons
1000oC. M. Recto Avenue
- Manila Book Company
Madrigal Building
- Modern Book Company
508 Rizal Avenue
- * Philippine Book Company
872 Rizal Avenue
- * Philippine Education Company
1104 Castillejos Street
- U. S. T. Cooperative
University of Santo Tomas
España
- Vasquez Bros. & Company
Ground Floor, Sta. Cruz Building
Plaza Sta. Cruz

16. Shipments to the Library of Congress

At the American Embassy I sent a total of 15 packages to the Library of Congress by sea pouch: 7 for the Order Division, and 8 for the Exchange and Gift Division. The number of the purchases made was small but the total used for purchases from the letter of credit was \$146.87.

17. Address to Library People

On the afternoon before I left Manila, I spoke to a gathering of library people sponsored by the Bibliographical Society of the Philippines, The Philippines Booklovers Society, The Association of Special Libraries of the Philippines, The Philippine Association of Teachers of Library Science, and The Philippine Library Association. Mrs. Mercado of the Graduate School

for Public Administration had asked me to speak to them during my stay there. I spoke about the recent Australian Library Conference I attended in Canberra, other experiences with educational institutions in Australia, and the current trip in Southeast Asia.

VIETNAM

1. Arriving in Saigon

After waiting for over two hours for the Pan American plane to leave Manila, I finally was off to Saigon on the morning of October first. Any apprehension of going into South Vietnam had been erased by the assurance I had received from persons who had come from Saigon to Manila during my stay in the Philippines, and by some checks about safety which the Embassy had made at my request.

The war-torn city of Saigon was extremely crowded with well over 2 million in population, and one had to accept what hotel space is available. The Embassy found a room for me at Hotel Catinat, Chinese operated. It was a dismal place with a hard bed and plumbing which did not work properly, but it was a place to stay.

By 3 o'clock the Embassy car came for me, and I was on my way again. I went first to the location of the Embassy which I had known on previous visits, but found it was dispersed for security reasons. The building which was bombed some months before was well guarded now: besides guards with guns ready, there was barbed wire and large pilons 4 feet high and 2 feet thick to cut off the streets' flow of traffic. No one could get near the Embassy building without a pass, or some approved identification. My Library of Congress card was accepted by the guard.

2. Procurement Agent

Miss Cut, who aided me very much when I was in Vietnam in 1959, took me to be introduced to a Father Gelinas. He is a Jesuit priest who has resided in Saigon for over 8 years and knows the book stores very well. When I talked with him, I could understand why people had said to me, "you must meet Father Gelinas." Jerry Orne, who had been informed of my coming by John Cronin of the Library of Congress, had left Saigon prior to my arrival, but had told the priest about my visit on behalf of the Library of Congress.

Mr. Gelinas told me how he secures books for the library of the student center which the Jesuits are operating in Saigon.

In this library he has accumulated a good number of materials in the Vietnamese language. As a teacher at the University of Saigon, he gives a variety of courses in Vietnamese literature and history. He has university students of the University of Saigon working for him by scouting through the markets to secure particular titles or to report to him what they find. In this way, with these dozen students going here and there throughout the city, he is able to uncover many items which might disappear quickly. Throughout our conversation I could tell that he knew the material and would be the likely person to help us.

The next day, after considering the matter, I returned to discuss further arrangements and to request him to service the Library of Congress as a procurement agent. Later I drew up a set of instructions and an outline of what we wanted in the way of Vietnamese publications for the Library of Congress. This is what I said to him:

1. That we are interested in books of research value in all subject fields: anthropology, history, literature, language, economics, statistics, etc.
2. That textbooks, translations, children's books, technical treatises such as books on physics, chemistry, and the like, should be disregarded.
3. That special note should be taken to secure publications dealing with census, who's who's, directories, statistics, surveys, and bibliographies.
4. That as for books, the word current means the calendar year and the year before (e.g., at that time it would be 1965 and 1964).
5. That in the case of non-current books, he would send a list to the Library of Congress from time to time, and it would be checked and returned indicating the titles desired.
6. That he would furnish in the near future a list of serial titles, which would then be reviewed and the desired items would be referred to him for purchase. A copy of each new serial as it appears would be sent to the Library of Congress.
7. That it would be desirable to have a free translation of each book's title clipped to the book's title page. This will aid us in Orientalia in servicing the book immediately. I indicated that merely the title was sufficient.

8. That the books will be bound in cloth, not leather, similar to the ones in the Center Library which he showed me. The author, title, and date will be stamped on the spine of the book.
9. That the Order Division at the Library of Congress would send to him a blanket order which we use for our regular bookdealers.
10. That an allowance of 20% might be added to the cost of the book, as commission for searching out the books by the student workers.
11. That the books will be sent to the Library of Congress by regular post through the Saigon postoffice, the postage being added to the bill. The mailing address being: ORDER DIVISION, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.
12. That the Order Division will have the payment sent directly to Father Gelinas upon receiving his bills.

An agreement was arrived at and this person is now the Library of Congress procurement agent in Saigon for Vietnamese materials.

The amount used in Saigon against the Letter of Credit was only 1,008 piasters, or \$13.85. This amount was low because the purchase of most books was left to the new procurement agent, thus avoiding duplication of purchases.

3. USOM Publications

There were three USOM offices in Saigon, and I was able to secure publications from each of them, many of which are solid studies on a variety of topics: education, irrigation, water supply, history of Vietnam, literature, and other topics. There was a Vietnamese person in charge of one large storage place for publications whose name was Ly chanh Duc. Mr. Duc gave me a long list of the Vietnamese publications which they have issued and which he will have sent to the Library of Congress directly when they have all been brought together for packing. They will be shipped by the Embassy sea pouch.

While with one USOM officer, I learned about a certain controversial document which had been issued by USIS sometime ago, entitled Joint Survey, Long An Province, published in 1964. The military apparently did not like the report because it pointed up the fact that the area of Long An was not the model

community in Vietnam that the U.S. military would have the world believe it to be. The document was marked "confidential, not to be shown to the press." I was unable to secure one by the time of my departure from Saigon. I will keep trying.

4. National Institute of Administration

The National Institute of Administration, 10 Tran Quoc Toan, quite a distance from the center of Saigon, was a very good source for materials which were published either as special studies or were prepared for use at the Institute. Dr. Nguyen quang Quynh, formerly the Director in the Cabinet for the Ministry of Social Action, is now a professor at the Institute.

A number of items were purchased as priced publications of the Institute and a few were available on exchange. Some of the items were:

- Vietnamese Finance (3 volumes).
- Vietnamese Administration and Government Organization.
- Economics of Vietnam.
- The Constitution of Vietnam: An Interpretation.
- Local Finance in South Vietnam.
- Provincial Government in Vietnam.
- Bibliography on the Political and Administrative History of Vietnam.
- Study of Vietnam Rural Community: Social Activities.
- Study of Vietnam Rural Community: Economic Activities.
- Eropa Review. Serial, with issues for 1962, 1963, and 1964.

Dr. Quynh stated that he would send to the Library of Congress those publications which they had for exchange. The priced publications would be listed and sent to the Library of Congress for information. In turn we will send the desired titles to our new procurement agent, who will then procure them.

5. Van Hanh University

While at the Asia Foundation, I met Ho huu Tuong, the Vice President of Van Hanh University, a Buddhist institution in Saigon, located at 702/105 Than thanh Giam Road in Saigon. He told me about their small library which had just been started less than a year ago, and they are having difficulty in classifying the books, which are mostly religious. They wish to use the Library of Congress system, and had been searching for the Library of Congress classification system. Informing him that such books would fall in the BL class or thereabouts, I requested that a copy of the volume covering the BL class be sent from the Library of Congress to the Van Hanh University.

Later I went to the Van Hanh University and was received most cordially by the President of the Institution, Thich Minh Chau, dressed in his bright orange robe. I learned that he secured his doctorate at some university in India, his subject being a comparative study of Buddhism in China and a book of the Pali canon. Later it was published in Saigon under the title: The Chinese Madhvama Agama and the Pali Maiihima Nikaya A Comparative Study, by the Institute of Higher Buddhist Studies, in 1964, with 388 pages. This Institute was the former name of Van Hanh University. It was a very good thing to meet this important man for he is a leader among the Buddhist community in Vietnam.

6. Ministry of Education

At the Ministry of Education, I met Nguyen van Luong, who is the Head of the Research and Planning Department of the Ministry. Assurance was given that the materials published by the Ministry of Education will be sent to the Library. While in Saigon, he gave me the latest publication to be issued by the Ministry:

Annuaire Statistique de l'Enseignement, 1962-1964.
Saigon, Bureau de Statistique, Secretariat d'Etat
à l'Education Nationale, 1965. 95 p.

Provides statistical data on the evolution of education in Vietnam in all the school levels. Part two gives information on elementary and secondary education in all the provinces, and data on higher education in the universities of Saigon, Hué, and Dalat.

7. Serials Survey Project

In connection with the special Serials Survey Project being conducted in the South Asia Section, no steps had been taken earlier this year from my office to secure the serials from Vietnam because there was no one available to do the work of procurement. I brought the list with me and after making contact with Father Gelinas and having engaged him as the procurement agent for the Library of Congress, I gave him the list of serials desired for the Project.

Specific instructions were given to him not to confuse the regular procurement of books and serials for the Library on the blanket order and those serials wanted for this Project. Shipping labels were also provided so these serials will come directly to the South Asia Section for the Project. I explained that the payment would be a separate payment and a separate bill should be sent to me for these particular serials.

8. Miscellaneous Items

The following titles of monographs dealing with various subject fields were available at several sources in Saigon:

The Soils of the Republic of Vietnam; A Reconnaissance Survey with General Soil Map and Description of the Major Soils in Relation with Their Agricultural Use and Potential, by F. R. Moormann. Saigon, Ministry of Agriculture, 1961. 66 p.

The NFL of South Vietnam; the Only Genuine and Legal Representative of the South Vietnam People.
Saigon (?), Liberation Editions, 1965. 34 p.
A publication of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation.

An Analysis of Property Tax Assessed and Collected in Vietnam: Amount of Property Tax Assessments, Amount of Property Tax Collections, 1960-1964; Also Income and Patent Tax..., by Ray E. Davis. Saigon, Public Administration Division, USOM, 1965.

The Bogus War of Liberation in South Vietnam. Saigon, n.p., 1965. 68 p.
Presents the viewpoint of the N.F.L.

Speech by Lawyer Nguyen huu Tho, President of the Presidium of the C.C. [Central Committee] of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation on the Occasion of the 5th Founding Anniversary of the N.F.L. Saigon (?), Liberation Editions, 1965. 42 p.

Manifesto of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation. n.p., n.d.

Following the manifesto is an outline of the ten points in program of the N.F.L.

Étude critique et littéraire du Luc vân Tiên, poème populaire du Sud Viet-Nam, by Tran cuu Chan. Saigon, n.p., 1953. v, 331 l.

Étude sur le mètre populaire thuong luc ha bat, by Tran cuu Chan. Saigon, n.p., 1953. iii, 83 l.

Publications issued in Hanoi are also to be found in small bookstores in Saigon. Among such books are ones which present the official position of the government officials in North Vietnam relative to the Vietnam conflict.

Vietnam Is One, by Nguyen Vien. Hanoi, Foreign Languages Publishing House, 1956. 77 p.

Vietnam Today. Hanoi, Foreign Languages Publishing House, 1965. 178 p.

U.S. Intervention and Aggression in Viet Nam During the Last Twenty Years. Hanoi, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 1965. 39 p.

Letters from South Vietnam. Hanoi, Foreign Languages Publishing House, 1963.

Viet-Nam Fatherland Front and the Struggle for National Unity. Hanoi, Foreign Languages Publishing House, 1956. 61 p.

Includes statements made at the Congress of the National United Front, the Fifth Session of the National Assembly.

Twenty Years of Development of Education in the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, by Nguyen Khanh Toan. Hanoi (?), Pub. House of the Ministry of Education of the D.R.V., 1965. 47 p.

Some Aspects of Guerilla Warfare in Vietnam, by Hoang van Thai. Hanoi, Foreign Languages Publishing House, 1965. 39 p.

International Conference for Solidarity with the
People of Vietnam against U.S. Imperialist Aggres-
sion and for the Defence of Peace. Hanoi, Bureau
of the International Conference, 1964. 459 p.
Documentary texts of all speeches and resolutions
of the Conference.

9. Shipments to the Library of Congress

A total of ten packages was sent by the Embassy sea pouch to the Library of Congress: 2 for the Order Division and 8 for the Exchange & Gift Division.

Of all the times I have been in Vietnam, I think this has been, with the exception of 1948, the best for procurement of materials and making arrangements. It was a bit tense and difficult, but it was worth it.

THAILAND

1. Arriving in Bangkok

Notwithstanding the fact that I had secured a Cambodian visa while I was in Canberra, Australia, I was unable to enter Cambodia because of a U.S. prohibition placed on all persons carrying U.S. official and diplomatic passports. This was not learned until I was in Saigon making arrangements for my itinerary to Phnom Penh. Therefore I proceeded instead to Bangkok, leaving on October first, the very day that another bomb went off in the crowded streets of Saigon.

Although I had been in Bangkok only two years previously, I found this capital city is rapidly changing: all the ancient tram cars have been replaced by fast buses, mostly Japanese; many canals have disappeared and new roads carrying heavy traffic have replaced the century-old mode of transport; construction is going on everywhere; tall buildings, some 12 or 14 stories high, are appearing on the horizon; night clubs are on most main arteries; and hotels are filled with tourists everywhere. It is a changed city from the one I first knew in 1947 before many exotic features were sacrificed for progress.

2. Nibondh Bookdealer

This bookdealer is the most efficient of all those which the Library of Congress 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. In our discussions on three different days as to how she is getting along in securing materials for the Library, these points emerged:

(1) According to the present blanket order, she is not to send any government publications—presumably because we secure all of them on exchange. This is an idea on paper which does not work out to fulfillment in reality. For example, there is Silpakorn, a periodical of a cultural nature which has some very good articles of interest to the person concerned with Thai art, music, dancing, and other aspects of Thai culture. It is issued by a government department, and hence she does not obtain it. And yet, it does not come automatically to the Library of Congress through the exchange channel.

Upon my return, I should like to raise this whole point for further discussion in connection with Thailand. I have further data to support this query.

(2) The following new serials were ordered, stating that the purchase orders would be sent soon to her by the Order Division:

- * Social Science Review. Quarterly.
This periodical is issued by the Social Sciences Association Press and has articles in Thai, occasionally English, on various aspects of the social sciences.
- * Holiday Time in Thailand. Monthly.
This periodical which is issued by the Tourist Office of Thailand has improved very much over previous years. Although general in nature, it includes articles of a cultural nature.
- * Rathapiraksa. Quarterly.
Deals with military matters and is issued by the National Defense College.

(3) The dealer and I went together to a number of second-hand book dealers. Many of them are street-side stalls with stacks and stacks of books including many textbooks. Here she finds books to meet our needs sometimes. For example, while at one such bookstall, there was a mimeographed publication entitled Economic Conditions in Thailand (translated). It is a government publication which would never normally come by exchange or get into the booktrade stream. The dealer would normally not touch it because it is a government publication. I bought it on the spot for it would be lost otherwise. Like most government items, it was quite cheap--5 baht, or 25 cents.

(4) On behalf of the Australian National Library, I discussed with Nibondh the needs and desires of that Library. Mr. Burmester had instructed me as to the type of materials needed, and the details of their blanket order. I also conferred with Miss Macguire who is assigned to SEATO from the Australian National Library, and she will follow through on the matter during her stay in Bangkok.

(5) In like manner I informed Nibondh about the desire of the University of the Philippines to procure books from Thailand through them. I indicated that their need was merely in the social sciences. The dealer was asked to write to Miss Dayrit, the Librarian of the University, stating that we had discussed the matter together. This action was done because of my capacity as Consultant to a particular ALA sub-committee.

3. National Library of Thailand

One of the outstanding Thai scholars of today in Thailand is Phya Anuman Rajadhon. Probably his chief contribution has been his endeavor to preserve many of the cultural aspects of old Thailand. Through his writings, he is recording information about many of the customs, traditions, manners, ways of living, thoughts and ideas, which prevailed for many years and which are being displaced by the modern pressures and changes brought about by the modern world. He gave me a number of works which he has written in both Thai and English. At the age of 76 he is busy on the Thai Encyclopedia, the 5th volume of which has been published and now sent to the Library of Congress. When he and the Committee finish their compilation of Thai terms in social science studies, this book will be sent to the Library of Congress.

Another person whom I have known for years at the National Library is Nai Tri Amatyakul. He is the Head of the History and Literature Division and is a recognized authority on the history and archaeology of Thailand. He assured me that all publications which are issued by the National Library are being sent to the Library of Congress. However, he admits that it is extremely difficult to secure publications from the other government agencies and he therefore cannot transmit them to Washington. He finds it very hard even to secure them for their own National Library.

It appears on all sides that the idea of international exchange has virtually disappeared in Thailand. Another way must be sought to secure these government publications. I have a proposal to present upon my return.

4. National Economic Development Board

At the Rotary Club one Thursday, I met Dr. Laurence Stifel, an Economic Advisor to the National Economic Development Board. Through his interest and specialized knowledge, I was able to secure some very good publications of real value to the economist:

The National Economic Development Plan, 1961-1966.
Second Phase, 1964-1966. Bangkok, 1964. 214 p.

Relates the progress made during the first half of the six-year plan, and the revisions necessary during the second phase of a more rapid economic development for the nation.

Progress Report of Development in Thailand for 1964, Under the National Economic Development Plan, Second Phase, 1964-1966. Bangkok, 1965. 51 p.

Statistical Bibliography: An Annotated Bibliography of Thai Government Statistical Publications. Bangkok, National Office of Statistics, 1964. 175 p.

Advance Report School Census, 2507 (1964). Bangkok, National Statistical Office, and Educational Planning Office, Ministry of Education, 1964. 17 p.

Census of Agriculture, 1963. Bangkok, National Statistical Office, 1963. 4 volumes.

5. Public Relations Department

Back in 1947 during my first visit in Bangkok on a similar field trip, I came to know Nai Witt Siwasariyanon, now the Deputy Director-General of this important Government Department which handles all public relations of the Thai Government. Furthermore, I have followed his writings, and in the past twenty years he has written a number of works on Thai literature and has become a recognized authority in this field.

He had in his Department a number of selected publications which had been published by various government departments. These he made available to me within a period of a half-hour and they included a number of valuable reference works:

Thailand Official Yearbook, 1964. Bangkok, Printed at Government Printing Office, 1965. vii, 702 p. Although many official yearbooks of Thailand have been issued in the past, this is the first volume prepared by many persons throughout the Thai Government giving a concise, lucid and yet comprehensive understanding of many facets of the Thai Government and the culture.

Statistical Yearbook Thailand, 2507, 1964. Bangkok, National Statistical Office, 1965. xxiv, 560 p.

Vistas of Thailand, edited by Witt Siwasariyanon. Bangkok, Public Relations Department, 1963. 75 p. Prominent Thai personalities discuss these topics: music, cultural background, religion, indigenous literature, foreign policy, family life, and other social aspects.

Facts on His Majesty the King. Bangkok, His Majesty's Private Secretariat, 1964. unpagged.

Provides little known facts about names, education of the royal children, public functions, function of kingship, the king's contact with the Thai people.

Educational Developments in Thailand, 1949-1963: Reports to the International Conferences on Public Education Organized by Unesco and the International Bureau of Education. Bangkok, Ministry of Education, 1964. 148 p.

Directory of Natural Scientific Institutions in Thailand, 1964. Bangkok, National Research Council, 1964. 10 p.

6. Chulalongkorn University Publications

A most valuable contact at Thailand's first and now one of the most prominent universities is a personal friend of years standing: Nai Rong Syamananda. He is concurrently the Deputy Rector of the University; the Dean of the Faculty of Arts; Head of the Department of History and Geography; and Professor of History. On all former occasions he has been of real value in aiding me in securing publications, and this time he called my attention to certain important items:

History of the Ministry of Education in Thailand, 1892-1964. Bangkok, 1964. A volume of nearly 1000 pages.

Biographies of Thai Teachers. Bangkok. 8 volumes, issued 1957-1965.

During our two hour conference the matter of the regular flow of the publications of Chulalongkorn to the Library of Congress was discussed. I requested that he be the one to head up the operation of securing the many publications from the various faculty members throughout the university and see that they are sent to the Library of Congress. It appears that one of the big problems is that faculty members prepare and have printed privately valuable books which might not be known by other faculty members. This is a growing practice and these books are heard of only accidentally. He said he would aid us by sending to the Library of Congress on exchange what were available.

7. Institute of Public Administration
at Thammasat University

Some years ago a young man, Amara Raksasataya, from Thailand did his graduate work at Indiana University when Indiana University and Thammasat University had a joint project in the field of public administration. This young Thai student came to the Library of Congress where he did a considerable amount of his research for his doctoral dissertation.

He is now at this Institute in Bangkok in charge of research, and he was most helpful about publications of that Institute. For the past 2 or 3 years, he has been working on Bibliography on the Social Sciences in Thailand. It may be estimated that about 3500 cards, including cross reference and author entries, have been prepared. About one-third are in English; about two-thirds are in the Thai language. When it is published, the original languages on the cards will be employed. When published, a copy will be sent to the Library of Congress.

The only publication of the Institute which is sent automatically to the Library of Congress is the Thai Journal of Public Administration, which is usually published quarterly. All of their other publications will be sent only upon request, and the majority of these are priced publications and are not available on exchange. Miss Lawan Vajirathon of the Institute regularly informs the Nibondh Bookdealer about the priced publications as they appear. Without this kind of personal contact at each institution or government agency, it is almost hopeless to secure publications which are published all over Bangkok and which seldom, if ever, become a part of the regular booktrade flow.

There were a few non-priced publications which had never been requested by the Library of Congress, because we never knew they existed. Among those received these few are cited:

Who's Who in Thailand, compiled by Kattiya Karnasuta.
1953. 2 volumes. 2850 p. (in Thai)

This publication is very closely guarded and is not easy to secure. It was printed originally only for the top echelon of Thai government officials.

Ministry of National Development, edited by Chaveng Reangsuwen. 1965. 82 p.

This is part 13 of a series, called the Thailand Government Organization Manual Series. Describes the Ministry structure, the names of officers, and organizational chart.

(Note: All of the previous titles in the series will be checked upon my return to determine those which should be requested.)

Prince Damrong: Rajenebhap and the Ministry of Interior, by Chakrit Noranitiphadungkarn, 1966. 654 p. (in Thai)

An account of one of Thailand's foremost scholars and his services to Thailand in various parts of the Government.

It was through the fine services of Dr. Amara that a number of good publications were also secured from the Thammasat University Press.

8. USOM Publications

Knowing the kind of work that USOM does in other countries, I felt assured that the U.S. Operations Mission to Thailand would have valuable publications relating to agricultural development, economic conditions, roads, health, education, and many other subjects related to the growth and improvement of the country. From among the mountain of materials which were supplied to me by Mr. Crockett of the Communications Media Division, these two ought to be given first mention:

Organizational Directory of the Government of Thailand, 2507, 1964. 1965. 141 p.

Provides the names of all Ministries of the Thai Government together with all officers, departments and bureaus within each Ministry. Names of all positions and incumbents are given with phone numbers. Indexes of offices and officers are included. A list of provincial governors is included.

(Note: A copy of this directory was sent back airmail Exchange and Gift.)

A Compilation of Reports and Publications. 1965. 95 p.

Lists publications, films, and other USOM aids to reach Thai villagers.

Other publications on a variety of subjects were provided, including those which tell about the outstanding project of the Kasetsart-Hawaii University contract under USOM and previous aid programs for education in Thailand:

Terminal Report, August 1965, Kasetsart-Hawaii University Contract. 1965. 311 p.

Higher Institutions in Thailand. 22 p.

Agricultural Development in Thailand, by Scoville and Thieme. 1964. unpagged.

City Planning in Thailand, by Cyrus Nims. 1963.
114 p.

Private Industrial Investment Opportunities in Thailand. 1964. 85 p.

Preliminary Assessment of Education and Human Resources in Thailand, Vol. 1: Report of the Joint Task Force. Vol. 2: Working Papers. 1963. 455 p.

Endeavors to forecast the manpower requirement as far ahead as 1980, and what will be needed to meet the national needs.

A series of studies were made for the purpose of giving the Thai Government a greater understanding of village conditions, village attitudes and opinions, particularly in the northeast area where Communism appears to be making inroads into the villages. These few are cited here:

Comprehension in the Rural Northeast of Thailand. 1964. 101 p.

Evaluation of Community Development. 1964. 89 p.

Village Channels of Communications in Northeast Thailand. 1964. 25 p.

9. Board of Trade

Since I realized that many publications could be secured only by going from place to place, even though difficult to locate in a large city, the Board of Trade was mentioned by a friend of mine in the Rice Traders Association. Many rice trading firms send in information to the Board of Trade which they then publish:

Board of Trade Bulletin. Bangkok, Board of Trade. This weekly in English and Thai languages includes news items, about trade of rice and other commodities. Weekly statistics. Most back issues were secured.

Handbook for Exporters. 1965. 1011 p. (in Thai)

Board of Trade Executive Committee Report for 1964.

10. Bangkok Bank Ltd.

Word came to me that the Bangkok Bank had a research division, and to me that meant publications. Mr. Wang, and an able Thai associate, Somchye, provided me with:

A Statistical Portrait of Thailand's Economy. 1962.
85 p.

Annual Reports. 1962, 1963, 1964.

Agricultural Credit. 1964. 22 p.

Investing in Thailand, by P. Sithi-Amnuai. 1962.
39 p.

Probably the most important publication located at the Bank was a book written by the Head of the Research Division, Paul Sithi-Amnuai:

Finance and Banking in Thailand: A Study of the Commercial System, 1888-1963, edited by Paul Sithi-Amnuai. Bangkok, Printed at Thai Watana Panich, 1964. 224 p.

Said to be the first comprehensive study of the finance and banking system in Thailand which has been published.

Mr. Wang made available recent issues of a monthly which the Bank issues Bangkok Bank Monthly Review. He will round up all the back issues of this monthly, and all annual reports which are available since 1960, and will send them to the Library of Congress directly. Furthermore, the Library of Congress has been placed on their mailing list.

11. Unesco Regional Office

Dr. Badr El-Dib of the Unesco Regional Office assured me that all their publications have been sent, and all future ones would come to the Library of Congress. However, it was not certain that publications from other regional offices had been secured, and he gave me these two important ones related to the Karachi Plan for the spread of education in the entire Asia region:

Report of Meeting of Ministers of Education of Asian Member States Participating in the Karachi Plan, Tokyo, 2-11 April 1962. Bangkok, 1962? 88 p.

Education in Asia. Tokyo, Ministry of Education in cooperation with Unesco, 1964o 218 p.

A series of reports which will be released after the Unesco meeting in Bangkok in November 1965, is:

Unesco Regional Advisory Team for Educational Planning in Asiao Long Term Projections for Education in (name of country)o

The countries for which reports have been made are: Cambodia, Ceylon, China, Korea, Iran, Laos, Malaysia, Mongolia, Pakistan, Philippines, Thailando Vietnamo Indonesiao Nepal and India.

I saw all of these reports and they will be sent to the Library of Congress when released.

12. The Siam Society

The Journal of the Siam Society is sent to the Library of Congress on exchange by Mr. Boeles, the Director of the Siam Society Research Center. Their other publications are priced publications and I secured the following:

The Orchids of Thailando by Seidenfaden and Smitinand. 1959-1963. 5 volumeso

A History of Buddhist Monuments in Siam, by Prince Damrong. 1963. 52 p.

The Ceramic Wares of Siam, by Charles Spinks. 1965. 196 p.

Miscellaneous Articles Written for the Journal of the Siam Society, by his late Royal Highness Prince Damrong. 1963. 124 p.

I was also informed that a special publication was about to appear in early November on behalf of Prince Dhaninivat, who was 80 on November 7, 1965, and has been an active participant and President of the Society for many yearso It is entitledo

Felicitations Volumes of Southeast Asia Studies,
Presented to His Highness Prince Dhaninivat . . o
Vol. I. 1965.

(Note: The book has appeared and is now in the Library of Congress.)

13. Social Science Association Press of Thailand

Soon after arriving in Bangkok, I inquired about new publishing centers which had appeared since I was there in 1959. Many spoke of the fine work which was being done by the Social Science Association Press. Nai Sulak, the manager, said it was a kind of university press established in 1962 with the assistance of a U.S. Government grant. The publishing program is designed to encourage scholars and teachers to write books for university students, in Thai and English, and to stimulate translation into the Thai language of academic works of a high calibre.

The press publishes a journal, The Social Science Review, which is not available on exchange, but is a priced publication. This bilingual quarterly appears in Thai and English. Nibondh will take care of the subscription.

Among the books purchased from the press are:

What is Buddhism?, by Khantipalo Bhikkhu. 1965.

From Ancient Thai to Modern Dialects, by J. Marvin Brown.

Economy of Thailand, by Andre Mousny.

14. Chinese Publications

Through Carl Nelson, the Chinese Language Officer of the American Embassy, I was able to purchase these Chinese books when we went to various bazaar stalls:

A Directory of Chinese Merchants in Bangkok. Annual. 1962, 1963.

Biographical Sketches of Chinese in Bangkok. 1964.

Who's Who of Chinese in Thailand.

Who's Who of Chinese in Bangkok.

Atlas of Thailand.

15. Library Association of Thailand

On a very hot Friday afternoon I spoke to the Library Association of Thailand, at its headquarters; and following

the meeting, the President, Mrs. Maenmas Chavalit, presented me with these publications issued by the Association:

List of Current Thai Periodicals Holdings of the National Library of Thailand. 1965. various paging.

Includes 250 titles of newspapers and periodicals published in Bangkok and the provinces.

(Note: This list will be checked upon my return in order to request those desired by the Library of Congress.)

List of Government Publications. Vol. 1.

The World of Books: Books Currently Published in Thailand. Vol. 1, no. 1, 1962.

First 6 issues are available.

16. World Fellowship of Buddhists

Since I have known for years Princess Poon, the President of the World Fellowship of Buddhists, it was not difficult to secure these publications dealing with this religious faith, the state religion in Thailand:

A Summary of the Resolutions of the Six General Assemblies of the World Fellowship of Buddhists.

Monarchical Protection of the Buddhist Church in Siam, by Prince Dhaninivat.

Report of the 7th General Conference of the World Fellowship of Buddhists, Sarnath, India, 28 Nov.-4 Dec., 1964.

The World Fellowship of Buddhists News Bulletin. Quarterly.

All issues from vol. 1, no. 2 through vol. 2, no. 5, the current issue of October 1965. The Library of Congress will receive all future issues of this quarterly, in English.

17. Fugitive Publications

Thailand, like many other countries of Southeast Asia, abounds in what may be referred to as fugitive publications. These are books and other materials which are sold here and there, but which never find their way into the main stream of

the regular booktrade. These are in the Thai language and in English. These are some of the titles I located in many, many places:

Dr. Edwin C. Cort of McCormick Hospital, Chiangmai, Thailand, by Chinda Singhanet. Bangkok, Church of Christ in Thailand, 1962. 17 p.

Theravada Buddhism the Protestant Christianity, by Kenneth E. Wells. Chiangmai, Thailand Theological Seminary, 1965. 94 p.

Account about Dan Beach Bradley.

Thai Fairy Tales, by Margaretta Wells. Bangkok, Church of Christ in Thailand, 1964. 38 p.

Structures for a Missionary Congregation: The Shape of the Christian Community in Asia Today. Singapore, East Asia Christian Conference, 1964. 123 p.

The EACC (East Asia Christian Conference) Directory, 1965. Bangkok, 1965. 41 p.

EACC Hymnal. Tokyo, East Asia Christian Conference, 1964.

Unique in that the indexes indicate the music which is Asian, in composition and authorship.

Directory of the Social Sciences in Thailand, 1965, by Amyot and Kickert. Bangkok, Faculty of Political Science, Chulalongkorn University, 1963. 98 p.

SINGAPORE

1. Arriving in Singapore

When the time came to leave Thailand and fly southward to Singapore, I was to go from the oldest state into the newest state in Southeast Asia; from a nation which had never been dominated by a Western Power, to one which was founded and dominated by the British for nearly a century and a half.

2. Blanket Order Dealer

When I conferred with Marican Bookdealers, the agent which I selected after Kelly & Walsh folded back in the '50's, I discovered that there had been a complete change in management and type of operation.

Following this conference, I secured information from various persons in Singapore, especially persons whom I know in the Singapore Library Association, as to their opinions about reliable and dependable booksellers with whom to deal. Also, I went about conferring with various dealers.

The firm of Donald Moore Ltd. appeared to me to be the wisest choice for these reasons:

- (1) He carries a very wide selection and stock of books in his store, and has a good business clientele.
- (2) As a publisher, he produces a large number of books pertaining to Malaysia.
- (3) The firm also has branches in Kuala Lumpur, Ipoh, Penang, and Kuching, the principal centers of Malaysia--which will make it more likely that we will now secure books from those areas more easily. Also, it will not be necessary to have agents in every one of these places, except in the case of books in Rumi and Jawi Malay.
- (4) As a friend of mine who has lived in Singapore for many years states: "Donald Moore is a man who really knows books, and takes an interest in the quality of books."

These are my reasons for having engaged Donald Moore Ltd. as the new blanket order dealer for the Library of Congress for the Malaysia area. The address is: 58B Kim Yam Road, Singapore.

In my second conference with Mr. Moore, I outlined the general guidelines, subjects to be covered and the excluded areas. I informed him that the Order Division would send to him soon the details of the blanket order.

As for serials, I informed him that I would instruct him about serials upon my second time in Singapore when I returned from Indonesia.

3. Advisor for Procurement of Malaysian Publications

I secured the service of Mrs. Hedwig Anuar as an advisor to the dealer about books and serials. Mrs. Anuar is the Director of the National Library of Singapore. The National Library is also the institution where the quarterly list of registered books is prepared under her supervision.

4. Government Printing Office

My visit to the Government Printing Office was a routine call in order to meet the new men who are now in charge after the former English personnel were relieved of their posts. Apart from the upper personnel, the organization is still the same. Mr. Lim Bian Han is the Government Printer; the Deputy Government Printer is Mr. Tan Boon Poh--both of whom were most cooperative. Mr. Tan informed me that the Office is sending to the Library of Congress everything which they print, providing the publication is on a given list for overseas distribution. All other publications which they print and are not on this particular list, have to be procured through the various Ministries. A new catalog for 1965 was received and will be reviewed upon my return for items not in the Library of Congress.

Contact will be made with Mr. Tan periodically to determine the occasional titles which have been printed but are not placed on the distribution list. Recommendations will then be placed through the Ministry concerned. This appears to be one way to know about the irregular items.

There are a few valuable reference books printed at the Government Printing Office which are needed at the Library of

Congress as second reference copies. These titles were purchased at a later time at the downtown office where books are sold to the public.

Educational Institutions in Singapore, edited by Yip Weng Koe. Singapore, Vocational Guidance Steering Committee, 1965. 127 p.

Malaysia: Agreement Concluded Between the United Kingdom . . . The Federation of Malaya, North Borneo, Sarawak, and Singapore. 1963. 232 p.

State of Singapore Annual Report, 1963. 1965. 459 p.

State of Singapore Development Plan 1961-1964. Singapore, Ministry of Finance, 1963. 134 p.

Report of the Census of Industrial Production, 1962, by S. C. Chua. Singapore, Department of Statistics, 1963? 83 p.

5. Ministry of Culture

Having learned at the G.P.O. (see No. 4 above) that they print many publications for many Ministries to which they send the entire printed stock of publications, it appeared at first that one way out of the dilemma would be to contact each Ministry.

In 1948 I arranged for the Exchange Agreement at the Secretariat, the location of which is now in the Ministry of Culture, and so I went to the Secretary of the Ministry, Mr. S. T. Ratnam, about the problem. He remembered me from former years, gave me an ear, and within ten minutes he gave the signal that all publications of the Ministry of Culture should be given to the Library of Congress. Also, all subsequent publications of the Ministry should be sent automatically. Furthermore, he would contact other Ministries and Boards--of which there are a number--to send their publications in similar manner.

I will not cite all the titles of the many publications received, but merely point out a few received from the Ministry of Culture

The Mirror A Weekly Almanac of Current Affairs.
This is a weekly started with vol. 1, no. 1 under the name of Malaysian Mirror, and copies were secured from the very beginning.

The Battle for a Malaysian Malaysia, by Prime Minister
Lee Kuan Yew. 1965. 68 p.

One Hundred Years of Socialism. 1964. 42 p.

Malaysia-Age of Revolution, by Lew Kuah Yew. 1965.
73 p.

6. National Library

The last time I was in Singapore in 1959, the National Library was known as the Raffles National Library and was housed in the Raffles Museum building. At that time the Librarian, Mr. Harrod, showed me the plans for a new building which was to be built soon. The building has now become a reality and the institution should make a tremendous contribution to the State of Singapore as the National Library, since 1960 when the new building was opened.

From Mrs. Hedwig Anuar, the Director and a prominent member in the Singapore Library Branch of the Malaysia Library Association, I learned a number of interesting facts about this new National Library:

(1) Within the National Library is a Southeast Asia Room which houses over 15,000 books and bound periodicals and over 2000 reels of microfilm relating to the region. Many of these books and journals date back to the last century and have close links both with Thomas Raffles and other men who built early Singapore, and with the library of the Singapore Institution which was established in 1825.

(2) Exchange: Assurance was given to me by Mrs. Anuar that she will send all publications which are issued by the National Library. Among the items which will be sent will include book lists like those she gave to me:

Additions to the Adult Library. Monthly.

Books about Malaysia. 1964. 29 p.

Daftar Buku² Dalam Bahasa Kebangsaan. 1965. 37 p.
Lists books in the Rumi script.

These publications, and others which will be sent in the future, will prove to be most valuable as acquisitions tools.

At the National Library they have many duplicates of Government publications from the various Ministries, and one

copy of each of these will be sent to the Library of Congress in the near future as soon as they are checked out

7. National Registration of Books

Having been acquainted with the fact that during the time of the British regime in Singapore, books were to be registered by Ordinance, an inquiry was made as to how this practice is observed now. Mrs. Anuar pointed out that in 1960 this Printers & Publishers Ordinance was amended, so that six copies of every book or other monograph, in any language, must be delivered to the National Library. She pointed out to me that formerly this did not include the books which were printed by the Government Printing Office, but now the Government Printer must make the deposits at the National Library as required by law. One copy of these books will be sent to the Library of Congress.

I requested that Mrs. Anuar have sent to the Library of Congress a copy of the list of the registered books: Catalog of Books Printed in the State of Singapore. This will be sent by airmail as soon as it appears each quarter. This will make it possible to know what is appearing, and can serve as a guide to Singapore materials in which the Library of Congress is interested.

8. Malaysian Library Association

The Malaysian Library Association which includes the Singapore Branch of the Association, is one of the strongest bodies of trained library people in all Southeast Asia. This is true notwithstanding the fact that there is no library school either in Singapore or anywhere in Malaysia. It shows real strength as do those in Thailand and the Philippines.

While I talked with Mrs. Anuar, who is an officer of the Singapore Branch, I learned two further points which I will cite here:

(1) The Association now has one publication entitled Perpustakaan Malaysia. This publication appeared for the first time in June 1965, and replaced two former organs: Singapore Library Journal and Malayan Library Journal.

(2) This new journal, which appears twice a year, is not available on exchange, and can be secured only by purchase. This action has been taken by the Association for two reasons: 1. The income is badly needed to issue the journal; 2. Many

items received in exchange were either of no value to the Association or it is debatable as to where the items ought to go, Singapore or Kuala Lumpur. A request for this journal will be placed with the new dealer.

9. The Political Study Centre

A person whom I knew formerly in the Government Secretariat and who is well acquainted with publications of Singapore is George Thomson. He is now the Director of the Political Study Centre located at 4 Goodwood Hill Road. The Centre provides study courses for civil servants in the Singapore Government with the object of making them understand better the new forces that face Asia today. It is a place where Communist and democratic ideas face each other all the time. He made these publications available from the Centre:

Bakti.

Appears irregularly now. Issues from no. 1 were secured.

The Revolution in Our Midst, by George Thomson. 1963.
67 p.

Brief History of Singapore, by George Thomson. 1962.
34 p.

While there I learned of other publications:

Mimbar: Journal of the Amalgamated Union of Public Employees. Singapore, Amalgamated Union of Public Employees, 1964-.

10. University of Singapore

When I conferred with Miss Jean Waller, the Librarian of the University of Singapore, the following information was learned:

(1) That the following publications are being sent to the Library of Congress on exchange:

Journal of Southeast Asia History.

Journal of Tropical Geography.

Malayan Economic Review.

Malaya Law Review

(2) That no longer can the Library send publications from the University Press on exchange as was previously done some years ago.

(3) That the University has a very good Malay collection. When I saw it on the shelves, I estimated that it amounts to more than 6,000 items. The collection is now in shelf list form and is being edited for possible publication by G. K. Hall.

(4) That Oon Chor Khoo, the Librarian of the Medical Branch, is about to complete a bibliography: "Bibliography of Medical Research by the Medical Faculty of the University of Singapore, 1953-1964." Also, Mr. Khoo is able to provide the Library of Congress with their publications on exchange:

Singapore Medical Journal.

Malayan Dental Journal.

Journal of the Singapore Pediatric Society.

He is able to provide back sets of the above periodicals as complete as possible. The above noted bibliography will also be sent when published early next year.

In exchange, he would like to receive now--if they are available--these Library of Congress publications:

Library of Congress Cumulative Catalog before 1946.

They have now 1948 A - Z, and the Library of Congress Author Catalog, 1949-1962; also the National Union Catalog author list.

National Union Catalog.

Desires current issues of cumulative author lists. Now has up to and including May 1965.

Government reports on medical topics.

11. Nanyang University

Nanyang University, not quite a decade old since it opened in March of 1956, is located in the far western part of Singapore Island. As I stood in the present library building, the central building on the campus, I could see in the distance the new Jurong Industrial Estate which is located to the south of the University. Later, when I drove back to Singapore City, I saw this new industrial development at close range.

Mr. Koh Thing Ngee, the Acting Librarian, who took his degree at the University of Chicago, told me many interesting things about the University and their library:

(1) A new million dollar library building financed by the Singapore Government is now under construction and will be completed in 1966.

(2) In connection with their exchange program, they will send to the Library of Congress these university publications:

The Repository. Bilingual quarterly published by the Library.

Nanah Bulletin of Chinese Language and Literature.

The Commerce. Published irregularly by the Commerce Society.

Bulletin of the Mathematical Society.

The Bulletin of Nanyang University.

12. Nanyang University,
Institute of Southeast Asia

According to Professor Victor Fic, Secretary of the Institute of Southeast Asia of the University, I was told that they have plans to publish bibliographies and other research projects. The purview will be the countries of Southeast Asia. The list sounds imposing. At present their periodical Southeast Asia Studies, which produced only one issue, is to be merged with the Library publication, The Repository.

13. Singapore Chinese Chamber of Commerce

One of the strongest and most influential business organizations in Singapore is the Singapore Chinese Chamber of Commerce. In 1964, the Chamber erected an impressive new building with the Chinese palace-style roof and the two nine-dragon murals at the entrance on each side of the Chinese gate, located on Hill Street across from the American Consulate-General.

Here I met the Secretary of the Chamber, Mr. C. M. Wong, who not only showed me the magnificent new building from bottom to top, but also furnished all the publications which they have issued:

Fifty Eight Years of Enterprise. 1964. 220 p.

Annual Report, Singapore Chinese Chamber of Commerce.
1964. (In Chinese)

In exchange, Mr. Wong would like to receive for their small library any journals of trade, commerce, economics or the like.

14. China Society

Mr. C. M. Wong, the same man noted just above, is also the editor of the journal issued by the China Society. This publication is entitled: Annual of the China Society of Singapore. He gave me the latest issue, and would like to receive in exchange any Chinese bibliographies for the library of the China Society.

15. Trinity College

This is the institution where the Southeast Asia Journal of Theology is published, as edited by John Fleming. There I was informed by Mrs. Wee that two copies are now coming to the Library of Congress--one by exchange and one by purchase. The current subscription will run up into 1966. They are in need of money to keep the publication going, and would like to discontinue the exchange item.

16. Serials

One of the principal items I have tried to locate in every country of Southeast Asia is a reliable list of periodicals published in each country. In Singapore this was found in a certain year book published in 1965:

Press Advertising Year Book, 1965. Singapore,
Malayan Advertising Association and Association of
Accredited Advertising Agents of Malaysia, 1965.

41 p.

Lists newspapers and periodicals in the Chinese, English, Malay and Tamil, complete with full description of each periodical and newspaper.
Very well organized.

I intend to use this publication and other sources to make a list of periodicals to request from our blanket order dealer.

When made, the list will be submitted to the Order Division for placing the orders.

17. Book Purchases

After the change of dealers in Singapore, I purchased a number of books from various sources before the new contract was established with Donald Moore, Ltd. Between 80 and 85 volumes, on many subjects, were purchased.

18. Shipments to the Library of Congress

A total of 15 packages were sent to the Library of Congress by sea pouch: 10 for the Order Division; and 5 for the Exchange and Gift Division.

19. Bookdealers

Among the many bookdealers in Singapore, the following are listed as possible acquisition sources:

Asia Book Co.
155 Cross Street

Chung Hwa Book Co.
71 South Bridge Road

Educational Book Centre, Ltd.
69 Stamford Road

Kong Beng Book Co.
123 Cross Street

Malaysia Books Ltd.
4 Trafalgar Street

Malaysia Publishing House
71 Stamford Road

Donald Moore Galleries
200 Clemenceau Avenue

MALAYSIA

1. Arriving in Malaysia

Going from Singapore to Malaysia is not as marked a transition as when coming from Thailand, Burma, or other countries to the north which have entirely different cultures and history. The same monsoon which bathes Singapore is the one which strikes Kuala Lumpur.

2. Persatuan Perpustakaan Malaysia

In Manila I received a letter from Jean Waller, the Librarian of the University of Singapore Library and a member of the Persatuan Perpustakaan Malaysia Council, asking about the dates of my itinerary in Singapore and Malaysia. Soon after I responded, I received a letter from Mr. Wijasuriya, of the University of Malaya, stating that a national library conference had been set up to correspond with the time of my being in Kuala Lumpur. He requested that I be a speaker on that occasion.

The two day Conference of the Persatuan Perpustakaan Malaysia (Library Association of Malaysia) was held in Kuala Lumpur at the Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka on Saturday and Sunday, November 6-7, with 83 delegates in attendance. The Conference dealt primarily with the acquisition of materials of Malaysia: that is, publications and documents emanating from Malaysia and Singapore and not those publications published in foreign countries about Malaysia and Singapore.

Having had an opportunity to hear again the taped proceedings and to review quickly the papers given at the Conference after my return to the Library of Congress, I summarize here some of the principal ideas set forth by this body:

(1) That material published in Malaysia appears in the Malaysia Government Gazette, and materials published in Singapore are listed in the sister organ, the Singapore Government Gazette. Neither of these quarterly lists is entirely reliable for full coverage because the publications of the Government Printer are lacking, or, at best, are not complete.

(2) That in the State of Sabah there is no established place where all publications are deposited; and in Sarawak the Ordinance does not make it mandatory that the depository in Kuching, the Sarawak Museum, issue a check list of items deposited there.

(3) That the local book trade in both Singapore and throughout Malaysia suffers from economic problems and stiff competition among dealers, which makes it hard for libraries to secure published materials.

(4) That there is an urgent need for a national bibliography, a union catalog, and book lists on various subject fields.

(5) That there is a driving interest expressed by the Association that the Government of Malaysia establish a National Library.

(6) That it appears the Malaysian Preservation of Books Bill in the near future will also cover the states of Sabah and Sarawak.

(7) That a National Bibliographical Service is now being planned and this may bring about a current national bibliography.

(8) That the Singapore National Library is also making plans for publishing a national bibliography.

(9) That a union list of newspapers is now being compiled.

(10) That the Committee on Library Cooperation and Bibliographical Services of the Library Association is studying the feasibility of compiling a national union catalog of serials.

(11) That four major libraries in the area which are now building up Malaysia collections see the urgent need to cooperate more closely in acquiring rare and expensive items, but at the same time not overlook the marginal and fugitive materials.

(12) That notwithstanding the political separation of Singapore and Malaysia, the Library Association realizes even more the need for inter-dependence, in bibliographical information and communication.

(13) That there is a need for a true library school in Southeast Asia for training new library personnel.

(14) That a periodicals index covering significant Malayan periodicals is urgently needed.

With those fourteen summary statements, I merely cite now the topics of the addresses given at the Conference: Opening addresses by the Asst. Minister of Culture and Association's President; Non-official publications, Malaysia and Singapore, by Isobel Andrews; The accession of archival materials and government publications, and plans for a current national bibliography, by F. R. J. Verhoeven; Sabah and Sarawak materials, by Lucien de Silva; and The international angle--the place of books in building international relations, by Cecil Hobbs.

The entire Conference--speeches and discussion--was recorded and may be found in the Association's official journal, Perpustakaan Malaysia, December 1965.

3. Bookdealer in Kuala Lumpur

As has been stated in my Singapore "country report," the bookdealer selected to serve as the blanket order dealer for materials from Malaysia was Donald Moore, Ltd. He will furnish books from Singapore and from the cities of Malaysia: Kuala Lumpur, Ipoh, and Penang, and possibly Kuching. A visit was paid to the Donald Moore store in Kuala Lumpur where I met Mr. and Mrs. Chin, the managers of this branch of the firm. I explained to each of them the arrangements already made with Mr. Moore in Singapore. Mr. Moore in turn will discuss more details with them. One important point was emphasized: they would not receive a blanket order from the Library of Congress, but would send all their books to Moore in Singapore, who would send them on to the Library of Congress in accordance with the directions I gave to him.

When I talked with Mr. Moore in Singapore and with Mr. Chin in Kuala Lumpur, I clearly stated that they would supply only the English language materials. I had to turn elsewhere to secure a bookdealer who could furnish materials in Rumi Malay (romanized Malay) and in Jawi Malay (Malay in Arabic script)q

It was soon discovered that Marican in Kuala Lumpur had had a change in managers and the directions about serving the Library had never been passed on to the staff. Nothing was being sent automatically according to the blanket order. The only time that they were making any shipments to the Library of Congress was when a special request was sent from the Library of Congress. Furthermore, they were dealing only in English language books and school text books. The manager and all the men of the company were Tamils from South India and they acknowledged that they did not know Malay books. Relations with Marican as the Library of Congress bookdealer were then severed.

After some inquiries and visiting about, I decided upon Pustaka Antara Bookdealers, which is located at 531 Jalan Tuanku Abdul Rahman. The manager's name is Mr. Azizi. This shop has a large stock and selection of Malay books in both Rumi and Jawi forms of the Malay language.

I explained to him the categories of books we desired and the kind of books which we did not want him to send. These further instructions were given to him, verbal and written:

(1) That each invoice should cover one package only, no matter how few or how many were in each package.

(2) That each item in the invoice must contain the following data: author, title, place of publication, name of publisher, imprint, cost in dollars.

(3) That the subject of each book would be indicated in parentheses following the title of each book.

(4) That each book would have a number placed in the upper right hand corner of the title page, and the same number would be placed on the invoice. These numbers over a period of time would run consecutively. For example, if one shipment had 10 books, the next shipment should begin with the number 11, etc. This device will be useful in identifying books, especially those in the Jawi script.

(5) That he should keep a 3 x 5 card file, alphabetically by author, showing the books which have been shipped to the Library of Congress. The file would be checked each time before a new shipment of books is sent.

(6) All bills will be sent in triplicate, to the Order Division.

He was informed that the Order Division would send the blanket order instructions to him.

There was one serial which Marican had been caring for: Utusan Melayu. This newspaper has been paid for annually, and it is being shipped to the Library of Congress directly from the publishers. When the next bill comes to Marican on January 1, 1966, it will be transferred over to the new dealer, Pustaka Antara. Mr. Aziz, the Manager of Pustaka Antara, was informed of this and he will take care of the payment of this subscription January 1966.

As for periodicals in Malay, they will make a list of such periodicals and send it to me at the Library of Congress, within a few weeks. These will be reviewed and recommendations made.

4. University of Malaya

Beda Lim, the Librarian of the University Library, had planned to see me, but he was away on military leave during my time in Kuala Lumpur. Lim Huck Tee proved to be an excellent source of information about the University, the Library, and their publications.

Mr. Lim picked me up one morning about nine o'clock and took me out the newly built Federal Highway to Petaling Jaya, the satellite town of Kuala Lumpur. I had seen this town in its very beginning when I was there in 1959, and it had changed immensely--just like our suburban areas are mushrooming in America. Besides a vast community of private residences, churches, schools, shopping centers, many Government offices are moving out that way, e.g., the large Federal Building which houses, among other agencies, the National Archives of Malaysia, and which I visited later on.

Upon arriving at Petaling Jaya, I found the building program had expanded a great deal and currently there is construction in almost every direction as one looks over the rolling land of the many acres of the campus. The library building was now completed, the science block of buildings was nearby, and many other buildings were in most directions. The campus is well landscaped, many trees have been preserved in spite of the construction, and a lake will in time be a central feature of the campus.

Mr. Lim assured me that all their publications were being sent regularly to the Library of Congress. Among those which have been sent recently are publications issued by the University of Malaya Press, which publishes for both the University of Malaya and the University of Singapore:

Catalogue of the Chinese Collection of the University of Singapore Library, compiled by Ho Chiang Chen-yu. Vol. I and 2.

Cultural Affairs and International Understanding, edited by C. J. Eliezer. 164 p.

Communalism and the Political Process in Malaya, by K. J. Ratnam. 250 p.

The British in West Sumatra, 1685-1825: A Selection of Annotated Documents Mainly from the East India Company Records Preserved in the India Office Library, Commonwealth Relations Office, London, by J. Bastin. 248 p.

Concerns the extensive territorial possessions which were administered by the East Indian Company along the west coast of Sumatra.

A History of Sabah, 1881-1963, by K. G. Tregonning. 288 p.

Formerly published under the title Under Chartered Company Rule, this volume includes a new chapter dealing with the period from 1946-1963.

Treacherous River: A Study of Rural Chinese in North Malaya, by John H. Newell. 234 p.

Deals with the significant problem in Malaysia of forming an integrated society based on full inter-racial equality of right.

Common Malayan Plants, by H. i. B. Gilliland. 232 p. i

I was also informed about two publications by the University Press which are about to be sent to the Library of Congress in connection with our exchange:

Values as Integrating Forces in Personality, Society, and Culture, by Sutan Takdir Alisjahbana.

An Anecdotal History of Old Times in Singapore, from . . . 1819 . . . to 1867, by Charles B. Buckley.

From various persons I learned about these research projects which are now in progress at the University Library:

Bibliography of Malay Manuscripts, by Joseph H. Howard.

This compilation done by a Peace Corps librarian has two parts--catalog of manuscripts and facsimiles of mss. in the University of Malaya Library; and a numerical list of Malayan mss. in various libraries of the world. (Later note: This publication made its appearance in 1966.)

Bibliographical Survey of Malaysian Periodicals (Serials), by John Harris.

Consists of 130 typed pages, including index, of serial publications pertaining to Malaya.

Bibliography of Malaysia, by Lim Huck Tee.

Consists of two types of publications--those printed and published in Malaya; those published elsewhere about Malaya. At present the material is in shelf list form and has not been formed into subject categories.

Catalog of the Tamil Collection at the University Library, by Gopal.

Includes over 10,000 items covering language, literature, history and other topics printed in the Tamil language.

Mr. Ee, the librarian of the Medical Library of the University, showed me the library of the brand-new Medical Faculty. No money was spared, it seems, to build the new structure for the medical college, the library, and the new skyscraper-type University Hospital which is now under construction. Mr. Ee gave me these two publications issued by the Medical Library:

Faculty of Medicine Library Recent Acquisitions.

List 1 appeared in July/Aug. 1965; list 2 appeared in September 1965.

Current Serial Titles Received by the Medical Library.

All successive issues of these publications will be sent to the Library of Congress.

5. Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka

When I talked with the Director of Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka, Mr. Syed Nasir bin Ismail, and the Head of the Production Department, Mr. Mahfudz bin H. A. Hamid, a great deal was learned about a Government agency which is taking strides in producing books for the Malay schools and the people of Malaysia in general.

(1) Long before independence, there was a feeling among many Malays in the Government that there should be a body which could become a coordinator for all the various and diversified efforts towards the development of the Malay language. This feeling kept growing during the war years and after, until in 1956 as a result of a Third Malay Literary Congress held in Johore Bahru, a definite approach was made to the Alliance Government, on the undeniable grounds that Malay was to be constitutionally the official language of a new independent

Malaya. The Ministry of Education, then under the Honorable Dato Abdul Tazak bin Hussain, now Deputy Premier, took steps to establish within his Ministry, a special section to deal with language and literary development known as Balai Pustakao. This name was later changed to the present name of Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka (Institute of Language and Literature). This Institute has the responsibility of developing the national language and literature and with satisfying the immediate need of educational books in the national language.

(2) The aims of the Dewan are essentially five:

- (a) To develop and enrich the national language.
- (b) To develop literary talent, particularly in the national language.
- (c) To print or publish or assist in the printing or publication of books, magazines, pamphlets and other forms of literature in the national language and in other languages.
- (d) To standardize spelling and pronunciation, and devise appropriate technical terms in the national language.
- (e) To prepare and publish a national language dictionary.

(3) In 1967 Malay is to become the sole official national language. English, however, will not be replaced completely, but, in my opinion, Malaysia will become a bilingual nation.

(4) Soon after the Dewan came into existence, the first publications appeared in 1957. By 1964, 93 titles were put into production, comprising new books and 42 reprints. A total of 4,600,000 copies were printed in that year.

(5) The Dewan has 21 separate committees now working on the Malay language, which will in time produce books--word lists or dictionaries--in a variety of subject fields.

Mrs Masood bin Abdul is the Head of the Terminology Section. He showed me the extensive files of Malay words which have been arranged to date. Supposedly over 130,000 cards are now in the collection, the work of some 20 word committees.

Besides talking about the above facts related to the growth and development of the Dewan, we discussed matters pertaining to the Dewan and the Library of Congress:

(1) That they now publish two periodicals: Dewan Bahasa, a literary and cultural journal, and Dewan Masharakat, a popular general magazine with special feature articles. Both of these will be sent to the Library of Congress on exchange. If any issues are missing, they will make every effort to supply them.

(2) All books which have been and will be published by the Dewan will be sent to the Library of Congress on exchange.

(3) In exchange for their materials, Mr. Mahfudz would like to receive any materials which treat of book production and the graphic arts.

(4) They would like to have these two special categories from any U.S. Government publications.

(Note: I was careful to point out to the new bookdealer, Pustaka Antara, that nothing published by the Dewan is to be sent to the Library, because these are secured on exchange.)

6. Government Printing Office

Upon conferring with Mr. Thor Beng Chong, the Government Printer, I learned that all the publications which they issue are being sent to the Library of Congress. This was not just an opinion, but the actual records were checked.

Mr. Thor told me that if any second copies were desired, the request should not go to him at the Government Printing Office, but to the Ministry of Home Affairs. For the purpose of checking for any possible second copies needed, I received a copy of their catalog entitled Current List of Publications, July 1965. New additions to each quarterly issue are indicated in italics, which makes it convenient for checking for new acquisitions.

To aid in his work and knowledge, Mr. Thor would appreciate any book or serial which would describe and give information about American ways of printing and publishing.

7. National Archives

The present Director of the National Archives of Malaysia is a Unesco expert, Dr. F. R. J. Verhoeven. While talking with him, I became informed about bibliographical and other matters of interest in the library world. The National Archives is located in the Federal Building, Jalan Sultan, Petaling Jaya, Selangor, Malaysia.

In the realm of activities at the Archives, I was interested to note these particular facts:

(1) That the decision has been made to follow the American example of having separate archival libraries for the papers of the Head of State, in order that the papers of statesmen will be preserved in an official archival depository. Prime Minister Abdul Rahman has agreed that a similar institution called the Arkib dan Pustaka Tunku Rahman Putra will be established. The purpose is to preserve the papers, books, and other materials, from the period of Yang Teramat Mulia Tunku Abdul Rahman Putra's service to Malaysia as a Government official; and to facilitate the study and research of his life and work as father and first Prime Minister of Malaysia. This institution will be administered by the National Archives.

(2) In the absence of a National Library which has not yet been established in Malaysia, the National Archives has been the legal depository for books and other printed materials since early 1961. Before this, the function was carried out by the Museums Department.

A logical and urgent consequence of this activity is the establishment of a National Bibliographical Service which should compile these needed publications:

- (a) A current national bibliography.
- (b) A register of current periodicals.
- (c) A retrospective national bibliography.
- (d) An index of periodicals and newspaper features.
- (e) A national union catalog.

The above are only in the planning state, and nothing has been done yet because of the lack of funds from the Government.

8. Serials Published in Malaysia

To aid in evaluating and selecting periodicals and newspapers which we need for the Library, a number of check lists of serials published in Malaysia and Singapore were secured. Upon returning to Washington, these lists will be checked against our current holdings and receipts, and recommendations for additional periodicals will be made.

9. Telephone Directories

In most cities where I have been, copies of the current telephone directories have been secured. In many instances there is no other book to take the place of the directory for locating names of persons, organizations, and commercial bodies. Also, it is invaluable for the listing of the numerous offices and departments of the local government.

In Malaysia, a copy of the Singapore telephone directory in English and the Malaysia telephone directory in both English and Chinese versions were purchased.

10. Miscellaneous Publications

Among the many Malay publications secured through Pustaka Antara the following are cited here:

Amrullah, Abdul Malik Karim, hadji. Di-dalam lembah kehidupan. [Cetakan 2]. Kuala Lumpur, Pustaka Antara, 1964. 201 p.

Lubis, Mochtar. Senja di-Djakarta. [Cetakan 2]. Kuala Lumpur, Pustaka Antara, 1965. 286 p.

Shukry H. Muda, Sa'ad. Mutiara bahasa; mengandongi kata-kata tua, bidalan, pepatah, peribahasa dan perumpamaan. Kota Bharu, Kelantan, Pustaka Dian Press [1960]. 141 p. (Siri perkamusan Shukry)

Ali, Muhamad Din bin. Pepatah adat Melayu. Kuala Lumpur, Pustaka Antara [1957]. 114 p.

Mohammad, Abdul Rahman bin Hj. Dasar-dasar adat perpatih. [Cetakan 1]. Kuala Lumpur, Pustaka, 1964. 70 p.

Menon, A. K. Sejarah Tanah Melayu, 1400-1963, untuk pepereksaan sijil pelajaran Persekutuan dan sijil pelajaran Tam. [n.p.q 1964]. 86 p.

Hamidi, Mohammad Yunus. Sedjarah pergerakan politik Melayu semenanjung. Kuala Lumpur, Pustaka Antara [1961]. 132 p.

Awam-il-Sarkam. Keritik buku. [Cetakan 1]. Kuala Lumpur, Pustaka Antara, 1964. 140 p.

Shellabear, William Girdlestone. Hikayat Hang Tuah.
[Chetakan 4]. [Kuala Lumpur], Pustaka Antara
[1963-]. Vol. 1. (Seri sastera lama)

Hikayat Raja Muda, oleh Pawang Ana dan Raja Haji
Yah a di-dasarkan pada naskah Sir R. O. Winstedt
dan A. J. Sturrock dengan kata pengantar oleh
Asmah Haji Omar. [Chetakan 2]. Kuala Lumpur,
Oxford University Press [1965]. 159 p. (Sastera
hikayat)

Shukry H. Muda, Safad. Kamus simpulan bahasa. Kota
Bharu, Kelantan, Pustaka Dian Press [1961]. 183 p.
(Perkamusan Shukry)

Alisjahbana, Sutan Takdir. Tatabahasa baru bahasa
Melayu/Indonesia. [Chetakan 1. di Malaysia].
Kuala Lumpur, Zaman Baru, 1963-1964 [vol. 1, 1964].
2 vols.

Asha 'ari, Omardin Haji. Kajian pantun Melayu.
Singapore, Malaya Pub. House [1961]. 76 p.

Hikayat Seri Rama. Rumi version prepared by Wahi
bin Long. Edited by W. G. Shellabear. [Singapore,
Malaysia Pub. House, 1964]. 298 p.

Hussain, Abdullah. Kamus istimewa peribahasa Melayu.
Disusun oleh Abdullah Hussain. Kuala Lumpur,
Oxford University Press, 1965. 207 p.

11. Bookdealers

For acquisitions purposes the following bookdealers are
selected from among the numerous ones located in Kuala Lumpur:

Caxton Ltd.
Federal Publications Ltd.
Jubilee Book Store
Longmans of Malaysia
Donald Moore Galleries
Rayirath (Raybooks) Publications

12. Book Purchases

At my request Mr. Aziz of Pustaka Antara assembled many
books in Malay (Rumi and Jawi scripts), made the proper lists,

and when I returned a few days later the books were checked over, wrapped for mailing, and purchased. These books were charged against my letter of credit to the amount of M\$668, or approximately US\$223.

13. Shipments to the Library of Congress

When these nearly 300 books were wrapped and packed for shipping, there were 17 substantial packages which were shipped to the Library by the sea pouch of the Embassy.

SARAWAK

1. Arriving in Sarawak

From Kuala Lumpur, I flew over to another state in Malaysia, Sarawak, the capital of which is Kuching. Like an enclave on the Indonesian island of Kalimantan, the third largest island in the world, Sarawak lies along the northwest coast. The greater part of Sarawak is still covered with abundant forests, and vast areas are practically uninhabited. A distinctive feature are the large swamp forests, which produce a timber called "ramin," a main export for furniture making. Within Sarawak are the Niah Caves, where there are the only large-scale stone-age archaeological excavations now being undertaken in all Southeast Asia. Equally famous are the Painted Caves at Niah which reveal much of the prehistory of man and Sarawak's ancient past.

2. Commercial Bookstores

Times have not changed much since 1959, for the Rex Bookstore is still about the best bookstore in Kuching. Most all of his books are in English. Mr. Francis Tan is still the manager, and he said he will gladly search out any book which we might desire for the Library of Congress.

Donald Moore Ltd. has now established a distribution center in Kuching and probably will become Mr. Tan's chief competitor. Having engaged Donald Moore in Singapore as our blanket order dealer, there was no reason to have another agent in Kuching.

From Kuching I went on up the coast towards Jesselton stopping at a small place called Sibu. There I found in one bookstore a good commercial directory entitled:

Sarawak, Sabah, and Brunei Industrial and Commercial Directory, 1965.

It is almost entirely in Chinese and offers the names of many Chinese firms, located in these three areas.

3. Sarawak Tribune

This daily English newspaper is published at the Sarawak Press on Rock Road. Mr Dennis Law, the editor, checked the record and says that he has been sending this paper regularly to the Library of Congress by subscription since 1959. If any gaps appear, he will try to fill them for us. The rate is still the same: US\$12 a year.

Since 1959 they have been issuing another newspaper: the Chinese Daily News. A subscription was placed for this Chinese daily, and it began as of January 1, 1966. It will be shipped in the same manner as the English daily: in weekly or biweekly flat packets.

4. Borneo Literature Bureau

When I was here in 1959, the Borneo Literature Bureau was just making its beginning. The same man, Douglas Pearce, who was then in charge is still the Director. Since he was away, I conferred with the Deputy Director, Mr. Harold H. T. Wei, who gave me certain basic facts concerning the aims and operations of the Bureau.

(1) That the Bureau is a government organization which is administered by a board composed of officers of the Governments of Sarawak and Sabah.

(2) That the Bureau has three principal aims:

- (a) To encourage writers, printers and publishers so that there will be a greater volume and better quality of books for the people of Sarawak and Sabah.
- (b) To publish books and periodicals of local interest for children and adults.
- (c) To help Government Departments which desire to produce literature for distribution throughout the country.

(3) The Bureau publishes books in a wide range of languages: English, Chinese, Iban, and Malay. It also publishes a monthly periodical in English and Chinese, entitled Dolphin, which is designed for children primarily. Many issues carry interesting notes on folklore and folk tales.

(4) The attractive catalog issued by the Bureau, Books: A Complete Catalogue of Publications in all Languages, for sale as of May 1965, includes titles of books which appeared because of the literature competitions which the Bureau holds annually. Manuscripts are presented in various languages: English, Chinese, Iban, and Malay. Prizes are given for the best entries received and arrangements are made to publish manuscripts which appear to have a popular appeal. The Bureau furnished me the following:

The Nonya. 61 p.

Winning entry in 1961 competition.

The Santubong Affair. 61 p.

First prize in the 1963 Literature Competition.

The Village that Vanished 44 p.

First prize in the second Literature Competition.

Kinabalu Guerillas, by Maxwell Hall. 176 p.

Relates activities of the Kinabalu guerillas in Sabah during the last war against the Japanese.

Life in a Longhouse, by Hedda Morrison. 205 p.

Almost every aspect of everyday life in an Iban longhouse is shown in over 200 photographs.

Young Offenders in Sarawak and Sabah, by M. G.

Dickson. 32 p.

A study of juvenile delinquency.

Story of Street and Road Names in Sarawak, by W. J.

Chater.

Contains much historical data.

Common Sarawak Trees, by B. E. Smithies. 1965.

An authoritative book by one who served many years in the Forestry Department. Detailed descriptions include local names, notes on the trees, their distribution, silviculture, characteristics of the various wood species.

Malaysia Sings. Books 1, 2, and 3.

Songs from various parts of Malaysia.

Some Wild Flowers and Trees in Sarawak, by Wang Pek

Jin. 116 p.

English-Iban Phrase Book. 70 p.

Hunting Lore, by Jarit Meluda and A. J. N. Richards.
113 p.

Our Land, by F. G. Whelan. 88 p.

All of the above are being sent to the Library of Congress, together with many more in the Iban, Malay, and Chinese languages. All future publications will be sent regularly.

5. Government Printing Office

Like many of the Government positions in Singapore and Kuala Lumpur, most of the Britishers who held the leading positions in the Government offices here in Sarawak have been or are rapidly being replaced by nationals. This was the case when I went to see Mr. Goodwin, the former Government Printer in Kuching. The new man is Vincent Kiew Fah San. Mr. Kiew has been with the printing office for 14 years and thus knows the work of the G.P.O. intimately.

He informed me that a new policy has been established about sending materials overseas on free exchange. They have not been sending materials this past year to the Library of Congress or other institutions which were formerly on their list of exchange primarily because of the large expense of postage. This apparently has been a regulation of the Government to all departments. Hence, any publications have to be purchased unless an approval is granted by the Federal Secretary to the Government Printing Office to send complimentary copies to the Library of Congress, as had been done formerly.

Steps were taken immediately to contact the Federal Secretary, Mr. Abu Hassan, during my stay in Kuching but both he and the Deputy were in Kuala Lumpur and therefore, I could not reach either one for a conference. A letter was sent to the Federal Secretary requesting that approval be granted for the Library of Congress to receive the publications of the G.P.O. on official exchange. A carbon was sent also to the Government Printer, Mr. Kiew.

Mr. Kiew furnished me with a copy of the list of publications printed at the Government Printing Office. Significant items appearing on that list, in addition to the various annual reports of the Departments and the Geological Bulletins and Memoirs, include:

Dayak Adat Law in the First Division.

Dayak Adat Law in the Second Division.

Estimates of Revenue and Expenditures for 1963, 1964, 1965.

Education Department-Triennial Survey, 1958-1960.

Local Government Subsidiary Legislation. 3 volumes.

Minerals in British Borneo. 1962 edition.

Revised Edition of the Laws of Sarawak. 9 volumes.

Report on the Census of Population, 1960.

Sarawak, North Borneo and Brunei Supreme Court Reports, 1946-1951

Sarawak, North Borneo and Brunei Supreme Court Reports, 1960-1963.

Sea Dayak Dictionary, by N. S. Scott.

Tax Changes within Malaysia.

The Companies Ordinance. (Chinese version)

Sarawak Development Plan, 1964-1968.

Supplement to Development Plan, 1959-1963.

Vocabulary of English and Sarawak Land Dayak.

The above items, together with other titles listed on the list, will be checked upon my return to the Library of Congress in order to determine how many have not been received by the Library of Congress.

6. Sarawak Museum

The first call I made in Sarawak was on Tom Harrisson, the Curator of the Sarawak Museum, whom I have known for many years. He aided me a great deal in past years. However, he was away on a long archaeological expedition in the hinterland near the Batu Caves. His findings will be made known in future issues of the Sarawak Museum Journal.

In his stead I talked with Mr. Benedict Sandin, the Deputy Curator, and with Mrs. Lee Chater, who keeps the records. I was informed that the Journal is being sent regularly to the Library of Congress. The very day I called at the Museum, the

latest issue--long overdue--was being sent to the Library of Congress.

The Sarawak Gazette, which has existed for nearly one hundred years since its establishment in 1870, is one of the best publications and provides a wide variety of information about Sarawak. Up to about 18 months ago this publication was edited by a special government department; then the editing was taken over by Tom Harrisson, and it is now being published under the aegis of the Museum. This publication is not to be confused with the Government Gazette. In contrast, the Sarawak Gazette carries articles on various subjects, political editorials, notes and reviews of books related to the area, monthly Malaysian diary of events, market price lists, and many other items.

This publication was not on the mailing list of the Museum to be sent to the Library of Congress, but from now on it will be sent to the Library of Congress, on exchange; in order to secure any back issues to fill gaps, the back issues will have to be purchased either through the Museum which will have to purchase the copies from the original source, or be purchased through the Government Printing Office.

While talking with Mr. Sandin, I asked him why I have not seen the Sarawak Annual Report for the past few years. He informed me that it is no longer published by the Government, ever since independence as of August 31, 1963. The 1962 issue was the last one to appear.

7. Malaysian Information Department

When I conferred with Mr. Morrison, the Director of the Malaysian Information Department, I learned that the arrangement made in 1959 to have the weekly mimeographed news summary, Sarawak By the Week, is still on their standing order and it is being sent regularly to the Library of Congress.

However, beginning with January 1966 there is to be a reduction in the sending of materials to overseas institutions because of the large cost in postal charges. It will be necessary, therefore, for the Library of Congress to pay for the postage costs or they will not be able to send their material to us. To aid in this problem, a request was made to the American Consulate, Mr. Robert Duemling, to accept these packets from the Malaysian Information Department and send them to the Library of Congress by sea pouch.

While with Mr. Morrison, he also gave me the following publications which have been issued by the Information Service:

The Danger Within: A History of the Clandestine Communist Organization in Sarawak. 1965. 70 p.
Tells about the early history of the Organization, its structure, training program, its method to penetrate into labor groups, students, peasantry, its general policy in Malaysia as a whole. Many appendices depict the Organization's requirements of its members.

Some Facts about Sarawak: An Introduction to Sarawak
Kuching, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, 1964. Various pagingsi
Provides data about racial groups, land administration, education, political development, and development projectsi

Subversion in Sarawak Kuching, Sarawak Council Negri, 1960. 4 p. Sessional Paper no. 3, of 1960.
The object of this paper is to inform the public about the existence in Sarawak of an active secret Communist organization which aims ultimately to overthrow the constituted Governmenti

Communism and the Farmers. Kuching, 1961. 10 p.
Published by Authority of the Government of Sarawak, shows the place of the farmers in the Communist plan for Sarawak, how the United Front was built up in the rural areas.

Sarawak in Brief. Kuching, Malaysian Information Dept., 1964. 10 p.
A revision of an earlier publication which provides salient facts about population, historical dates, government, political parties, the current development plan of 1964-68i

8. Sarawak Land and Survey Department

With the confrontation between Indonesia and Malaysia, all maps dealing with the country as a whole are restricted now and are not readily availablei However, two maps of the city of Kuching were secured.

SABAH

1. Arriving in Jesselton

The closer I came to Sabah, the more I recalled various reference inquiries I had received back at the Library about the opposing claims of the Philippines and Malaysia to Sabah: the Filipino argument being that in 1878 an agreement between the Sultan of Sulu and Baron von Overbeck North Borneo was a mere lease; while the British argue that it was a cession of territory. Although diplomatic relations between Malaysia and the Philippines were severed over the matter (but later resumed), and although talks were held in London regarding the dual claims, the Anglo-Filipino controversy over Sabah has cooled off, but still remains unresolved. Historically, Americans were the first white men to attempt the establishment of any form of government in this region of present day Sabah. In 1865 C. Lee Moses, then U.S. consul in Brunei, secured from the Sultan, on ten year renewable leases, certain territory. Later he was followed by two other Americans--Torrey and Harris, the grave of the latter being still there.

2. Federal Department of Information

In the place of Mr. T. F. Willie, the State Information Officer, I met with Mr. John Padasian, who furnished me considerable information about publications in Sabah and provided me with the following publications issued by the Federal Department of Information and the State Information Office:

Biographical Notes on Sabah Ministers. Jesselton, Information Department, 1965. 31 p.

Besides the biographical sketches of the Ministers, members of the Legislative Assembly, State Cabinet, Federal Parliament, Town Boards, District Councils, and Village Councils are listed.

Invest in North Borneo. Jesselton Government Printing Office, 1961. 68 p.

Covers general information, natural resources, and legislation affecting investment.

Sabah Development Plan, 1965-1970. Jesselton, 1965.
95 p.

Sketches the economy of Sabah, the development plan of 1959-1964 and accomplishments under it, and gives a forecast of the 1965-1970 Plan.

State of Sabah Annual Report, 1963. Jesselton,
Government Printing Office, 1964. 267 p.

An official account of various aspects of the country, the government departments, numerous statistical tables.

Sabah in Brief. Jesselton, Department of Information,
1965.

North Borneo Today. Jesselton, Department of Information.

Jesselton, North Borneo, by L. W. Jones. Jesselton,
Government Printing Office, 1957. 17 p.

Short Guide to Mount Kinabalu, North Borneo. Jesselton,
Department of Information and Broadcasting,
1959. 4 p.

Mr. Padasian will discuss the matter further about having the successive publications sent on exchange to the Library of Congress. He would like to have a copy of the agreement which the U.S. Government has with other Federal Governments with reference to the exchange of Government publications. Also, he desires a catalog of the U.S. Government publications from which he might select those items in which they would be interested.

3. Commercial Publications

Apart from the Government publications, there are very, very few publications appearing from the commercial press in Sabah. When I browsed through the Hock Seng Book Store, I came across this publication published by the Sabah Times:

Sabah, by Gordon Wells. Jesselton, Printed at the
Sabah Times Press, 1963. 80 p.

A pictorial account of various aspects of the life of the people in Sabah.

A second copy of the following book was also secured:

Sarawak, 1839-1963, by Joan Rawlins. London, Macmillan, 1965. 240 p.

A paper back edition of a book which tells about the history of the western portion of North Borneo and many facts about the population and races distributed in different regions.

In the above bookstore, as in the Tim and Ed. Co. most of the books for sale were either published in London, Singapore or Kuala Lumpur. These of course had already been secured.

4. Sabah Times

Donald Stephens, whom I knew as the former editor of the Sabah Times and the North Borneo News, entered in politics and became the Federal Secretary of Sabah. The daily newspaper has now changed its name to Sabah Times, and the General Manager is Mr. R. B. Lutter. The address is P.O. Box 525, Jesselton, Sabah. After talking with Mr. Lutter about the exchange agreement which was made with Mr. Stephens in 1959, a check was made and found that it had been on the list up until the beginning of 1965, at which time it was continued on a subscription basis.

Mr. Lutter reversed this, and beginning with January 1966 the Sabah Times will be sent second class airmail in weekly packets on an exchange basis.

They would like to receive the Library of Congress Information Bulletin, the Library of Congress Annual Report, and the Library of Congress Quarterly Journal, and any Government monthly of a general nature. All materials should be addressed to: Mr. R. B. Lutter, General Manager, Sabah Times, P.O. Box 525, Jesselton, Sabah, Malaysia.

5. Government Printing Office

Mr. Spradbrow, the Government Printer, was still there from 1959 when I first met him. He is about to retire and possibly will be replaced by a national. He had Mr. Moreno Del Rosario make a check on the "complimentary distribution list" and it turned out that they were sending regularly to the Library of Congress the following publications:

Annual Report of the State of Sabah, Malaysia. 1963.

The Revised Edition of the Laws of North Borneo.
7 volumes.

Annual Volume of Laws.

Government Gazette. (bimonthly)

Trade Marks Gazette, Sabahi

Estimates of Revenue and Expenditures, 1965. (annual)

Customs Tariffs, 1957.

Report of the Census of Population Taken on the 10th
August, 1962i

Kadazan-English Dictionary.

External Trade Statistics, 1963.

Sabah Development Plan, 1965-1970.

The Annual Reports of various Government Departments are not available at the Government Printing Office, but are procurable from the State Information Office.

Before leaving, Mr. Spradbrow furnished me with a checklist of their printed publications. If second copies of publications are required, they cannot be sent on a complimentary basis, but must be purchased. This checklist also had an appendix of the materials issued by the Borneo Literature Bureau, published in Kuching.

6. Shipments to the Library of Congress

Arrangements were made with many Government agencies in Sarawak and Sabah to send materials directly to the Library of Congress.

Two packages were sent for Exchange and Gift Division by the American Consulate sea pouch. Two packages of materials purchased in Sibuluan and Jesselton were sent by international parcel post.

INDONESIA

1. Arriving in Djakarta

The abortive coup d'etat by Communist elements in Indonesia took place in Djakarta under the name, September 30th Movement, at the very time I was entering the troubled and war torn country of South Vietnam. The immediate reaction of anyone planning to go to Indonesia was the necessity of reevaluating the possible travel restrictions and entry regulations, not to mention cancellations of airline flights into Indonesia, and one's safety in Djakarta. Therefore, I watched the situation carefully in spite of the defeat of the Communists' initial efforts by the Indonesian Army.

I went to Djakarta on the Saturday before Thanksgiving, flying there by KLM, the only airline which stayed in Djakarta, rather than return immediately to Singapore. Only international passengers could go from Singapore to Djakarta; those living in Singapore and Malaysia could not go directly to Djakarta without going to some foreign city, e.g., Bangkok, and from there proceed to Djakarta.

I found Djakarta under heavy military control, and although there was considerable disturbance, especially in central Java, Djakarta appeared calm enough on the surface. All American wives and children of the Embassy had been evacuated; the curfew was enforced from 10 p.m. to 4:30 a.m.; and virtually all evening functions and gatherings were curtailed or cancelled.

While in Djakarta, I stayed at the Hotel Indonesia, and the expensive room rental could be paid only in American dollars, a device the Indonesian Government used to get much needed foreign exchange to bolster a weak economy.

2. P. L. 480 Program in Indonesia

This brief report is not a "country report" along the format of the previous ones, simply because my activities in Indonesia this time were entirely different from what I usually perform in each country which I have visited on the field trip. My purpose was to see James Bowman, who headed at that time

the Library of Congress Public Law 480 Project in Indonesia, and to be an eye witness to what is being done in the P. L. 480 Book Procurement Center in Djakarta. Having been in Indonesia in 1963 to assist in setting up the arrangements for the Center, I looked forward to seeing the progress which had been made within the approximate two year period.

The original headquarters of the Center, established in late 1963, were located downtown in the Gunung Agung office building. Later it was necessary to make a move out to the present site in a residential area. The one story house in which the Center is located is also the place where Bowman lived. The 5 rooms occupied by the Center offices appear quite adequate relative to needed space and organization for the movement of the materials. The Center uses one half of the building; the other half is for the Director's living quarters.

First and foremost, I wish to say that James Bowman performed a notable job in securing the materials, in supervising the preliminary processing, and in overseeing the shipments to the various libraries. I presume the physical apparatus which he set up--the bins in which the books are kept for the various libraries, the card files of records of what has been procured, processed, and sent, the method of folding the newspapers before being packed into mail sacks, these and other devices--were patterned after the methods which he observed in New Delhi on his way out to Indonesia. I saw a few flaws along this assembly line but, if for the most part, the materials appeared to move smoothly.

3. Publications in Sumatra

In 1958 I traveled in Sumatra to Medan and Brastagi in the north, Padang in the central part near the equator, and Palembang in the south--both Medan and Palembang were good sources for publications at that time. It was a recognized fact that many writers of modern Indonesian literature came from the Minangkabau region in central Sumatra, and Bukittinggi located near Padang was a recognized publishing center. Due to rigid police action in that part of the island, Bukittinggi was never reached.

Having been thwarted in my attempt, I was interested to learn about the trip which Jim Bowman took to Bukittinggi in September 1965. He told me that the trip was made for the purpose of meeting publishers, visiting institutions and determining whether Djakarta bookdealers were supplying the output from central Sumatra.

In Bukittinggi he visited eight publishers, including a tour of the plant at Penerbit Nusantara, one of the principal publishers of Indonesia. He took along an itemized card file on each of the publishers of the area already represented in previous acquisitions stocks which could be checked and any new items found were ordered on the spot. Most all dealers were willing to accept mail orders, but one of the difficulties most often encountered was the demand for payment for the materials in advance. While in this hill station, a call was made on the West Sumatran representative of the Indonesian Publishers Association. At the State Teachers College, it was learned that the dean and assistant dean of the Faculty of Languages and Literature both had their Master's from Indiana University, and were pleased to learn that their alma mater was a participant in the P. L. 480 Indonesian Program.

While on this two weeks trip, two observations were made by Bowman which I consider significant: (1) That publishing is everywhere in a very depressed state. In Pajakumbuh there is insufficient public electric power to the printing presses, a situation which has prevailed for a while. In Bukittinggi, no newspapers or magazines were being published; no magazines were being printed in Padang. There was practically nothing of value available at any of the educational institutions. He also pointed out that nearly everyone was desirous of receiving books from the United States. (2) That substantially all of the current commercial publications, although not a huge amount is being published, did reach the Djakarta dealers. For the most part, he said, these monographs had already been acquired in Djakarta. A few additional titles in the Minangkabau language and an entire series of geography books covering the small districts were ordered. These are intended as texts for the schools, but such books contain a wealth of information not available elsewhere.

4. The Fall of Communism and Communist Publications

Following the downfall of the Indonesian Communist Party, all Communist newspapers and magazines were banned, and many Communist sales outlets were either wrecked or burned. Mob actions against these Communist bookhouses or small shops, however, brought to the surface a number of monographs, especially pamphlets, which were made available to the P. L. 480 Center by individual bookstores. For example, Pembangunan, the dealer I had formerly selected to be the Library of Congress blanket order dealer, was ridding the shelves of anything of a Communist color.

There was also considerable upheaval in serial publications, especially newspapers--many titles ceased publication

and scores of others were suspended for varying periods. It is estimated that thousands of Communist publications were burned, which emphasizes the value of those Communist publications which the Center had sent to the Library of Congress and other American libraries prior to the attempted Communist take-over of the government. Furthermore, in those instances where gaps exist in certain serials, it is practically impossible now to fill such gaps. Among the many newspapers acquired by the Center prior to the decline of the Indonesian Communist Party, two important papers were Warta Bhakti, a leading Communist-supporting daily, and Harian Rakjat. By means of a special arrangement, issues were secured weekly directly from the printing plant. Even though the coup occurred in the early morning of Friday, September 30, 1965, nearly all of the issues of that very week were secured. It is possible that the file of Harian Rakjat which is now in the Library of Congress is the only such file in a public research library in America. It may be added that it was most difficult to obtain all issues covering the important days of October 1-3 of these and other newspapers.

LAOS

1. Arriving in Laos

Of all the countries of Southeast Asia, Laos is the only country which is landlocked. There are no railroads and very few highways. Being without any water port to the outside world, this small country has little significant contact with the outside world and very limited economic development or other progress within. It is fair to say that the little progress made is indebted to projects of the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), which has aided immeasurably a struggling Laos in road building, public works, and education.

2. Literary Committee of Laos

Through the assistance of Thomas Barnes of the American Embassy, I was able to make contact with the current Chairman of the Comité Littéraire Lao, which is under the Ministère de l'Éducation Nationale. The name of the Chairman is Pierre S. Nginn.

While I was talking with Mr. Nginn at the Ministry, he indicated that it appears that the Committee is becoming less active, and that the number of publications which the Committee will publish in the future will be decreased. It was my observation, however, that between 1959 and now the Committee has been quite productive. In 1959, only two publications were available from the Committee; now Mr. Nginn was in a position to furnish nineteen different titles. These dealt with Lao literature, poetry, Buddhism, customs and traditions of the Lao people, and selections from Lao literature--like proverbs and maxims. All these will be of value to anyone who is able to read Lao and is interested in Lao culture.

One other item which will be of immediate value to the student of the Lao language is:

Éléments de grammaire laotienne, by P. S. Nginn.

1965.

Presents an analysis of the structure of the Lao language, with particular reference to the various parts of speech.

Two copies of this publication were secured.

All these publications were available only by purchase. There appeared to be a need by the Committee for funds to continue with their publishing. Only a few of their books are printed in Vientiane; the majority are printed in Bangkok, which naturally adds to the cost of publishing. There was no interest in giving them on exchange. The actual cost in kips, the name of the local currency, was not much: less than \$15, US.

It is recommended that if a stray copy of my Indochina bibliography, Indochina: A Bibliography of the Land and People, published in 1950, is still available, it be sent to Mr. Nginn in response to his courtesy.

3. National Geographical Service of Laos

While conferring with Mr. Chansamone Voravong, Directeur du Service Géographique National, I learned that he had been to the Library of Congress in 1961 and had talked with Archi Gerlach, Chief of the Geography and Map Division, at that time. He showed considerable interest in my mission and was willing to make the following maps available immediately:

<u>Laos Pluies et Forêts.</u>	Scale--1:5,000,000.
<u>Laos Éthnologique.</u>	Scale--1:5,000,000.
<u>Laos Physique.</u>	Scale--1:5,000,000.
<u>Laos Administratif.</u>	Scale--1:5,000,000.
<u>Superficie et Population.</u>	Scale--1:5,000,000.
<u>Laos Économique.</u>	Scale--1:5,000,000.
<u>Laos Administratif.</u>	Scale--1:2,000,000.

Besides these maps of Laos as a whole, I was surprised that maps of certain strategic cities along the Mekong River were available:

<u>Pakse.</u>	Scale--1:10,000.
<u>Savannakhet.</u>	Scale--1:10,000.
<u>Vientiane.</u>	Scale--1:10,000.

All the above maps are in French, but there was one map which I had seen previously in the Lao script and it was requested especially. It shows Laos and its political divisions and is to the scale of 1:1,250,000.

In exchange for these maps, Mr. Chansamone desired to receive an atlas and a good geography book. He would find these of special value in his work at the Geographic Service. His mailing address is:

Mr. Chansamone Voravong
 Directeur du Service Géographique National
 B. P. 167
 Vientiane, Laos.

(Note: The maps were transmitted to the Map Division, with a letter of explanation, on December 3, from Vientiane.)

4. USAID Publications

Through the assistance of M. G. F. Eustaquio and others of the Communications Media Division of USAID, the following materials were secured:

Organigrammes: Organisation Politique et Administrative du Laos, by Dominique Guerrini. April 1965.
 Provides organizational charts of the Lao Government.

The Attopeu Story: A Study in International Cooperation. 1965.
 Tells about Operation Brotherhood which came from the Philippines.

Annual Report of International Voluntary Services, Inc. 1964.
 Relates the work of IVS during the decade from 1954-64, in the country of Laos. Extensive work has been done in the field of agriculture and education by this body which has its headquarters in Washington.

Annual Report, International Voluntary Services, Inc., 1964-1965. 1965.
 Tells of the variety of current programs, which are being carried out in Lao villages.

Royaume du Laos. Ministère de l'Éducation nationale. Statistiques de l'enseignement primaire. Année scolaire, 1964-65. 1965.

Includes photographs of educational leaders of Laos. Provides statistics on education in Laos.

Handbook for English Speaking Teachers at the National Education Center, Vientiane, Laos. 1965. 45 p.

General instructions and suggestions for teachers working in Laos. Practical data for people coming to Laos.

Friendship. Vol. 1, no. 2 (April 1965).

A quarterly issued by the Lao American Association, Pangkham Street and Old Market Place, Vientiane. Includes articles about Laos of a cultural and religious nature.

Post Report, American Embassy, U.S. AID, USIS. Vientiane, Laos. November 1964i

U.S. Aid Construction Projects. Public Works Division Monthly Report of Progress for June 1965.

U.S. Aid Construction Projects. Public Works Division Monthly Report of Progress for September 1965.

American Aid to Laos. 1965.

Annuaire Téléphonique, 1964.

Management Review of USAID Laos Roads Program. 1965.

Earth Blocks for Laos, by Gustaf Carlson. 1964. 37 p.

With the assistance of Dr. Russell Andrus, the Head of the Education Division of USAID, and Frank Vittitow of the same Division, I was able to see the extensive work which USAID is doing on behalf of the schools in Laos. Scores of textbooks have been prepared, printed, and distributed to all the schools in Laos, thus giving school children books on many, many subjects, whereas before, most children in Laos had no textbooks of any kind. The story is a fascinating one.

Mr. Vittitow showed me the Materials Production Center where the books are prepared and where the actual pictorial charts are being made as visual aids for Lao teachers. A small corps of Lao artists design the pictures which are used in these various textbooks.

The man in charge of the Materials Production Center is Mr. Sand Seunsomo. He is also the Director of Fundamental Education in Laos; in charge of the Information and Radio within the Ministry of Education; and is Chairman of the Unesco Commission on Statistics in Laos.

He will have sent to the Library of Congress those publications which they produce in connection with the Lao language and Buddhism.

Mr. Vittitow furnished me with the following two publications which depict the interesting account of the textbook production:

The Lao School Child and His Search for a Book.

This is a fundamental review on the educational materials problem confronting the Lao school child and his teacher.

One Year Later and One Million Books Later.

Describes a materials production effort which was initiated by a member of the USAID in connection with the Laos Ministry of Education to produce books for the school children of Laos until each child has 10 or 11 books, covering various subject fields.

5. Language Publications

Mr. Edward Roffe, of the Laos Mission of the Christian and Missionary Alliance, has furnished in the past books and other materials which their mission had translated into Lao, mostly translations of the Bible into Lao. When other parts are completed in 1966, they will be sent to the Library of Congress.

While with him, he informed me about the following books which have been published in Laos and which he will procure and send to us in the near future:

Lao Grammar, by Maha Silao

Lao-Lao Dictionary, by the Ministry of Education.
1962.

English-Lao Dictionary, by G. Edward Roffe 1962.

Bulletin de la Société Royale des Sciences Naturelles du Laos.

A scientific periodical, No. 2 appearing in 1962.

As an authority on the Laotian language, he has prepared a number of publications on the Lao language. He called my attention to one which I had not heard about before, and which I intend to check out when I return to Washington:

An Intermediate-Advanced Level Laotian Refresher Course. Washington, English Language Services, 919 18th St., N.W.

Mr. Roffe will keep me informed about other publications which make their appearance in Vientiane.

6. Serial Publications

Through the courtesy of Thomas Barnes of the Embassy, the following list of local publications now being published in Vientiane was secured:

Lao Press (French). 2,700 kips for annual subscription.

Lao Press (Lao). 2,700 kips for annual subscription.

Sieng Mahason (Lao). 4,800 kips for annual subscription.

Xat Lao (Lao). 4,800 kips for annual subscription.

Lao Lane Xang (Lao). 4,800 kips for annual subscription.

Sieng Lao (Lao). 4,800 kips for annual subscription.

Sai Kang (Lao), weekly. 780 kips for annual subscription.

Journal Officiel du Royaume du Laos (French). 2,100 kips for annual subscription.

A check is to be made upon my return to see what we have of these papers, and orders will be placed for those which are desired. Arrangements have been made for them to be sent to the Library of Congress after he receives our communications following my return. The payments will be made through State Department channels.

7. Commercial Bookdealers

I searched carefully in the two books stores of Vientiane for desired books, but found nothing. The books which were there were all imported and were titles which we already have.

8. Shipments to the Library of Congress

At the Embassy I sent by sea pouch a total of 5 packages: 2 for the Order Division; 2 for the Exchange and Gift Division; and 1 for the Map Division. Miss Mabel Sakiya debited my letter of credit by 2550 kips, or \$10.63.

BURMA

1. Arriving in Burma

No two countries of Southeast Asia are the same. There are similarities, but each nation has its own outstanding characteristics. Burma is a country with a foreign policy of absolute neutrality. The Government is strongly determined to avoid any binding ties with other nations; both to preserve its independence and to give them time to concentrate and work out their difficult domestic problems. For example, the Burma Government is most reluctant to accept either financial or technical aid from any country. A dominant belief of U Ne Win-- Burma's Premier, and concurrently, the Defense Minister and Chairman of the allipowerful Revolutionary Council--is Burma's need for national identity on the part of all racial groups, and Burma's vulnerability to foreign domination: by China to the north or by the U.S. or Russia to the west. The very fact that Burma was for many decades controlled by foreign capital and the retail trade dominated by Indians; Pakistanis; and Chinese, makes me think that the strongest motivation underlying this foreign policy of neutrality is the feeling of a strong nationalism, not so much the motivation of socialism and the desire to establish a socialist state.

Burma is a country with a struggling economy. Large rallies are held in Rangoon with the purpose of appealing to workers to improve their production efforts--in the rice fields, in the factories; and in the market place--in order to save a sliding economy disturbingly close to chaos. It appears that the absence of incentives in cash or consumer goods has generated a kind of passive resistance on the part of the average citizen to the Socialist Party's program of socialism for the nation. This lethargy is especially true of rice farmers; a sorry predicament when Burma is basically an agricultural economy. Farmers continue to sell rice to a flourishing black market or use substantial amounts of their rice to feed cattle and poultry, which are later sold for cash in the villages and towns.

Burma is a country possessing dissident elements. Rebellious groups in Burma's hinterland--Karens, Shans, Mons, and possibly others--have threatened secession from the Union of Burma. Notwithstanding the truce agreement in which certain

Karen leaders joined U Ne Win in 1964, more militant Karen elements have aligned with pro-Peking "White Flag" communist insurgents. Beyond this, another faction of non-communist Karens has joined with Shan leaders and others to form the so-called National Liberation Council. Potentially this discontent in Burma could become explosive in another few years, and one wonders if Burma could become another Vietnam. It is apparent that Burma faces difficult problems, not insoluble, and U Ne Win spoke well when he said: "Unless we Burmans can learn to run our own country, we will lose it."

2. Commercial Booktrade

When I told people I would be going to Burma for the purpose of securing materials for the Library of Congress, there was a unanimous response that nothing was being published, and that I would not find anything. Word had come out of Burma that there was a paper shortage--that newspapers, the official gazette, and other paper is used in the bazaar stalls for wrapping articles purchased. Also it had been reported that there were very tight government controls on publishing and the use of paper, and therefore, there were very few books being printed now. Even after arriving in Rangoon, there were a few persons who expressed the same vein of skepticism about finding any books. The response was not debated but with determination I desired to see for myself.

Arriving on a Saturday night, the work of surveying the booktrade was started on Monday morning. It was learned that there are many government controls regarding the distribution of paper; restrictions about what can be published; and regulations which make it necessary to submit a manuscript in triplicate of potential publications; and in the case of publications written in languages other than Burmese or English (e.g., Shan, Kachin, Chin, Lahu, Karen) a translation into either Burmese or English must be submitted with the manuscript.

Notwithstanding these curbs, before many hours, I observed that books were being published. The books I located were found mostly in small stalls, no more than holes in the wall; or with vendors who sat cross-legged while perched on a temporary, elevated bamboo platform with their books arranged all about themselves. Or, the books were merely placed on the sidewalks covering an area of about 4 to 6 square feet. Once in a while the traditional type of bookstore was encountered, but these were usually publishing firms--e.g., Hanthawaddy Press or Zebu Meitswe Press, both of which were visited.

Alongside books which were published a number of years ago, there were books with recent imprints: 1962-1965. Almost

exclusively they were paperbacks and in some instances had rather colorful covers. Among the books purchased, there were only two which were solely in the English language; there were a few bilingual items; although most books were in the Burmese cursive script, none were in transliteration.

The subjects of the books purchased included: history, literature, language, poetry, novels, archaeology, sociology, proverbs, government (the current socialist state), communism, foreign relations, Buddhist beliefs, pagodas, biography, and who's who's.

It is impossible to state how many books are published annually in Burma. Reliable statistics are not available. One estimate has given 350 titles annually, and this figure includes numerous textbooks, translations, and many books of non-research value.

A large segment of the Burmese books published in Burma are issued by the Sarpay Beikman Institute, formerly the private but government-aided Burma Translation Society before it was nationalized in 1963. This body translates into Burmese books originally in English, or prepares adaptations of non-Burmese books. Another responsibility of this publishing Institute is the Burma Encyclopedia, the set which when completed will consist of 16 volumes. I was told that this work is not a mere translation of other encyclopedic articles, but includes numerous significant articles pertaining especially to Burmese historical characters, places in Burma, pagodas, and other aspects of the country. An account of the Burma Translation Society may be found in a former Data Paper (No. 40).

The Burma Government has encouraged reading books in the Burmese language, but it appears that the desire for reading books in the English language, is very strong, especially among the more educated. Until recently imported books in English have dominated the book market. The Burma Government in recent years has endeavored to restrict and possibly control the books and other reading material of the Burmese people. A significant step was the control placed on imports of books from foreign countries, especially books in English. Ava House was made the sole importer of all printed books, periodicals, and even textbooks. A selection committee inspects all books imported prior to granting permission for their distribution. Furthermore, the Government has taken over direct control of all private channels of book distribution, including textbooks. This is done by the authority given Ava House to control the stocks of printing paper and the sale of reproduction equipment.

Printers and publishers have been ordered by the Government not to publish or print any books dealing with the Cold

War. Supposedly this order is designed to prevent writers or translators who might have received foreign aid with the purpose of producing books or pamphlets with political views of an alien nature. It appears that this rigid control of the press, the publishing of periodicals, and the booktrade, reflects to a degree the foreign policy of the Government--namely, the desire for absolute neutrality, or the fear of foreign domination.

3. Government Publications

The only government publications secured were those dealing with the current socialist government which were readily available at Ava House located on Sule Pagoda Road. A significant monograph, Party Seminar, 1965, published in English by the Burma Socialist Programme Party, contains two speeches delivered by U Ne Win, chairman of the Revolutionary Council of Burma, at the opening and closing sessions of the Party Seminar. In the first speech he emphasizes further building up of the party and its internal solidarity, and in the second he presents his views on the economic and social problems confronting Burma. The core of the document is the political report submitted to the seminar by the General Secretary to the Central Organising Committee of the Burma Socialist Programme Party, which tells about the emergence of the Revolutionary Council, the three years of its activities, the progress in the organization of the party, and its future organizational program in economic, social, and national solidarity affairs.

Due to the sensitive position or extremely cautious posture which the American Embassy maintained at that time in connection with all offices and persons in the Burma Government, no contacts were made with government officers. Possibly this outlook might be justified because of the severe action of the Burma Government in closing the Fulbright Program, the Asia Foundation, Ford Foundation, and more lately the U.S. Information Service Library in late 1965. It is also true and a well known fact that any Government officer who confers with an American must submit a written statement of what was discussed. This would naturally militate against granting appointments or holding conferences with outsiders. I did not insist on going ahead and seeing any on my own initiative. I therefore talked with no Burma Government officials during this trip--which is a marked contrast to all my previous times in Burma.

Needless to say, nothing was done in any manner relative to the P. L. 480 Program. The subject was not even raised with any officers of the American Embassy in view of the circumstances cited above.

4. Newspapers

The Burma press, once characterized by private ownership, has changed radically since 1962 when Burma's political change-over took place. In that year, Rangoon had 35 newspapers; four years later, there were only nine, largely state-owned or subsidized. Furthermore, all four Chinese language and five Indian language dailies were closed by the Government. The Burma Government published in English an official organ, the Working People's Daily. The Burmese language edition of this daily is called Lokhta Nayzin. Three other papers--Kyemon, Botataung, and the Guardian--were all nationalized in 1964.

The press exists to serve the needs of the state. The newspapers report to the people how, why, and where government programs are being executed, but the papers do not consider it judicious to question the basic principles undergirding state programs. Control of the press and information which reaches the masses is largely through the Government established News Agency of Burma. The Agency uses data from the major international news services, but it appears at times to the Westerner that material from Communist news agencies (TASS and NCNA) finds greater use by the News Agency than what appeared in the press prior to the Agency's establishment.

Full particulars about each newspaper need not be given here, but a list of the titles is provided:

Guardian, Rangoon, English.
Working People's Daily, Rangoon, English.
Burman, Rangoon, English.
Kyemon (The Mirror), Rangoon, Burmese.
Rangoon Daily, Rangoon, Burmese.
Lokhta Nayzin, Rangoon, Burmese.
Hanthawaddy, Rangoon, Burmese.
Botataung (Vanguard), Rangoon, Burmese.
Myanma Alin (New Light of Burma), Rangoon, Burmese.
Ludu (The People), Mandalay, Burmese.
Tenasserim Times, Moulmein, Burmese.

5. Periodicals

The Burma Government has placed rigid restrictions on publications sponsored by foreign governments, and thus the Government has stepped up its influence by entering into an extensive program of publishing periodicals. Among the 19 principal periodicals being published in present-day Burma, the Government issues the Burmese bimonthly Shaytho, and its English counterpart Forward is widely distributed and is said to exceed the circulation of all other periodicals combined. These

two bimonthlies stress principally the teachings of the Burmese Way of Socialism, and they have good articles about the customs and traditions of the various racial groups of the nation.

Among publications procured in Burma are documents pertaining to the Burma Socialist Programme Party, issued in Rangoon by the party's Central Organising Committee. A monthly review of party philosophy, organizational policy and plans, as well as national political and economic problems, entitled Pati Yeiya Thadinzin (Party Affairs Bulletin), appeared initially in August 1964, intended primarily for party organizers, lecturers, and cadres. A biweekly journal of party news and activities aimed at the rank-and-file party members began publication on October 15, 1965, under the title Lanzin Thadin (Lanzin News). Another serial issued as a party publication is the review of foreign affairs, Naingandaga Yeya Thadinzin (Foreign Affairs Bulletin), which provides information about Burma's relations with her neighbors in South and Southeast Asia and data on events in Vietnam, Indonesia, and the region as a whole. From the one issue received it was not possible to determine the exact frequency of what appears to be an important periodical of present-day Burma.

Other Burmese Government periodicals recently acquired are three monthly publications prepared by the Youth Affairs Section of the Ministry of Education: Shay Saung Lu Nge (Young Leaders); Teza (Spark), which has an illustrated format and appeal for the younger children's level; and, for the student element of the nation, Do Kyaungtha (Our Students).

Pyithu Tatmadaw Sazin (People's Army Magazine) is a monthly educational publication prepared by the Ministry of Information, which is distributed freely to all military personnel. It has not been possible to determine accurately the dates when this periodical originally appeared.

Other Burmese periodicals of little value to the research library are those which deal with fiction, stories, and tales of adventure, and articles of a general nature. Within this scope are: Shumawa, a monthly with romance and non-fiction articles; Taing Yin May, a popular bimonthly designed as a women's magazine; Falin Thit, a movie and fiction monthly; Ngwe Tai Yi and Thwe Thauk, popular monthlies with fiction and non-fiction; Ah Hi and Thauk Kya, humor and joke magazines.

Three other periodicals in English which contain articles of value for the researcher are the Journal of the Burma Research Society, supposedly a quarterly which has articles in the fields of history, linguistics, anthropology, and other subjects of a scholarly nature; the Journal of the Burma Science Association, irregular in appearance, provides scholarly

scientific articles; and Light of the Dhamma, a bimonthly in both Burmese and English, designed to interpret the meaning of Buddhism, and thus has a wide circulation among the Buddhist monks and laity.

6. After Leaving Burma

Although I had a Burma visa for the duration of a month, I was unable to stay that long. Near the middle of December, the plan was to continue westward. Leaving the Mingaladon Airport on a Viscount of Burma Airways, we headed toward Calcutta across the Bay of Bengal. About 1½ hours later the Burman pilot informed us that we had encountered a severe storm center and that the plane was forced to return to Rangoon. This meant going through customs and the immigration authorities again, not to mention currency problems. On Sunday morning, the next day, the passengers assembled again and took the Burma Airways Viscount a second time, but again at the same place over the Bay of Bengal the storm still proved too severe for the plane to surmount. We returned to Rangoon. It was not until two days later that I was able to continue on by BOAC to New Delhi. Such is international travel in a monsoon area.

In New Delhi, I saw the smooth running operation of the Library of Congress P. L. 480 Program under the able leadership of John C. Crawford, the Director. To my surprise the Indian staff numbered about 65 people, who care for a most extensive program of acquisitions, cataloging, binding, filming, collating, packing, and mailing materials in a variety of languages to the Library of Congress and the other research libraries in America.

The conflict between India and Pakistan at that time closed airline travel between New Delhi and Karachi, so I went directly to Europe. In Amsterdam, I conferred again with Prof. Wertheim of the University of Amsterdam, a leading Dutch authority on Indonesia. In London, I conferred with James Pearson at the School of Oriental and African Studies at the University of London. In Oxford, at the Bodleian, I conferred with the librarian of the Indian Institute Library for Indic Studies.

A Pan American jet brought me back on Christmas Eve at the Washington Dulles Airport, completing a rugged journey of about 30,000 miles.