

News of the Profession

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The following material was received prior to May 25.

The Far Eastern Association: Summary of the Year 1955-56

Membership and circulation of the Far Eastern Quarterly. In April 1956, the membership of the Far Eastern Association reached the total of 903, a substantial increase over the 763 in March of last year. Memberships may be classified as follows: 1 patron, 2 life, 36 supporting, 837 regular, 21 associate, and 6 honorary. Their geographic distribution (minus associate members) is as follows: New England, 89; Middle Atlantic, 226; East North Central, 109; West North Central, 29; South Atlantic, 122; East South Central, 4; West South Central, 6; Mountain, 12; Pacific, 183; Hawaii, 10. A total of 92 foreign memberships was divided among 20 nations, among which Japan had 30, England 10, Canada 8, and the Philippine Islands 7.

The following figures indicate the range of interest, professional status, and geographical area of primary interest of the membership minus associate members.

Professional Field		Professional Status	
History	203	Faculty	402
Political Science	181	Student	159
Lang., Lit. and Linguistics	84	Government	87
Anthropology	65	Others	158
Far Eastern Studies	25	Unknown	76
Economics	48		—
Fine Arts	34	Total	882
Geography	33	Geographical Area of Primary Interest	
Library Work	26	General Far East	150
Philosophy and Religion	27	China	204
Sociology	33	Japan	141
Education	11	Southeast Asia	116
Psychology	6	South Asia	106
Indology	2	Central Asia	10
Unknown	104	Korea	13
		Russian Asia	21
		East Asia	34
		Northeast Asia	13
Total	882	Unknown	74

Total circulation of the *Quarterly* was 1788 copies by March 1956, as compared with 1701 a year earlier. Domestic non-member subscriptions totalled 495 and were distributed geographically as follows: New England, 45; Middle Atlantic, 133; East North Central, 59; West North Central, 41; South Atlantic,

78; East South Central, 12; West South Central, 26; Mountain, 17; Pacific, 81; Hawaii and Alaska, 3. A total of 376 foreign non-member subscriptions were divided among 32 countries, among which Japan had 101, India 40, China 28, Philippine Islands 26, and England 25.

Treasurer's Report. The following is a summary of the Treasurer's Report for the calendar year 1955.

A. SUMMARY OF CHANGES DURING YEAR

	On Hand January 1 1955	Receipts	Expenses	On Hand December 31 1955
General Account.....	\$5,645.04	\$14,487.75	\$15,087.92	\$5,044.87
Monograph Series Fund.....	9,689.99	326.48	—	10,016.47
Fund for Expansion and Im- provement of <i>Quarterly</i>	14,500.00	—	2,000.00	12,500.00
South Asia Meeting Fund.....	—	1,000.00	988.03	11.97
Ford Foundation 5-Year Grant.....	—	38,500.00	—	38,500.00
Total.....	\$29,835.03	\$54,314.23	\$18,075.95	\$66,073.31

STATEMENT OF BALANCES AT END OF YEAR

Checking Account.....	\$1,003.35
Various Savings Accounts.....	65,058.88
Unesco Coupons Deposited for Collection.....	11.00
Petty Cash Account.....	.08
Total.....	\$66,073.31

DETAIL OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES, SPECIAL FUNDS

Monograph Series Fund		
Receipts: Royalties to 6/30/54.....		\$326.48
Fund for Expansion and Improvement of <i>Quarterly</i>		
Expenses: Refund of Amount Granted for Varityper.....		\$2,000.00
South Asia Meeting Fund		
Receipts: Grant from Rockefeller Foundation.....		\$1,000.00
Expenses: Traveling.....		\$787.94
Luncheon Meeting.....		195.09
Postage.....		5.00
		\$988.03
Ford Foundation 5-Year Grant		
Receipts: Grant.....		\$38,500.00

B. DETAIL OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES, GENERAL ACCOUNT

Receipts

Memberships: New.....	1,575.50	
Renewals.....	4,461.70	6,037.20
Subscriptions: Institutions—New.....		716.79
Renewals.....		4,112.66
Individuals—New.....		665.10
Renewals.....		180.95
Less Cancellations.....	(28.10)	5,647.40

Sales: Singles, Reprints, Bibliographies.....	813.62	
Advertising.....	914.50	
Addressing Svcs., Membership Lists.....	221.14	1,949.26
	<hr/>	
Other Receipts: Interest on Savings Accounts.....	816.95	
Microfilm Royalties.....	5.74	
Unclassified.....	31.20	853.89
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Total Receipts.....		14,487.75

Expenses

Quarterly: Printing and Mailing.....	10,846.01	
Special Characters.....	69.50	
Compiling Bibliography.....	350.00	
Other Publication Expenses.....	79.81	11,345.32
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Special Services: Cost of Reprints and Back Nos.....	192.13	
Cost of Addressing Svcs.....	31.71	223.84
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Annual Meeting: Total Costs.....	941.19	
Less Reg'ns, Lunch Sub'ns.....	(825.55)	
Less Book Display Income.....	(50.00)	65.64
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General Expenses: A.C.L.S. Dues.....	100.00	
Grant—So. Asia Newsletter.....	300.00	
Inspection of War Document.....	23.56	
Membership Comm. (2 years).....	90.35	
Newsletters.....	67.00	
Secretariat.....	2,776.22	
Treasurer.....	95.99	3,453.12
	<hr/>	
Total Expenses.....		15,087.92

Report of the Editor of the Far Eastern Quarterly. During the past year, major changes have been made in the *Far Eastern Quarterly*, developments made possible by the assistance from the Ford Foundation and the gradual increase in subscriptions. Among these changes were: first, the change in printing method from varitype-offset to letterpress publication, accompanied by a redesigning of the format; second, the inclusion of articles and book reviews on South Asia; and third, a twenty-five per cent increase in the size of the *Quarterly*, resulting in the publication of the *Bibliography* as an additional or fifth number.

In 1951 the *Quarterly* was changed to varitype-offset publication to economize. Last year, with the increase in circulation, it was decided to return to letterpress publication to improve the appearance of the *Quarterly* and to get it out on schedule. It was hoped that the change would mean only a slight increase in printing costs. Contrary to expectations, costs have actually been lowered. The average cost per page of the last two numbers printed by offset was \$14.71. The cost per page of the first two regular numbers by letterpress has been \$13.35.

There has been a spectacular increase in the advertising income through the efforts of the Advertising Manager, Mr. Edwin L. Neville, Jr. He has doubled the former advertising rates and at the same time more than doubled the num-

ber of pages of advertising. The *Quarterly* continues to rely on indirect subsidies provided by several institutions: the University of California, the University of Michigan, the University of Kansas, Columbia University, and Cornell University.

In 1955–56, five articles on South Asia were introduced in addition to, not at the expense of, those on any other area, for each of the other areas was represented by more articles than its average of recent years: China 7, Japan 6, Southeast Asia 3, and others 4. The large number of articles in history was occasioned by the “Special Number on Chinese History and Society” (August), and in political science by the symposium on “Village Government in Eastern and Southern Asia” (February). While the *Quarterly* was being published by offset, the Association bore half the cost of fifty reprints of articles. At present with letterpress publication one hundred free reprints are supplied to authors. The cost to the Association, however, is twenty-five per cent less per article because of the improved publishing arrangements.

The editors are attempting to have Southeast and South Asia more equitably represented in the book review section. However, books on South Asia were initially slow in coming in but the volume of books and reviews received has increased sharply recently. The editors are pleased to announce the appointment of Professor Joseph R. Levenson of the University of California as Book Review Editor, and Professor Marius B. Jansen of the University of Washington as Review Editor for books in Far Eastern languages.

The “News of the Profession” Editor, George M. Beckmann, will continue to experiment with issuing information concerning personnel and institutional announcements chiefly in the *Newsletter*, reserving the space in the *Quarterly* for reports of more permanent interest.

The annual report, “Far Eastern Art: Important Museum Accessions,” hitherto carried in the *Quarterly*, is being taken over by the *Archives* of the Chinese Art Society of America, where it can be illustrated with plates, and so as to avoid duplication of information.

Mr. Howard P. Linton of Columbia University served as General Editor of *Far Eastern Bibliography 1954* and is at present compiling, with other contributors, the next number. In September 1955 the *Bibliography* was published for the first time as a separate number, designated as No. 5. It was printed by letterpress by the Waverly Press. Although the number of pages (110) is identical with that of the previous year, the smaller size type provided ten per cent more entries (an increase from 2242 to 2526) at slightly lower cost. South Asia is to be included in the next issue of the *Bibliography*.

Report of the Far Eastern Monograph Editorial Board. During 1955–56, the Monograph Board has had under consideration twenty manuscripts, as compared with eight during the previous year. Two have been accepted for publication. Nine are either in process of final decision or more recently submitted and in the course of reading. Nine have been declined. In addition, six manuscripts not yet completed by the authors have been offered for future consideration.

The accepted manuscripts, with tentative titles, are: (1) *A Study of Chinese Community Leadership in Bangkok* by G. W. Skinner, and (2) *The Third Reign of the Bangkok Dynasty, A Study of Siam from 1824 to 1851* by W. F. Vella. These two monographs will be brought out as quickly as satisfactory arrangements can be made. It is also planned to undertake if possible the publication of a third monograph this year from among those now under consideration. In planning future monographs, we are endeavoring to maintain a balance between the several geographic areas and disciplines, so far as the availability of sound and significant manuscripts allows.

Complete figures of the sales of the first two monographs are at present available only through June 1955. At that time Monograph No. 1 had sold (in three and a half years) a total of 244 of the 550 copies printed. Monograph No. 2 (in one and a half years) had sold 213 of the 750 printed. With the publication of the next monographs more active promotion is planned, and it is hoped simultaneously to raise the sales of the earlier monographs also.

The Annual Meeting of the Far Eastern Association was held at the Penn-Sherwood Hotel and the University of Pennsylvania Museum, Philadelphia, April 3-5, 1956. Local arrangements were made by Dr. F. Hilary Conroy of the University of Pennsylvania. The program was arranged by a committee under the direction of Dr. Richard K. Beardsley. Daw Mya Sein, historian at Rangoon University, was guest speaker at the annual Far Eastern Association luncheon on April 4; and in the afternoon, the University of Pennsylvania generously gave a cocktail reception for the members of the Far Eastern Association.

Association business was conducted at the meeting of the Officers and Directors, April 2, of the Advisory Editorial Board and Editors of the *Quarterly*, April 2, and at the general Business Session held on April 4. At the latter new Association officers, directors, and committee members were announced as follows:

Officers: President, L. Carrington Goodrich; Vice-President, Hugh Borton.

Directors: W. Norman Brown, William W. Lockwood, and H. Arthur Steiner.

Nominating Committee: Frank N. Trager (Chairman), Derk Bodde, and Franz Michael.

Far Eastern Quarterly Advisory Editorial Board: Robert Sakai, Jerome Cohen, George McT. Kahin, and Benjamin Schwartz.

Far Eastern Quarterly Associate Editor: Hans Frankel.

Far Eastern Monographs Editorial Board: Daniel H. H. Ingalls, Joseph Spencer, John Cady, and F. Hilary Conroy.

Program Committee for 1957: John A. Harrison (Chairman).

President Goodrich presented to the membership for discussion the amendments to the Constitution proposed by the Directors, which were to be submitted to mail ballot. They included the following:

- (1) The change of the name from Far Eastern Association to The Association for Asian Studies.
- (2) The change of the title of the *Far Eastern Quarterly* to the *Journal of Asian Studies*, and the Monograph Series to Monographs of the Association for Asian Studies.

- (3) The defining of the duties of the Treasurer to include preparation of an annual budget and long-range financial planning, but transferring the actual receiving and disbursing of monies to the Secretariat, after authorization by the Treasurer.
- (4) The increase of the size of the Board from nine to twelve members, in order more adequately to represent all regions taken in by the Association.

It was announced that the U Nu Lectureship has been established with a grant of \$25,000 made by the Asia Foundation as a three-year annual lectureship honoring the visit of Prime Minister U Nu to the United States in 1955. The first lecturer, Daw Mya Sein, has arrived and is carrying out her assignment of lecturing on college campuses, according to an itinerary set up by the Far Eastern Association Secretariat.

The following papers were presented at the annual meeting:

Tuesday, April 3

Feudalism: A Comparative Examination. Ardath W. Burks (Chairman). John W. Hall, Karl A. Wittfogel, Joseph R. Levenson, Yang Lien-sheng, and Holden Furber.

Heroes and Heroines in Far Eastern Literature. Joseph K. Yamagiwa (Chairman). Liu Wu-chi, "The Common Man versus the Officials in the Yüan Drama"; Liu Chün-jo, "The Heroes of Modern Chinese Fiction: from Ah-Q to Wu Tzu-hsu"; and George T. Shea, "The Heroes and Heroines of Japanese Proletarian Literature."

Recent Research on Overseas Chinese. Morton H. Fried (Chairman). Lea E. Williams, "The Rise of Hua-ch'iao Nationalism in Netherlands India, 1900-1915"; G. William Skinner, "Chinese Assimilation and Thai Politics"; and Rose Hum Lee, "Hua-ch'iao Integration into American Society."

The Issue of Formosa. Harold M. Vinacke (Chairman). Allen S. Whiting, "Formosa Today" and O. Edmund Clubb, "Formosa in World Perspective." Discussants: Theodore H. E. Chen, Richard L. Walker, and John Philip Emerson.

Cross Influences between India and the Far East. Alexander C. Soper (Chairman). Schuyler Cammann, "Existing Evidence for Han Chinese Contact with India"; Millard Rogers, "Lion Bases and Capitals in India and China"; Alexander Soper, "Some Modifications of Indian Buddhist Tradition in Six Dynasties Sculpture"; Wallace S. Baldinger, "Sources and Transformations in Japanese Buddhist Sculpture"; George J. Lee, "Notes on Chinese Export Wares in South and Southeast Asia"; Allen Atwell, "The Influence of China and Japan on Contemporary Indian Painting"; and James M. Plumer, "Some Parallel Characteristics in Folk Paintings of the Far East and India."

The South Asian Village. Milton Singer (Chairman). Morris Opler and Rudra Dutt Singh, "The Unity and Extensions of an Indian Village"; Zekye Eglar, "The World View of the Punjabi Villager"; and S. C. Dube, "Cultural Factors in Community Development in Rural India." Discussants: Albert Mayer and Gitel Steed.

Wednesday, April 4

Some Uncommon Men. Arthur F. Wright (Chairman). Harold Stern, "Shiba Kōkan: Artist"; Donald L. Keene, "Shiba Kōkan: Intellectual"; Leon Hurvitz, "The Eighth-century Correspondence between Kumarajiva and Hui-Yüan"; Immanuel C. Y. Hsü, "The Introduction of International Law to China, 1860–1864"; and Cecil E. Cōdy, "The Effects of Itagaki's Trip to Europe in 1882–1883 upon his Views."

Ideologies and Political Action. Norman D. Palmer (Chairman). T. A. Rusch, "Socialist Ideology and the Social Urges of Indian Nationalism"; Frank N. Trager, "Burma's Foreign Policy: Neutralism, Third Forceism, and Rice, 1948–1956"; Gene Overstreet, "Communist Policy on the Nationality Problem in South and Southeast Asia with Particular Reference to India"; Stanley Spector, "The Role of the Student in an Overseas Chinese Community"; and R. J. Lifton, "'Thought Reform' of Chinese Intellectuals: a Psychiatric Evaluation."

Inner Asian Nations and Cultures. Lawrence Krader (Chairman). Robert A. Rupen, "Mongolian Nationalism"; Theodore Shabad, "Recent Political-economic Developments in Inner Mongolia and Sinkiang"; Frank Ecker, "Soviet Central Asia Transformed"; and Robert J. Miller, "Peaks and Porters, High-altitude Mountaineering and Culture Change." Discussant: Owen Lattimore.

The Handling of News from Asia. William Costello (Chairman). Tillman Durdin, Philip Potter, and William Costello. Discussant: A. Doak Barnett.

Thursday, April 5

Westernized Elites in Southeast Asia. Lucian W. Pye (Chairman). Douglas S. Paauw, "The Politician as Economic Planner in Indonesia"; Fred Riggs, "The Administrator as Politician in Thailand"; Paul W. van der Veur, "The Educational Process and Westernized Leadership in Indonesia"; Harry J. Benda, "The Role of the Religious Elite in Indonesia Politics"; and I. Milton Sacks, "Political Party Leadership in South Vietnam."

Economic Stagnation in Modern China. John K. Fairbank (Chairman). Liu Kwang-ching, "Entrepreneurship"; Douglas S. Paauw, "The Kuomintang"; and Chao Kuo-chün, "Agrarian Policy." Discussant: William W. Lockwood.

South Asia Miscellany. Richard D. Lambert (Chairman). Harold R. Isaacs, "Scratches on Your Minds: Some Images relating to India and China"; Selig Harrison, "Language, Caste, and Nationalism in India"; Stanley Maron, "The Future of East Bengal"; and Robert I. Crane, "Origins and Characteristics of the Extremists in Indian Nationalism."

The Japanese Common Man Today. Douglas Overton (Chairman). Harry Emerson Wildes, "The Status of Women"; Solomon Levine, "Labor Unions and the Union Member"; and Douglas Mendel, Jr., "Political Parties, Political Action, and the Voter." Discussant: Shuichi Sugai.

Open Session. Woodbridge Bingham (Chairman). Benjamin B. Weems, "Grass Roots Nationalism in Nineteenth Century Korea: the Tonghak Movement, 1860–1895"; Ichiko Chüzō, "Local Gentry and the Revolution of 1911, a Case Study"; Beatrice D. Miller, "Two Formalized Systems of Mutual Aid among

the Tibetan Peoples"; Maureen Patterson, "Intercaste Marriage in Maharashtra—Problems and Prospects"; and Irene Tinker, "Electoral Systems in South and Southeast Asia."

Access to Overseas Publications. Horace I. Poleman (Chairman). Edwin G. Beal, Jr., Far East; Cecil Hobbs, Southeast Asia; Rudolph Loewenthal, Inner Asia; and Charles E. Hamilton, "Present Developments in the Cataloging of Far Eastern Materials."

Southeast Asia Publications—Their Availability

(The following report was prepared by Cecil Hobbs of the Library of Congress and presented at the April 1956 meeting of the Far Eastern Association.)

National Bibliographies

In the countries of Southeast Asia, current national bibliographies are nonexistent. Listings of books registered under copyright or legal deposit, which are occasionally published in official gazettes—for instance, in Burma and Singapore—are too irregular and fragmentary to be considered adequate sources. A few national libraries have partial accessions lists, usually in mimeographed form—for instance, the Bibliothèques Nationales in Phnom Penh, Cambodia, and Saigon, Vietnam.

Berita bulanan, which may be loosely referred to as an Indonesian national bibliography, is issued by the Office of National Bibliography which was established by the Minister of Education in an official decree of December 11, 1952. It is in fact the official replacement of a monthly list issued from 1950–52 by the publishing house of G. Kolff in Bandung, *Madjallah perdagangan buku Indonesia. Maandblad voor de Boekhandel in Indonesia*. This book trade *Madjallah*, as well as the annual cumulation, *Catalogus dari buku-buku*, also published by Kolff and Company, was compiled by G. Ockeloen, a prominent bibliographer of Indonesia, who was until recently Director of the Kantor Bibliografi Nasional and editor of *Berita bulanan*. Both past and present monthly lists enter as comprehensively as possible all material published in Indonesia. Arrangement is by author and title, with official publications included under individual author or issuing agency. Most works are in Indonesian, a few in Western languages. Entries carry full bibliographical descriptions, prices, and symbols indicating broad subject fields. The annual *Catalogus* in the 1952–53 edition is in dictionary catalog style, with entries by author, title, and subject, concluding with a list of book dealers in Indonesia.

A comparable *List of Publications on Sale at the Federation of Malaya Government Press* can be obtained at that office in Kuala Lumpur. It is far from comprehensive as to current publications, as many official documents are issued by individual agencies and not handled by the Government Printer. In the *Annual Report on the Federation of Malaya* (Kuala Lumpur Government Printer), there is included a brief title list of newspapers and periodicals in English, Malay, Chinese, Tamil, and Punjabi published in the country. The 1949 Report (latest in Library of Congress in mid-1954) names eleven English daily and weekly

newspapers, eight English magazines, and twenty daily or weekly newspapers and four monthly magazines in other languages.

The official gazettes of Burma, Malaya, Indochina, and Singapore from time to time print sales lists of documents in stock at the government printing offices, or advertise publications, but these records are far from satisfactory. Burma has recently issued a *Catalogue of Books in Stock at the Union Government Book Depot* (Rangoon, 1953), which is a classified list corrected up to October 1, 1951, some of the documents dating back to the mid-nineteenth century and none of them current within two years.

Although a national bibliographical committee formed in 1951 has not as yet been able to put into execution its plans for a current national bibliography (see Unesco Report, No. 6), intense bibliographical activity is in progress at the Library of the University of the Philippines, under the direction of its Librarian, Professor Gabriel A. Bernado, who is also President of the Bibliographical Society of the Philippines. The first project to be completed is a *Checklist of Philippine Government Documents 1950*, compiled by the Society and published for it by the Library of Congress (Washington, 1953). Two other checklists of Philippine government documents, for 1951-1952, and a retrospective compilation, 1917-49, were near completion in 1954. Other bibliographies to be published include a list of theses accepted by the University of the Philippines, 1913-53, and a current trade-list of non-governmental Philippine publications for 1953.

In the Library of Congress there is currently published a quarterly entitled *Southern Asia Accessions List*. For the past four years this publication has been issued under the title of *Southern Asia Publications in Western Languages*, but with the April 1956 issue, the name was changed to *Southern Asia Accessions List*. The scope of this list has been expanded to include the titles of publications in certain vernacular languages of South Asia and Southeast Asia. It has already proved to be an excellent source for research people interested in the countries of South Asia and Southeast Asia as well as for libraries and research centers as an acquisitions tool. The publication includes a list of books from commercial book dealers and publications issued by various government presses. And more than 200 periodicals relating to the region of South Asia are surveyed regularly, whereby articles dealing with all subjects about these countries are listed in the quarterly. The publication may be secured by subscription for \$2.00 a year from the Card Division of the Library of Congress.

Commercial Book Trade

Publications on Southeast Asia may be divided into these four groups:

1. Books and pamphlets issued by governments.
2. Periodicals and newspapers issued by governments.
3. Books and pamphlets issued by commercial publishers.
4. Periodicals and newspapers issued by commercial publishers.

The first two, as official documents, are supposed to come to the Library of Congress by exchange; however, they often do not come. Experience has proven that efficient procurement of publications from government centers depends specifically upon personal connections. For example, Mr. Horslin of the Govern-

ment Printing Office in Singapore has been faithful in expediting publications to Washington; also, the Library of Congress has received publications from Thailand, although not an enormous amount is published, because of the efforts of Nai Tri Amatyakul of the National Library in Bangkok.

In the case of commercial publications, there is a similar critical procurement problem. Some book dealers are dependable, others are not. During my last visit to Southeast Asia, I selected what appeared to me to be well informed persons who would act as advisers to the book dealers. This has had real value and has aided in the procurement problem. I left Southeast Asia with the hope that this plan would work, and it did for some time. But alas, even with the best arrangements under this plan, one comes to feel a sense of inadequacy of coverage and in the number of books received. I think basically the idea of advisers to book dealers in the selection of books is sound; however, as stated above, the efficiency of the adviser must be rooted in personal contact with the person desiring the books. Again, it goes back to personal relationships.

When in Medan, Sumatra, I visited the Kerukunan Pertjetakan Nasional Indonesia Sumatera Utara (The Association of Indonesian National Publishing Firms in Northern Sumatra), the President of the Association being Mr. M. Ali Naviah. At the head office of the Association there were two large tables showing the many publications which the publishers of the Association had issued. Altogether I would judge there were 140 to 150 different publications, most of them being pamphlets and brochures. The language was almost exclusively Indonesian. Also, some of the materials were government publications, but very few. Many of the covers were attractively designed. Orders can be placed with the Association or through the book dealer, Varekamp, in Medan.

Two other publications from Indonesia which are good sources for books in the Indonesian language are: *Buku kita* and *Pembimbing Pembatja*, both of which are issued by book dealers in Djakarta. *Buku kita* is a monthly (Vol. I, No. 1, Jan. 1955) which carries a list of books published recently in Indonesia, and includes articles relative to books and booksellers in Indonesia. A book review section is also a feature of this periodical. *Pembimbing Pembatja*, published for the last five years, also provides a good source for Indonesian books. The list included in each issue is not organized as well as *Buku kita*, but it does include illustrations of the artistic jackets of current Indonesian books—thus displaying the influence of the Association of Indonesian National Publishing Firms.

Within the past year I have found myself shifting from dependence directly on a book dealer for making books accessible, to a plan whereby the access to books and other publications in Southeast Asia would depend directly upon an individual person who would be authorized to select, buy, and have shipped the desired books, etc. In other words, a *private agent* I believe is the answer to a better access to the books published in the region. To make books readily available, a person living in each of the capitals is necessary.

As far as the Library of Congress is concerned, at present this kind of plan—whereby book procurements would be dependent upon an individual person—is

badly needed in Burma, Indochina countries, Malaya, and the Philippines; to some extent this is also true in Indonesia. Thailand and Singapore are the only two areas which are supplying books on anywhere near a methodical basis.

Communist Publications

In both Medan and Djakarta communist publications are very easy to find. Many shops have them in the bazaar but there are some large ones which stock these publications almost exclusively. In Medan the principal source was Life Stationers, Djalan Swatow 52; in Djakarta, the shop which sells the most and has a large stock is the Nan Sing Bookstore at 12 Pantjoran St. The person who aided me in the last shop was Mr. H. G. Kao, a Chinese youth in his late twenties, and he knew the publications very well. Two kinds of publications were purchased in these communist bookstores: (1) those which pertain specifically to Indonesia; and (2) those which were of a general nature and were prepared I suppose primarily for a Chinese public. In both cases there were a large number published in the English language and the source was the Foreign Languages Publishing House in Peking and Moscow. When visiting these shops which stocked communist publications, including communist comic books of a propaganda nature, I was impressed with the large number of youths, mostly Chinese, who were in the store both looking at the publications and buying them too.

The following are communist publications available in Indonesia: *PKI Bulletin* (Djakarta, Indonesian Communist Party weekly), *Bintang Merah* (Djakarta, Indonesian communist monthly), *Madjallah Bulanan* (Djakarta, Chinese language communist monthly), and *Sin Po* (Djakarta, Indonesian communist daily).

An excellent source for communist publications relating to North Vietnam is the Vietnam News Service, which has an outlet in Rangoon. The publications frequently made available by this agency are those issued by The Foreign Language Publishing House in Hanoi, a counterpart to the Communist Publishing House in Peking. A large number of the publications are in the English language. For example, here are some titles: *The Vietnamese People Against the SEATO and the Bangkok Conference (1955)*, *Two Years of Fighting and Building of the VPA*, *American Imperialism and Intervention in Vietnam*, *Achievements of Vietnam People's War of Resistance*, and *Vietnam Working in the Long and Hard War of Resistance*.

Another source for information on communist publications and communist activity affecting the publication of books, reports, etc., is *Foreign Radio Broadcasts* (Washington, D.C.). This source is not prolific in giving data about new books, but ever so often citations are made in the monitored accounts of the broadcasts of books and other publications issued at Hanoi. Furthermore, the *FRB* provides a rather frequent review of the Hanoi press—*Nham Dan* and other communist newspapers. The *FRB* also gives communist accounts of developments related to cultural, sociological, and linguistic fields. Recently there appeared an account of the National Educational Congress held in Hanoi.

At the headquarters of the Socialist Party in Rangoon a complete file of the

fortnightly publication called *Socialist Asia* may be secured. It is a new fortnightly bulletin issued by the Preparatory Committee for Asian Socialist Conference, Vol. I, No. 1 appearing on August 16, 1952. The first few issues carried these articles: "Burma Goes Ahead with National Reconstruction"; "Socialism and Production" by Sutan Sjahrir; "Burma Builds for Socialism"; "National Program of the Socialist Party in Indonesia"; and "The Asian Socialist Conference." While there I was interested to note the books which were in the bookcases: a great number of them dealt with Communism and Socialism, and biographies of Lenin, Gorky, Karl Marx, and others embracing these doctrines.

Thakin Kyaw Tun, the former General Secretary of the All Burma Peasant's Organization, supplied the Library of Congress with a series of eight pamphlets which had been published by the Organization back in 1948 but had never been distributed. They are printed in English and carry the following titles: 1. Agricultural Production and Trade in Burma, 2. State Agricultural Stations and Farm Schools in Burma, 3. Improvement of Agricultural Marketing in Burma, 4. Rehabilitation of Agricultural Industries in Burma, 5. Farming in Burma, 6. Agricultural Labor in Burma, 7. Agricultural Finance in Burma, and 8. Floods and Drought Problems in Burma.

Another publication distributed by this organization but published by the People's Literature House in 1951 is entitled *The Burmese Revolution* by U Ba Swe, being his speeches as the Secretary General of the Burma Socialist Party and the President of the Trades Union Congress (Burma). The publication is divided into two parts: "Workers' Struggle in Burma" and "The Pattern of the Burmese Revolution," and presents the following topics: Beginnings of Marxism in Burma, Marxist Theory and Buddhist Philosophy, The Five Fundamentals Underlying the Socialist Movement in Burma—Democracy, Economy, Education, Health, and Social Security.

Russian publications are available in Bangkok but their sale or distribution in any manner has been banned by the Thai Government. The Library of Congress had requested that Nibondh secure for the Library the Russian publications which were coming into Thailand from China and Russia. For a while Nibondh was able to secure some of the Russian publications from a book dealer by the name of Ta Cheng Wen Far Company. After the ban on the circulation of these books, the Thai police searched this particular Chinese bookstore some time prior to July 1952, and some persons were jailed. Following that incident, the shop changed its name to Hua Chiao Bookstore. Even under this new name Russian publications were sold but not so openly, but again the police raided the place and other persons were put in jail. The source of these Russian publications was "Exportleb" or the USSR All Union Association, located at 6 Krung Kasem Road.

Upon learning this information, I went to the above address of "Exportleb" and met the Assistant Managing Director, Mr. I. N. Ragachev. Although I did not reveal to him the information which I already had, I did learn that they had had a wide circulation of Russian documents in Bangkok but that they were now banned by the Thai government. Furthermore, I saw the publications in a cer-

tain room where the Association is located. I noted that a number of the publications are issued by the Foreign Languages Publishing House in Moscow, and that the majority of them are in English and some in Chinese. He was sorry that he could not even give them to me for the Library of Congress, but he did give me instead the lists of titles, printed in English, Thai, and Chinese, and told me that I should write to the Publishing House in Moscow for the books.

Microfilming

As here in the United States, microfilming could be used in certain countries of Southeast Asia for the purpose of securing publications—particularly those books, periodicals, and newspapers of a retrospective nature. For example, at the University of Manila there is considerable equipment to microfilm materials at the University and in other places in Manila and Singapore. Also, in Bangkok there is the Damrong Collection which contains a number of valuable books in Western languages and in Thai. Furthermore, the University of the Philippines in Quezon City has a large number of books in the Beyer Collection which I have never seen in any other collection. These and many other publications are valuable sources of information on various subjects on the countries of Southeast Asia. It would be a worthwhile project for a foundation to sponsor a Southeast Asia microfilming program whereby these valuable books might be microfilmed with a double purpose of preservation and research.

Sources Other Than Books

So often recent events and current developments are not to be found in books. Data may be available, however, in two other principal sources: newspapers and periodicals. Also, notices of books published in Southeast Asia are to be found occasionally in these newspapers: *The Bangkok Post*, *New Times of Vietnam*, *Singapore Times*, and other dailies; and many journals carry notices and reviews of current books printed in Western vernacular languages. For example, in one of the recent issues of the *Journal of the Siamese Society* a number of recent Thai books are listed. Steps have been taken to secure these for the Library of Congress.

The *Southern Asia Accessions List* has a list of over 200 periodicals which are surveyed regularly, and in this way articles dealing with all subjects relative to South Asia and Southeast Asia are selected and later incorporated in this quarterly publication. This accessions list, in this manner, makes available these other sources for research scholars.

Digests of the current press in Southeast Asia also offer information concerning current events in Southeast Asia, particularly those digests which summarize in translation the vernacular press. Among these digests is the *Weekly Press Digest* issued by the Government Information Service of Singapore and Manila. *The Weekly Press Summary of the Thai Press* is issued in Bangkok under the auspices of the American Embassy. This covers principally Chinese and Thai newspapers published in Bangkok.

Two other publications in English are weekly press digests issued supposedly

by the British in Singapore, but were secured in Indonesia, and we have at the Library of Congress issues for long periods in 1952 and 1953. *Inside Soviet China* (Singapore?, weekly) includes quotations from Chinese papers relating to conditions in Communist China. *Southeast Asia Digest of Press and Radio Comment* (weekly) appears to be a British monitoring service and provides data about most of the Southeast Asian countries.

One newspaper source which gives data on events in South Vietnam and occasionally cites new publications is the *Times of Vietnam*. This paper is issued weekly, and appeared with an air-edition in March 1956.

The Acquisition of Publications on Inner Asia

(The following report was prepared by Rudolph Loewenthal of Georgetown University and presented at the April 1956 meeting of the Far Eastern Association.)

There is a very substantial literature on Inner Asia, especially in Russian, including a number of valuable reference works. I am able to point out some of the problems of getting them, but, unfortunately, I have few solutions to offer. The Chinese are even stricter than the Russians in controlling the export of their publications. Except for a number of propaganda items on Islam and national minorities, no Chinese, Uigur, Mongol, or Tibetan books, pamphlets, or periodicals from the Chinese border regions, to my knowledge, have been received in this country.

Two series of releases issued by the American Consulate-General in Hongkong, entitled *Survey of the China Mainland Press* and the *Current Background* series summarize the contents of the main Chinese newspapers. On the other hand, the *Union Research Service*, which published its first issue in September 1955, is devoted primarily to translations and summaries from Chinese Communist provincial newspapers. Both of these sources, as well as the Peking radio broadcasts, carry information pertaining to the Chinese parts of Central Asia. Collet's Book Shops in London (the more efficient counterpart of the Four Continent Book Corporation of the Soviets in New York) has just published a list of Chinese and another of English publications available in London.

The situation as regards Mongol publications from Soviet-controlled Outer Mongolia is as unfavorable as those from Chinese-controlled Inner Mongolia. This, however, is not true of Russian-language works which are fairly readily available if one orders them immediately. The Soviet Russian market absorbs any kind of literature remarkably fast and the few books to reach foreign countries are usually quickly purchased.

Many of the Russian publications on or from the five republics of Central Asia (Kazakh, Kirghiz, Tadzhik, Turkmen, Uzbek S.S.R.), especially in the fields of history, ethnography, language and literature, and popular travelogues can usually be obtained. Detailed economic-geographical surveys, as the Soviet Russians prepared for Inner and Outer Mongolia, Manchuria, and China proper, recently also for Iran, Afghanistan, and other countries, have not been prepared for Soviet Central Asia, although purely geographical details may be gleaned

from general geographical works on the USSR. In addition, it is possible to subscribe to magazines and newspapers from these regions; these appear either in Russian or in any of the five native languages. The annual sales list for 1956 contains the titles of twelve newspapers and twenty-two magazines to which one can subscribe. These periodical publications are all organs of the particular republic in which they are published. I understand, however, that district or local newspapers are not allowed to be sent out of the country according to Soviet law. The *Soviet Press Translations* are very useful for the coverage of the daily and periodical press.

To keep abreast of current Soviet publications it is useful and comparatively easy to search the *Monthly List of Russian Accessions* of the Library of Congress. This publication not only lists books, but also analyzes the contents of current issues of the leading Soviet magazines and periodicals. In addition, there are the catalogs of book dealers, for instance, of the Four Continent Book Corporation in New York and Collet in London. It is a very tedious and unrewarding task to scan the official Russian book lists. They are arranged according to subjects and authors, but not according to geographical regions. These observations apply to recent publications only, but, as I mentioned before, the Russians are avid book buyers and few volumes or periodicals remain in print for a long time.

There are two specific points which I would like to mention briefly in this connection. One is that there exists a very rich and widely scattered literature on Russian Central Asia in a variety of languages. I consulted the leading libraries in the United States for pertinent literature under the auspices of the Rockefeller and Ford Foundations in 1952-53. I submitted a project to six or eight libraries suggesting that on the basis of my then rather complete bibliographical records all or some of these libraries acquire the original materials, either in their original form or in microfilm reproductions. The only positive response I received was from Harvard. The Russian Research Center was willing to share the costs and the Harvard University Library expressed its interest, but the project finally did not materialize. That is all the more regrettable as many of the publications are not available in this country, or at best they are available in a single copy.

The second point is the problem of translating from the Russian and publishing basic reference works on Soviet Asia, Outer Mongolia, and China and its border regions. These works contain comparatively little propagandistic matter which could easily be eliminated. No equivalent reference works exist in English or other Western languages. The American Council of Learned Societies formerly sponsored a translation program. It would be worthwhile to resume work of this kind. The British followed this policy through their India Office and published in Calcutta a number of most valuable English translations from the Russian at the end of the past and the beginning of the present century.

As to the regulations regarding the entry of publications from behind the Iron Curtain, I inquired of the Post Office Department and the Department of State. The pertinent information is best summarized in a letter from the Department of State: "There is legislation prohibiting importation of subversive literature. However, the Post Office maintains a list of excepted groups who may receive

Communist materials. The Post Office Department reported that university libraries were canvassed to discover their needs in this respect. The procedure to follow in securing access to Chinese Communist materials is to write to the Solicitor, Post Office Department, Washington 25, D.C. indicating the materials you wish to import and the use you have for them. The excepted list is then sent to points of entry in the United States at which the customs officials will allow the entry of the materials.

Finally, there are numerous refugees from Chinese and Russian Turkestan in Kashmir, Turkey, in several European countries, and elsewhere. Various political groups and grouplets among them publish pamphlets and magazines in Turkish, Turkic (more or less readable by all groups), English, Russian, or German. It is quite difficult to obtain some of them because of the mistrust and/or inefficiency of the editors.

Indian Government Archives to Compile National Register of Records

(From *Hindustan Times*, New Delhi, March 5, 1956)

The compilation of a National Register of Records is included in development plans of the National Archives of India for 1956-57. A handbook of Indian Archival Repositories serving as a compendium of record with State Governments and Archives is under print. The Archives has completed its three-year program of microfilming its old records. Another five-year program was initiated in April 1955 to microfilm records of the Foreign Department Political Proceedings (1764-1859). So far 800,000 pages of these records have been microfilmed.

The work of acquiring microfilm copies of Parliamentary papers on India and Eastern Affairs from 1908 onwards from Her Majesty's Stationery Office, London, is proceeding.

During the year, the Archives received 2,000 printed maps and plans of the former Central India States Agency, Indore Western and Gujerat States Agency, and Rajpur and Eastern States Agency.

The Far Eastern Library, University of Washington

(Report prepared by Ruth Krader, Curator of the Far Eastern Library.)

The Far Eastern Library, as an organized unit of Oriental materials, was established in 1947. During the preceding decade, a modest foundation for a Chinese collection was laid. Knight Biggerstaff and F. D. Schultheis acquired some of the basic works with funds granted by the Rockefeller Foundation. In 1947, the first large-scale purchases of Chinese and Japanese books were begun with another grant of the Rockefeller Foundation made to the University of Washington following the establishment of the Far Eastern Institute in 1946. The starting point of the Japanese section was the acquisition of a part of the George Kerr collection, augmented in 1950 by purchases made by Marius Jansen. A very large part—and one of the most important ones—of the Chinese collection consists of books selected by Franz Michael and Hellmut Wilhelm in 1947. Subsequently, the Chinese and Japanese collections grew, and small Tibetan,

Mongolian, and Korean collections were added. In 1954, with further aid by the Rockefeller Foundation, the University of Washington was able to add J. F. Rock's collection to its Library.

As a branch of the University of Washington Library, the Far Eastern Library, with very few exceptions, contains only works written in Oriental languages, excluding those concerning technical matters and subjects of the natural sciences. These are kept in the Main Library or the respective branches for engineering, fisheries-oceanography, forestry, mathematics-physics, health-sciences, etc. Works dealing with art and architecture, especially illustrated materials, are frequently acquired for and kept in their respective branch libraries.

The Law Library, administered as a part of the Law School, holds a considerable amount of Japanese and some Chinese materials. Emphasis is put on current publications and the Japanese section may be described as a good working library for a practising lawyer. In addition, many of the works collected by the Law Library deal with history and especially government, the field of political science.

The Chinese and Japanese collections of the Far Eastern Library, the major part of which is available for home use and inter-library loan, are segregated in space and cataloged separately. Classification is according to the scheme devised by A. K. Chiu of the Harvard-Yenching Institute Library. Cataloging, in general, follows the main rules of the American Library Association and the Library of Congress for entry and descriptive cataloging. Deviations from these codes, however, are permitted, because of the very different nature of Chinese and Japanese literature as well as their bookmaking technique. Each work is cataloged in its respective language followed by transcription of the name of the author and/or title. The Chinese catalog is basically arranged according to a word by word, alphabetical order of the transcribed entry; in certain cases the order of the K'ang-hsi dictionary is decisive. The Japanese catalog likewise follows the alphabetical order, but in a letter by letter arrangement. Non-Chinese or non-Japanese titles and names of authors precede in each group filed under a letter. Both sections have an Author-Title Catalog and the modest beginnings of a Subject Catalog. Uncataloged holdings can be located by title only. The public also has access to the separately filed Union Catalog of Chinese and Japanese works (single copies of cards supplied by the libraries participating in the Library of Congress Cooperative Cataloging Project, the Harvard-Yenching Institute, and the East Asiatic Library of the University of California at Berkeley). They are arranged by the main entry, as defined in the Far Eastern Library, i.e., usually by author.

The Tibetan collection, which consists of more than seventy titles and is steadily being increased, covers sacred and secular literature, with emphasis on the latter. The major portion of this collection was acquired with the help of J. F. Rock. More recent purchases were made possible through the good services of Beatrice D. and Robert J. Miller. This collection is not yet accessible by means of an organized catalog. However, a list of all holdings has been prepared in manuscript form, which, it is hoped, will soon be available in print.

The small holdings of Mongolian texts are located partly in the Main Library

and partly in the Far Eastern Library. Texts published with a Russian or other European language title page are cataloged and kept in the Main Library. The Far Eastern Library houses translations from Chinese, a few titles that bear additional forms of author, title, etc., in Chinese, and polyglot dictionaries (Manchu, Chinese, Mongolian, Tibetan).

Korean works in the Far Eastern Library mirror the hitherto scant attention paid to Korean studies by the Far Eastern Institute. Only a modest beginning has been made, but the collection may be expected to expand in the near future.

The Chinese collection is geared to the special interests of the Modern Chinese History and Inner Asia Projects as well as to the general needs of graduate students working in the social sciences and humanities. Major emphasis is on nineteenth-century China, its history, political, economic, and social institutions, and its ideology. Furthermore, the Library possesses the basic sets necessary for the general comprehension of events in the history of China, such as the *Dynastic Histories*, the "Veritable Records" for the Ming and Ch'ing dynasties, collections of memorials, edicts, laws and regulations, biographies, as well as a selection of volumes on archaeology and ethnology. For those interested in the border regions, especially Yünnan and Szechwan, an almost complete selection of local histories, many of them unique copies in the Occident, and a series of detailed area maps are available. The student of literature will find a wide variety of collected literary works as well as single editions, modern writers, literary criticism and history. Several of the traditional collectanea, encyclopedias, dictionaries arranged according to rhyme, general reference materials, traditional and modern, such as indices, concordances, handbooks, yearbooks, periodicals, round out the Chinese collection.

The Japanese collection concentrates on the Meiji period but has a strong secondary emphasis on post-World War II Japan. The core of the collection consists of the major sets of historical source materials, biographies, and collected works of politically significant authors. Belles-lettres is represented by many basic series of and on poetry, drama, novels, etc., as well as by works on literary history and criticism. There are a good many Japanese sinological books and periodicals and Japanese studies dealing with Manchuria, Mongolia, and Formosa. The section of reference materials is growing, and some of it is especially helpful for sinologists.

Generally speaking, the Far Eastern Library, containing more than 100,000 volumes, may be considered a good basic working library for students of China and Japan, especially those focussing on the later nineteenth century and on the regions of Inner Asia and its borders with China.