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No. 030 Newsletter - Association for Asian Studies. Committee on East Asian Libraries

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THE ASSOCIATION FOR ASIAN STUDIES, INC.

COMMITTEE ON EAST ASIAN LIBRARIES

Yukihisa Suzuki, Chairman

c/o Graduate School of
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Newsletter No. 30

September 20, 1969

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO: TRAINING FAR EASTERN LIBRARIANS

The Institute for Far Eastern Librarianship at the University of Chicago, started on June 23, successfully completed its six-week program on August 1. The Institute, endorsed by CEAL and the AAS Board of Directors, was supported by a grant of \$51,000 from the U.S. Office of Education and participated in by 31 enrollees from 28 institutions, six instructors, six special lecturers, 4 teaching and research assistants, with the help of other staff members in the University and the Far Eastern Library, under the direction of Dr. T. H. Tsien, Professor in the Department of Far Eastern Languages and Civilizations, and Dr. Howard Winger, Professor in the Graduate Library School.

The Institute consisted of two sections, Chinese and Japanese, with three courses each on library resources, library systems, and reference works. The three courses in Chinese were taught by Alfred K. Chiu, Weiyang Wan, and K. T. Wu, and those in Japanese by James Morita, Yukihisa Suzuki, and Warren Tsuneishi. The three non-credit courses in each section, which consisted of 20 hours of lectures each in two weeks, in addition to assigned readings, reports, and exercises, equalled two full-quarter courses. A set of six syllabi and reference materials in some 400 pages was compiled and distributed in the classes.

Besides the regular class meetings, six special lectures on the "Trends in Far Eastern Studies and Librarianship" were given every Wednesday evening by library administrators and educators and specialists in Chinese and Japanese studies, including Lester Asheim of the American Library Association, Edwin Beal, Jr. of the Library of Congress, Herman H. Fussler and Edwin McClellan of the University of Chicago, Philip J. McNiff of Boston Public Library, and Eugene Wu of Harvard University. Short films were also shown following the lectures.

Weekend visits to museums, libraries, and universities as well as dinners, picnics and parties were arranged as extra-curricular and social activities of the Institute. The program was enthusiastically received by the participants, who replied in a final questionnaire that they learned about 75% of the subject coverage in the courses and readings that they did not know before the Institute.

WISCONSIN: INSTITUTE ON BIBLIOGRAPHIC SERVICES IN EAST ASIAN STUDIES

An Institute on Bibliographic Services in East Asian Studies was conducted by the Library School of the University of Wisconsin from June 9th to June 20th 1969, directed by Mrs. Dorothea Scott. It is believed to be the first institute of its kind dealing mainly with vernacular East Asian materials.

Miss Tung-king Ng, Head, Asia Studies Division, University of British Columbia Library, Vancouver was the Assistant Director as well as consultant and lecturer. Other consultant/lecturers were Miss Miwa Kai, Head of the Japanese Section, East Asian Library, Columbia University, New York, Mr. Yukihiisa Suzuki, then Head of the Asia Library, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, now professor of Library Science at the Graduate School of Library Service, University of Hawaii, Honolulu and Mr. Eugene Wu, Librarian of the Harvard-Yenching Institute Library, Cambridge, Mass.

A brochure of the Institute and the criteria for eligibility and an outline program was distributed to all accredited library schools, to all East Asian libraries listed in the C.E.A.L. Newsletter Directory, to editors of appropriate journals and other interested people.

Following the distribution of the brochure there were fifty-one requests for formal application forms. Evidence from letters accompanying these applications seems to suggest that many more would have liked to attend than actually did so and if some directors of libraries refused permission for their staff to attend the Institute, it would seem to be a short sighted policy to deny those already professionally engaged in East Asian collections the opportunity of upgrading their work. Six of the eighteen attending did so in their own time.

Twenty applicants were selected out of twenty-five. ~~The names and professional address of the eighteen who finally attended are listed at the end of this report.~~ Miss Enid Bishop, head of the Asian Section of the National Australian University Library, Canberra, on a tour of the East Asian Libraries of North America audited the first week and four specialist

cataloguers from the University of Wisconsin Memorial Library also audited all sessions.

The participants were nearly all working in positions at widely different levels and their experience was uneven. It might seem that this would create difficulties but it turned out on the evidence at our evaluation session that the administrators were glad to get a deeper insight into all the problems their staff have to face and that the junior librarians were glad to extend their knowledge of overall special library administration.

The program was arranged as far as possible in a logical order proceeding through selection and acquisition of materials to cataloguing and classification problems to reference and reader services, allowing for some adjustments to be made according to the special interests of the lecturers.

The introductory session giving an administrator's eye view of a language or area collection within a larger research collection and the seminar at the end with contributions by all participants on their experiences either as users or employees in some of the major East Asian collections of America provided very interesting contrasts and illustrated a great variety of view points.

A theme note often reiterated was that libraries exist to serve their users and that administration should be directed towards this end.

Extensive lists of reference materials were provided by all lecturers. More than one hundred books and over one hundred articles were gathered together and placed in a section of the graduate reading room of the Memorial Library for the convenience of the participants and extensive facilities were readily available for reproduction of articles for individual reference.

A very lively discussion concerning the Institute and an evaluation of it took place on the final day with all faculty and participants taking part.

Many of the participants, at present occupying junior professional positions felt that until they attended this Institute they had no overall picture of what the work of the East Asian librarian entailed and all the many problems of the organization of these special libraries. Many commented on the 'widening of their horizon' and similar results. It was remarked that all the staff, including the Director had had more than 15 years experience in East Asian libraries and the benefit of this experience was being passed on.

Participants also felt that the resultant publicity which reports of the Institute will gain will make library directors more aware of and more sympathetic to the requests of those trying to organize East Asian vernacular collections to their maximum efficiency. For example, how many directors have complained at the cost of subscribing not only to Library of Congress printed cards but to those from Michigan, Hoover and Berkeley as well? Participants said that they will now be able to back up their arguments with the authoritative view points learnt at the Institute.

One of our two Japanese participants described his objectives in attending the Institute in these terms: (1) to learn what is going on in the highly specialized field of East Asian studies and (2) to establish personal contact with librarians in the field and he regarded the Institute as extremely successful in achieving these two objectives. There was an echo of agreement all round the table at this.

Most participants said that they now feel that they are part of a wider and more important field. Instead of feeling isolated, for example just doing cataloguing or acquisitions work, they now saw how the best bibliographic service was obtained by some integration of the overall responsibility for the selection and acquisition of materials, their cataloguing and the reference reader-services which ensure their best use. The juxtaposition and comparative treatment of Chinese and Japanese materials in the program broadened their outlook and understanding.

Results and follow-up

The participants have all decided to keep in touch with each other and all took away with them a list of each others names with the Chinese and Japanese characters, latest professional addresses and telephone numbers. All were interested to learn of the new section for Bibliographers of Afro-Asian materials to be formed under A.C.R.L. at this year's ALA conference at Atlantic City. All are intending to join the Association for Asian Studies so that they may be more intimately connected with the work of the Committee on East Asian Libraries and receive the invaluable Newsletter, at the present time the best means of communication in the field.

The two or three who were not at this time actually employed in an East Asian library expresses interest in hearing about vacancies and transferring to this field. They asked their colleagues to keep them informed of any vacancies they hear about.

Improved arrangements and cooperation in the problems relating to the exchange of duplicates loomed large as a topic of discussion. The Director of the Center for Chinese Research Materials, Association of Research Libraries in Washington D.C. is to be approached to try again to get funds to enable United States Book Exchange to handle the exchange of vernacular material in East Asian languages.

It was noted that many important reference materials were out of print. Participants were urged to send their desiderata lists to the Center for Chinese Research Materials for information. When these lists are collated the resulting information would enable the Director to encourage the commercial reprinting of many wanted items.

The Director and staff for the most part endorse the opinions of the participants in evaluating the Institute.

The major weakness was the omission of any survey of the use of Korean materials in East Asian libraries. This was due to lack of foresight by the Director in budgetting for a specialist in this area. Information on materials concerning Tibet, Mongolia, Manchuria, etc. was also lacking.

Only the Library of Congress scheme of classification was discussed in any depth due to lack of time. Many participants would have liked to discuss other schemes in equal depth. This led to suggestions that further more specialized Institutes for example, on classification schemes as applied to East Asian materials, or on rare books from East Asia should be held. If it had been possible to invite a consultant to join the Institute from the Library of Congress, problems concerning the use of the LC classification, LC printed cards, which loomed large in discussions, could have been dealt with more effectively.

Lack of time led to curtailment of many of the topics which came up for discussion following the lectures.

It may be said that the Institute fulfilled its purpose in providing an experimental program of training in this area of special librarianship beyond the master's degree in library science, emphasising the need for a sound academic background in East Asian Studies, for broadly based professional experience and in demonstrating the value of intensive study of common problems by a group of professional librarians. The warm reception given to the Institute by the participants demonstrates the need for further "similar programs."

FIRST JAPAN-U. S. CONFERENCE ON LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SCIENCE IN
HIGHER EDUCATION. TOKYO, MAY 15 - 19, 1969.

FINAL COMMUNIQUE

As the highly industrialized societies of Japan and the United States move into the post-industrial age, librarians in both countries are increasingly concerned with the problem of how best to serve researchers and students to whom a bewildering array of information sources is available from traditional books to the latest in teaching machines. The so called "information explosion" of recent years, resulting in a vast outpouring of publications, documents, research reports, and other forms of recorded knowledge, has led librarians and information scientists to seek new ways of storing and disseminating the flood of materials.

The First Japan-U.S. Conference on Libraries and Information Science in Higher Education, held in Tokyo on May 15-19, 1969, under the sponsorship in the United States of the American Library Association and in Japan of the Council on National University Libraries, the Public University Library Association, and the Private University Library Association, was attended by leading educators, librarians and information specialists from both countries. The conferees, representing the diversity of universities and libraries in both countries, met to explore ways in which they could more effectively co-operate in developing programs of mutual benefit to education and research.

The American keynote speaker was Dr. Logan Wilson, President of the American Council on Education; his Japanese counterpart was Dr. Tatsuo Morito, President of the Japan Library Association. Dr. Morito linked student unrest in part to poor services to undergraduates, and cited as an example inadequate library facilities. Dr. Wilson wondered why more students did not "spend more time in the library freely pursuing their own intellectual interests, and less time milling about on the campus demanding pedagogical reforms". He also pointed to the growing emphasis on independent student learning and a corresponding decline in the significance of classroom lecturing and textbook memorization, concluding that "the modern college or university library is no less important than the classroom and the laboratory as a place where learning is disseminated and advanced."

The conference attracted over 350 participants, including 23 American representatives. They heard papers prepared by both American and Japanese specialists on such topics as the role of university libraries in higher education, the

professional education of library personnel, the exchange of publications and personnel, and the application of computers to library management and information retrieval.

The conferees observed that they were meeting in a period of mounting unrest and changes in education in both countries, and that fresh and innovative approaches to the instructional and learning process were sorely needed. There was agreement that because of the central importance of libraries in education, a qualitative improvement in library resources would lead to an improvement of the educational system. In the area of the automation of bibliographical controls, there was hope expressed for cooperative ventures seeking to solve common problems--for example, the handling of materials printed in a variety of scripts.

RESOLUTIONS

In its final session, the conference adopted the following resolutions:

1. That appropriate Japanese and U.S. committees be formed to provide continuity of leadership and to serve as channels of communication in the fields of library and information science between the two countries;
2. That a second conference in the United States be convened within three years;
3. That the interchange of personnel to provide opportunities for professional growth for librarians of both countries be promoted;
4. That the use of consultants and advisers in such areas as library automation, education, and the development of area studies collections be encouraged;
5. That the exchange of professional information, including the development of comprehensive collections of materials on bibliography and librarianship in each country, and close and effective collaboration between Japanese and American professional organizations be stimulated to the fullest extent possible.
6. That a central clearinghouse in each country be established, through which bibliographical information and requests for materials could be channeled;
7. That cooperative bibliographical programs and the fostering of common bibliographical standards be stimulated; and
8. That library collections, especially in the field of government documents, be strengthened by providing improved bibliographical and acquisitions services.

II. Suggested Programs for Improvement

1. Pool the available resources of the libraries in the country and make them freely and speedily accessible to all:
 - 1) Strengthen inter-agency cooperation in acquisition, cataloging, loan, compilation of bibliographies and indexes, and exchange of duplicates;
 - 2) Improve intra-mural service in universities and research institutes, especially in library-faculty, inter-departmental, and main library-departmental library cooperation.
2. Stimulate the interest for library use and the enthusiasm for research on the part of students as well as the faculty:
 - 1) Make Library Use a required course for freshmen and Research Methods for juniors in universities; train more librarians for public and school libraries to facilitate the use of the library;
 - 2) Up-grade the quality of research papers by applying strict standards of scholarship through grants for journals and research contracts.

Increase library resources by supporting new centers of research and new emphases of collections according to a policy based on priority and emphasis, and encourage the sense of professional pride by encouraging worthy experiments in library service.

4. Explain the role of library service in a modern society to win more governmental and popular support, and keep abreast of the new ideas and developments in library service by taking part in more international professional activities.
5. Design effective measures to improve the career opportunities for professional librarians, establish a graduate institute for Library Science and sponsor surveys of the manifold aspects of library service as the basis for future development.

III. Need for Leadership and Coordination

In view of the much neglected status of library service in the country, the National Science Council is in a unique position to provide the essential initiative and support for improvement.

1. As a first feasible step, the Council may invite a librarian-administrator with overall knowledge of the library service to sit in the relevant committees of the Council to provide necessary information and advice;
2. Under the sponsorship of the Council, a series of seminars and meetings may be organized to reach a consensus and to design programs for further action;
3. Necessary funds may be allocated by the Council for these meetings and for the programs subsequently developed.

FELLOWSHIP FOR AMERICAN LIBRARY TO STUDY IN CHINA

The National Central Library has obtained permission from the Ministry of Education to establish fellowships for American graduate students to encourage the study, in China, of the professional knowledge and technique in treating library materials in Chinese, including fragmental oracle bones, rubbings from bronze and stone inscriptions, art pieces, ancient manuscripts and rare books.

There shall be two fellowships each year, each carrying a stipend of NT\$24,000 (U.S. \$600) with a monthly allotment of NT\$2,000 (U.S. \$50). The Fellowship may be extended for one more year if the student has achieved excellence during the first year on fellowship.

Applicants for the Fellowship shall be graduates of accredited American universities, with an average B or better academic record, in good health and conduct, having achieved proficiency in the Chinese language, and dedicated to the study of Chinese library materials. The Committee on East Asian Libraries of the Association for Asian Studies in America shall be responsible for recruiting qualified applicants and making written recommendations. With the letter of recommendation, the applicants shall file applications as foreign students with the office of the Cultural Counselor of the Embassy of the Republic of China in Washington, D. C. before the end of March each year. They will be notified of the results of their application on the

first of May.

Applicants who are awarded the fellowship may register in a university in Taiwan either as a credit or a degree student. At least one third of their credit hours shall be spent at the National Central Library for practical work and research under the supervision of experts assigned by the Library.

EXHIBIT COMMEMORATING THE CENTENNIAL OF THE FIRST AMERICAN-CHINESE EXCHANGE OF PUBLICATIONS

In July and August of 1969, the Library of Congress held an exhibit commemorating the centennial of the arrival of the first 934 volumes of Chinese books from the Ch'ing Emperor. This was not only the earliest recorded official cultural exchange between the United States and Chinese governments but also the beginning of the Oriental collections at the Library of Congress.

This historic event of cultural exchange was discovered a few years ago by Dr. T. H. Tsien, Professor and Curator of the Far Eastern Library at the University of Chicago, through his extensive research of a number of documents kept in the National Archives, the Department of State, the Department of Agriculture, and the Smithsonian Institution. The Library of Congress had thought that these books were a gift from China, since they were labeled "Presented to the Government of the United States of America by His Majesty the Emperor of China, June 1869," and since the Library did not hold the original documents of these accessions. Dr. Tsien found that the U. S. Government had requested agricultural, census, and other related materials on China, in exchange for American geological surveys and materials on mining and engineering. However, a century ago, communications and cultural relations between the Far East and the West were neither frequent nor well-developed. It took two years of negotiation before the Ch'ing Emperor approved the exchange, and, when the materials were sent, they were not exactly the items the U. S. had requested. The U. S. did receive, however, in addition to the books, about 106 kinds of vegetable, flower, cereal and bean seeds. Tsien's findings on "The First Chinese-American Exchange of Publications" were published in the Harvard Journal of Asiatic Studies, v. 25, 1964-65, pp. 19-30.

To coincide with the Library of Congress' exhibit, the National Central Library of the Republic of China in Taiwan planned to hold an exhibit of Western publications. Professor Ignatius T. P. Pao, Director of NCL, hoped that

aries would contribute some scientific reference to enhance their exhibit as well as their science. Fourteen institutions have responded favorably request for contributions, namely, the Library of Chicago, Columbia, UCLA, Harvard, Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio State, Pittsburgh, Stanford, and Yale. The total contributions about \$4,000 worth of books. Any CEAL institution interested in donating books to NCL, please contact Professor Pao, Director, National Central Library, Road, Taipei, Taiwan, China.

North African Subsection of ACRL Subject Specialists
at Atlantic City during the ALA convention and
following Bylaws:

ARTICLE I. NAME

The name of this organization is the Asian and North African Subsection of the ACRL Subject Specialists Section.

ARTICLE II. OBJECT

Asian and North African Subsection represents in the Library Association specialists in the field of North African area studies and other librarians in these areas. It acts for the ACRL Subject Specialists Section, in cooperation with other professional organizations regard to those aspects of library service that involve knowledge of Asian and North African language and culture.

ARTICLE III. MEMBERSHIP

Member of the ACRL Subject Specialists Section may hold membership in the Asian and North African Subsection and pay of his dues to the American Library Association. Additional dues as may be required for such membership. Any member of the Subsection has the right to vote. Any personal member is eligible to hold office.

ARTICLE IV. MEETINGS

The Subsection shall hold an annual meeting at the time of the annual conference of the ALA. Other meetings may be called at the discretion of the Executive Committee. Ten members constitute a quorum for any meeting of the Subsection.

ARTICLE V. OFFICERS

SEC. 1. Enumeration. The officers of this Subsection are a chairman, a chairman-elect, the immediate-past chairman, a secretary and three members-at-large.

SEC. 2. Terms of office.

(a) Chairman. The chairman serves for one year. He is not eligible for the office of chairman or chairman-elect upon the expiration of his term.

(b) Chairman-elect. The chairman-elect serves as vice-chairman for one year. At its expiration, or earlier in the case of a vacancy in the office of chairman, he succeeds to the office of chairman and serves until the expiration of the term for which he was elected chairman.

(c) Secretary. The secretary is elected for a term of three years.

(d) Members-at-large. Each member-at-large is elected for a term of three years. Members-at-large shall be elected to overlapping terms and may be reelected for one additional term. For the first election, following the adoption of this article, members-at-large will be elected to one, two and three year terms respectively.

ARTICLE VI. COMMITTEES

The Executive Committee consists of the officers. The members of the Executive Committee shall be elected so as to assure broad representation of the various regions of Asia and North Africa.

The Executive Committee shall serve as the Program Committee. The Chairman may appoint two additional members to the Program Committee from the membership at large for one year.

ARTICLE VII. GENERAL PROVISIONS

Whenever these Bylaws make no specific provisions, the organization of and procedure in the Subsection shall correspond to that set forth in the Bylaws of the ACRL Subject Specialists Section.

ARTICLE VIII. TEMPORARY PROVISIONS

These Bylaws shall take effect upon the adjournment of the meeting at which they were adopted.

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

The Gest Oriental Library has acquired some notable Japanese and Korean microfilms as follows:

1 The FUKEN SHIRYO (Historical documents of the Japanese provinces and prefectures during the early Meiji period) in 378 reels. The original documents, owned by the Naikaku Bunko in Tokyo, consist of 2,166 volumes of manuscripts. Included are descriptive surveys, submitted to the central government in Tokyo from each province and prefecture, beginning with Hokkaido and ending with Kagoshima, in compliance with detailed specifications covering such topics as the fief system, tax regulation, military service, financial administration, law enforcement, etc. Local geography, social conditions, and educational systems are included as well. A brief explanatory booklet in 99 pages, devoted largely to a detailed table of contents, accompanies the microfilm.

2 The MITSUBISHI SHASHI (Historical records of the Mitsubishi Company, 1870-1952) in 14 reels. According to the Mitsubishi Economic Research Institute, this microfilm edition is the authorized record of the 82-year history of the Mitsubishi Goshi Kaisha, the holding company of the Mitsubishi concern and its subsidiaries, and is considered to be a valuable source for studies related to Japan's economic development and modernization.

3 The TONGA ILBO Newspaper, from its first issue of April 1st, 1920 to date, in 156 reels. As Korea's leading newspaper, the Tonga Ilbo claims to be neutral and yet has been generally regarded, especially since 1945, as the opposition party organ. Publication was suspended four times during the Japanese occupation of Korea and, in 1940, it was forced to stop altogether. Revived on December 1st, 1945 it has covered the daily news of the last five decades of the Korean history, including such historical events as the Korean War (1950-53), the student uprising (1960), the coup d'etat (1961), etc.

The National Agricultural Library of the United States Department of Agriculture has recently moved to its new headquarters at Beltsville, Maryland. CEAL members are invited to visit the new 14-story Library building, including the Oriental collection, which contains nearly 50,000 volumes of Chinese, Japanese and Korean publications in agricultural and biological sciences, agricultural economics, rural sociology and related fields.

For further information on the collection and transportation facilities to the new building, contact Leslie T. C. Kuo, Chief, Oriental Project, National Agricultural Library, Beltsville, Md. 20705. Telephone: Area code 301, 474-6500, Extension 656.

Announcement from Japan Development Bank:

We would like to inform you that we recently compiled 1969 edition of "Index to the Current Periodical Articles on Industry and Economy" covering fiscal year 1968.

The edition is scheduled to be published on August 5, by "The Japan Library Association," and to be sold at 4,500 yen a copy.

If you would find it useful to add a copy of the above publication to your library collections, we would like to ask the Operation Department of "The Japan Library Association" whose address and telephone number is as follows:

The Operation Department

The Japan Library Association

Address: 12-51, Ueno-Koen, Taito-ku
Tokyo

Telephone number: (828) 6336

PERSONNEL

KEIO UNIVERSITY, SCHOOL OF LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SCIENCE

"Announcement hereby is made that Professor Takashi Hashimoto retired as Director of the School on March 31, 1969, having reached the age limit set by the University, and has been succeeded by Professor Takahisa Sawamoto.

"Though released from full-time responsibilities, Professor Hashimoto is continuing to serve the University as Academic Advisor and Professor Emeritus and to perpetuate his long affiliation with the School not only in the capacity of Advisor to it but also as President of the Mita Society of Library and Information Science.

"Professor Hashimoto has asked that the occasion of this announcement be taken to convey his sincere gratitude to all of the many persons--as well as organizations and institutions--who generously cooperated with him during his tenure as Director of the School. Professor Sawamoto similarly takes the opportunity to express hope that all friends of the School will continue to support it under his directorship."

NEW LIBRARY DIRECTOR OF TOKYO UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

CEAL has sent the following letter to Dr. Tomoo Matsuda, the new director of Tokyo University Library:

"Dear Dr. Matsuda:

"On behalf of the members of the Committee on East Asian Libraries of the Association for Asian Studies, may I express the heartiest congratulations on your appointment as the new Director of the University of Tokyo Library.

"The First Japan-U.S. Conference on Libraries and Information Science in Higher Education has been regarded by many as a success. For the implementation of the resolutions adopted at the Conference and furthermore, for the further development of university and research libraries in Japan, the role of your university library is indeed important.

"Our Committee will stand ready to assist your library in any way it can. If there is anything we can do for you, please do not hesitate to call on us.

"With personal best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Yukihisa Suzuki
Chairman, CEAL"

YUKIHISA SUZUKI, Head of the Asia Library, Univer of Michigan, has accepted the appointment as Professor of Library Studies at the University of Hawaii, effective August 1, 1969.

His teaching assignment for 1969/70 is: "Building Library Collections" and "Library Administration". He is expected to broaden his "teaching interests and substitute other existing courses or think of developing some new Asia-related courses."

RAYMOND NAI-WEN TANG, Curator of the Chinese Collection, Asia Library, University of Michigan, has been appointed as Head of the East Asiatic Library, University of California, Berkeley.

Mr. Tang was born in Nanking, China, in 1928. A political science major at National Central University in Nanking from 1947 to 1949, he moved first to Hongkong and then to Taiwan where in 1956 he graduated from National Taiwan University in Taipei. After taking the M.A. at Marquette University in 1961, he studied library science at Columbia University, earning his M.L.S. in 1962. From 1962 to 1965 he was Chinese Cataloger, and from 1965 to 1966, Chinese Acquisitions and Reference Librarian in the East Asian Library at Columbia. In 1966 he joined the staff of the Asia Library at the University of Michigan.

'Weiyang Wan, until recently Curator of East Asian Collection at Yale University Library, has been appointed the Head of the Asia Library at the University of Michigan.

'Mr. Was was Director of Acquisitions at the Chinese National Central Library in Taipei from 1959 to 1962, when he became an associate professor at the National Taiwan University. He came to the United States in 1964 to serve as the Curator of Chinese Collection at the Asia Library of the University of Michigan, a post he held until 1966, when he joined the staff of Yale University Library.

'Mr. Wan was Editor of the Monthly List of Chinese Books since its inception until 1963 and Co-editor of the two volumes of Selected and Annotated Bibliography of the Republic of China, 1960 and 1962. He has also contributed to a number of professional and learned journals.

'For several years, Mr. Wan was a member of the Board of Directors of the Library Association of China and the Chairman of its International Relations Committee. He has also been serving on the Executive Group of the Committee on East Asian Libraries.

Eugene Wu, Librarian of the Harvard-Yenching Library, served recently as a consultant to the University of Pittsburgh Library. Mr. Wu conducted a survey of the acquisitions, cataloguing, staffing, and funding problems of the East Asian Library at Pittsburgh, and presented a report of his findings and recommendations to the University of Pittsburgh Library administration.

Wen-yu Yen of "The Ohio State University Libraries came back from a buying trip to East Asia on June 25th. About 1500 volumes of out-of-prints were acquired in Hong Kong, Japan and South Korea. Several hundred titles were ordered from Taiwan. Among the rare items received