Publications

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I. General


Understanding Asian Americans provides a wealth of information for individuals who come into contact with Asian Americans or recent immigrants, including teachers, principals, librarians, students, parents, and community workers. The emphasis of this convenient guide is on fostering respect for cultural diversity and sensitivity to cultural differences. Marjorie and Peter Li offer a complete resource package, starting with activities for children. In the first section, you'll find step-by-step instructions for elementary school cross-cultural activities like origami, Indian-style tag, and calligraphy. High school projects follow, including discussions of myths, family roles, and film portrayals of Asians. The next section offers concrete advice to educators on incorporating Asian studies into the curriculum. An extensive annotated bibliography and appendices including a chronology of Asians in America and of pertinent legislation round off this uniquely useful volume.

(Adapted from a flier from Neal-Schuman Publishers, Inc.)

Dear Colleagues:

In CEAL Bulletin no. 91 we mentioned the availability of a microfilm edition of the Bulletin from issue no. 1 (1968) to issue no. 90 (1990). The funds used to produce the master microfilm file were from the UNC Photoduplication Service's operating allocation. I assured the Service's head that we would receive at least forty orders for copies from East Asian libraries throughout the world.

So far no orders have been received. The Service's fund has been depleted and the head of that department is growing anxious. If you intend to provide your library with this file of the CEAL Bulletin, please do it as soon as possible. The ordering information is in CEAL Bulletin no. 91 (October 1990), page 51.

(Edward Martinique)

II. China


The purpose of this study is to investigate a randomly selected sample of library directors, associate directors, and librarians in academic and research libraries in
Taiwan about their knowledge of and attitudes toward library automation so as to discover the major problems faced by staff in these libraries when planning automation systems, the demographic information related to the development of library automation programs, and the relationship between the knowledge and background of these directors and librarians and their attitudes toward library automation.

A survey method was used in this study. Three questionnaires were designed and administered to ninety-seven library directors and associate directors and to 430 librarians in ninety-one academic and research libraries in the Taiwan area. The number of useful responses returned were 75 (or 82.4 percent) from academic and research libraries; 80 (or 88 percent) from library directors and 350 (or 81.4 percent) from librarians.

The data on the extent of automation were subjected to analysis of variance (ANOVA), multiple regression procedures, and Pearson correlation calculations. An .05 level of significance was applied to all resulting F values.

Analysis of the data reveals: (1) library directors, associate directors, and librarians of academic and research libraries in Taiwan regard library automation very favorably (Although their knowledge and background of library automation is limited, they realize that it is a necessary trend and support it); (2) there is a significant relationship between the level of education, knowledge of computers and systems analysis, of reading books and articles on computers or library automation, and of work experience in library automation and the attitudes toward library automation; (3) the size of a library's holdings and the control of its directing institution are not related directly to the extent or degree of automation; (4) directors' and librarians' attitudes have no effect on the development of automated library programs; (5) the lack of funds and of experienced personnel are the two major problems faced by library decision-makers when planning automation programs; and (6) the responses of library directors and librarians are almost identical.

(Dissertation Abstracts International 50, no. 4 (October 1989): 819-A.)


This is the Chinese language edition of Dr. Tsien's Paper and Printing first published in 1985 by Cambridge University Press as part one of Joseph Needham's fifth volume of Science and Civilization in China. It is also the first published volume in the Chinese series so far presented to Dr. Needham for his ninetieth birthday.

The book consists of ten chapters. The first chapter is a comprehensive introduction. The subject of paper and papermaking is discussed in the next three chapters. Chapters Five, Six, and Seven provide us details on Chinese printing, including inkmaking and bookbinding, and its spread to other countries. Chapters Eight and Nine further discuss the spread and impact of Chinese papermaking and printing throughout the world. The last chapter concludes with a thorough exposition of their contribution to the civilization of the world.
Tracing the origin and development of paper and printing in the history of Chinese civilization, Dr. Tsien provides us with an in-depth and comprehensive history of Chinese paper and printing from the earliest times to the end of the nineteenth century, based on numerous literary records, archaeological discoveries, and scientific research reports. He also expounds upon the impact on the development of the world's culture, art, and aesthetics.

There are nearly 2,000 entries in the bibliography which could easily be issued separately as textbook material. The 200 or so illustrations provide vivid material evidence. The translation of the work is generally fluent and reliable. In addition, the quotations are given both in colloquial translation and from the original text.

Dr. Tsien began to collect materials on paper, papermaking, and printing back in 1968. Over the years a tremendous wealth of materials was collected and, as the fruit of years of painstaking labor, Paper and Printing was published in 1985 and the third revised printing was issued in 1987. The work filled a gap in the subject area where there had been no such comprehensive work available. It has, to a great extent, served readers interested in Chinese civilization in general as well as in these specific fields.

This new publication will serve as a useful reference tool not only for students, teachers, and researchers in Asian studies, but also for the general public whose native language is Chinese.

(Lily Kecskes)