

TABLE 1
PRESENT STATUS OF EAST ASIAN COLLECTIONS IN AMERICA*
(No. of Volumes as of June 30, 1964)

Library	Chinese	Japanese	Korean	Other ^a	Total	Acquisitions 1963-64	Uncataloged Arrearages	Classification Scheme	Staff in Full-Time
Arizona.....	14,800	5,500	850	.....	21,150	7,800	21,150	Ch'iu	.....
Art Institute (Chicago).....	200	2,260	15	.....	2,475	.....	.....	Dewey	.....
British Columbia.....	71,600	10,400	100	.....	82,100	1,830	75,870	LC	3.0
California (Berkeley) ^b	142,650	112,838	8,458	.....	263,946	10,748	71,688	Ch'iu	21.5
California (Los Angeles).....	45,000	35,000	200	.....	80,200	10,040	24,220	Ch'iu	3.75
Center for Research Libraries*..	1,589	100	.....	.....	1,689	215	10	Size	0.12
Chicago.....	139,009	20,685	200	1,000	160,894	12,207	2,000	Ch'iu	8.5
Chicago Museum.....	10,000	700	.....	.....	10,700	200	(5,000)	LC	1.5
Claremont.....	(55,000)	(10,000)	.....	.....	(65,000)	(2,000)	(5,000)	Dewey, LC	.....
Colorado.....	(15,000)	(5,000)	.....	.....	(20,000)	.....	.....	.....	.....
Columbia.....	167,000	70,000	2,700	1,000	240,700	7,500	20,000	Ch'iu, NDC, KDC	13.0
Cornell.....	(70,000)	(15,000)	(200)	.....	(85,200)	11,792	15,000	LC	8.0
DeYoung Museum.....	(4,500)	(1,300)	(500)	(200)	(6,500)	500	.....	LC	2.0
Duke.....	3,700	1,600	200	.....	5,500	215	1,600	Dewey	1.5
Fogg Museum.....	(3,737)	(2,000)	.....	.....	(5,737)	325	500	Own	.....
Freer.....	18,967	1,905	16	.....	20,888	155	.....	P'i	.....
Hartford.....	3,865 ^c	1,000 ^c	.....	.....	4,865	.....	.....	Richardson	0.5
Harvard.....	277,292	92,562	13,284	1,569	384,707	13,380	3,948	Ch'iu	17.0
Hawaii ^d	53,761	61,993	2,995	.....	118,749	3,883	11,580	LC	8.0
Hinomoto.....	.....	29,000	.....	.....	29,000	849	1,000	NDC	2.0
Hoover.....	70,000	45,000	1,500	.....	116,500	4,900	14,500	Ch'iu, NDC	15.0
Illinois.....	7,200	.....	.....	.....	7,200	.....	7,200	.....	.....
Indiana.....	25,059	5,190	182	.....	30,431	3,712	(5,000)	LC	2.0

* Figures in parentheses are estimated by the writer.

^a Including Manchu, Mongol, Hsi-hsia, and Moso, but not Tibetan.

^b Holdings in East Asian Library and Center for Chinese Studies.

* Figures reported in 1960 or not up to date.

^d Holdings in East-West Center and Oriental Library, University of Hawaii.

* Holdings of microfilm or mostly films in no. of reels.

TABLE 1—Continued

Library	Chinese	Japanese	Korean	Other ^a	Total	Acquisitions 1963-64	Uncataloged Arrearages	Classification Scheme	Staff in Full-Time
Iowa.....	11,600	2,200	200		14,000	4,000	1,090	LC	1.0
Kansas.....	13,271	4,265	123		17,659	3,568	1,500	Dewey	2.0
Library of Congress.....	346,377	453,911	25,039	6,258	831,585	12,732	311,000	LC	42.0
Maryland.....		70,000			70,000	40	68,000	LC	1.3
M.I.T. ^a	400				400		400		1.5
Metropolitan Museum.....	(3,000)	(2,000)			(5,000)	200			1.0
Michigan (Ann Arbor).....	52,877	77,620	652		131,149	11,565	21,800	LC	11.0
Michigan (E. Lansing).....	700	600	100		1,400	195	580	LC	1.0
Minnesota.....	17,000	3,000	150		20,150	2,250	20,150	Ssü-K'u	
National Agricultural Library.....	15,000	15,000	1,000		31,000	(2,000)			4.0
National Library of Medicine.....	(5,000)	(10,000)	(500)		(15,500)	(1,500)		Own	3.0
N. Y. Public Library.....	6,000	7,000	500		13,500	1,400	3,100	NYPL	6.0
North Carolina.....	(5,000)				(5,000)	(3,000)	(5,000)		
Northwestern.....	1,000	10,000	100		11,100	200		Dewey	0.5
Ohio.....	2,361	780	17		3,158	983	1,663	LC	2.0
Oregon.....	2,000	1,700			3,700	40	3,320	Dewey	
Pennsylvania.....	25,000	8,000			33,000	(1,000)	(3,000)	Ch'iu	1.5
Pittsburgh.....	16,000				16,000	3,500	3,500	LC	1.0
Princeton.....	154,368	18,161	576	2,050	175,155	8,599	1,064	Ch'iu	5.0
Royal Ontario Museum.....	1,600	600	70		2,270	120	250	Dewey	1.0
Seton Hall.....	7,000	5,000	1,000		13,000	2,500	1,300	LC	1.5
Texas.....	250	8,250	25		8,255	1,512	2,075	Dewey	1.75
Toronto.....	65,253	14,441			79,694	14,219	(75,000)	LC	2.0
Virginia.....	30,000	2,000	1,000		33,000	800	33,000		1.0
Washington (Seattle).....	84,096	19,124	2,743		105,963	5,374	30,767	Ch'iu	11.5
Wisconsin.....	(8,000)	(2,000)			(10,000)	(3,000)	(5,000)	LC	
Yale.....	75,000	35,000	1,000		111,000	11,100	13,245	Ch'iu, LC	13.0
Total.....	2,148,082	1,299,685	66,195	12,077	3,526,039	187,448	891,770		222.92

between \$30,000 and \$50,000 for books, twelve spent between \$10,000 and \$30,000 each, and the others had a median of \$6,000 a year each. The amount appropriated for processing and services was \$1,250,000, representing a ratio of 1 to 2.5 for materials and salaries. However, the ratio in certain collections runs as high as 1 to 4, while

was paid from the National Defense Education Act matching funds appropriated to the language-area centers in various universities; and almost \$300,000, or 15 per cent, from foundations and other grants (Table 3). Many collections were supported entirely by their own institutions, but a few received as much as two-thirds or one-

TABLE 2
GROWTH OF FIFTEEN MAJOR EAST ASIAN COLLECTIONS IN AMERICA

Library	Year Started	1930	1935	1940	1945	1950	1955	1960	1964
British Columbia	1959	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70,000	82,100
California (Berkeley).....	1896	22,541	35,000	50,000	75,000	100,000	130,000	237,000	263,946
California (Los Angeles).....	1948	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,000	40,000	55,000	80,200
Chicago.....	1936	.....	.....	50,000	91,324	112,148	117,148	128,341	160,894
Columbia.....	1920	40,000	80,000	113,000	159,391	173,743	185,880	209,008	240,700
Cornell.....	1918	700	7,785	21,435	24,500	44,300	44,650	70,000	85,200
Harvard.....	1879	46,186	100,471	157,969	183,620	219,508	276,696	344,102	384,707
Hawaii.....	1925	2,000	4,000	27,670	54,713	57,207	70,029	71,458	118,945
Hoover.....	1945	.....	.....	.....	.....	40,000	60,000	100,500	116,500
Library of Con- gress.....	1869	148,930	183,367	232,663	249,000	624,507	702,133	777,636	831,575
Michigan.....	1948	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,538	60,694	91,480	131,149
Princeton.....	1926	80,000	90,000	100,000	110,000	130,000	135,451	146,644	175,155
Toronto.....	1939	.....	.....	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	53,482	79,694
Washington (Seattle).....	1947	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,000	50,000	86,595	105,963
Yale.....	1878	7,000	15,000	25,000	35,000	50,000	62,608	89,781	111,000
Total.....		347,357	515,623	827,737	1,032,548	1,653,955	1,985,289	2,531,027	2,966,728

that for others is 1 to 1. Six collections each had an annual budget between \$100,000 and \$400,000, five between \$50,000 and \$100,000, and most of the other collections had an average of \$10,000 to \$20,000 during the year. In addition to the expenses of several collections that were not reported, the total cost for the operation of East Asian collections was well over \$2,000,000 in 1963-64 (Table 3).

As to the sources of income, 80 per cent of the fiscal support came from the collections' own institutions or universities; over \$100,000, or 5 per cent,

half of their budget from NDEA and foundation sources.⁹

The 200,000 volumes acquired during the past year include both current and retrospective materials.¹⁰ Annual output of Far Eastern materials during the recent years has been around 10,000-20,000 titles for Chinese, 20-

⁹ The information on fiscal support was collected in the 1960 and 1964 surveys with the understanding that only totals would be published.

¹⁰ For actual operation of acquisitions, see Warren M. Tsuneishi, "Acquisitions of Library Materials from China, Japan and Korea," *Library Resources and Technical Services*, VII (Winter, 1963), 28-33.

000-30,000 for Japanese, and 5,000-10,000 for Korean.¹¹ However, only about 30-40 per cent of the total output is considered to be new works or reprints of old materials relating to Far Eastern indigenous cultures, in which students of Far Eastern studies are interested. Other works, such as general or Western humanities and social sciences, science and technology, translations, textbooks, or non-scholarly subjects, which occupy 60-70 per cent of current publications in these countries, are generally not selected, except for a few institutions that are particu-

world, and the fact that the information received from overseas is usually not up to date. For Chinese materials there has been an American embargo of trade with mainland China since 1950, and buying such materials requires a license from the U.S. Treasury Department. Even so, packages shipped from the People's Republic of China or Hong Kong are subject to inspection and confiscation by the customs or postal authorities. These restrictions have been further complicated by the ban on export of certain categories of new and old materials and the suspension of

TABLE 3
FISCAL SUPPORT OF EAST ASIAN COLLECTIONS IN AMERICA, 1963-64

Source	Books	Salaries	Others*	Total	Percentage
Institutions or universities	\$323,484	\$1,072,907	\$194,935	\$1,591,326	80.0
NDEA.....	63,735	43,984	.....	109,719	5.5
Foundations.....	122,797	117,496	7,155	247,448	12.0
Endowments and others...	30,945	7,506	9,857	48,308	2.5
Total.....	\$512,961	\$1,241,893	\$211,947	\$1,996,801	100.0
Percentage.....	27	62.5	10.5	100	

* Including binding, cards, and supplies.

larly interested in collecting such materials. Thus the acquisitions of new titles from East Asia by most of the collections represent probably one-quarter to one-third of those publications on the indigenous cultures, or no more than 10-20 per cent of the total annual output.

As to the retrospective materials, the acquisitions are more difficult and expensive because of shortage of materials on the market, competitive buying among many libraries throughout the

current periodicals and other materials by the Peking authorities since October, 1959. Although the ban has been relaxed since 1962 and limited exchange relations with Peking have been established, a considerable number of publications are still unexportable. Because of limited stocks on the market, no more than 50 per cent of orders for ordinary secondhand materials on the market can be filled; some of the rare items are almost impossible to get. For these reasons, prices in the secondhand book market have been constantly rising.

The average price was about \$0.50 per volume for new publications in Chinese or Japanese and even less for secondhand materials in the 1930's and

¹¹ *Chinese Publishing Statistics, 1949-1959* (Ann Arbor, Mich.: Committee on American Library Resources on the Far East, 1960); *Ch'ian-kuo hsin shu-mu*, 1962-64; *Shuppen nenkan*, 1964, p. 1303; *Hanguk chu'ip'an yongam*, 1963, pp. 607, 611.