

CURRENT STATUS
OF
EAST ASIAN COLLECTIONS
IN
AMERICAN LIBRARIES
1974/1975

BY TSUEN-HSUIN TSIEN

Published by

CENTER FOR CHINESE RESEARCH MATERIALS

ASSOCIATION OF RESEARCH  LIBRARIES

WASHINGTON, D.C.

1976

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**CURRENT STATUS
OF
EAST ASIAN COLLECTIONS
IN
AMERICAN LIBRARIES
1974/1975**

With the Compliments

of

COMMITTEE ON EAST ASIAN LIBRARIES
ASSOCIATION FOR ASIAN STUDIES
and

TASK FORCE ON (CHINESE) LIBRARIES AND RESEARCH MATERIALS
AMERICAN COUNCIL OF LEARNED SOCIETIES AND
SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL

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OF
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IN
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1976

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TASK FORCE ON (CHINESE) LIBRARIES AND RESEARCH MATERIALS
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BY TSIEN-HSUN TSIEN

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FOREWORD

This study is co-sponsored by the Committee on East Asian Libraries (CEAL) of the Association for Asian Studies and the ACLS-SSRC Task Force on (Chinese) Libraries and Research Materials and supported by a grant from the American Council of Learned Societies and the Social Science Research Council. The report includes an introduction, twelve tables, four appendices, and an index. The introductory remarks explain and generalize some of the figures from tabulation and indicate the general trends in the development. The tables supply data in four major categories: (1-3) Resources - holdings, growth, and distribution; (4-7) Operations - technical, fiscal, and personnel; (8-10) Status by languages - Chinese, Japanese, and Korean; and (11-12) Services - access, patrons, and use patterns. The appendices include lists of (A) Key terms; (B) Rarities and Specialties; (C) Publications; and (D) Names and Addresses of all East Asian collections in this survey. The information in this report is intended to be useful for planning of future development and support of East Asian libraries.

The writer wishes to acknowledge with gratitude the technical advice of Professor William L. Parish, Jr. and the research assistance of Mr. James K. M. Cheng in tabulation and preparation of this report and of Mr. David Tsai in helping to design the questionnaire. My appreciation also goes to Professor Frederick W. Mote, former Chairman of the Task Force, and Dr. Gordon B. Turner, Vice-President of the ACLS, for their interest and support of the study and to all my colleagues of the CEAL and the Task Force for their comments and cooperation throughout the entire process of the investigation.

T. H. Tsien

University of Chicago Library
Chicago, Illinois 60637
June 15, 1976

I N T R O D U C T I O N

This study of the East Asian collections in American libraries for 1974/75 provides new data on the current status of resources, growth rate, geographical distribution, acquisitions, cataloging, personnel, fiscal support, unit capabilities and cost, use patterns, and services. A 4-page questionnaire with explanations and instructions was sent to 167 libraries in America, which were assumed to possess some materials in East Asian languages. Among 113 libraries which responded, 83 provided complete or incomplete answers and 30 did not. Except for seven with holdings under a thousand volumes, all are included in the tabulation.

The analysis is based on the information from 93 libraries (see Appendix D), including 76 with current data and 17 with old figures from previous surveys. Included in this study are also 22 libraries not previously reported (see Note # in Table 1). Although the number of collections in this and the previous survey in 1970 is different, deviation from the true total should be minimal, since the holdings and fiscal support of these additional collections represent no more than 5% of the total resources. When information was not available, estimate was made with unit figures (Table 7). In the case of fiscal support, for example, the book expenditures were estimated by the number of new additions multiplied by the average unit cost per volume, and the average professional or non-professional salary was used to multiply the number of personnel by languages, procedures, or status in individual collections for total salary figures (Table 6).

Of all the collections in this survey, 89 are located in the United States, three in Canada, and one in Mexico (Table 3). About one-half of them were established before 1960 and the other half since then (Table 1). Sixty-six of the collections are in university and college libraries, six in federal libraries, seven in public libraries, and 14 in museum and special libraries (Table 6). The size of these collections varies from a thousand to as many as over a million volumes with 16 which had over 100,000 volumes, 43 between 10,000 and 100,000 volumes, and 34 under 10,000 volumes (Table 5). The incorporation of East Asian materials in branches of public libraries is a new trend primarily for providing materials in vernacular languages to minority groups in the local community.¹

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The following information on public library holdings provided by Dr. Warren Tsuneishi and others was not received on time to be included for tabulation. These included Boston Public Library: 3,000 volumes in Chinese, 350 in Japanese, and 200 in Korean; Hawaii State Library, Main Branch: 2,000 in Chinese, Japanese, and Korean; San Francisco Public Library: 9,000 in Chinese in Chinatown Branch, 2,000 in Japanese in Western Division Branch, and small collections in other branch libraries; and Toronto Public Library: 4,742 in Chinese. A few other public libraries, including Alameda City Library in California, California State Library, Oakland Public Library, and the Public Library in Washington, D. C., are known to possess some materials in East Asian languages, but no information was received from them.

HOLDINGS AND RESOURCES

The total holdings of the 93 collections as of June 30, 1975 consisted of more than 2.6 million titles in 6.7 million volumes. These included 1.4 million titles or 4 million volumes in Chinese (Table 8), one million titles or 2.4 million volumes in Japanese (Table 9), 95,000 titles or 200,000 volumes in Korean (Table 10), and 45,000 volumes in Manchu, Mongol, Tibetan, Moso, and other East Asian languages (Table 1). The Western language materials are not included in the tabulation because their location is uncertain and reporting inconsistent and thus the counting is meaningless.

The Chinese collection is represented in 86 libraries with holdings over 1,000 volumes; Japanese, 76; and Korean, 23. Chinese materials include more monographs and microforms and Japanese, more current periodical titles. The Chinese has a higher ratio in titles versus volumes than the Japanese and Korean. By titles, the total holdings in 93 collections are 54% in Chinese, 42% in Japanese, and 3.5% in Korean; but by volumes, these are 60% for Chinese, 36% for Japanese, 3% for Korean, and 1% for other East Asian languages. For current periodicals, half of the titles are in Japanese, 28% in Chinese, and 10% in Korean. The average ratio between title and volume is 1:2.8 for Chinese, 1:2.2 for Japanese, 1:2.1 for Korean (Tables 8-10), and 1:2.5 for all languages (Table 1), but that for cataloged books in 1974/75 is 1:1.7 (Table 5).

The holdings in number of volumes or titles alone sometimes do not reflect the special strength of an individual collection. For this study, information on the rarities and specialties as reported by 33 libraries is also included. The list has briefly identified some 30 rare book collections and over 80 large subject concentrations in individual collections that are not likely to be duplicated elsewhere in American libraries (Appendix B).

The rare book collections located in a dozen or more libraries consist of early and fine printing, old manuscripts, rubbings from bronze and stone inscriptions, and other unusual items. Included in these collections are at least 100,000 volumes in Chinese, which were printed in the 12th-17th centuries, 13,000 manuscripts and over 2,000 volumes of early and fine printing in Japanese, some 10,000 volumes of movable-type printing in Korean, and nearly 5,000 items of rubbings in Chinese and other languages. Besides, xylography and mss. in Tibetan, Mongol, Manchu, and Moso are also represented.

The large subject collections include almost all kinds of materials in different languages and areas on such broad or specific subjects as Confucian classics, Buddhism, biography, genealogy, history and institutions, modern and contemporary affairs, geography and maps, local history and administration, language, literature, drama, novels, individual literary collections, science and technology, botany, agriculture, medicine, military history, as well as such special types of materials as classified encyclopedias, collectanea, archives and documents, and newspapers. Many such special subject collections of significance are believed to have existed elsewhere without having been reported by the holding libraries.

GROWTH AND GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION

The average annual increase during the 5-year period of 1971/75 was 265,000 volumes, a 13 per cent drop as compared with that of 303,000 volumes for the previous period of 1966/70 (Table 2). A downward trend was especially noted in the first half of the period, when rising cost, depreciation of the dollar, and general budget cuts resulted in a 20% drop in new acquisitions. An up turn was observed during the second half, especially in 1974/75, when three-fourths of the collections acquired more than the average of the previous four years, and a total addition of 320,000 volumes was reported (Table 5). Among all the collections, ten acquired between 10,000 and 30,000 volumes each, while others added a few hundred to several thousand volumes during the period (Table 5). The total addition of 1.4 million volumes in 1971/75 produced a 25 per cent increase in total holdings over that in 1966/70, in comparison with a 39 per cent increase for the previous 5-year period (Table 2). If the current rate of growth remains around 300,000 volumes a year, as it has since the 1960's, the total holdings of East Asian materials should reach or pass the eight million mark by 1980.

The geographical distribution of the East Asian library resources agrees in general with that of the membership of the Association for Asian Studies. Among the 89 collections in the United States, the largest concentration of resources is in the New England-Atlantic Coast area, in which 41 collections (46%) with 3.5 million volumes (55%) and 2,250 members (48%) are located. The North Central, or Midwestern area, with 1,265 members (26%) is represented by 23 collections (26%) with 1.3 million volumes (20%). The Pacific area with 915 members (19%) is represented by 20 collections (23%) with 1.4 million volumes (22%). The less represented areas include the Mountain region, which had 166 members (4%) and four collections (4%) with a little over 120,000 volumes (2%), and the South Central, which has 162 members (3%) and one collection (1%) with some 30,000 volumes (1%). Besides, there are three collections with 300,000 volumes in Canada and one collection with a few thousand volumes in Mexico (Table 3).

ACQUISITIONS, CATALOGING, AND ARREARAGES

More volumes were acquired than were cataloged in 1974/75. During the year, a total of some 320,000 volumes were added but only 280,000 volumes were cataloged, thus making a backlog of 12 per cent for new acquisitions and of about 250,000 titles in total of over a half million volumes uncataloged at the end of the fiscal year (Table 5). For selection and acquisitions, the average capability rate per person, including both professional and clerical, is between 1,000 and 5,000 titles, or an average of 2,000 titles in 3,000 volumes a year (Table 7). Based on this estimate, one bibliographer and one clerical assistant, in terms of full-time, who are engaged in selection, searching, ordering, and accessioning, could handle an average of 4,000 titles in 6,000 volumes a year.

For cataloging, the average rate of production per person is between 600 and 2,000 titles or an average of 1,000 titles in 1,600 volumes a year (Table 7). Thus one professional cataloger assisted by one clerical worker in descriptive and subject cataloging, typing, calligraphy, labeling, and filing could process an average of 2,000 titles or 3,200 volumes a year. With such a speed, to clear up the backlog of 250,000 titles or 500,000 volumes accumulated today would require the work of at least a dozen professional catalogers plus the same number of clerical assistants for ten years.

The Library of Congress printed cards were adopted by almost all libraries in cataloging. Among a dozen major collections, except for the Library of Congress itself, the percentage of such adoption varied a great deal, from 9% to 98% for Chinese, 14% to 95% for Japanese, and 8% to 100% for Korean (Table 5). The variation resulted from cataloging more or fewer titles of the pre-1958 imprints or from the length of the period set up by different libraries for awaiting the LC cards for adoption. The cataloging of more current imprints and the longer period of waiting would permit more use of the LC cards.

The average rate of adoption of LC cards was 41% for Chinese, 67% for Japanese, and 39% for Korean, and 54% for all languages. According to the reports from different collections, the production rate was not always relevant to the number of LC cards adopted in cataloging. For example, one library which uses the Harvard-Yenching system and adopted an average of 41% of LC cards in its cataloging, processed 10,000 titles in 20,000 volumes in 1974/75 with the per person capability of cataloging 1,000 titles or 2,500 volumes. Another library, which uses LC classification scheme and adopted 74% of LC cards, processed 3,000 titles in 8,000 volumes with a per person capability of only 500 titles or 1,500 volumes. Similar cases are many. This lack of correlation (co-efficient is only -.05) may result from different ways of keeping statistics or from simple or elaborate cataloging in different libraries. Further study would determine what percentage of efficiency would be achieved, if more LC cards were adopted in cataloging.

STAFFING AND PERSONNEL NEEDS

A total of 453 librarians, expressed in terms of full-time equivalent (FTE), were employed for handling East Asian materials by 68 collections in 1974/75 (Table 6). These included 206 FTE persons for Chinese (46%), 160 for Japanese (35%), 29 for Korean (6%), and 58 who deal with all languages, including Western (13%). The technical procedures involved 122 FTE persons (25%) in acquisitions, including selection, searching, ordering, and accessioning; 205 (46%) in preparations, including cataloging, classification, typing, calligraphy, filing, labeling, and binding; and 126 (29%) in services, including reference, circulation, maintenance, and administration. Over one half of the staff or 242 were professional librarians, who are normally involved in administration, book selection, cataloging, and reference work, and less than one half or 211 were supporting staff members generally

under the supervision of the professional librarians. The size of staffing of individual collections varied in terms of full-time from one or less in smaller collections to as many as 74 at the Library of Congress. All the major collections employed from 10 to 30 (FTE) in acquisitions, cataloging, and services (Table 6).

There were 28.5 vacancies of professional or full-time positions open in 1974/76 (Table 6). These included 12 for curatorships or section heads, 2.5 for bibliographers or reference librarians, and 14 for catalogers and professional assistants. If openings for this two-year period can be used as a basis for estimate, the annual turnover should be about 5% of the present professional staff, or an annual need of about 10 to 15 professional librarians to fill vacancies as a result of promotions, resignations, or retirement. Although fewer positions are available in recent years than five or ten years ago, when annual opening of some 30 to 75 positions was reported, the demand for more experienced and highly trained personnel has been persistent.

FISCAL SUPPORT AND UNIT COST

The cost of operating the East Asian collections went up significantly during the last five years. The total expenditures for 1970/75 as reported by 78 collections were over 34 million dollars, which was 66% higher than those for 1965/70.¹ The average annual cost of materials was 1.4 million dollars in 1965/70 and 2 million in 1970/75, showing a 41% increase. The average annual expenditure for personnel was 2.5 million dollars in 1965/70 and 4.5 million in 1970/75, showing a 82% increase. The budget for 1975/76, amounting to a total of over 8 million dollars, shows an increase of 5% for materials, 11% for personnel, and 16% for other items, or an overall increase of 9% over the expenditures for 1974/75 (Table 4). Throughout the last decade, almost 90% of the total revenue for supporting the East Asian collections came from their parent institutions and about 10% from outside funding, which dropped to 8% in 1970/75 but was back in 1974/75 and 1975/76 to the same level as in 1965/70 (Table 4).

The unit cost of materials for 1974/75 was \$7.00 per volume for Chinese, \$8.50 for Japanese, and \$8.00 for Korean, with an overall cost of about \$8.00 per volume. The cost for acquisitions was \$6.00 per title or \$4.00 per volume and for cataloging, \$13.00 per title or \$8.00 per volume, making the total processing cost at \$19.00 per title or \$12.00 per volume. Based on these figures, the total cost of the material, acquisition, and cataloging was \$20.00 per volume (Table 7). If a library added 1,000 volumes in 1974/75, these would cost a total of \$8,000 for materials and \$12,000 for acquisitions and cataloging. Thus \$1.50 was spent for processing for every dollar for materials. If service cost is added, the total cost would be \$1.00 for materials and operating expenses and \$2.00 for salaries.

¹

The total expenditures for the 22 collections not included in the previous surveys were \$1,983,103, or 5% of the total, and thus the true total of increase was 61%.

ACCESS, PATRONS, AND SERVICES

The information concerning use and services is rather incomplete, because many collections did not keep such records as were requested or their services were managed by their parent library. From the figures reported, however, some general patterns of use may be noted. In all university and college libraries, the collections were used not only by their own faculty members and students but also by a variety of visitors. These constituted from one-third to one-half of the total clientele; most of them came from cities 100 miles or more away for reference or research purposes, including those from foreign countries. Since most of the collections were established to support graduate studies, they served with a few exceptions more graduate than undergraduate students. Most of the visitors were faculty members or students from other academic institutions, but business, industry, and government employees were also among the patrons. For public and federal libraries, all patrons were reported as visitors (Table 12).

The circulation figures are in general relevant to the size of individual collections and that of faculty and student enrollment. Eleven collections circulated 10-20,000 volumes and six circulated 30-60,000 volumes, representing about 6-15% or an average of 8% of their individual total holdings. More Chinese than Japanese materials were circulated and the figures were generally compatible with the ratio of their total holdings between Chinese (60%) and Japanese (36%). For inter-library loans among most of the major collections, more books were lent to than borrowed from other libraries. The figures show that from less than 1% to as many as 10% of the total circulation, including photoduplication requests, were lent by one library to others (Table 11).

As to the service hours, all the university and college libraries were open from 40 to over 100 hours per week with a majority between 50 and 70. Other libraries were open around 40 to 50 hours. They are all accessible to visitors for reference use, but some of the private institutions charged a fee for borrowing privileges as high as \$400 or \$500 a year to compensate for the cost of handling and servicing (Table 11).

PROBLEMS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The development of East Asian collections in American libraries during the period of 1971/75, if compared with that in the previous decade¹, was in a general state of stagnation and retrenchment. During this recent 5-year period, only a few major collections showed a moderate gain in acquisitions, while most of the other collections suffered a loss from the

¹

T. H. Tsien, "East Asian library resources in America: a new survey," AAS Newsletter 16:3 (February, 1971), 1-11.

growth they had achieved in the 1960's. A few of them have become inactive or their programs have been indefinitely suspended. Inflation and budgetary cuts certainly made one of the major reasons for the difficulties, but other factors also contributed to the complexity of the problems. The greater dependence on original and manual work in technical operations, fewer useful reference tools, higher unit costs, and less coordination and co-operation among the collections, in comparison with their Western language counterparts, are some of the problems involving economy and efficiency. More recently, attention has been called to rationalization of acquisitions, improvement of accessibility, sharing of resources, and up-grading of personnel, all of which need overall and careful planning.

The rapid growth of the field during the 1960's was primarily through the massive support of the language-area studies provided by the federal government and private foundations. Although the outside funding in support of the libraries has been around only 10% of the total investment, the encouragement in the form of matching or developmental fund stimulated the institutional initiative. The retrenchment during the early 1970's resulted primarily from the reorientation of federal aid and the termination of foundation grants, in addition to the shift of priorities in certain institutional programs. The recent infusion of money to the field from several granting agencies, especially the Japanese sources, has revitalized the activities in some of the collections, but the temporary nature of these grants provides no guarantee for future development. For long-range planning, the review of funding potentials is a necessity.¹

For future resource development and accessibility, there is a need of defining the goal and policy for both the individual collections and the field as a whole. What level of a collection should be developed to meet the local needs? What kind of cooperation is possible in acquisitions and resource sharing on the regional, national, or international level? For guiding individual collections to maintain standards on different levels, checklists of basic and reference collections should be compiled. Union lists of special subject fields or types of materials should be published to bring necessary information to the users. A handbook describing essential resources, facilities, and services available in various collections would be most desirable to provide scholars, students, and librarians with a basic tool for research. The brief identification of rarities and specialties (Appendix B) and of publications by and about individual collections (Appendix C) in this study would serve as the first step toward attaining some of these goals.

For improvement of technical operations, still more efforts should be made toward achieving efficiency and economy in unit capabilities and costs through cooperative acquisitions and cataloging. The possible introduction of the NPAC program to cover China and Korea would solve part of these problems. Special attention should then be given to the coordinate use of the Harvard-Yenching classification scheme, which is at present adopted by seven of a dozen major collections and controls more than 60% of the total resources and two-thirds of new acquisitions (Table 5). Until cooperation among its

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American Council on Education, Library services in support of international education (Washington, D. C., 1974), 8-9.

users to eliminate duplicate efforts in this area is realized, other efforts solve only part of the cataloging problems of the field.

Another problem requiring solution is that of preservation and conservation of East Asian materials. Not only do hundreds of thousands of rare documents and old printing need special care or restoration, which needs highly specialized techniques in which no expert is available in this country, but also new materials will soon deteriorate. Almost all the Chinese materials published in this century are on newsprint or acid paper, which cannot last more than ten to fifteen years under normal conditions. Is it worth-while to acquire such materials with elaborate re-binding and processing and then abandon them after a short period? Microforms are not preferred by most of the users, and what other alternatives are there?

In solving some of these technical and academic problems, there is a greater need today than before for research in East Asian librarianship. How can modern library techniques be applied to the East Asian library field to achieve efficiency and economy? Can we preserve and perpetuate the traditional scholarship of historical bibliography or bibliology for handling rare and old materials in the East Asian collections? Serious research is needed in such problems as replacing manual work with more efficient devices, automation of technical and service procedures, methods of conservation and preservation, photoduplication and micro-publishing, critical review of adequacy of both the LC and Harvard-Yenching classification systems, and application of certain management skills for improvement of organization and administration. The historical bibliography, including the study of the format, materials, and methods of bookmaking, distribution, and collecting, is a major discipline in Oriental and European scholarship. Concern has been expressed by scholars for its possible disappearance from American scholarship if it is not properly preserved and transmitted to the younger generations.¹ The methods of teaching and research in this field constitute another major problem in East Asian librarianship.

Finally, an adequate program is needed for training better qualified personnel to serve in the East Asian field in American libraries. The problems involve attracting the best qualified students to the field, strengthening teaching staff and curriculum, preparing needed teaching and reference materials, and placing the qualified candidates in appropriate positions. All these need careful planning and substantial funding to improve both the quality and the quantity of the present program in order to adequately meet the demand for qualified library personnel for administrative, technical, teaching, and research positions in East Asian studies.

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Frederick W. Mote, "Library skills in the Chinese field," CEAL Newsletter, No. 47 (July 1975), pp. 75-76.

T A B L E S

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1974-1975

TABLE 2
GROWTH OF EAST ASIAN COLLECTIONS IN AMERICAN LIBRARIES, 1869-1975
(Unit: 1,000 volumes)

FINAL VERSION

PERIOD	NO. OF COLLECTIONS	NO. OF VOLS. AT END OF PERIOD			TOTAL ADDITIONS	PER CENT INCREASE	AVERAGE ANNUAL ADDITIONS			TOTAL	
		CHINESE	JAPANESE	KOREAN OTHER			CHINESE	JAPANESE	KOREAN OTHER		
1869-1930	12	355	32	-	387	-	-	-	-	-	
1931-1935	14	500	60	-	560	45	29	6	-	35	
1936-1940	17	779	90	-	869	55	56	6	-	62	
1941-1945	18	938	111	-	1,049	21	32	4	-	36	
1946-1950	20	1,188	586	-	1,774	70	50	95	-	145	
1951-1955	20	1,434	742	-	2,176	23	49	31	-	80	
1956-1960	20	1,634	894	23	2,556	17	40	30	5	76	
1961-1965	50	2,409	1,359	75	3,858	51	155	93	10	260	
1966-1970	71	3,335	1,881	138	5,376	39	185	104	13	303	
1971-1975	93	4,024	2,434	199	6,702	25	138	111	12	265	
PER CENT CHANGE ^a							-25%	+7%	-8%	+300%	-13%

Note: a Additions include materials mostly in Tibetan acquired through the PL480 program.

b Indicates increase/decrease over the previous period.

Source of information: Previous surveys published in the Library Quarterly 29:1 (January 1959), 35:4 (October 1965); CEAL Newsletter 16 (October 1966), 22 (December 1967), 29 (May 1969), and 33 (December 1970); and AAS Newsletter 16:3 (February 1971).

TABLE 3
GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF EAST ASIAN RESOURCES IN AMERICA
as of June 30, 1975
FINAL VERSION

REGIONS	NUMBER OF SPECIALISTS ^a	NUMBER OF COLLECTIONS					TOTAL	
		UNDER 10,000	10-50,000	50-100,000	100-200,000	OVER 200,000	COLLECTIONS	VOLUMES
(A) UNITED STATES:								
New England	460 (10%)	2	3	2	-	2	9 (10%)	965,770 (15%)
Middle Atlantic	1,120 (24%)	6	7	2	-	3	18 (20%)	1,241,799 (19%)
South Atlantic	670 (14%)	5	6	2	-	1	14 (16%)	1,339,952 (21%)
East North Central	1,022 (21%)	8	3	3	1	2	17 (19%)	1,011,275 (16%)
West North Central	243 (5%)	2	1	3	-	-	6 (7%)	268,693 (4%)
East South Central	59 (1%)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
West South Central	103 (2%)	-	1	-	-	-	1 (1%)	28,642 (1%)
Mountain	166 (4%)	2	1	1	-	-	4 (4%)	121,060 (2%)
Pacific	915 (19%)	7	7	1	2	3	20 (23%)	1,422,662 (22%)
TOTAL (U.S.A.): 4,758(100%)		32	29	14	3	11	89(100%)	6,399,853(100%)
<hr/>								
(B) CANADA:	182	1	-	-	2	-	3	299,018
(C) MEXICO^b:	6	1	-	-	-	-	1	3,407

Note: a Membership of Association for Asian Studies as of March 1974. About two-thirds (3,088) of the general membership of 5,345 identified their area of interest with East Asia, including General Far East/East Asia (20%), China (44%), Japan (24%), Korea (2%), and Northeast (10%). Three members at Puerto Rico are included in South Atlantic and one at Guam in Pacific. See Asian Studies Professional Review, VI:1/2 (1974-75), 72-74.

b Information not up-to-date.

TABLE 4
FISCAL SUPPORT OF EAST ASIAN COLLECTIONS IN AMERICAN LIBRARIES
1965-1976
FINAL VERSION

FISCAL YEAR	TYPES OF EXPENDITURES			SOURCES OF REVENUE				TOTAL
	MATERIALS	SALARIES	OTHER ^a	OWN INST.	HEW/NEH	FOUNDATION	OTHER ^b	
1965/1970								
TOTAL	\$7,002,515	\$12,449,825	\$1,154,826	\$18,195,929	\$806,068	\$1,378,165	\$227,004	\$20,607,166
AVERAGE	1,400,503	2,489,965	230,965	3,639,186	161,213	275,633	45,401	4,121,433
PER CENT	34%	60%	6%	88%	4%	7%	1%	100%
1970/1975								
TOTAL	9,860,196	22,711,271	1,666,548	31,421,986	1,092,988	1,554,796	168,245	34,238,015
AVERAGE	1,972,039	4,542,254	333,310	6,284,397	218,598	310,959	33,649	6,847,603
PER CENT	29%	66%	5%	92%	3%	4.5%	0.5%	100%
CHANGE OVER 65/70	+41%	+82%	+44%	+73%	+36%	+13%	-26%	+66%
1974/1975								
TOTAL	2,165,985	4,898,203	332,227	6,555,618	237,043	518,466	85,288	7,396,415
PER CENT	29%	66%	5%	89%	3%	7%	1%	100%
1975/1976								
BUDGET	2,269,358	5,419,341	383,849	7,148,843	320,422	539,149	64,134	8,072,548
PER CENT	28%	67%	5%	88%	4%	7%	1%	100%
CHANGE OVER 74/75	+5%	+11%	+16%	+9%	+35%	+4%	-25%	+9%

Note: a Includes expenses for equipment and supplies, postage and telephone, travel and other items. An estimate of 5% of the total expenses for materials and personnel is added for those not reporting the figures under this item.
b Includes endowment, gifts, and miscellaneous income.

TABLE 7
UNIT CAPABILITIES AND COST OF EAST ASIAN MATERIALS AND THEIR PROCESSING FINAL VERSION

MATERIALS BY LANGUAGES	COST OF MATERIALS ^a (PER VOLUME)	ACQUISITIONS ^a				CATALOGING ^a				TOTAL PROCESSING COSTS ^b	
		PER PERSON		COST ^b		PER PERSON		COST ^b		TITLE	VOLUME
		TITLE	VOLUME	TITLE	VOLUME	TITLE	VOLUME	TITLE	VOLUME		
CHINESE											
1970-1975	\$6.09	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1974-1975	\$6.96	1,975	3,543	\$6.33	\$3.53	1,030	1,848	\$12.14	\$6.76	\$18.47	\$10.29
JAPANESE											
1970-1975	\$7.37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1974-1975	\$8.60	2,062	3,167	\$6.06	\$3.95	922	1,416	\$13.56	\$8.83	\$19.62	\$12.78
KOREAN											
1970-1975	\$7.06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1974-1975	\$8.15	1,444	2,279	\$8.66	\$5.48	789	1,246	\$15.84	\$10.03	\$24.50	\$15.51
OVERALL											
1970-1975	\$6.70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1974-1975	\$8.05	1,964	3,263	\$6.37	\$3.83	966	1,604	\$12.94	\$7.79	\$19.31	\$11.62
HIGH	\$13.36	5,007	8,071	\$11.35	\$6.77	2,325	4,603	\$20.19	\$13.12	\$31.54	\$19.89
LOW	\$5.17	1,101	1,846	\$2.50	\$1.55	619	953	\$5.38	\$2.72	\$7.88	\$4.27

Note: a Figures computed from additions, cataloging, personnel and expenditures for materials and salaries with breakdown by languages and year as reported by 13 major collections with holdings above 100,000 volumes.
 b Computed with average annual salary per person (\$12,500) for acquisitions and cataloging as reported by the same 13 major collections.

TABLE 8
CURRENT STATUS OF CHINESE COLLECTIONS IN AMERICAN LIBRARIES
1970-1975
FINAL VERSION

LIBRARY	HOLDINGS ^a 6/30/75		ADDITIONS		CATALOGED 74/75		UNCATALOGED		STAFFING		
	MONO. VOLUMES	MICRO FORMS	1970/74	1974/75 AVERAGE	TITLES	VOLUMES	TITLES	VOLUMES			
A. UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGE LIBRARIES:											
Harvard-Yenching	330,150	5,873	94,453	265	4,571	5,689	4,130	13,625	5,980	28,200	8.34
Princeton	213,864	6,365	47,022	238	7,288	10,819	4,587	10,520	(300)	(500)	9.18
Chicago	200,052	10,720	48,073	405	9,821	7,416	5,827	6,273	882	3,743	8.20
Columbia	196,105	4,713	47,000	406	2,858	3,612	4,065	(8,328)	1,983	2,635	8
Cornell	195,071	-	60,485	546	7,274	7,431	(4,899)	(300)	(100)	(300)	6.75
California: Berkeley	173,755	-	70,040	344	3,616	5,348	2,067	(5,348)	(1,882)	(3,200)	8.26
Yale	161,856	(2,279)	74,575	408	7,934	13,515	5,309	7,728	8,503	9,443	9.50
Michigan (Ann Arbor)	150,067	19,084	(74,850)	284	10,969	15,456	5,048	11,249	(11,599)	(13,800)	6.40
Hoover	150,009	6,700	71,860	500	7,635	4,454	4,012	5,606	1,800	2,400	9
British Columbia	133,949	3,089	29,266	145	4,676	3,666	2,939	4,274	-	-	6.75
Washington (Seattle):											
Far Eastern Library	126,711	3,687	(30,215)	-	(5,266)	5,344	1,536	4,112	(10,629)	(45,703)	5
California: Los Angeles	(82,787)	(658)	(15,085)	(380)	(3,128)	(4,409)	(1,366)	(4,271)	(2,531)	(12,800)	(2.70)
Wisconsin	(78,090)	-	(32,789)	80	(2,500)	(3,090)	3,333	3,477	(400)	(950)	5.50
Brown	70,947	240	4,348	12	2,286	1,752	2,846	5,121	8,362	13,125	2.53
Pittsburgh	62,401	1,669	29,192	610	4,110	5,723	3,173	4,341	9,100	17,000	4
Hawaii	59,146	3,869	38,759	534	932	2,274	1,818	2,568	468	822	3
Arizona	57,659	-	(33,917)	-	2,255	4,169	-	-	(3,500)	3,500	2.50
Toronto	53,332	6,984	(47,684)	-	4,509	2,350	2,137	3,705	949	(1,613)	7
Indiana	52,811	438	31,322	112	(1,212)	1,213	326	1,213	233	622	(1.84)
Minnesota	52,435	483	(9,930)	205	1,531	866	(421)	(547)	(1,000)	(2,000)	(1.75)
Ohio State	50,615	5,060	(32,750)	372	2,698	1,979	(921)	(1,609)	(850)	12,000	6
Claremont	49,600	47	4,047	150	1,510	1,700	360	770	10,000	16,400	2
Dartmouth	49,400	760	40,000	98	2,800	3,100	2,000	2,500	5,600	9,000	(4.50)
Washington University	48,277	1,211	27,243	161	1,822	2,722	1,195	2,721	54	57	2.30
Illinois	45,680	(1,000)	(17,215)	229	2,211	2,400	1,249	3,012	3,000	9,300	4.75
St. John's	45,400	-	(26,706)	85	4,500	10,000	1,400	4,500	3,500	5,500	3
Rutgers	(43,709)	930	6,700	136	(9,996)	4,655	1,493	2,803	(4,287)	8,145	2
Pennsylvania	43,507	862	(11,800)	110	1,523	2,050	1,501	2,943	575	600	3
Kansas	42,305	2,000	(9,526)	113	(1,965)	1,265	268	943	(1,429)	5,000	1.25
Iowa	32,575	(50)	(8,050)	75	(1,250)	613	500	100	0	0	1
North Carolina	(28,082)	1,675	(17,578)	-	1,851	1,246	977	1,760	562	1,215	3.32
Rochester	27,554	-	8,849	-	1,132	537	205	520	144	205	1.40
California: Santa Barbara	26,802	235	(6,715)	(252)	(1,143)	(2,213)	1,485	(6,237)	(900)	(3,639)	2.25
California: Chinese Center	21,680*	(400)	(12,753)	33	(1,684)	(1,684)	770	1,774	(100)	(1,000)	1.45
Virginia	(21,000)	-	(10,000)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northwestern	15,577*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Washington (Seattle):											
Law Library	15,000	-	(8,333)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miami	13,926	107	6,407	11	1,128	123	1,170	1,068	2,923	5,579	1.50
Oregon	12,968	162	4,972	103	951	1,069	716	946	508	723	1
Ston Hall	11,000	200	(6,588)	50	750	1,000	700	1,000	800	1,000	2.25
Michigan (East Lansing)	10,670	70	10,670	132	(720)	170	150	170	0	0	1.10
California: Davis	10,331	-	3,276	7	(526)	(526)	(396)	(1,040)	1,590	2,976	(1.10)
Maryland	10,281*	-	(6,048)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Massachusetts	10,046	78	(7,497)	7	2,375	546	600	1,500	100	150	(1.20)
Oberlin	9,156	-	5,972	52	1,176	377	141	377	(469)	(750)	1
Colorado	8,324	46	(3,679)	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	(0.26)
Central Connecticut	7,612	-	(3,045)	-	0	(7,612)	-	-	-	-	-
Georgetown	7,000	21	5,140	30	700	700	500	700	255	405	1
Florida State	6,744	8	1,724	7	269	668	665	668	598	598	0.22

Texas (Austin)	6,057	84	(2,565)	58	635	534	736	1,959	610	1,523	1
Denver	5,000	-	(2,000)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oakland	(5,000)	(300)	(3,118)	5	(500)	(500)	(26)	(200)	-	-	0.12
San Francisco State	(5,000)	-	(2,941)	(9)	(250)	(500)	100	130	350	370	-
Duke	4,600*	-	(2,706)	-	-	(1,200)	(500)	(850)	-	-	(1.50)
San Diego State	(2,800)	600	(1,520)	10	(450)	(250)	(80)	(120)	(75)	(90)	0.19
George Washington	2,700	78	(1,634)	7	(558)	(558)	-	-	(250)	(250)	1
Connecticut College	2,510	-	2,510	8	(200)	(200)	-	-	15	23	1
Nebraska	2,500*	-	(1,471)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Harvard Law Lib	2,375*	-	(1,397)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
California: San Diego	2,300*	-	(1,353)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	2,253*	-	(1,325)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Washington State	2,000	-	(1,176)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New York State: New Paltz	(1,650)	412	(470)	5	1	237	39	53	1	198	0.66
Center for Res Lib	1,598*	-	(940)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(0.70)
Florida (Gainesville)	144	64	72	22	-	-	-	-	9	10	-
Bucknell	40	-	40	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-

B. FEDERAL LIBRARIES:

Library of Congress:											
Orientalia	404,560	7,403	(120,000)	659	6,324	6,801	(6,281)	6,281	4,681	(7,958)	15
Far Eastern Law	15,500	215	(6,200)	40	298	358	-	-	-	-	3
Nat Agr Lib	15,000	200	(6,000)	25	-	(550)	550	(550)	-	-	(1.50)
Nat Lib of Medicine	(7,000)	-	(2,800)	50	(214)	170	170	(289)	-	-	1
Military Academy	3,527	45	2,656	8	(274)	(274)	(1,100)	1,100	(46)	65	(0.85)
State Department	2,000*	-	(800)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

C. PUBLIC LIBRARIES:

New York Pub Lib:											
Research Libraries	7,845	505	(8,000)	386	385	540	180	230	2,670	2,900	(1.33)
Branch Libraries	6,475	-	(3,808)	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Los Angeles Pub Lib	3,901	0	(2,295)	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cleveland Pub Lib/White Coll.	2,150	2	(860)	17	-	450	300	450	30	266	0.50
Chicago Pub Lib	1,695	0	(997)	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Detroit Pub Lib	897	-	(528)	10	172	56	-	-	0	0	-
Seattle Pub Lib	(673)	-	437	5	93	175	160	175	117	120	0.46

D. SPECIAL LIBRARIES:

Chinese Lib Am (S. F.)	20,376*	-	(11,986)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Field Museum (Chicago)	11,000*	-	(6,471)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Freer Gallery	8,372	20	(3,349)	5	219	55	-	-	0	0	1.50
American Museum (N. Y.)	7,200*	-	(4,235)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fogg Art Museum	(6,500)*	-	(2,600)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asian Art Museum	4,800*	-	(2,824)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cleveland Museum	4,300	-	1,525	15	(570)	(570)	87	264	233	531	(0.25)
Royal Ontario Museum	3,973	-	1,022	11	(609)	(609)	-	-	-	-	(0.75)
Metropolitan Museum	3,180*	-	(1,272)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nelson Gallery	(2,947)	-	(1,228)	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1)
Genealogical Society	(1,726)	(1,722)	(2,028)	(4)	(338)	(1,417)	(926)	(1,017)	(147)	(250)	6
Art Institute (Chicago)	230	-	230	2	13	32	50	(85)	3	(3)	-
New York Bot Garden	100*	-	(40)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TOTAL: 3,920,472 103,423 1,425,577 9,149 151,164 175,850 90,033 159,985 117,682 260,955 206.36

Note: - Information not available.

* Figures from previous reports and not up-to-date.

() Figures estimated by reporting library or the investigator.

a Total number of monographic volumes does not include microforms.

Oakland	(130)	-	(65)	0	(90)	(92)	(2)	(20)	10	80	0.03
Center for Res Lib	100*	-	(50)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(0.30)
New York State: New Paltz	(72)	34	(55)	4	5	103	2	25	1	98	-
Connecticut College	17	0	17	0	(66)	(66)	-	-	27	45	-
George Washington	10	-	(5)	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brown	-	284	225	3	-	-	-	-	225	284	-
B. FEDERAL LIBRARIES:											
Library of Congress:											
Orientalia	545,661	5,248	(220,000)	3,500	19,182	20,572	(12,192)	14,411	15,872	(23,808)	34
Far Eastern Law	44,000	715	(22,000)	350	900	1,063	-	-	-	-	3
Nat Agr Lib	17,000	0	(8,500)	100	-	(750)	750	(750)	-	-	(1.50)
Nat Lib of Medicine	(16,000)	-	(8,000)	1,200	(572)	600	600	(900)	-	-	1
State Department	3,000*	-	(1,500)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Military Academy	162	-	109	-	(12)	(12)	(38)	38	(10)	14	(0.15)
C. PUBLIC LIBRARIES:											
New York Pub Lib:											
Research Libraries	10,375	85	(10,400)	630	2,563	2,600	700	800	13,050	13,400	(0.34)
Los Angeles Pub Lib	2,530	0	(1,687)	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New York Pub Lib:											
Branch Libraries	2,331	-	(1,165)	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cleveland Pub Lib/White Coll.	1,200	-	(600)	3	-	200	40	200	6	6	0.50
Seattle Pub Lib	(1,142)	-	809	1	101	548	448	548	281	285	0.79
Detroit Pub Lib	448	0	(224)	1	90	8	-	-	(83)	83	-
D. SPECIAL LIBRARIES:											
Hinamoto	46,000	0	49,000	30	625	1,000	-	-	-	-	-
American Museum (N. Y.)	8,700*	-	(4,350)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Royal Ontario Museum	5,062	-	1,145	37	(918)	(918)	-	-	-	-	(1)
Freer Gallery	3,951	-	(1,976)	12	99	150	-	-	0	0	1.50
Fogg Art Museum	(3,600)*	-	(1,800)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Art Institute (Chicago)	2,743	-	1,959	11	17	21	57	(86)	10	(10)	-
Cleveland Museum	2,338	-	967	21	(285)	(285)	106	137	17	83	(0.25)
Metropolitan Museum	2,220*	-	(1,110)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Neison Gallery	(2,000)	-	(872)	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1)
Asian Art Museum (S. F.)	1,500*	-	(750)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New York Bot Garden	1,000*	-	(500)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Field Museum (Chicago)	1,000*	-	(500)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Genealogical Society	(671)	(1,122)	(1,195)	(22)	(150)	(1,200)	(799)	(761)	(67)	(100)	7.25
TOTAL:	2,394,605	40,253	1,096,885	16,385	102,035	121,825	64,327	103,572	125,142	222,722	159.68

Note: - Information not available.
 * Figures from previous reports and not up-to-date.
 () Figures estimated by reporting library or the investigator.
 a Total number of monographic volumes does not include microforms.

TABLE 10
CURRENT STATUS OF KOREAN COLLECTIONS IN AMERICAN LIBRARIES
1970-1975
FINAL VERSION

LIBRARY	HOLDINGS ^a 6/30/75		CURRENT PERIOD	ADDITIONS 1970/74 1974/75		CATALOGED 74/75		UNCATALOGED		STAFFING
	MONO. VOLUMES	MICRO FORMS		1970/74 AVERAGE	1974/75	TITLES	VOLUMES	TITLES	VOLUMES	
A. UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGE LIBRARIES:										
Harvard-Yenching	32,525	1,780	222	1,855	1,974	1,341	1,907	1,050	1,300	3
California: Berkeley	20,022	-	432	1,314	1,160	794	(1,160)	-	-	2.59
Hawaii	16,363	431	256	1,180	1,543	608	983	1,200	1,700	(1.75)
Washington (Seattle): Far Eastern Library	16,150	165	-	(1,053)	1,714	782	1,772	(829)	(4,062)	1.30
Columbia	14,476	280	546	1,385	1,075	368	567	1,892	2,884	3
Princeton	5,120	273	74	425	405	153	338	121	131	0.73
Yale	3,233	-	38	193	213	136	226	371	462	0.50
Arizona	(2,774)	-	-	255	50	-	-	(2,774)	2,774	-
Indiana	2,475	-	44	(30)	44	11	44	-	-	(0.33)
California: Los Angeles	(2,000)	(3)	(25)	(275)	(367)	(51)	(129)	(58)	(145)	(0.30)
Chicago	1,575	31	27	149	245	77	209	85	108	0.30
Washington (Seattle): Law Library	1,500	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pennsylvania	1,340	-	10	109	190	115	240	50	65	0.50
Illinois	1,309	(30)	40	63	124	150	236	100	200	0.25
Central Connecticut	1,100	-	-	0	(1,100)	-	-	-	-	-
Michigan (Ann Arbor)	1,081	-	10	47	1	2	29	(300)	(600)	-
Kansas	1,000	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Claremont	900	-	15	12	5	-	-	190	900	-
British Columbia	823	2	26	22	437	22	40	0	0	0.25
Wisconsin	(610)	-	5	(19)	(10)	3	3	0	0	-
Harvard Law Lib	530*	-	-	25	-	-	-	165	218	-
Miami	485	-	-	185	-	1	18	160	350	-
Pittsburgh	459	-	50	102	52	50	(70)	-	-	-
Duke	400*	-	-	-	(114)	-	-	100	120	(0.06)
Dartmouth	360	-	250	-	50	50	8	10	0	0.10
Michigan (East Lansing)	330	-	30	(6)	7	7	(7)	(40)	(80)	(0.50)
Minnesota	288	-	(31)	(63)	-	-	-	-	-	0
Colorado	203	12	5	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	4	5	-
California: Davis	158	-	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iowa	100	-	(56)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northwestern	100*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Virginia	(100)	2	0	-	-	0	0	-	-	-
North Carolina	(75)	0	-	1	0	4	5	4	4	0.12
Florida (Gainesville)	64	0	32	-	-	-	-	3	3	-
Oregon	62	0	49	8	5	6	6	3	3	-
Toronto	46	-	(211)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maryland	33*	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
California: Santa Barbara	30	-	(7)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Georgetown	30	-	5	6	3	2	2	7	7	-
Florida State	23	-	27	3	2	2	2	-	-	0.06
Oakland	(10)	-	0	(2)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Washington University	10	-	5	-	-	-	-	5	8	-
Massachusetts	6	-	(5)	(1)	-	-	-	0	0	-
San Diego State	5	-	(5)	-	-	-	-	0	0	-
Mexico	1*	-	(1)	-	-	-	-	0	0	-

B. FEDERAL LIBRARIES:												
Library of Congress:												
Orientalia	48,090	721	22,640	951	2,886	4,140	(4,127)	4,127	1,301	(1,821)	8	
Far Eastern Law	5,000	2	(2,778)	37	209	225	-	-	-	-	2	
Nat Lib of Medicine	(2,000)	-	(1,111)	100	(71)	50	0	0	-	-	0	
Nat Agr Lib	1,500	0	(633)	5	-	(50)	50	(50)	-	-	-	
State Department	700*	-	(389)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
C. PUBLIC LIBRARIES:												
New York Pub Lib:	1,995	103	(2,100)	210	750	900	300	350	4,100	4,300	(0.33)	
Research Libraries	548	0	(391)	56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Los Angeles Pub Lib	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
New York Pub Lib:	202	-	(112)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Branch Libraries	67	-	(37)	3	-	7	3	7	30	36	-	
Cleveland Pub Lib/White Coll.	22	-	15	-	-	22	15	22	69	79	-	
Seattle Pub Lib	15	-	(8)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Detroit Pub Lib	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
D. SPECIAL LIBRARIES:												
American Museum (N. Y.)	1,000*	-	(556)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.50
Genealogical Society	(804)	(1,822)	(1,876)	-	(600)	(900)	(736)	(1,017)	(75)	(175)	-	
Asian Art Museum (S. F.)	500*	-	(278)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(0.25)
Royal Ontario Museum	90	-	12	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Cleveland Museum	60	-	27	-	(2)	(2)	-	-	1	1	-	
New York Bot Garden	25*	-	(14)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Metropolitan Museum	5*	-	(3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Art Institute (Chicago)	3	-	3	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	
TOTAL:	193,140	5,657	94,772	3,247	13,193	17,197	9,991	13,661	15,084	22,538	28.72	

Note: - Information not available.
 * Figures from previous reports and not up-to-date.
 () Figures estimated by reporting library or the investigator.
 a Total number of monographic volumes does not include microforms.

TABLE 11

ACCESS AND SERVICES OF EAST ASIAN MATERIALS IN AMERICAN LIBRARIES
1974 - 1975

FINAL VERSION

LIBRARY*	PATRONS ^a		NO. OF VOLS. CIRCULATED ^b		TOTAL ^d	INTER-LIBRARY LOAN		OPENING FEE HRS (WK)	FEE (YEAR)
	OWN INST.	VISITOR	CHINESE-JAPANESE-KOREAN	WESTERN ^c		BORROWED-LENT	PHOTODUP ^e		
A. UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGE LIBRARIES:									
Arizona	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	98.15	\$ -
British Columbia	-	425	11,449	5,423	9	-	66	62.5	15
Bucknell	10	-	-	53	-	-	3	90.5	1
California:									
Berkeley	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	53	10
Davis	-	-	-	-	-	30,232	-	45	10
Los Angeles	-	-	12,180	3,715	325	16,220	120	103	24
Santa Barbara	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	84	10
Central Connecticut	326	115	14,150	6,935	0	6,129	0	68	400
Claremont	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	-
Colorado	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-
Columbia	-	-	-	-	-	34,397	324	73	360
Connecticut College	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	110	10
Cornell	-	-	-	-	-	6,221	201	103	0
Dartmouth	276	120	4,877	484	-	3,645	7	97	100
Duke	(420)	(10)	-	(100)	-	(3,700)	-	99	0
Earlham (Gainesville)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	94.5	0
Florida State	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	99	0
George Washington	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	106	0
Georgetown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	0
Harvard-Yenching	936	313	22,014	10,092	2,527	7,773	98	73	50
Hawaii	-	-	-	-	-	42,710	913	86	0
Hoover	200	116	9,716	3,191	0	23,234	581	672	49
Illinois	-	-	-	-	-	12,907	-	40	0
Indiana	-	-	-	-	-	5,446	-	105.5	0
Iowa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	113	0
Kansas	94	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	0
Massachusetts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	0
Michigan	(280)	(89)	(12,702)	(7,021)	(289)	(20,012)	(40)	37.5	100
Michigan (Ann Arbor)	1,945	178	5,100	1,043	77	1,215	15	97	0
Michigan (East Lansing)	90	1,779	2,896	1,735	0	5,742	145	108	0
Minnesota	335	80	-	-	-	2,789	145	53	0
Minnesota (East Lansing)	-	-	-	-	-	6,074	-	-	-
New York State:									
New Paltz	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	87	-
Oneonta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	92	-
North Carolina	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	93	0
Oakland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	95.5	10
Oberlin	65	-	-	-	-	-	-	101	-
Oregon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	91	0
Pennsylvania	150	(220)	3,037	1,506	(100)	4,643	15	13	25
Pittsburgh	1,945	178	5,100	1,043	77	1,215	79	61	93
Princeton	287	8	9,249	4,166	92	1,742	48	50	87
Rochester	70	120	2,896	1,735	0	4,631	225	15	40
Rutgers	-	-	5,178	0	0	5,178	4	49.5	0
San Diego State	52	(52)	-	-	-	-	-	80	10
St. John's	240	80	15,100	0	0	15,100	100	81	10
Seton Hall	(350)	(250)	-	-	-	-	-	91	10
Texas (Austin)	-	-	-	-	-	1,705	-	32	45
Toronto	-	-	8,238	2,673	0	10,911	-	53	50
Virginia	394	6	-	-	0	-	(80)	(55)	99
Virginia	-	-	-	-	-	-	(43)	-	0

C. PUBLIC LIBRARIES:											
Cleveland Pub Lib/White Coll.	-	-	-	-	230	150	20	400	300	-	400
New York Pub Lib:											
Research Libraries	-	-	-	-	6,581	1,200	143	7,924	4,333	830	301 2,460 7,924
D. SPECIAL LIBRARIES:											
Art Institute (Chicago)	(9)	(2)	(10)	21	13	24	2	39	58	2	- 60
Cleveland Museum	6	46	31	83	8,000	-	-	8,000	83	-	- 8,000 8,083
Freer Gallery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	484	-	-	- 484 484
Hinomoto	-	-	-	-	300	20	-	320	320	-	- 320 320
Missouri Bot Garden	6	1	-	7	(50)	-	5	55	62	-	- 62 62
Nelson Gallery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,300)	-	-	- (1,300) (1,300)
Royal Ontario Museum	25	10	50	85	-	-	-	-	85	-	- 85 85

Note: * Libraries which reported no data on their readers' services are excluded from this table.
 a Patrons refer to number of persons who had records indicating the use of the Collection during the academic year;
 number of loans is indicated in Table 11.
 b Visitors refer to patrons who are not staff members of the institution; for public libraries, all patrons are considered as visitors.

INDEX

The following list includes key terms in the Introduction, Tables 1-12, Appendix A, and subjects and proper names in Appendix B on "Rarities and Specialties of East Asian Materials in American Libraries". The number following the term refers to page of the Introduction and the Appendices. "T" refers to Table, followed by number of the table.

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