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1980

# PROJECT TULIP

(The Union List of Indian Periodicals)

**A Report on the Preparation of a Systematic and Comprehensive  
List of Indian Periodical Publications in the  
Humanities and Social Sciences  
as a Means to Compile an  
American Union List**

**By Dr. Murari Lal Nagar**

**Librarian, International Studies  
University of Missouri, Columbia  
Senior Research Fellow  
American Institute of Indian Studies**

**Second Edition, Revised and Enlarged**

**University of Missouri**

**Columbia**

**1980**

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THE PROJECT TULIP  
(Summary)

The Project TULIP is the first attempt made towards the preparation of a systematic and comprehensive list of Indian periodical publications in the Humanities and Social Sciences as a means to compile a union list of their holdings available in major libraries of the United States and Canada. The final form will cover four major areas, viz. periodical publications in the (1) Humanities and (2) Social Sciences, (3) Newspapers, and (4) Monographs in Series, published in English, Hindi and Sanskrit in India.

I had been working on this Project for about five years, but my regular official duties as the South Asia Librarian at the University of Missouri in Columbia did not allow me to do full justice to this great bibliographical undertaking. However, I had collected valuable data pertaining to approximately 3,000 titles on 12,000 index cards.

In the summer of 1978 the American Institute of Indian Studies (Chicago) awarded me a Senior Research Fellowship for a year's work in India. My University granted me not only sabbatical leave but also substantial financial assistance through its Research Council.

Both my wife Sarla and I reached India in early October, 1978. We established an office in Mysore under the generous auspices of the Post-Graduate Department of Library and Information Science of the University of Mysore. We engaged the services of four professional librarians and an equal number of experienced typists. The team worked vigorously for about eight months. Approximately forty union catalogs and lists of periodical publications, produced in India, England & the USA, as well as some individual library catalogs, were digested and extensive basic data pertaining to about 12,000 titles were collected on about 20,000 cards. These were checked, verified, organized, and integrated into one alphabetical sequence. Thereafter the total information was transferred onto the data sheets, which I have developed and termed "Bio-Biblio-Data-Recorder," each BBDR constituting four pages of 8½x11" size and having provision for recording data relative to as many as one hundred categories of information or data elements.

The Office in Mysore was closed at the end of May, 1979, because I had to visit some major libraries in India to verify the data already collected and to collect additional data (and titles, too) if possible. The completed

data sheets numbered about 15,000, and weighed approximately 1000 kgs. Since this heavy load could not be transported from library to library all over India, the total information was typed on plain sheets of paper. This compact form of the Master-List consists of 1,000 pages and features information in 10,000 entries. These sheets, beautifully bound in three volumes, represent at least ten thousand work hours and are valued at approximately \$50,000.

I visited libraries in Madras, Hyderabad, Calcutta, Varanasi, and Delhi, with the result that our data base was considerably enriched. One of the most useful features of the List is that, unlike the traditional union catalog, it does not locate a title in a specific library but in some major union catalogs which report the title in reference. Therefore, it is an index to the world union catalogs--a union catalog of union catalogs. Now a reader interested in a specific title need not wade through, say, two scores of union catalogs to locate where in the world the desired title is available, but he can consult only this TULIP and see which specific union catalog reports the title sought by him.

The data reported in this Master List (still a prototype) pertain not only to the "past" of a periodical publication, but also its "present," the very recent one. Thus, it is a combination of a union catalog of periodicals and a directory of periodicals, since it combines the features of both.

And finally, this is the most comprehensive, systematic, authentic, and authoritative list of Indian periodical publications ever compiled and brought out in a book form.



UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI-COLUMBIA

College of Arts and Science

Department of History

143 Arts and Science Building  
Columbia, Missouri 65211  
Telephone: (314) 882-2481

29 August 1979

Dr. Murari L. Nagar  
1405 St. Christopher  
Columbia, Missouri 65201

Dear Dr. Nagar:

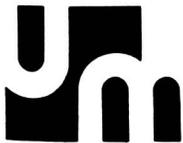
Thank you for your recent visit to my office, during which you outlined for me the results of your year's sabbatical leave in India. I am proud to have had some small part in encouraging you to persist in this ambitious undertaking. Your Project TULIP, to create a systematic and comprehensive list of Indian periodicals in the social-science and humanities areas, impresses me as one of the most significant research achievements I have seen in the eighteen years I have been on this campus. Although my area of historical research is far from the geographical region you are dealing with, I have personal experience both of the help provided to scholarship by the type of bibliographical aid which you have undertaken to produce, and of the difficulty of research when a subject-area lacks such aids.

After reading your two preliminary reports, inspecting the three-volume list of periodicals which you have compiled, and discussing your work with you, I am impressed both by the great amount of work you achieved during your sabbatical year in India and by the long-term significance of what you have accomplished. Indeed, my first reaction is that once the publication is completed, there must be some permanent institutional structure, like that which exists for Gregory's Union List of Serials in North American Libraries, so that regular supplements can be prepared and published.

Project TULIP will certainly become a permanent and indispensable reference for researchers in the field of South Asian studies, and in a great many other fields which impinge on South Asia. Only a person well qualified in both Library Science and South Asian culture, such as yourself, could have conceived and directed such a project. When published, it will become part of the basic bibliographic collection of all serious research libraries, not only in the United States but throughout the world. I am proud to think that this achievement will be linked to the name of the University of Missouri.

I realize that much work remains, and that you will need substantial additional support from internal and external funding sources. But I feel confident that your future stages of publication, computerization, and surveying the holdings of American libraries will attract the needed support. You have achieved so much that it is essential to push ahead and make your results fully available to the world of scholarship. Certainly if I can help with future grant applications, I shall gladly do so.

Sincerely,  
Charles G. Nauert, Jr.  
Professor



UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI-COLUMBIA

6

College of Agriculture

Department of Rural Sociology

231 Gentry Hall  
Columbia, Missouri 65201  
Telephone (314) 882-7558

August 31, 1979

Dr. Murari Lal Nagar, Librarian  
Ellis Library  
UMC  
Columbia, MO 65211

Dear Dr. Nagar:

My examination of the three-volume work you have just completed on "The Universal List of Indian periodicals" leaves me nearly speechless. That you were able to complete this work during the one year you were on leave is a great tribute to you. Only a person of your training and commitment to the assignment could have done what others would have thought impossible in such a short time.

What is important about your three-volume work is that once it is published, it will be available to the libraries not only in the U.S., but to other countries, and provide a rich treasure for scholars throughout the world.

For those of us at UMC who have a strong interest in South Asian Studies, your work will add greatly to our resources and therefore, scholarship. As a member of the South Asia Committee here at the University of Missouri, I want to thank you for the contribution you have made in the past to the South Asian Studies and especially for the new work you have just completed in Indian periodicals.

Sincerely,

  
Douglas Ensminger

mcz



UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI-COLUMBIA

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School of Library and Informational Science

Department of Library Science

111 Stewart Hall  
Columbia, Missouri 65211  
Telephone (314) 882-4044

September 6, 1979

Dr. Murari L. Nagar  
1405 St. Christopher St.  
Columbia, Missouri 65201

Dear Dr. Nagar:

The work thus far accomplished on your Tulip project is phenomenal. You are to be congratulated having completed this phase within the time span and with the limited resources available.

This comprehensive bibliography of Indian periodicals forms an excellent basis for creating a Union List of Indian Periodicals in American Libraries. Your idea of putting this data into computerized form to facilitate the addition of holdings of American libraries appears to be feasible.

When completed the list will be particularly valuable because of the capability of analyzing its contents by language, area, subject, etc. I trust that you will succeed in finding financing for completion of this worthwhile task.

Very truly yours,

  
Ralph H. Parker  
Dean Emeritus

RHP:sj



UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI-COLUMBIA

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College of Arts and Science

Department of History

143 Arts and Science Building  
Columbia, Missouri 65211  
Telephone: (314) 882-2481

September 16, 1979

Dr. Murari Lal Nagar  
Library

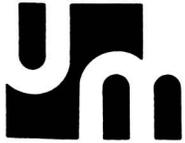
Dear Murari:

I wanted to drop you a note concerning your most valuable research project conducted during the last year while you were in India. Although the volumes of data speak for themselves, I as a professional bibliographer and historian fully appreciate the time and personal commitment that must have gone into first the handlisting and the tedious job thereafter, namely, annotating and adding information on location, time of publication, full bibliographical data, and so forth. The thousands of citations to a wide range of Indian serials will be of almost limitless help to scholars and bibliophiles who are attempting to track down material in India. More importantly, the citations will serve as a baseline for attempting to gain some kind of bibliographic control over Indian serials in this country. As we both well know, that control is almost non-existent. Many libraries have not supplied information to NUC, and when they did so, the information often was inaccurate. Now we have a comprehensive list of what has been published. The next stage, with which I will be glad to cooperate, would be to take the citations and the data base, and then after securing adequate external funding, to systematically survey the major holdings in this country. Then and only then can we really know what is here, locations, and where the gaps are (and how they can be filled).

Your current research and compilation of information on Indian serials is most laudatory, and meets a crying need within the profession. I shudder to think of the thousands of hours that have gone into the project thus far, and the thousands more that will be required to complete the U.S. side of the picture. I stand ready to cooperate in any way possible because the project is vital to South Asia studies, and the state of serials control in general. Many of the titles that you cite will be useful not just to scholars with immediate interest in India, but rather to a wide range of specialists who wish reliable information of location of data on cross-cultural issues and disciplines, such as science, literature, and the social sciences in general. Let me commend you on your work to this point--I trust we can work together to generate the external funds and the appropriate climate of understanding and cooperation within the University to insure that the important work goes forward.

Yours Sincerely,  
Prof. N.C. Barfield

College of Arts and Science  
College of Agriculture



UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI-COLUMBIA

Department of Sociology and  
Rural Sociology

Sociology Building  
Columbia, Missouri 65211  
Telephone (314) 882-8331

September 27, 1979

Dr. Murari Nagar  
University of Missouri Library

Dear Dr. Nagar:

I want to congratulate you for the major contribution you have made in the development of a systematic compilation of bibliographic materials concerning published literature on South Asia. It is the crowning achievement of many years of work.

Your facility with numerous languages has made it possible to compile and systematically arrange some ten thousand references in English, Sanskrit, and Hindi. It will be of great value to scholars who are engaged in research in an Asian culture. These volumes should be in every major library in the world.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Noel P. Gist".

Noel P. Gist  
Professor Emeritus of Sociology

cc:



UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI-COLUMBIA

10

The Library

Administrative Offices  
Columbia, Missouri 65201  
Telephone (314) 882-4701

October 1, 1979

Dr. Murari L. Nagar  
International Studies Librarian

Dear Dr. Nagar:

I have examined the typescript volumes containing detailed and extensive bibliographic data on Indian serial publications which you completed while on sabbatical leave in 1978 and 1979. These volumes constitute a very impressive work which obviously involved a great amount of time and labor, as well as scholarly editorial judgment. The bibliographic information the volumes contain should provide the basis for a union list of holdings of American libraries, which I am sure would be of great importance to scholars. I hope such a project can be realized.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "John H. Gribbin".

John H. Gribbin  
Director of Libraries

JHG/bb



UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI-COLUMBIA

11

Office of Academic Affairs

Center for International Programs & Studies

101 Gentry Hall  
Columbia, Missouri 65211  
Telephone (314) 882-3033  
882-2886

19 October 1979

Dr. Murari Lal Nagar  
South Asia Librarian  
3A31 Library

Dear Dr. Nagar:

I have carefully gone over the materials which you collected in India while engaged in research this past year. Your two volumes indeed is quite an impressive feat of scholarship. Even in its present form it can make a notable contribution to the goal of a systematic and comprehensive list of Indian serials in the humanities and social sciences published in India. Certainly, I recognize the need for careful proofing, the preparation of a "clean" manuscript and even some further work. Nonetheless, it is remarkable to me how comprehensive and useful it is even in its present state.

You and the research staff you engaged while in India are to be congratulated on your scholarly accomplishment.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Paul Wallace".

Dr. Paul Wallace, Director

PW/cw

**American Center**

24 Kasturba Gandhi Marg  
New Delhi 110001

Tel: 46841

11a



January 29, 1980

Dr. Murari Lal Nagar  
University Library  
International Studies  
University of Missouri-Columbia  
Columbia, Missouri 65201  
U.S.A.

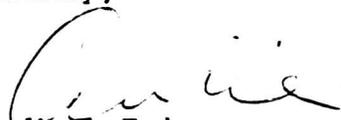
Dear Murari:

Many thanks for the report on TULIP. You have undertaken a stupendous task, and the results are very impressive. I hope that you will be able to secure funds to see the project through to completion. It will indeed be an important tool for research in Indian studies.

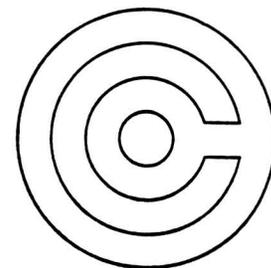
I enjoyed going through the report, as it gives a very vivid picture of the problems you have faced and ingenuity in solving them.

With all good wishes.

Sincerely,

  
Ainslie T. Embree  
Counselor for Cultural Affairs

# THE CENTER FOR RESEARCH LIBRARIES



February 27, 1980

5721 Cottage Grove Avenue  
Chicago, Illinois 60637  
(312) 955-4545

Dr. Murari L. Nagar  
University Library  
University of Missouri-Columbia  
Columbia, Missouri 65201

Dear Dr. Nagar,

Thank you for sending me a copy of your report on Project TULIP. I find what you have done to date most impressive and earnestly hope that you can secure the funding to complete the project.

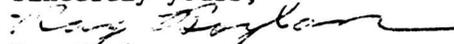
Working with the South Asia Microform Project (SAMP), I know how difficult it is to identify and track down files on Indian periodicals. SAMP's goal, as you are aware, is to preserve and make available in micorform materials that are important for the study of South India. While we have had some success with government publications from the British period, we have run into countless difficulties in dealing with non-governmental periodicals, especially those that are of interest to humanists. One primary difficulty has been simply identifying what exists. By compiling a Master-List with 10,000 entries you have already rendered a valuable service. I certainly hope that you will find the means to reproduce this list and make it widely available. The sum of \$5,000 that you estimate it would cost to do this certainly seems modest when compared to what librarians and scholars interested in South Asia will be gaining.

A second major difficulty that SAMP runs into, is trying to find files of particular titles that it wishes to film. As Professor Barrier points out in the letter included in your report, NUC is often not very helpful due to the number of libraries that have not reported their holdings or have reported them incorrectly. This is especially true in the case of "minor" publications from Asia and Africa. In connection with SAMP and other area study microforming projects, I and my colleagues have sent out hundreds of letters trying to locate files of particular titles that we wanted to film, often with meager results. On several occasions, titles have turned up in places where we least expected to find them. The existence of a comprehensive union list of Indian periodicals in American libraries would make SAMP's work much easier and more productive.

In examining the specimen TULIP entries that you included on pages 110 and 111 of your report, I was pleased to note the extent of bibliographic detail you included. This will make it easier for librarians to use the list in checking against their holdings and will make it an important tool for catalogers.

Congratulations on the outstanding job you have done to date. If I can be of any help to you in the future as you attempt to complete this important project, please feel free to call upon me.

Sincerely yours,

  
Ray Boylan  
Assistant Director



UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI-COLUMBIA

11d

The University Library

Columbia, Missouri 65201  
314-882-4410 Telephone

February 27, 1980

Murari L. Nagar  
Librarian, International Studies  
Ellis Library  
University of Missouri-Columbia  
Columbia, Missouri 65201

Dr. Nagar:

I have read in detail your project TULIP, towards the preparation of a systematic and comprehensive list of Indian periodical publications in the humanities and social sciences, in order to compile a union list of their holdings available in the libraries of the United States and Canada. This comprehensive collection of data is a monumental work that will be very valuable for researchers working in South Asian studies and many other in similar studies. Only a person with the background and dedication as you can produce such a tremendous and valuable compilation. I am hoping that once the project is completed you will pursue the list of periodicals to be computerized so its access will be even more valuable. I wish to congratulate you, and also Mrs. Nagar for her support and assistance in the project.

I also wish to let you know that I appreciate your assistance in the cataloging of Asian materials in my work as a cataloger.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Mireya del Castillo".

Mireya del Castillo

HARVARD · COLLEGE · LIBRARY  
CAMBRIDGE · MASSACHUSETTS 02138

29 February 1980

Dr. Murari L. Nagar  
1405 St. Christopher  
Columbia, Mo. 65201

Dear Dr. Nagar:

I am writing to thank you for sending a copy of your report on PROJECT TULIP. I was aware of the project and am happy to know that it is progressing. The Union List will be a useful addition to the bibliography of Indian publications.

I wish you well in your progress with the project and look forward to future status reports.

Yours truly,



Raymond D. Lum  
Asian Specialist  
Collection Development

UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON LIBRARIES  
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON 98195

March 5, 1980

*Office of the Director*

Dr. Murari L. Nagar  
1405 Saint Christopher  
Columbia, MO 65201

Dear Doctor Nagar:

I have received your report on Project TULIP. It is a very important project and I am impressed with your progress to date.

This library now produces (hopefully on a quarterly basis) a microfiche edition of our Central Serials Record which indicates our holdings for approximately 65,000 serials, 35,000 of which are currently received. The drawback to this list is the government documents are not consistently included. When the time comes, I imagine that we could supply you with a free copy of this fiche although it is normally sold.

Please keep us informed of the progress of your work.

Sincerely,



Irene M. Joshi  
South Asia Librarian

IMJ:hp



UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI-COLUMBIA

11g

The University Library

Columbia, Missouri 65201  
Telephone

April 7, 1980

To Whom It May Concern:

I congratulate Dr. Murari L. Nagar for his previous bibliographic control of South Asian Serial publications.

Dr. Nagar's present proposal is quite an energetic undertaking. That it is invaluable work is unquestionable. Anyone who has done serious research using serial publications can understand the value of complete bibliographical information along with holdings information. His project will be of value both to librarians and South Asia scholars.

I applaud Dr. Nagar for his ambition and wish him well both in securing the needed resources for his project and in perservering with the formidable task he has set for himself.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "J. Drew Racine".

J. Drew Racine  
Serials Librarian  
Ellis Library  
UMC

Duke University  
Durham  
North Carolina 27706

11h

William R. Perkins Library

April 17, 1980.

Dr. Murari Lal Nagar  
Librarian  
International Studies  
University of Missouri  
Columbia, Mo. 65201

Dear Nagar ji:

I take this opportunity to congratulate you for your successfully completing the first and very important phase, namely, preparation of the masterlist of the proposed "Union List of Indian Periodicals in American Libraries" (TULIP). After carefully going over the plan of your work and the report of your field work in India, I am convinced that TULIP is a unique project to meet with the growing needs of the South Asian scholars. Your Union List will not only facilitate access to materials available within the country, this will also for the first time take an accurate census of the Indian periodicals available throughout the world.

I consider TULIP a very important and timely project for a variety of reasons, some of which are:

- (a) Most of the currently available tools covering Indian periodicals are inadequate to provide the kind of information South Asian scholars, teachers and government agencies need. American scholars have traditionally depended on British and Indian library resources to meet their research needs. Unfortunately because of various reasons such as a lack of travel funds, visa difficulty, it is becoming increasingly difficult for scholars to proceed to India or the United Kingdom for use of collections there. In the present situation the need for tools such as TULIP is greater now than in the past.
- (b) The NEH and Duke University jointly funded project, "A Union List of South Asian Government Serial Publications (1858-1950) in the Major U. S. Libraries" includes a limited number of periodicals and journals in social sciences and humanities. TULIP will fill the gap left by the Duke project. In fact, to the best of my knowledge, none of the projects contemplated or in progress cover the areas proposed by TULIP.
- (c) The PL-480 program of acquisitions from South Asia conducted so commendably by the Library of Congress since 1961 is likely to phase out in the next 2-3 years. The Library of Congress has alerted the participants in the program to be prepared for a dollar-contributed co-operative program. Considering the dimensions of the program and the present economic situation not many libraries are likely to be able to support any co-operative program even at 1/3 of its current level. Resource sharing will become more important

(Cont.)

Dr. Murari Lal Nagar,  
April 17, 1980.

11i

than ever before. TULIP will be a great contribution to our knowledge of our national resources in the area of South Asian studies.

- (d) In 1978 the Library of Congress conducted a study for the establishment of a National Periodical Center (NPC). The study was funded by the Council of Library Resources and several other foundations. The aim of the proposed Center is to provide a reliable method of access to a comprehensive collection of material on all subjects to the U. S. scholars. It is proposed that NPC would provide access to titles not in its collection through a system of referral libraries. NPC also proposes to develop and make available "a finding tool". Recently a Senate Sub-Committee on Education, Arts and Humanities has endorsed the proposal for the establishment of a National Periodical Corporation (not Center) and has recommended further study to be completed by the end of 1981. It need hardly be emphasized that TULIP will be of invaluable help to the Corporation (which is hoped to be established) both in its referral service as well as in developing finding tools.
- (e) National consortia such as Center for Research Libraries and the South Asia Microform Project have strived hard for years to gain access to bibliographical tools like TULIP to fill their gaps.

As a South Asian bibliographer and collection development librarian for 20 years, I can assure you that your proposed Union List is a badly need bibliographical tool. I hope that you are able to get the necessary financial assistance to complete the project.

If I can be of any help to you, please let me know without hesitation.

With my best wishes,



Avinash C. Maheshwary  
South Asia Bibliographer &  
Project Director,  
"Union List of South Asian Govt.  
Serials in U. S. Libraries"



UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI-COLUMBIA

11j

College of Agriculture

Department of Agronomy

205 Curtis Hall  
Columbia, Missouri 65211  
Telephone (314) 882-6516

June 5, 1980

Dr. Murari L. Nagar  
Librarian, International Studies  
Ellis Library  
University of Missouri-Columbia  
Columbia, MO 65211

Dear Dr. Nagar:

I have greatly enjoyed reading a report of the project TULIP. It is very impressive indeed and you have really spent enormous efforts toward producing a Union List of Indian Periodicals. I would like to congratulate you for having successfully completed the first phase of this worth-while project.

I wonder if the scope of this project could be enlarged a step further. For instance, one may want to know the impact of the papers published in some of the Indian Periodicals on the overall state of the knowledge in humanities and social sciences. How often some of the papers published in a periodical like 'Triveni' have been cited later? I realize it is very difficult to compile this information, but even if it could be done for only a few of the major periodicals (publishing original papers), it will be extremely valuable in evaluating the impact of Indian research.

The overall project outlined in TULIP is certainly well-conceived and I do hope that you will succeed in obtaining funds to complete the remaining two phases also.

With personal regards.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read 'M. M. Johri'.

M. M. Johri  
Visiting Professor

A SYSTEMATIC AND COMPREHENSIVE LIST OF INDIAN SERIALS  
IN HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES PUBLISHED IN INDIA

A MEANS TO COMPILE AN AMERICAN UNION LIST

This is a proposal for field work in India in order to survey some major Indian libraries and to prepare "A Preliminary Checklist of Indian Serial Publications in Humanities and Social Sciences" as a means to compile and publish a comprehensive union list of Indian serials available in major American libraries.

A Union List is an essential tool for research. Its compilation requires large funds. The Council on Library Resources granted more than a quarter million dollars just for the preparation of the third edition of Gregory's Union List of Serials in Libraries of the United States and Canada.

The Union List of Learned American Serials in Indian Libraries (ULLAS) was compiled through a generous grant of Rs. 80,000/- (16,000 dollars) by the U.S. Government in India at my request to the Indian Council for Library Development, a corporate body created by me. I planned and directed the project. ULLAS lists 2584 learned American serials deposited in 165 libraries in India. Also it gives approximately three thousand cross-references.

ULLAS is not only a union list of serials; it is a catalog as well. Its entries contain all the information that the scholars need and the librarians record in their catalogs of serial publications— a unique feature. The basic entry resembles an LC main catalog card and contains exhaustive data on the serial and then reports its pertinent holdings in a systematic manner. With these added features, ULLAS has become a significant means for the promotion of American studies in India.

A Union List is a product of scholarship. Only Emeneaus and Polemans could have produced works like A Union List of Printed Indic Texts and Translations in American Libraries, New Haven, 1935, and A Census of Indic Manuscripts in the United States and Canada, New Haven, 1938. Emeneau compiled his Union List through a grant from the American Council of Learned Societies and by visiting the libraries between September 1933 and August 1934. The list includes all books in Sanskrit, Pali, Prakrit and Apabhramsa and most of the books in the older stages of the Vernaculars totalling 4491. In general only texts composed before 1800 A.D. have been listed. Poleman's work was also financed by the ACLS. It is a list of Indic texts in manuscript form, dated prior to 1800, numbering 8000, available in more than a hundred private and public libraries in the U.S.A. and Canada. Both the lists cover only monographic works and do not report the serial publications proposed to be included in the projected union list.

A union list must be accurate. Second-hand information sometimes builds up false hope. An example is Margaret Case's South Asian History, 1750-1950, Princeton, 1968, reporting on p. 444 that Columbia University, New York holds "complete files" of the Tribune (Ambala). Upon inquiry it was found that Columbia University does not have the set! Data must be collected, as far as possible, by direct verification of the holdings.

I wish to prepare a "Union list of learned Indian serials in humanities and social sciences available in major libraries of the United States and Canada". No one has attempted such a project as yet. Just as ULLAS has proved to be a great source of information, the proposed union list will become an important tool for research in Indic studies. It will also be an effective tool for interlibrary loan and acquisition at the national/international level. It will enable American librarians to acquire, if not in original at least in reproduction, Indian serials that have not yet found their way into any American library and to fill in their gaps by getting the missing parts reproduced. The libraries will be helped in two ways: 1) They will acquire titles still unknown to them and 2) fill the gaps in their existing holdings.

Gregory's Union List (3rd ed.) stops with 1949. The New Serial Titles starts with 1949. Yet there are many serials which began publishing before 1949, but are acquired by American libraries only recently. There is no record for such titles in this country even if they are available. An example is the Malabar Quarterly Review (Ernakulam). There is no bibliographical tool to verify whether it is held by any American library, although some are likely to have acquired it. This is because the study of modern India in this country is a recent development. American libraries have acquired more Indic research materials during the past two decades than in the preceding two centuries! Hence there is a great need to compile such a list if research on India in this country is to be carried on effectively.

Enterprising business organizations have tried to prepare micro-editions of Indic research materials, drawing primarily on the collections deposited outside India. For example, the Inter Documentation Company of Zug, Switzerland has depended upon the holdings of the India Office Library. No wonder, therefore, that most of the IDC runs are incomplete and lack some of the most valuable and rare volumes in the sets! True, India Office Library possesses one of the most extensive Indic collections under one roof; nevertheless, it represents only a fraction of what might be held collectively by a group of major libraries in India. No one has yet made any survey of what was published in India since the beginning of printing in the form of serial literature and is still available in many Indian libraries. To name just one collection: The Sanskrit University, Varanasi has been acquiring publications for 185 years. Yet its valuable collections have never been explored with this objective.

As a means to compile such a union list, it is necessary to prepare a check-list of all the serials of research value published in India at any time in the field of Humanities and Social Sciences. Unless we know what was published we cannot determine whether it is held by an American library. This work can be done most effectively and exhaustively only in India.

A compiler aspiring to prepare a check-list of the learned Indic serials available in Indian libraries must have had direct contact with India. I have worked with librarians in India, several of whom are my former students. I was in charge of the Library Branch of the India Wheat Loan Educational Exchange Program of the Foreign Service of the United States of America, under which 1.5 million dollars worth of American books were donated to about one hundred Indian libraries. My job was to visit these libraries and to advise their librarians on how to acquire American publications desired by them. I am sure, my former colleagues and students will extend full cooperation to the project.

The scholar wishing to undertake this project must be able to utilize as many Indian languages as possible, if it is desired to include serials in major regional languages. I know Sanskrit, Hindi, Gujarati, Marathi, Bengali, Punjabi and Urdu. With this background and experience, I believe I can successfully complete this project.

I have been working on this project for many years. The following sources have been used in collecting the initial data:

1. Kern Institute, Leyden. Annual bibliography of Indian Archaeology, 1926-.
2. U.S. Library of Congress, Orientalia Division. Southern Asia Accessions List, 1952-60. Washington, D.C.
3. Nifor Guide to Indian periodicals, 1955/56-. Poona.
4. Guide to Indian Periodical literature. Gurgaon, 1964- .
5. India (Republic) Office of the Registrar of Newspapers. Press in India. New Delhi, 1964-.
6. India Office Library, London. Catalogue of Periodicals. Boston, 1964.
7. Index India. Jaipur, 1969-.
8. Cumulative Bibliography of Asian Studies, 1941-1970. Boston, 1969-71.

9. Union Catalogue of Social Science Periodicals: Delhi. New Delhi, Social Science Documentation Center, 1973.
10. Periodicals in Humanities; Union Catalogue of Periodicals in Humanities and Newspapers in Delhi Libraries. New Delhi, Arnold-Hienemann India, 1973.
11. U.S. Library of Congress. American Libraries Book Procurement Center, New Delhi. Accessions List—Annual List of Serials. New Delhi, 1974.
12. Serials Catalog of the Library of the University of Missouri at Columbia.

This is only an inclusive list of the sources used. Many new lists are coming out, which are being incorporated into the masterfile.

My checklist of Indian serials is at present in card form and contains brief information on 2600 titles in Humanities and Social Sciences and some related subjects in the South Asian field. There are also four hundred cross references. The grand total of the entire file is three thousand cards. The titles (excluding those of no. 9 and 10) have already been verified with Gregory's Union List of Serials and the New Serial Titles. Of the 1280 pre-1949 serials, 480 were found in the ULS, while as many as eight hundred were not. The list contains 1320 serials published after 1949. Of these seven hundred were found in NST while 620 were not. This fact demonstrates how inadequate and incomplete these two American sources are as far as the Indian serials are concerned.

The sources used so far do not follow any uniform system of listing, resulting in great divergence and disparity in terms of the choice and rendering of the main entry. An important step in the process of compilation will be to revise and edit the entries and bring them in total conformity with the LC System of Cataloging. This will be achieved partly by acquiring LC printed cards for as many titles as possible. But LC has cataloged only a fraction of what will finally comprise the proposed Union List. All the titles not cataloged by LC will have to be cataloged by us. In order to do a successful job we need detailed bibliographical data such as follows:

Full title; place of publication; name of the publisher; date of origin; whether still current; collation; frequency of publication; cumulative indexes/supplements; duration/suspension of publication; irregularities/peculiarities/in the numbering of volumes/series; connection with preceding/succeeding publication; sponsoring body; variations in title/imprint; issuing bodies, change in name; editors; supplements; special numbers; indexes; holdings.

I propose to visit twenty-five major Indian libraries in Bombay, Poona, Madras, Hyderabad, Calcutta, Varanasi, and Delhi, residing approximately six weeks in each city. A tentative list of the institutions follows:

BOMBAY (3): Asiatic Society; Bombay University; Tata Institute of Social Sciences. POONA (4): Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute; Deccan College Post-Graduate and Research Institute; Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics; Poona University. MADRAS and HYDERABAD (3): Connemara Public (State Central) Library; Madras University; Osmania University. CALCUTTA (4): Anthropological Survey of India; Asiatic Society; Calcutta University; National Library. VARANASI (3): Banaras Hindu University; Kashi Vidyapith(University); Sanskrit University. DELHI (8): Archaeological Survey of India; Delhi University; Indian Council of World Affairs; Indian Institute of Public Administration; Jamia Millia Islamia University; Jawaharlal Nehru University; National Archives; Nehru Museum and Archives.

A question may be raised: When organizations like the Indian Council of Social Science Research and the India International Centre are compiling and publishing union catalogs of serials in social sciences and the humanities, why an American should go to India to collect data on Indian serials? The answer lies in the fact that contemporary Indian librarians - at least those who are compiling union lists today - do not believe in the traditional philosophy of union catalogs. While Gregory and the British Union Catalogue of Periodicals, for example, give all the data on a serial before they start listing the holdings, the union catalogs produced in India today give the bare minimum information, which they regard adequate. The Union Catalogue produced by ICSSR itself declares in the clearest and most emphatic terms:

The Union Catalogue is primarily and necessarily only a location tool. Much historical information about a periodical which may be useful and interesting but not strictly required to identify a periodical title and locate its availability for use is therefore not given. For this reason also, no indexes are provided. For a large number of periodicals included in this volume, such information may be readily found in other Union Catalogues published outside India. (Emphasis added)

ICSSR expects western union catalogs to give full data even for those publications which originate in India!

It will be necessary to reproduce my card file in book form and make multiple copies so that it can be shared with other cooperating libraries in India. The total cost of making, say, thirty copies, including the labor of preparing the master copy, assembling, and stapling the finished product, will be approximately \$6000.00. We will need \$1000.00 for correspondence and postage, making a total of \$7000.00 for the preparation and circulation of the preliminary check-list among the participating libraries in India.

The cost of travel will be approximately \$3000.00. I will need at least \$20.00 per day for board and lodge, making a subtotal of about

\$7500.00 and a grand total of \$17,500.00. I need \$13,000.00 for the support of my family in the U.S.A. and to meet other financial commitments at home. Thus my minimum financial requirement for the total project comes to around \$30,500.00.

The field work will take at least one calendar year. What I propose to prepare in India will be at its best only a beginning—a pilot project. The final work of compiling and producing a comprehensive Union List will take about three years and will require substantial funds. Nevertheless, if my preliminary work helps American scholars realize this to be a worthy project, it is probable that some national philanthropic bodies like the Council on Library Resources (which gave more than a quarter million dollars to prepare the 3rd ed. of Gregory's Union List) or the National Endowment for the Humanities (which has allocated \$2,200,000.00 for the support of new research tools) may grant adequate funds to undertake the work on a comprehensive basis.

If and when we get additional funds, a working edition of this check-list will be prepared and circulated among major libraries in the U.S.A. and Canada where the titles covered by the List might be available. The participating libraries will be requested to report and add their own holdings. It will be necessary to visit representative American libraries. Consequently, there will emerge a "Union List of Learned Indian Serials in Humanities and Social Sciences available in American Libraries." A subject index can be an additional useful feature. Since my card file already locates Indian titles in other union catalogs (listed above) it also serves as an index to the major union catalogs of serials in India, England and the U.S.A.. Consequently, the final product will emerge as the "World Union Catalog of Indian Serials." Of course, it will cover only the specified subjects.

But these are plans for the future. My immediate objective is to visit India for a year in order to identify and enumerate significant Indian serial publications in humanities and social sciences, and to collect complete data for their cataloging and bibliographic description, as a means to compile a comprehensive and systematic union list of their holdings in American libraries. Such a list does not yet exist. American libraries have acquired more Indian research serials in the past two decades than in the past two centuries. They deserve unified and systematic listing. The proposed list will facilitate research on India by American scholars and save their time, money and energy. American libraries will be able to develop and strengthen their own collections on South Asia. And finally, the project will promote cultural cooperation between the U.S.A. and India.

Proposed by

Murari Lal Nagar

**THE INDIAN COUNCIL FOR LIBRARY DEVELOPMENT**

**A Union List of Learned American Serials  
in Indian Libraries**

Dr. Murari L. Nagar  
Project Director

**1966**

**INDIAN COUNCIL FOR LIBRARY DEVELOPMENT, DELHI**

AWrM	1964+	MyBM	1958-64
AWU	82+	MyMM	61-93, 96-
BPV	108[109]+		101,106+
DM	104+	PAM	39-[62-72]76+
DU	1+(10v)[10v]	PCU	1-(66-87)+
GAME	80-83, 86-108	RJM	[84]85, 90+
GAMK	1964+	RJU	(83-106)+
GBU	88-97	RPT	96+
KTM	69+	UAhU	112+
MGM	80+	UAM	(1-65)+
MIM	(32-95)+	ULDC	13+
MsAU	70-79	UVU	106+
		WCU	61+

**American journal of archaeology; the journal of the Archaeological Institute of America.**

v. I-II, 1885-96; s2v.I- 1897-

Baltimore, etc.

v. illus. plates (part col.) ports. maps. plans. 24-26.5cm.

Quarterly, 1885-96.--bimonthly, 1897-99.--quarterly, 1900-

Publication suspended during 1892.

Title varies: 1885-96, the American journal of archaeology and of the history of the fine arts.

GBU	55+	MtNA	64-65
GVU	67+	MtPD	49+
MtBA	13-15,17-27,	PKU	66+
	54+	UVU	68+
MtBU	40-41, 43+		

**The American journal of archaeology and of the history of the fine arts.**

See

**American journal of archaeology, the journal of the Archaeological Institute of America.**

**American journal of botany. v.I- 1914-**

Lancaster, Pa., etc.

v. illus. plates. ports. 25.5cm.

Monthly except Aug. and Sept.

Published in cooperation with the Botanical Survey of America by the Brooklyn Botanic Garden.

Official publication of the Botanical Society of America.

AHU	12+	MtPAN	(11-40)+
ART	17+	MtPU	3+
AsGU	8-45	MUU	1914-57,
ATU	37-45, 47-[51]		1964+
AWU	1+	MyBS	39-40, 42+
BPU	33+	MyDU	1-7[43]-[47]
DAG	38-44		-[49]+
DU	1+	MyMF	51+
GBhS	22+	OCR	[35]-[37-
GBU	15+		38]+
GVU	10-27, 30+	PCU	1+
KKR	45+	PKU	50+
KTC	[44]-49[51]+	RJU	6-42,48+
KTU	47+	RPT	1+
MSU	35+	UAhU	1+
MsAU	1+	UAIA	37-[38]-
Ms-M	1-41		[40]+
MsP	34+	UDF	3[4]-[7]+
MsU	1-[39-40]+	ULD	49+
MtBat	43+	ULU	1+
MtBF	1933+	WCB	17+
MtNU	26-45	WCU	10+
MtPAg	1-6,10,12-41		

**American journal of cardiology. v.I- 1958-**

New York.

v. illus. 27cm. monthly.

**Official journal of the American College of Cardiology.**

AWrM	1964+	RJM	1+
DM	9+	UAhU	14+
GAME	3-6, 9-10	UAM	11+
MtBM	11+	ULDC	1+
MtNM	1+	UVU	10+

**American journal of clinical medicine.**

See

**Clinical medicine and surgery.**

**American journal of clinical nutrition.**

v.I- 1952-

New York, etc., Yorke Pub. Co.

v. illus. tables. 27cm. monthly.

Title varies: Sept./Oct. 1952-May/June 1954, Journal of clinical nutrition.

AGM	9+	MtBM	12+
AHN	1+	MyMF	3+

American

## American

**American Orchid Society.**

Bulletin. v.1- 1932-

Washington, the Author.

v. illus. (incl. ports.) 25cm. quarterly.

KTU 17-19,21-23,  
28-[31]+**American Oriental Society.**

Journal. v.1- 1843/49-

Boston, etc., the Author.

v. illus. plates (part fold.) ports. maps. facisms.  
tables. diags. 22-25cm.

Until 1896 the Journal was issued in parts or whole volumes at irregular intervals.-- from 1897 to 1907 (v.18-28) one volume was published each year, in two semiannual parts with continuous pagination (except v.19, the two parts of which are paged independently) 1908/09 (v.29) issued in volume form.--1909/10- (v.30- ) quarterly.

AsGU	(3-77)	MtBW	82+
ATU	1-[12]-[42]	MtNA	82+
	43-79, 83+	MtPD	1+
AWU	16+	MtPU	10-11,41-
BNP	1-[14]-[30-32]-		50,52-55
	80	MUU	80-82
BPC	(42-81)+	MyDU	(1-72)
DU	2+(9v)	MyMU	1-54,56+
KTU	9,41-43,45+	OBU	1-69,71-79
MSU	48-51,68,71+	PCU	1+[6v]
MsAU	1-48,50+	UAhU	28-76,82+
Ms-O	45-[78]81+	ULU	1-51,53-
MtBA	2-12, 14+		66,68-79
MtBU	1+	UVU	75-83
MtBV	24, 30, 70+	WCU	(4-79)

**American Ornithologists Union.***See*

The Auk.

**American Orthopsychiatric Association.***See*American journal of orthopsychiatry, a  
journal of human behaviour.**American paint journal. v.1- 1916-**

St. Louis, American Paint Journal Co.

v. illus. diags. 21cm. weekly.

Title varies: 19 -41, Convention daily.--1942-  
Convention-at-home daily.

Covers the conventions of the Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs and of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association.

AHR	40+
AHU	37-40
MtBU	28-33

**American Paper and Pulp Association.**

Proceedings of the convention.

*See*Paper mill news; news magazine of the  
paper and pulp industry.**American perfumer.***See*

American perfumer and cosmetics.

**American perfumer and aromatics.***See*

American perfumer and cosmetics.

**American perfumer and cosmetics. v.1- 1906-**

Bristol, Conn., etc., Moore Pub., etc.

v. illus. ports. 29-31cm. monthly.

Title varies: American perfumer and essential oil review.--American perfumer.--American perfumer and aromatics.

AHR	67+
KTU	75+
MtBU	49+
MyBS	53-[65]+
UDF	[64]+

**American perfumer and essential oil review.***See*

American perfumer and cosmetics.

**American Personnel and Guidance Association.***See*

Personnel and guidance journal.

**American Petroleum Institute.**

Quarterly. v.1- 1931-

New York, the Author.

v. 28cm.

BDF	1955-59
MtBTe	1962+

**American University of Beirut. *Economic Research Institute.***

*See*

Middle east economic papers.

**American Urological Association.**

*See*

Journal of urology;...

**American Venereal Disease Association.**

*See*

American journal of syphilis, gonorrhoea and venereal diseases.

**American Veterinary Medical Association.**

American journal of veterinary research.

*See*

American journal of veterinary research.

**American Veterinary Medical Association.**

Journal. v.1-47, 1877-1915; v.48- (nsv.1-1915-

New York, the United States Veterinary Medical Association, etc.

v. illus. plates. ports. 22cm. monthly.

No numbers issued Feb.-Mar. 1877.

Title varies: Jan. 1877-Sept. 1915, American veterinary review.

BPV 61+

DAG (105-131)+

MtBP 1963+

WCTM 17-18[23]-36

**American veterinary review.**

*See*

American Veterinary Medical Association. Journal.

**American vinegar industry.**

*See*

Fruit products journal and American food manufacturer.

**The American vinegar industry and fruit products journal.**

*See*

Fruit products journal and American food manufacturer.

**American Water Works Association.**

Journal. v.1- 1914-

Lancaster, Pa., etc.

v. illus. diags. maps. (part fold.) 24cm. Frequency varies.

Supersedes-its Proceedings, published 1881-1913.

At head of title, 1914-36, Proceedings, 34th-54th year.

Supplements accompany some numbers.

AHR 42+

KTU 52+

ATU 55+

MtBT 32+

AWU 56+

MtPAn 45-49

BDF 43+

MtPU 43-46

DI 45+

RPT 53+

DWH 49+

UAhU 47+

GAE 1953+

URU 37-47, 49+

**American Welding Society.**

Journal.

*See*

The Welding journal.

**American Welding Society.**

Proceedings.

*See*

The Welding journal.

**American Welding Society.**

Welding engineer;...

*See*

Welding engineer;...

**American Wood Preservers' Association.**

Proceedings of the ... annual meeting.

1st- 1905-

Baltimore, Md., etc.

v. illus. plates (part col.) ports. maps. tables. diags. 22.5cm.

Title varies: 1905- Report of proceedings... Annual meeting of the Wood Preservers' Association.

No proceedings were published for 1908.

List of members in each volume (except v.2).

UDF 1912-19, 1921+

## Atomic

MtBA<sub>t</sub> 121+ UDG 133+  
 MtBF 111+ URU 117-124,  
 MtBSC 1-73,109-130 126,128,  
 MtPM 1+ 130,134+  
 MtPU 1-122,125+ WCU 43+

**The Astrophysical journal. Supplement series.**

v.1- 1954-

Chicago, University of Chicago Press.

v. illus. diags. 25cm. irregular.

AHU 1+ MsU 1+  
 DU 1+ MtPM 1+

**Athletic journal. v.1- 1921-**

Champaign, Ill., etc., the Athletic Publishing Co.

v. illus. (incl. ports.) diags. 23.5-30cm.

A professional magazine for the coaches of the country.

Vol.1 consists of two numbers, Mar.-Aug. 1921.--v.2, monthly, except June-Aug.--v.3- monthly, except July-Aug. (v.6, except July).

AWU 17-21  
 GBU 35+  
 MSU 35+  
 MtPU 41+  
 MyMU 1920, 1961+

**Atkinson's evening post, and Philadelphia saturday news.***See*

Saturday evening post;...

**Atkinson's saturday evening post.***See*

Saturday evening post;...

**Atlanta. University.**

Phylon; the Atlanta University review of race and culture.

*See*

Phylon; the Atlanta university review of race and culture.

**Atlanta. University.**

The Phylon quarterly.

*See*

The Phylon quarterly.

**The Atlantic monthly; a magazine of literature, science, art, and politics.**

v.1- 1857-

Boston, Phillips, Sampson and Co., etc.

v. illus. ports. 24cm.

From Nov. 1857-Sept. 1865 title reads: the Atlantic monthly, a magazine of literature, art and politics.

AWU	148-198	MtBA	23-97, 99-
DIn	201-[206-207]-		[205-206]-
	[209-211]+		209, 211+
DPuA	[202]+	MtNM	182-190
DU	1959+	MtNU	182-190
GAM	212+	PCU	191-199,
GBU	195+		201+
GVU	209+	ULU	1-2, 117+
KTU	211+	WCJU	[191]195,
MSU	181-182, 193		198+
MsAU	(141-203)	WCU	205+

**Atlas. v.1- 1961-**

New York, Worley Pub. Co.

v. illus. ports. 29cm. monthly.

DIn 3[4]-[8]+

**Atomic Energy Commission.***See*

Power reactor technology.

**Atomic energy law journal. v.1- 1959-**

B. Warren Publications.

n. quarterly.

DU 1+

MtBA 1+

**Atomic energy newsletter. v.1- 1949-**

New York, Atomic Energy News.

v. 29cm. biweekly.

MtBA 13-25

MtBF 1+

**Atomic Industrial Forum.***See*

Nuclear industry.

**Atomic Scientists of Chicago.***See*

Bulletin of atomic scientists.

Bingham

**Bibliographical Society of America.**

Papers. v.1- 1904/07-  
New York, etc., the Author.

v. plates. ports. facisms. tables. 24cm.

Vols.1-3 have title: Proceedings and papers.

DU [1]-[34-35]-46,  
50, 52+

MtBW 56+

PCU 56+

**Bibliographical Society of America.**

Proceedings and papers.

See its

Papers.

**Bibliography of agriculture. v.1- 1942-**

Washington, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Library.

v.

July-Dec. 1942, pub. in 5 sections.-- Jan.-June  
1943 in 6 sections.--July 1943- all sections  
combined in one issue.

DAG 3, 5-9, 12-14, 18+

DU 1-2, 18+

MtPG 1, 3+

MyMF 16+

WCSt [4, 7] 9-15

WCU 14+

**Bibliography of chemical reviews.**

See

**Bibliography of reviews in chemistry.**

**Bibliography of periodical literature on the  
near and middle east. no.1- 1947-**

no. 25cm.

Prepared under the direction of S.S. Glazer.  
Reprinted from the Middle east journal.

DIn 1+

MyBS 12+

**Bibliography of reviews in chemistry. v.1-2-  
1958-59-**

Columbus, Ohio, American Chemical Society.

v. 28cm.

Vols.1-2 issued together-vols.1-2- compiled from  
Chemical abstracts, v.52-

Title varies: 1958-59-61, Bibliography of chemical  
reviews.

DU 4+

MtBTe 1+

**Bibliography of scientific and industrial re-  
ports.**

See

**Bibliography of technical reports.**

**Bibliography of technical reports.**

v.1- 1946-

Washington.

v. 27cm.

Weekly, Jan. 1946-June 1948. --monthly, July  
1948-

Title varies: Jan. 1946-June 1949, Bibliography  
of scientific and industrial reports.--July-Oct. 1949,  
Bibliography of technical reports including the news-  
letter.

Issued by the Dept. of Commerce, Office of  
the Publication Board, Jan. 1946-July 12, 1946.--  
by the Dept.'s office of Technical Services, July 19,  
1946-

DU 2-[4]6-[8-11]  
13, 23+

GAT 21+

MtBA 17-22

MtBF 4-22

**Bibliography of technical reports including  
newsletter.**

See

**Bibliography of technical reports.**

**Biennial review of anthropology. v.1- 1959-**

Stanford, Calif., Stanford University Press.

v. 24cm.

MtPG 1+

**Big four and poultry tribune.**

See

**Poultry tribune.**

**Bill of rights review. v.1-2, 1940-1942.**

Philadelphia, etc., Bill of Rights

Committee of the American Bar Association.

2v. 25cm. quarterly.

ULU 1-2

**Bingham Oceanographic Foundation.**

See

**Yale University. Bingham Oceanographic La-  
boratory.**

**Charlottesville, Va. Institute of Textile Technology.***See***Textile technology digest.****Chase economic bulletin. v.1-17, 1920-37.**

New York, Chase National Bank of the City of New York.

17v. illus. 24cm. irregular.

Articles mainly by B.M. Anderson.

Index for v.1-12, 1920/21-1932, with v.12.

MtPG 5-17

**Chase Manhattan Bank, New York.**

Business in brief. v.1- 1953-

Issued by the Chase National Bank of the City of New York.

DAR [1960-62]+

MtPG 1954+

**Chase Manhattan Bank, New York.**

Latin-American business highlights.

*See***Latin-American business highlights.****Chase Manhattan Bank, New York. Economic Research Department.***See***Report on western Europe.****Chase National Bank, New York.***See***Business in brief.****Chase National Bank of the City of New York.***See***Chase economic bulletin.****Latin American business highlights.****Chemical abstracts. v.1- 1907-**

Columbus, Ohio, etc., American Chemical Society.

v. illus. 24-28cm. semimonthly.

Supersedes-the Review of American chemical research.

Individual issues, 1934- have subtitle: Key to the world's chemical literature.

AHN	46-50	MtBP	1960+
AHR	1-7, 10+	MtBSA	58+
AHU	1-[41]-[48-49]- [51]+	MtBSC	1-5, 13+
ART	42+	MtBTe	1+
AsGU	39-55	MtBU	1+
AsSP	18-43	MtBX	[4]+
ATU	11+	MtPAg	32-44, 47+
AWU	4+	MtPAn	1+
BDF	24+	MtPU	1-49, 52+
BJM	1-43, 45+	MyBS	1+
DI	1+	MyDU	9+
DM	53+	MyMF	14+
DR	11+	OBU	1917-56
DSR	1964+	PCU	1+
DU	1-5, 7+	PKU	57+
GAT	1+	RJU	1+
GBhS	1+	RPT	48+
GBU	6+	UAhU	1+
KKR	58+	UDA	15+
KTM	34+	UDF	1+
KTU	1+	UDO	51+
MGA	[11-14]-[17]- [22-23]-26	UKS	1+
MIM	51+	ULD	1+
MJU	24-54, 58+	ULDC	48+
MSU	12+	ULU	6-[26-27]-53
MsAU	1+	URU	1961+
MsKE	21+	UVU	(1-48)
Ms-M	54+	WCB	5+
MsP	1+	WCBC	1+
MsU	8-[46]-49	WCG	1+
MtAU	1-2, 4-7, 13-55, 61+	WCJ	1920+
MtBA	13+	WCJU	9, 14+
MtBC	47+	WCTM	4-[36] 37[39] -[45]+
		WCU	12+

**Chemical abstracts, Biochemical Section.***See***C A - Biochemical sections.****Chemical and engineering news. v.1- 1923-**

Easton, Pa., American Chemical Society.

v. illus. ports. diagrs. 30.5cm. semimonthly.

Jan. 10-June 20, 1923 issued without volume numbering.

## Chemical

Title varies: 1923-39, Industrial and engineering chemistry. News edition.--1940-41, News edition. (Current news of chemistry and chemical engineering).

AHN	40-51	MsU	3+
AHR	13, 18+	MtBAc	24+
AHU	20-28, 30	MtBTc	36+
ATU	(1-26)	MtBU	12-23
AWU	21+	MtBX	2+
BDF	19+	MtPAn	18-[25-29]+
BJM	20-24, 35+	MtPU	3, 5-7
BPU	41+	MyBS	1+
DI	26+	MyMF	1+
DSR	1964+	PCU	[26]-31, 33+
DU	32+	PKU	41+
GAT	35-36, 39+	UDA	1+[1961-63]
GBhS	13-24, 32	UDF	[10-12] 22-
GBU	1-16, 18-21		[25-26]-[34]+
GVU	43-50, 52+	ULD	28+
KTU	[22-32]	WCB	38-50, 52+
MsAU	17+	WCG	24+
MsCT	30-34, 36	WCJ	1938-58
MsK	19-37	WCJU	24+
MsKE	19-[39]+	WCNP	34+

## Chemical and metallurgical engineering.

See

## Chemical engineering.

## Chemical bulletin. v.1- 1914-

Chicago, American Chemical Society.

Title varies: 1914-1919, Chicago chemical bulletin.

PCU 1951-55

## Chemical engineering. v.1- 1902-

New York, etc., McGraw-Hill Pub. Co., etc.

v. illus. 29-31cm.

Frequency varies.

Title varies: 1902-04, Electrochemical industry. --1905-09, Electrochemical and metallurgical industry. --1910-June 1918, Metallurgical and chemical engineering.--July 1918-July 1946, Chemical and metallurgical engineering.

Absorbed-the Iron and steel magazine in July 1906.

AHR	54+	MsU	3-52
AHU	24-28, 30+	MtBAc	53+
AWU	40+	MtBP	1962+
BDF	[55]-[62]-	MtBU	1+
	[65]+	MtNU	58-61
BJM	16-52	MtPAn	40+
DAR	1963+	MyBS	1+
DI	26-67	MyMF	60+
DR	24-61[64-65]-	PCU	20-52, 56-62,
	[67]+		64+
DSR	1964+	RPT	61-66
GAT	58+	UDF	15-33, (51-
GBhS	22+		65)+
MSU	54+	UKS	52+
MsAU	22-51, 55+	URU	63-65
MsK	3-66	WCJU	38+
MsKE	47-[68]+		

## Chemical engineering catalog. 1st- 1916-

New York, Reinhold Pub. Corp., etc.

v. illus. 28-31cm. annual.

Issued by a Committee appointed by the American Institute of Chemical Engineers, the American Chemical Society, and the American section of the Society of Chemical Industry.

MsU 1944-45, 1953-54

## Chemical engineering costs quarterly. v.1-6, 1951-1956.

Dover, N.J., Industrial Research Service.

6v. illus. diags. 23cm.

Title varies: 1951, Chemical engineering costs supplement.

Absorbed by Cost engineering.

DI 1-6

## Chemical engineering costs supplement.

See

## Chemical engineering costs quarterly.

## Chemical engineering progress. v.1- 1908-

New York, American Institute of Chemical Engineers.

v. illus. ports. maps. 24-29cm.

Annual, (irregular) 1908-46.--monthly, 1947-

Title varies: 1908-46, Transactions of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers.

## Coal

**Coal age news.**

See

Coal age.

**Coal heat. v.1- 1919-**

Chicago.

v.

Title varies: 1919-July 1932, Mid-west coal retailer.

MyBS 60-67, 69-70, 72

**Cold Spring Harbor, N.Y. Biological Laboratory.**

Cold Spring Harbor symposia on quantitative biology. v.1- 1933-

Cold Spring Harbor, L.I., N.Y., the Author.

v. illus. diags. 28cm.

Includes bibliographies.

AWU 12+

KTU (1-3, 5-8, 15-19)

MtPAn 16+

RJU 1-4,6, 8-11,15

UVU 1+

WCB 1+

WCBC 1+

WCU 13-22

**College and research libraries. v.1- 1939-**

Menasha, Wis., American Library Association, etc.

v. plates. diags. 26cm. quarterly.

Official organ of the Association of College and Reference Libraries.

ATU [14-15]16[22]- MtPU 12-17,19+

25+ MyBS 16-[21]+

BNP 1950-54 PCU 12-20,22+

DU 1-[6-7,9]+ RJU [13]-[16]-

GAM 24+ [18-20]-

GBU 16+ [22-23]+

KTU 23+ RUU 1965+

MsAU 17+ UAhu (1-14)

MsU 8+ UDF 15+

MtBU [3]-[7]10-13, 17 ULU 9-15

MtBW 21+ WCJ 1963+

MtPD 7, 9+ WCSt 1,3-5,8-9,

MtPF 1950+ 11+

**College and university. v.1- 1925-**

Chicago, etc., American Association of Collegiate Registrars.

v. illus. ports. maps. 23cm. quarterly.

Vol. numbers irregular, v.6, no.1 called v.5, no.1.

V.1-9, called ns.

Title varies: July 1925-July 1937, Bulletin of the American Association of Collegiate Registrars.-- Oct. 1937-July 1947, Journal, etc., Includes proceedings of the Association's annual convention.

Bibliography of papers and addresses pub. in the Bulletin of the American Association of Collegiate Registrars, 1910-33: v.9, p.115-136

Indexes: V.1-12, July 1925-July 1937, in v.13.

Includes index to the Association's proceedings).

DPuA 38+

GBU 35+

**College Art Association of America.**

Bulletin.

See

The Art bulletin.

**College Art Association of America.**

College art journal.

See

College art journal.

**College art journal. v.1- 1941-**

New York, College Art Association of America.

v. 23.5cm. 4 nos. a year.

Supersedes-Parnassus.

BNP (1955-59)

WCJU [18]+

**College English; an official organ of the National Council of Teachers of English.**

v.1- 1939-

Chicago, Ill., University of Chicago Press.

v. 24.5cm. monthly (except June-Sept.)

Supersedes-the English journal, College edition.

MtPU 14, 16, 19+

PCU 20+

PKU 24+

ULU 1960+

**Electronic****Electronic technology. v.1- 1923-**

New York, etc.

v. illus. diags. 25-30cm. monthly.

Absorbed-the Wireless engineer in Sept. 1924.

Vols.1-29 called also no.1-351.

Title varies: Oct. 1923-Aug. 1924, Experimental wireless.--1924-Aug. 1931, Experimental wireless and the wireless engineer.--Sept.1931-Dec. 1935, the Wireless engineer and experimental wireless.--1936-56, Wireless engineer.--1957-59, Electronic and radio engineer.

URU 37+

**Electronic technology in USSR.**

v.1- 1959-

New York, Pergamon Press.

v.

URU 1962+

**Electronics; radio, sound, communications, and industrial applications of electron tubes, design, engineering, manufacture...**

v.1- 1930-

New York, McGraw-Hill Pub. Co.

v. illus. diags. (part fold.) 30cm. monthly.

Subtitle varies.

AAE	30+	MUU	23-29 (1951)
AWU	40-49, 52	MyBA	[33]+
DR	30-[33]+	MyBT	1963+
DU	1-23, 27+	MyDU	20+
GAE	1954-58, 1960+	PCI	[35-37]+
GAP	20+	PCU	1-20, 24+
KTU	33+	RJU	26+
MSU	17+	RPE	14+
MsCT	25-30	UAhU	16-29, 38+
MsK	25-30	UDO	30+
MsKE	13-[25-26]-[28]- [32-35]+	UKS	28+
MsT	16-29[33]+	ULU	11-[23]-26, 28-31
MtBA	1940+	URU	20-26,29-34
MtBF	1-23, 25+	UVU	1-30
MtBT	1+	WCJU	1-10, 23+
MtNE	36+	WCNP	23+
MtPD	21-23	WCSt	[29]-[31- 32]+
MtPM	19+	WCU	28, 30+
MtPU	13-25,34+		

**Electronics express. v.1- 1958-**

New York, International Physical Index.

v. illus. diags. 29cm. monthly. (irregular).

An introductory number was issued Mar. 1958, called v.1, no.0.

MtBA 2+

MyBS [3]+

**Electronics world. v.1- 1919-**

Chicago, etc., Ziff-Davis Pub. Co., etc.

v. illus. (part col.) ports. 29-31cm. monthly.

Title varies: July 1919-June 1920, Radio amateur news.--July 1920-July 1948, Radio news (varies slightly).--Aug. 1948-Mar. 1957, Radio and television news.--Apr. 1957-Apr. 1959, Radio and TV news.

Absorbed-Radio call book magazine and technical review, Dec. 1932.--All-wave Radio, Aug. 1938.--TV and radio engineering, Dec. 1953. --Communication engineering, Apr. 1954.--Radio-electronic engineering, 1955.

AAE	57-[65-66]- [69-70]+	MtBTe	61+
AWU	50+	MyBS	1-4, 20-27, 41+
DSt	56-58	PCI	1964+
MsT	47-50	UAhU	5+

**Electro-technology. v.1- 1928-**

New York, C-M Technical Publications Corp., etc.

v. illus. diags. 29-31cm. monthly.

Title varies: Apr. 1920-Sept. 1960, Electrical manufacturing.

MsKE	69+
MtBA	73+
RPE	1954+

**Elementary school journal. v.1- 1900-**

Chicago, University of Chicago, etc.

v. illus. ports. 25cm.

Monthly, except Aug.-Sept. 1900-02.--except July-Aug. 1903-

Title varies: July 1900-June 1901, the Course of study.--July 1901-July 1902, the Elementary school teacher and course of study.--Oct. 1902-June 1914, the Elementary school teacher.

DE	38-44, 46, 48, 55-57, 62+
DI	38-50
MsU	10+
MyMU	41-42, 62,64+

**The Far Eastern quarterly.***See***The Journal of Asian studies.****Far Eastern survey; fortnightly research service.** v.1- 1932-New York, Institute of Pacific Relations.  
American Council.

v. illus. 28cm. biweekly.

Title varies: v.1-3, Mar. 1932-Dec. 1934,  
Institute's I.P.R. memoranda.

DIn	4-28	RJU	22[27]-
GBU	24-31		[29-30]
MtBU	5-15, 24, 26+	UAhU	21-26,
MyMU	15-23, 25-30		28-29
PCU	8-22	WCJU	29+

**Far Eastern survey.***See also***Asian survey.****Faraday Society.***See***The Journal of physical chemistry.****Farlowia; a journal of cryptogamic botany.**

v.1- 1943-

Cambridge, Mass., Farlow Library and Herbarium of Harvard University.

v. illus. (incl. diags.) 24cm. semiannual.

AHU	1-4
GBhS	1-4
MsU	1-4
PCU	1-4
RJU	1-4

**Farm chemicals.** v.1- 1894-

Philadelphia, Ware Bros. Co., etc.

v. illus. 27-31cm.

Frequency varies.

Title varies: the American fertilizer.

Date of origin-U.L.

MtPAg 46-80 (9v)

**Farm economics; Department of Agricultural Economics and Farm Management, New York State College of Agriculture, Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y.** no. 1- 1923-

Ithaca, N. Y.

v. diags. 23cm. monthly.

GBU	1962+
MSU	4-10
UDF	159,166-174, 186-189
WCSt	[1934-35]-[1941]

**Farm journal.***See***Farm journal and country gentleman.**  
*East Ed.***Farm journal and country gentleman.** *East Ed.* v.1- 1877-

Philadelphia.

v. illus. 28-31cm. monthly.

Title varies: Sept. 1935-Apr. 1939, Aug. 1945-Aug. 1955, Farm journal.-- Aug. 1935, the National farm journal.--May 1939-July 1945, Farm journal and farmer's wife.

Absorbed-the Farmer's wife, May 1939 and the Country gentleman, Sept. 1955.

Vols. for Nov. 1952- Mar. 1956, issued in three editions: Central East ed., Southern ed., Western ed.--Apr. 1956- in four editions: Central ed., East ed., Southern ed., Western ed.

PCU 1962+

**Farm journal and farmer's wife.***See***Farm journal and country gentleman.** *East Ed.***The Farm quarterly.** v.1- 1946-

Cincinnati.

v. illus. 33cm.

DAg 16+

**Farm science reporter.** v.1-7, no. 2, 1940-

Apr. 1946.

Ames, Iowa.

7v. illus. 30cm. quarterly.

Pub. by the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station and the Iowa Agricultural Extension Service.

United with Iowa farm economist to form Iowa farm science.

WCSt [1]-[6-7]

**Farm science reporter.***See also***Iowa farm science.**

**Geochemical**

v. illus. plates (part col. part fold.) ports. tables. (part fold.) charts (part fold.) diags. 25cm. bi-monthly.

ART	15-19, 22-24, 27-30, 32, 48 +	MtBM	41 +
		MtPAg	3-4, 8-27, 29-31, 33 +
AWU	11-15, 18, 22 +		
BPV	46[47] +	MtPAN	43 +
DAG	15-23	MyBS	21, 23-34
DU	(1-38)42 +	OCR	[33] +
GVU	34, 46 +	PCU	25 +
KTC	[42]-47, 49 +	UAhU	31, 39, 44 +
MsAU	28-37	ULD	[39]-[41] +
MsU	15-23	UVU	43 +
MtBAr	48 +	WCA	2 +
MtBCr	1-4, 8-12, 14-25, 28-30, 33, 48-49	WCB	15, 17-18, 20, 22 +

**Geochemical Society.**

*See*

**Geochemistry; a translation of Geokhimiia.**

**Geochemistry; a translation of Geokhimiia.**

v.1- 1958-

Ann Arbor, Mich., Geochemical Society.

v. illus. maps. diags. 24cm. 8 nos. a year.

Title varies slightly.

Date of origin-N.S.T.

AWU	1960 +
PCU	1961 +
WCJU	6 +

**Geochimica et cosmochimica acta.**

v.1- 1950-

New York, etc., Pergamon Press.

v. illus. diags. tables. (part fold.) 25cm. 6 nos. a year.

English, German and French.

ATU	1-10, 12-24, 27[28] +	PCU	23 +
		RJU	3-25, 27 +
AWU	20 +	URU	1961 +
GBhS	2-6	UVU	28 +
MsK	5-17	WCG	26 +

**Geographical Club of Philadelphia.**

Bulletin.

*See*

**Geographical Society of Philadelphia.**

Bulletin.

**Geographical review. v.1- 1916-**

New York, American Geographical Society.

v. illus. maps. (part fold.) diags. 26cm.

Monthly, 1916-20.--quarterly, 1921-

Preceded by the Bulletin (formerly Journal) of the Society.

AsGU	1-2, 4-29, 41-[47-51]	MtPM	1 +
		MtPU	1 +
AWU	35-45	MyDU	1 +
BPC	(17-53) +	MyMU	32 +
BPU	36-39, 43, 47 +	PCU	1 +
DIn	19, 23, 25, 27, 32, 34, 36 +	PKU	53 +
DPuA	46 +	RJU	1-47
DU	45, 47 +	UAhU	1 +
GBU	3-4, 20 +	UDG	1923-62, 1964 +
MSU	1 +	URU	50 +
MsP	40 +	UVU	1-49
MsU	1 +	WCJU	49 +
MtBA	1-42	WCNP	(30-45)
MtNU	1-5	WCSt	51 +
MtPD	31-32, 34 +	WCU	3-[44-45]-[48] +
MtPG	5, 7-8, 14 +		

**Geographical Society of Philadelphia.**

Bulletin. v.1- 1893-

Philadelphia.

v. illus. plates. ports. maps. tables. 23.5-25cm.

Title varies: 1893-96, Bulletin of the Geographical Club of Philadelphia.

UVU	[1]-36
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**Geological abstracts. v.1-6, Mar. 1953-Dec. 1958.**

New York, etc.

v. 24-28cm. quarterly.

Issues for 1953 compiled by the American Geological Institute.--1954- managed and published by the Geological Society of America on behalf of the member societies of the Institute.

UDO	4-6
ULU	1-6

**Geological abstracts.**

*See also.*

**Geoscience abstracts.**

## Harvard

**Harvard Economic Society.**

The Review of economics and statistics.

See

The Review of economics and statistics.

**Harvard Economic Society.**

Weekly letters. v.1-10, Jan. 1922-Dec. 1931.

Cambridge, Mass.

10v. diags. 28 x 21.5cm.

Vols.1-6 pub. by Harvard University Committee on Economic Research.--v.7-10 by Harvard Economic Society.

Title varies: Jan. 1922-Dec. 1927, Harvard Economic Service. Weekly letters.

MyMU 2-10

**Harvard educational review. v.1- 1931-**

Cambridge, Mass., Graduate School of Education, Harvard University, etc.

v. ports. 24-26cm. 4 nos. a year.

Title varies Feb. 1931-Oct. 1936, the Harvard teachers record.

DE	(11-33)+	MtBU	7-[9]
DPuA	32+	UAhU	31+
DU	[1-3]-[5-6]-[12]-	WCJU	1+
	[19]-22	WCS	[30]+

**Harvard journal of Asiatic studies.**

v.1- 1936-

Cambridge, Mass., Harvard-Yenching Institute.

v. plates. port. 26cm. quarterly. irregular.

DIn	1+	MtPD	1+
DU	1-16, 20+	PCU	10+
GBU	1960+	UAhU	21+
KTU	15-19	ULU	17+
Ms-O	1-10, 12-17,	WCS	1-[10-11]-
	19+		[13-14]+
MsU	1-4	WCU	[1-9]
MtBA	13-15, 17+	WSU	1-24
MtBU	9+		

**Harvard law review. v.1- 1887-**

Cambridge, Mass., Harvard Law Review Pub. Association.

v. ports. 24.5-26cm.

Monthly from Nov.-June.

AWU	1-63, 65+	MtPU	74+
DIn	[73]+	MUU	1+
DPuA	[1-72]	MyMU	66+
DU	1+	OBU	1-60, 66-73
GBU	1+	RJU	1-74
KTU	70+	UAhU	1-50
MJU	1+	ULU	1-72
MsU	38-[66]67	UVU	75+
MtBL	1+		

**Harvard meteorological studies. no.1- 1934-**  
Cambridge, Mass., Harvard University Press, etc.

nos. diags. 25cm.

Issued by the Blue Hill Meteorological Observatory of Harvard University.

MtPM 1-9

**Harvard Oriental series. v.1- 1891-**  
Cambridge.

Vols.22-23 were never published.

BNP	(1-40)
UVU	(1-41)
WSU	(1-41)

**Harvard studies in classical philology.**

v.1- 1890-

Boston, etc., Ginn & Co., etc.

v. illus. plates. (part fold.) ports. fascims. 23cm.

These studies are published by authority of Harvard University and are contributed chiefly by its instructors and graduates.

Date of origin-U.L.

BNP	(1-61)
MsAU	[15-24, 26-31,
	43-50, 60-61]
MsU	40+

**Harvard teachers record.**

See

Harvard educational review.

**Harvard University.**

See

The Quarterly journal of economics.

**Harvard University. Arnold Arboretum.**

Journal. v.1- 1919-

Cambridge, Riverside Press, etc.

v. 24cm. quarterly.

**Journal**

Bimonthly, Apr. 1906-Dec. 1921/Mar. 1922.-- quarterly, Apr./June 1922-

Official organ of the American Psychopathological Association, June/July 1910- and of the Psycho-Medical Society (England) Apr./May 1914-Dec. 1920-Mar. 1921.

Publication of the American Psychological Association, Apr./June 1928-

Title varies: Apr. 1906-Dec. 1920/Mar. 1921, the Journal of abnormal psychology.

AHN	1-[42-43]- [61]+	MsP	52+
AHU	30-38,41-42, 44-45	MtBSS	41-45,53, 56+
ATU	37-[42-43] 54-[61]+	MtBU	32+
		MtBX	48+
		MtPU	1-12, 14-33, 37-57,
BNP	1950-54		59-61, 63+
BPU	1-49	MyBS	44-46,48+
DE	37-40,42,44-51	MyDU	49[50]-[57]+
DU	1-51	MyMU	20+
GAM	66+	PCU	43+
GAT	39-62	RJU	64+
GBU	50-53	ULU	16-[55]+
KTC	[55]-63,68+	UVU	50+
KTU	50+	WCA	[2-5]7+
MSU	52+	WCU	36, 38 [39]- 44.46-[56]+
MsAU	35-46,49+		
Ms-M	22+		

**The Journal of accountancy.** v.I- 1905-

New York, Accountancy Pub. Co., etc.

v. 24.5cm. monthly.

Organ of the American Association of Public Accountants, 1905-Sept. 1916; of the American Institute of Accountants (called Oct. 1916-Jan. 1917, Institute of Accountants in the United States of America) Oct. 1916-

DCA	(107-115)+	MtBU	[102]+
GAM	110+	PCU	113+
GAT	113+	RJU	63-104
GBU	99-101	ULU	1959+
GVU	1963+	WCU	83-108
Ms-M	5-103		

**Journal of adult education.** v.I- 1929-

New York, American Association for Adult Education.

v. 25cm. bimonthly (except Aug. and Sept.)

Supersedes-Journal of the American Association for Adult Education.

MtBSS	8-13
MtBU	4-8
MtPU	1-25

**Journal of advertising research.** v.I- 1960-

New York, Advertising Research Foundation.

v. illus. ports. 28cm. quarterly.

GAM	1+
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**The Journal of aesthetics and arts criticism.**

v. I- 1941-

Cleveland, etc.

v. illus. 26cm. quarterly.

Publication of the American Society for Aesthetics.

DE	1963+	RJU	10-15,17- [20]+
GBU	13+	UAhU	16+
MtBV	22+	UVU	20+
MyMU	12-15, 17+	WCJU	16+
OBU	1-18	WCU	15-16, 18
PCU	16+	WSU	(6-21)
PKU	20+		

**Journal of agricultural and food chemistry.**

v.I- 1953-

Easton, Pa., American Chemical Society.

v. illus. 31cm. biweekly.

AHR	3+	MyMF	1+
ART	4+	OCR	9[10]- [12]+
AWU	2+	UAhU	11+
DSR	1964+	WCJU	2+
MtBA <sup>t</sup>	9+	WCU	1950-53
MtBU	1+		
MyBS	12+		

**Journal of agricultural research.** v.I-78, Oct.

1913-June 1949.

Washington, U.S. Govt. Print Off.

78v. illus. (part col.) 24-28cm.

Frequency varies.

Publication suspended Dec. 1921-Dec. 1922.

Issued by authority of the Secretary of Agriculture with the cooperation of the Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities.

## Journal

**The Journal of auditory research.** v.1- 1960-  
Groton, Conn., C.W. Shilling Auditory Research  
Center.

v. diags. tables. 26cm. quarterly.

MtPD 1+

**Journal of aviation medicine.**

See

**Aerospace medicine.**

**Journal of bacteriology.** v.1- 1916-  
Baltimore, Williams and Wilkins Co.

v. illus. plates. ports. tables. diags. 23-27cm.

Bimonthly, 1916-25.--monthly, 1926-

Official organ of the Society of American Bacterio-  
logists.

AGM	54+	MtBA	81+
AHN	1+	MtBM	71+
AKM	85+	MtBU	1+
AsDM	1951+	MtNM	1+
AsSP	4-57, 70+	MtNU	63-84
AWrM	83+	MtPAG	1-79, 81-82, 86+
AWU	79+	MyBM	1948-60, 1963-64
BDF	81-[85-86]+	MyBS	1+
BPV	61+	MyMF	64+
DAG	65-72	PCU	55-68, 81+
DWH	87+	PKM	1-22
GAM	57-60, 71-76, 78-80, 82-86	PKR	1+
GAMK	1965+	RJM	35-[39-54] -[62]+
GBhS	83+	UAhU	75+
GBU	59+	UAM	1+
KTM	3-[75-79]+	ULD	(10-72)+
KTU	[59-88]	ULDC	1+
MGM	[55-56]- [58-59]- [69-70]+	WCB	61+
MIM	64+	WCBC	1+
MsAU	42+	WCJ	1955+
MsK	4-47, 49- 54, 60-72	WCJU	65+
MsM	1952+	WCTM	21-[43-44]- [61-64]+
Ms-M	4-72	WCU	61+

**Journal of basic engineering.** v.81- 1959-  
Easton, Pa., etc., American Society of Mechanical  
Engineers.

v. illus. 29cm. quarterly.

Called also series D of the Transactions of the  
American Society of Mechanical Engineering and  
assumes its vol. numbering.

BDF	81-85
GAE	1962+
KTU	82+
MtBA	82+
MyBS	81+
WCJU	81+

**Journal of biochemical and microbiological  
technology and engineering.**

See

**Biotechnology and bioengineering.**

**The Journal of biological chemistry.** v.1-  
1905-

New York, etc.

v. illus. plates. port. tables. diags. 23cm.

Irregular at least six numbers...yearly, Oct. 1905-  
Mar. 1910.--monthly, May 1910-

No numbers were issued for Jan.-Feb. 1911.

From June 1914 published by the Rockefeller  
Institute for Medical Research.

AHR	1+	MtPAG	1+(13v)
AHU	230+	MyBS	1+
AKM	239+	MyMF	(80-175)+
AsDM	1948, 1953+	PAM	128, 130, 157-[161]-
AsSP	108-200, 236		181, 188+
ATU	212-217, 220	PCU	1+
BPV	212-[230-237]+	PKR	1+
DAG	156-160, 162- 166	PKU	237+
DU	11-141, 144- 161, 164+	RJM	168+
GAT	235+	RJU	172-176, 181-187, 236+
GBhS	38+	UAhU	1+
GBU	172-181, 218+	UAM	179+
GVU	238+	ULDC	63-90, 92- 204, 206+
KTM	165-[176-181]+	ULU	182-187, 229-234
KTU	[68-239]+	UVU	235-238
MIM	(86-181)+	WCBC	1+
MSU	230+		
MsAU	132-166, 172+		
Ms-M	181+		

## Journal

MsU	1+	WCJ	1950+
MtBA	235+	WCJU	235+
MtBSC	182+	WCSt	238+
MtBU	42+	WCTM	49-102
MtNM	194+	WCU	33-49
MtNU	161,166-235		(148-175)

**The Journal of biophysical and biochemical cytology.**

*See*

**Journal of cell biology.**

**The Journal of bone and joint surgery.**

v.1- 1903-

Boston.

v. illus. ports. 26cm. quarterly.

Issues for 19 called v. --called also old ser., v.

Official publication of the American Orthopaedic Association and the British Orthopaedic Association and Apr. 1935- of the American Academy of Orthopaedic Surgeons.

V.17-45 also called nsv.1-29. Beginning with 1948 published in two series, American v.31A-1948- British no.30B- 1948-

AsDM	1943, 1949, 1956+	MtNM	19+
		MyMM	13-21,23-35,37-39,
AWrM	44A+		42+
DM	41A+ 41B+	PAM	31+
GAM	35-37, 43-45	RJM	14-[32]+
GAMK	31A+	UAhU	46+
KTM	30+	UAM	24-25,29+
MGM	37+	ULDC	12+
MIM	27-[30]+	UVU	42-45
MtBM	33+		

**Journal of business. v.1- 1920-**

Iowa, University, College of Commerce.

v.

KTU	33+
MtBU	[28]+
MyBS	37+
RJU	31+

**The Journal of business of the University of Chicago. v.1- 1928-**

Chicago, Ill., University of Chicago Press.

v. fold. tables. diags. 23-24.5cm. quarterly.

Supersedes-the University journal of business.

GAM	32+
Ms-M	11-30
MtPG	8, 21-26, 29+

**Journal of calendar reform. v.1- 1931-**

New York, the World Calendar Association.

v. illus. ports. diags. 25cm.

Bimonthly, June-Dec. 1931.--quarterly (irregular) Mar. 1932-

Includes lists of members of the Association.

MtPM 3-5, 9-16, 18-23

**Journal of cataloging and classification.**

v.1-12, fall 1944-Oct. 1956.

Richmond, etc., American Library Association, Division of Cataloging and Classification.

12v. ports. 25cm. quarterly.

Title varies: Fall 1944-Summer 1948, News notes of the Executive Board, A.L.A. Division of Cataloging and Classification (varies slightly).

V.1-4, are photocopies (negative).

Index for v.1-10, Fall 1944-Oct. 1954, in v.10, no.4.

Merged with Serial slants to form Library resources and technical services.

DU	1-12
MtPM	3-5, 9-12
UAhU	5-12
ULU	5-12

**Journal of cataloging and classification.**

*See also*

**Library resources and technical services.**

**Serial slants.**

**Journal of catalysis. v.1- 1962-**

New York, Academic Press.

v. illus. 26cm. bimonthly.

AHR	1+
BDF	3+

**Journal of cell biology. v.1- 1955-**

New York.

v. illus. plates. diags. 26cm.

Frequency varies.

Title varies: 1955-61, the Journal of biophysical and biochemical cytology.

**National Education Association of the United States.** *National Commission on Teacher Education and Professional Standards.*

*See*

The Journal of teacher education.

**National Education Association of the United States.** *Research Division.*

Research bulletin. v.1- 1923-

Washington.

v. illus. (incl. maps) tables. diags. 25cm. (v.1, no.1: 23cm.)

Five nos. a year, 1923-1942.--4 nos. a year, 1943-

Vols.1, no.3 without title and numbering.

No number was issued for May 1933.

Supersedes-its Bulletin.

MsU 6, 8-9, 12-14

**National electrical contractor.**

*See*

Electrical construction and maintenance.

**National Electrical Contractors Association.**

*See*

Electrical construction and maintenance.

Qualified contractor.

**National Electronics Conference.**

Proceedings. v.1- 1944-

Menasha, Wis., the Author.

v. illus. diags. 22.5cm.

MtBTe 5, 7-15

WCNP 2-9

**The National farm journal.**

*See*

Farm journal and country gentleman. East ed.

**National Federation of Financial Analysts Societies.**

*See*

The Financial analysts journal.

**National Federation of Modern Language Teachers.**

*See*

Modern language journal.

**National Federation of Post Office Clerks.**

*See*

The Union postal clerk; devoted to the interest of the postal service and post office clerks.

**National Gastroenterological Association.**

*See*

American journal of gastroenterology.

**National geographic.** v.1- 1888-

Washington, the National Geographic Society.

v.

Title varies: 1888-1959, National geographic magazine.

AHU	[53-98]+	MtBU	(49-111)
AsGU	(29-111)+	MtBW	99-110,
ATU	115+		113-122,
AWU	67+		124+
BPC	(82-94)	MtNU	85-116,121
BPU	90-92, 100-109,	MtPAN	(57-124)+
	114+	MtPD	77+
DAG	107-110, 112+	MtPF	1943+
DE	79-102, 105-	MtPM	105+
	116, 118-119,	MtPU	97+
	121+	MyMU	64+
DIn	[17-113]	PCU	65-78, 95+
DU	18-76, 78, 80-	PKU	123+
	83, 85-98, 100+	RJU	(66-101)+
GBU	57-65, 67+	RPT	59-78, 96+
GVU	123+	UAhU	1906+
KTU	69-70,92-[122-	UDA	124+
	123]+	UDG	1945+
MSU	104, 111-118	UDO	120+
MsAU	(59-108)	UKS	116[117]+
MsCT	101-103	ULU	45-86, 88-
MsK	(19-110)		90 [114]+
Ms-M	19-110	URU	91, 93, 96,
Ms-O	89-[95]+		98,100,
MsP	63-82		105-113
MsU	53-101	UVU	107+
MtAU	119, 121-124,	WCA	92+
	127+	WCG	101+
MtBA	(43-118)+	WCJU	38-90
MtBF	113+	WSU	1935-38
MtBP	1964+		[1939-41]+
MtBTe	1-108, 117		

## Photogrammetric

**The Philosophical review.** v.1- 1892-  
Boston, Ginn and Company, etc.  
v. port. 25cm. bimonthly.

AHU	41-50, 55, 59+	MtPU	72+
ATU	8-12, 27, 37-40,	MyDU	68+
	42	MyMU	29-55
AWU	41+	PCU	1960+
BNP	54-59	PKU	72+
BPC	39-59, 64-67,	RJU	[16-49]
	71+	UAhU	33+
BPU	42, 59-65, 67+	ULU	40-48, 50+
DU	(1-36)+	UVU	64+
GBU	68+	WCJU	68+
MSU	1-60, 63+	WCS	61-[65-68]+
MsAU	34-46, 50-53	WCU	[1-68]+
MsU	1-[53]+	WSU	[64-65]-
MtBU	26-50, 53+		[70]72+

**Philosophical Society of Washington, Washington.**  
Bulletin. v.1-15, 1871/74-1907/10.  
Washington.

15v. illus. plates. (part col.) ports. maps. tables.  
diagr. 23.5cm.

Vols.1-10, pub. by the cooperation of the Smithsonian Institution, issued also in Smithsonian miscellaneous collections v.20 (no.423), v.25 (no.498, 503) and v.33 (no.543, 592, 636, 661).

Vols.6-12 include proceedings of the Mathematical section 1838-92.

Vols.11-15 issued in the form of monographs.

Articles of the Society now appear in the Journal of the Washington Academy of Sciences.

MtPM 1-15

**Philosophy and phenomenological research.** v.1- 1940-

Buffalo, N.Y., etc., University of Buffalo.

v. 24cm. quarterly.

Published for the International Phenomenological Society.

ATU	1[2]-19,22+	RJU	11-[23]+
AWU	22+	UAhU	1-2, 5+
BNP	15-20	ULU	1+
DU	5-[14]+	UVU	16+
GBU	21+	WCJU	18+
MSU	11-13, 16+	WCS	1-10
MsU	15+	WCU	9-10,12-
MtBU	18+		13,15-20
MyMU	1-[24]+	WSU	12+
PCU	1960+		

**Philosophy east and west.** v.1- 1951-  
Honolulu, University of Hawaii Press.  
v. 26cm. quarterly.

AWU	12+	PCU	6, 10+
DU	4[5-7]+	PKU	11+
GBU	6+	RJU	4-9, 11+
KTU	3+	RUU	1965+
MSU	4+	ULU	[2]+
MsAU	1+	UVU	4+
MtNU	5+	WCJU	[5]+
MtPU	12+	WCU	3-6
MyMU	1-5	WSU	4[5-6]+

**Philosophy of science.** v.1- 1934-  
Baltimore, Md., Williams and Wilkins Co.  
v. 26cm. quarterly.

Organ of the Philosophy of Science Association.

ATU	11, 13-14[16]-	MyMU	1-18, 21+
	25	PCU	28+
DIn	31+	RJU	18-26, 28+
GBU	25+	RPT	28+
KTU	20+	ULU	19+
MtBF	23+	WCS	14+
MtBU	1-[7]+	WCSt	21+
MtNU	1+	WSU	14-[16-17]-
			[20]+

**Philosophy of Science Association.**

See

**Philosophy of science.**

**Photogrammetric engineering.** v.1- 1934-  
Washington, the American Society of Photogrammetry.

v. illus. (part col., incl. ports.) plates. diagr. 28.5cm.

Photolithographed.

Bimonthly, Sept. 1934-Dec. 1935.--quarterly, Jan. 1936-

Title varies: Sept. 1934-Sept. 1936, News notes of the American Society of Photogrammetry.

Bibliography of photogrammetry, v.2, no.4.

AWU	31+
UDF	(12-20)+
UDG	12, 14, 18-20
URU	2+

**Poetry; a magazine of verse. v.1- 1912-  
Chicago.**

v. 18.5-20.5cm. monthly.

AHU	81+	MtPD	81-89, 97+
AWU	81+	MtPU	81-95, 97+
GBU	95+	MyDU	[91]+
GVU	99+	PKU	[99]+
KTC	[90]-100 [103]+	RJU	[81]-[84]-
KTU	[99]+		[87]-[95]+
MSU	83+	UAhU	61+
MsAU	83+	WCJU	91+
MtBA	86+	WCU	81-87, 89-
MtBU	(64-90)+		91, 93-96+
MtNU	82-94	WSU	[1953]+

**Police. v.1- 1956-**

Springfield, Ill., C.C. Thomas.

v. illus. (part col.) ports. diags. 29cm. bi-monthly.

MSU	4+
MtBSS	1+

**Political affairs; a magazine devoted to the  
theory and practice of Marxism-  
Leninism. v.1- 1922-**

New York, New Century Publishers, etc.

v. illus. ports. 20-27cm. monthly.

Title varies: Mar. 1922-Oct. 1924, the Labor  
herald.--Nov. 1924- Feb. 1927, the Workers monthly.  
--Mar. 1927-Dec. 1944, the Communist.Absorbed-the Liberator and Soviet Russia pic-  
torial in Nov. 1924.

DIn	[30-33]-[35-36]	KTU	35+
	-[40]-[43]+	MtBA	27-[35]-
GBU	34-36, 38+		[39-40]42+
GVU	41+	UAhU	28+

**Political handbook and atlas of the world.  
1927-**New York, Harper and Row, etc., for Council  
on Foreign Relations.

v. maps. 26cm. annual.

Title varies: 1927, Political handbook of Europe.  
--1928-62, Political handbook of the world.

DIn	1930-33, 1934- 47, 1949, 1951+
DU	1937-54, 1958+
UAhU	1929-59

**Political handbook of Europe.***See***Political handbook and atlas of the world.****Political handbook of the world.***See***Political handbook and atlas of the world.****Political science quarterly; a review devoted  
to the historical, statistical and compa-  
rative study of politics, economics and  
public law. v.1- 1886-**New York, etc., Academy of Political Science,  
Columbia University.

v. 22-24cm.

AHU	69+	MtBA	13-22, 54
AsGU	65-[67]-[73- 75]	MtBU	1-[38]+
ATU	64-[69]+	MtBW	76+
AWU	29, 31, 33, 35, 47+	MtNU	48-73
BPC	(1-68)	MtPG	39+
DIn	1+	MyDU	29+
DPuA	(29-72)+	MyMU	1-38, 40+
DU	25-68	PCU	27-36, 38+
GVU	75+	PKU	77+
KTU	8-9, 32-45, 61+	RPT	58+
MJU	39-75	UAhU	42+
MSU	63-65, 71+	ULU	3-10, 12-70, 72+
MsAU	(3-69)+	WCJU	73+
MsP	1925+	WCSt	60+
MsU	[39]-[65]+	WCU	(11-45)

**Popular astronomy; a review of astronomy and  
allied sciences. v.1- 1893-**Northfield, Minn., Goodsell Observatory of  
Carleton College.v. illus. plates. ports. maps. charts. 25.5cm.  
monthly.

AHU	34-54	Ms-M	12-59
MsAU	38-48, 53-59	MsU	1+
MsK	(12-59)	PCU	(3-59)

**Popular aviation.***See***Flying.**

## World

MtPD 1+  
 MtPU 5-6, 8+  
 MyDU 1+  
 MyMU 2-7, 9-12, 16+

**The Workers monthly.***See*

**Political affairs; a magazine devoted to the theory and practice of Marxism-Leninism.**

**The World, a monthly magazine devoted to philosophy, science, religion; Eastern thought, occultism, theosophy and the brotherhood of humanity.** v.1- 1904-

New York, Theosophical Pub. Co.

v. plates. port. diags. 24cm.

AWU	[1]3[4]-[10]	MtPU	5-6, 8-16
KTU	16+	MyDU	1-[15]+
MSU	17+	MyMU	2-7, 9-12

**World affairs. 1837-**

Washington, American Peace Society, etc.

v. illus. ports. 21.5-30.5cm.

Quarterly, 1837-Mar. 1838.--monthly (irregular) June 1838-Apr. 1929.--quarterly, Aug. 1929-

Irregularities in volume numbering.

Supersedes-the American advocate of Peace.

Title varies: 1837-45, the Advocate of peace.--1846, the Advocate of peace and universal brotherhood.--1847- the Advocate of peace.--the American advocate of peace and arbitration. American Advocate of peace.--Mar. 1932, Advocate of peace (cover title, Mar. 1920-Mar. 1932, Advocate of peace through justice).

DIn 117-121, 123+

DU 115, 117, 119+

GBU 118-121

KTU 116+

RPT 124+

**World affairs interpreter.***See*

**World affairs quarterly.**

**World affairs quarterly.** v.1- 1930-

Los Angeles, School of International Relations of the University of Southern California.

v. 24-26cm.

Title varies: 1930-Apr. 1932, Quarterly journal of science, religion, philosophy.--July 1932-July 1955, World affairs interpreter.

Publisher varies: 1930-, Institute of Religious Science and School of Philosophy.--1931-Apr. 1932, Science-Religion-Philosophy Pub. Co.--1932- the Los Angeles University of International Relations.--by the University of Southern California (Oct. 1955- under the auspices of the School of International Relations).

DIn (4, 6, 11-13, 15-22, 26)-30

**World agriculture.** v.1- 1952-

Washington, International Federation of Agricultural Producers.

v. 28cm. quarterly.

Began publication in 1952 of U.P.D.

PKU 12+

**The World Calendar Association.**

*See*

**Journal of calendar reform.**

**World farming.** v.1- 1959-

Kansas city, Implement and Tractor International Corp.

v.

DAG 2+

**World Medical Association.**

*See*

**World medical journal.**

**World medical journal.** v.1- 1954-

New York.

v. 29cm. bimonthly.

Official journal of the World Medical Association.

English, French and Spanish.

MtPAn 2-8

PKM 3+

RJM [5]+

**World mission.** v.1- 1950-

New York, Society for the Propagation of the Faith.

Title varies: v.1, no. 1, 1950, Mission studies.

Supersedes-Mission Academia studies.

MtBX 2+

Dear Colleague:

Many significant developments have taken place since I prepared the preceding proposal. With some financial assistance from the American Institute of Indian Studies and the Research Council of my own University I visited India for three months, from July to Sept. 1976. Limitations of finance and time could not permit me to stay any longer.

I engaged the services of two professional librarians and five library assistants and typists. We worked almost day and night--seven days a week, continuously for three months. This enabled me to collect a vast amount of additional data and to evolve an effective methodology for their organization and featuring in a systematic manner. I was successful in isolating sixty-six categories of information, or basic data elements, under which the total information could be gathered, sorted out, arranged, organized and featured for easy and effective retrieval without any loss of time or energy. I designed a mechanism (format) which I have tentatively termed Bio-Biblio-Data-Recorder. A copy is enclosed.

At the invitation of Duke University, Durham, North Carolina, in September, 1977, I attended a Conference on the Preparation of Union List. As you already know, Duke is preparing a "Union List of South Asian (primarily Indian) Government Serial Publications in Major U. S. Libraries to 1950," with a grant of \$80,000 from the National Endowment for the Humanities, the University matching it with its own \$109,000.

I have been working on this subject for many years. I presented my findings to the Conference. The participants were greatly impressed with my work, especially my design of the Bio-Biblio-Data-Recorder. The chief convener assured me that they would recast their entire data following the mechanism I had designed after their work of collecting the data was completed. My contribution to the subject was recognized valuable.

It is evident that the work being done at Duke is complementary and supplementary to what I have been attempting. Both are mutually exclusive; they are not at all overlapping. My work is certainly not a competitive or duplicating attempt. The two may be likened to the two wings of one and the same bird. For example, Duke will cover only the official publications of a university like its report, catalog or calendar. It will not touch its learned journal, even if its each issue contains valuable contributions from many outstanding scholars in the field. Unlike mine, the Duke Project will not include any newspapers. So when completed both will go a long way in fulfilling the needs of the entire academic community in the field of South Asia not only in this country but throughout the world. Until my work is completed, say, the bird will have only one wing!

My project has three phases. Work in India (collection of data) will represent the first phase. The organization of the data, the editorial work and its systematic computerization for storage and retrieval will comprise

the second phase. And in the third and final phase a professional librarian will visit all the major libraries in the U.S.A. and Canada to record the holdings of each and every title covered in the TULIP.

In my proposal I have spoken of getting a substantial grant for the 2nd and 3rd phases from a philanthropic body like the National Endowment for the Humanities or the Council on Library Resources. This was before Duke had received the grant from the NEH. This grant has strengthened our hope that when the time comes NEH will readily award adequate funds to Missouri so that the bird gets both the wings! Nothing could give us a greater reason to hope that the present work shall be completed than when we see both NEH and Duke joining their hands of cooperation. They have clearly demonstrated their appreciation of the value of such bibliographic undertakings in the field of South Asia Studies.

I am happy to report that the American Institute of Indian Studies has awarded me a Senior Research Fellowship to work in India for a year in order to complete the first phase of the work. My University has given me sabbatical leave for one full year. Both my wife and I leave on Sept. 15. Let it be emphasized that the first phase by itself will be an end in its own right even if the second and third phases are delayed. A systematic and exhaustive list covering detailed data on all the significant Indian serial publications in the field of the humanities, social sciences, generalia and newspapers does not yet exist. We are fully confident that if we succeed in completing the first phase, funds will be forthcoming to complete the second and third phases as well. Our success in the first phase will be a major contributing factor toward further successes in the succeeding phases. So our first task is to put all our energies together and complete the first phase. And I seek your cooperation in this great bibliographical undertaking.

Please send me your views and comments to my Indian address. I will be much obliged.

Thank you and looking forward to hearing from you soon,

Yours sincerely,

Murari L. Nagar  
Librarian, International Studies  
University of Missouri, Columbia

Senior Research Fellow  
American Institute of Indian Studies  
D 176 Defence Colony  
New Delhi 110024 INDIA

P R O J E C T T U L I P

October 5 - December 31, 1978

A Report on the Preparation of a Systematic and Comprehensive  
List of Indian Periodical Publications in the  
Humanities and Social Sciences  
as a Means to Compile an  
American Union List

By Dr. Murari Lal Nagar  
International Studies Librarian  
University of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri, USA

Senior Research Fellow  
American Institute of Indian Studies  
c/o Mysore University Library  
Mysore 570006 India

University of Mysore  
Mysore  
1979

## The Background

This report covers the period from October 5 to December 31, 1978. I would like to preface it with some background information. I did not receive the final word on the award of the grant until late May, 1978. It took some time for the AIIS and the Smithsonian Institution to go through the formalities of getting a visa for me and in arranging the Travel Authorization as well as the issue of the air-tickets. Therefore, I could not leave Columbia until Sept. 15, although my sabbatical had already started on Sept. 1. Through the kind courtesy of the AIIS and the Smithsonian Institution, it was possible for me to have the air-tickets routed in such a way that I could visit some great educational centres of Indic Studies on the Continent, although it meant a heavy drain on my own purse. I had to spend almost two thousand dollars for boarding and lodging of my wife and myself in London, Paris, Frankfurt, Tübingen, Heidelberg, Geneva, and Rome on our way to New Delhi from Columbia, Missouri. I had to spend a good deal of my own dollars also for the shipment of my research materials, collected over a period of five years. These included 11,025 cards and ten thousand data sheets (four pages each) plus two typewriters and other weighty bibliographical aids like the Union List of Serials in the Libraries of the United States and Canada (5 over-size and heavy volumes) and similarly heavy and large 4 volumes of the New Serial Titles, 1950-1970. I had to bring two of my own typewriters, because I knew that good typewriters are not easily available in India at a reasonable rent.

### To India By Way Of Europe

I visited libraries of great educational centres like the British Museum (London), Bibliotheque Nationale (Paris), University of Tübingen and South Asia Institute at Heidelberg (the last two in West Germany). It was a splendid opportunity and gave me much useful knowledge and experience. I reached India better equipped to undertake the task that lay ahead of me.

By nature this is a cooperative and collective research, of course, under my direction. It was necessary, therefore, not only to get suitable accommodation (house) for myself and my wife, where we could spend the year in adequate physical comfort, but also to set up an office and hire the necessary staff of trained librarians and experienced typists.

### Mysore, India

A good deal of bibliographical work has been done in the North (of India) as compared to the South. Libraries in the latter have not yet been fully explored. There is a great potential there. I had visited Mysore almost 20 years ago as the Librarian of the India Wheat Loan Educational Exchange Program of the Foreign Service of the United States of America under which 1.5 million dollars worth of American books were given to about one hundred educational institutions of higher learning. Mysore was one of them and it had made a special niche in my heart. Therefore, I had listed the University of Mysore as one of the three institutions where I could conduct my research work. I was told that there are not many university libraries in India which are as well-equipped in the field of bibliography and library science as Mysore. My expectations came true. Mysore has proved to be a worthy choice. It provides not only good physical environment, but also a charming academic and human environment. There are nice people around and it is a pleasure to be in their invigorating company.

We reached Mysore on October 9, 1978. However, the Head of the Institution, Professor P. K. Patil, was still in Europe. The librarian-in-charge, Shri K. Balasundara Gupta, happened to be an old friend, who had assisted me a great deal during my first visit. However, he did not have all the authority to do what he could have done had he been the permanent and real authority. But, he did his best under the circumstances. It took some time for me and my wife to get acclimatized to the new physical environment after a continuous stay in the U.S.A. for more than a decade.

### Problems

We had hoped and expected to get a rented house immediately upon our arrival. But there is an acute shortage of houses in Mysore. It is not real; it is somewhat artificial. On account of "rent control" people do not announce that their house is vacant and available for rent even if that is the case. They are afraid of "acquisition." We had to live in the University Guest House for 45 days. Since I was merely associated with the University and the Guest House is primarily meant for those who belong to the University, we were not the kind of guests usually accommodated in the Guest House. So we had some problem in getting ourselves accepted. Then the food

was so different from what we were used to. Consequently we became seriously sick. However, on Nov. 26, 1978, we were able to get a rented house. It is a beautiful house newly constructed with good taste and high expenditure and we were the first occupants. Also, our landlord happened to be a colleague in the library. The comforts that we enjoyed subsequently provided enough compensation for all the sufferings that we had to undergo earlier.

### Preparations

One of my major problems was to hire the staff, which was not possible in the absence of the Librarian and Head of the Department of Library Science (Professor P. K. Patil) who was expected to be back earlier, but was considerably delayed in Europe. Therefore, I decided to visit Delhi, Chandigarh and Jaipur to meet my fellow-librarians there, and to assess their collections, especially in terms of those reference resources which were most essentially needed for my work. I am glad to report that Mysore is quite rich in the sources essential for my work and it can compare well with any University Library in the North as far as my needs are concerned! Once again I can say that Mysore proves to be a good choice.

I came back to Mysore on Nov. 9, exactly a month after the first arrival. By now Prof. Patil had returned. He is an experienced librarian and has had good background of American libraries and librarianship, having graduated from the University of Chicago and worked in the Library of Congress. He has also done considerable work in my field--the preparation and publication of bibliographies and union catalogues. The Union Catalogue of Periodicals in Karnataka Libraries published by the Social Science Documentation Centre of the Indian Council of Social Science Research owes much to Prof. Patil's workmanship.

### The Staff

Prof. Patil helped me to select a team of suitable staff, which included some of his best students. He also provided adequate work space and furnishings. He was all along ready and eager to help not only as the Librarian of a great institution, but also as a friend and fellow-professional. But for his constant cooperation we would not have been able to make such a fine progress as we have done. The association of Prof. Patil augurs well for the future.

I must mention here with profound gratefulness the name of my wife, Sarla Devi, who has been not only my partner in life but also in the profession. Besides her graduate degrees in Education and Hindi, she holds the degree of Master of Library Science from the University of Missouri, Columbia. From the very beginning of the project, she has been helping me by devoting her time and energy and cooperating with me in my research undertaking. Hers is a labour of love. Although her present position is the Curatorship of an Art Museum, she has acquired equal mastery in the library field as well, having worked with me since 1951. But for her selfless and nameless work it would have been very difficult for me to compile the Union List of Learned American Serials in Indian Libraries during the early 1960's. Her past experience is proving very helpful in the present project.

The following librarians and typists have been assisting me in the research project:

1.	Mr. C. P. Ramasesh	M.A. M.Lib.Sc.	Librarian	Began work on	Nov. 9
2.	Miss M. L. Vishalakshi	B.Sc. M.Lib. Sc.	"	"	Nov. 14
3.	Miss Nalini Basavaraj	B.Sc. M.Lib.Sc.	"	"	Dec. 18
4.	Mr. S. Krishna Murthy	Has long experience of office routine	Typist	"	Oct. 22
5.	Mr. M. V. Venkatesha Murthy	A fine typist	"	"	Dec. 1

Miss S. V. Savitri worked from October 19, 1978, till the end of the month only and left the job.

Mr. M. Sridhara Prabhu was appointed as Typist from Nov. 16, 1978. He worked till the end of the month, but left us because he got a permanent job. His was a superb performance.

Enthusiasm is contagious. The young workers are motivated by a desire to make this project a success. They are aware of the value of the work they are doing. They are also getting an unusually fine experience, which they believe will be of great value to them in their future work. I am happy to report that I have a very good team of assistants.

### Earlier Work

In respect of the preparation and publication of the union lists of periodical publications, the Indian National Scientific Documentation Centre has done considerable work in the field of physical and biological sciences. And so has done the Social Science Documentation Centre of the Indian Council of Social Science Research in the field of Social Sciences. However, the field of the Humanities remains almost unexplored. The only work done so far is that of Wajid and Kaul. (See no. 10 on page 5 of my comprehensive proposal submitted herewith.)

### Why Visit India? A Justification

Nevertheless, the work done in India so far is not fully satisfactory from the point of view of American libraries and librarianship. Making a case for my visit to India for a year, I had stated in my research proposal, submitted to the American Institute of Indian Studies:

A question may arise: When organizations like the Indian Council of Social Science Research and the India International Centre are compiling and publishing union catalogs of serials in social sciences and the humanities, why an American Librarian should go to India to collect data on Indian serials? The answer lies in the fact that contemporary Indian librarians--at least those who are compiling union lists today--do not believe in the western philosophy of union catalogs. While Gregory and the British Union Catalogue of Periodicals, for example, give all the data on a serial before they start listing the holdings, the union catalogs produced in India today give the bare minimum information, which they regard as adequate, but we do not.

The Union catalogue produced by SSDC itself declares in the clearest and most emphatic terms:

The Union Catalogue is primarily and necessarily {?} only a location tool. Much historical information about a periodical which may be useful and interesting but not strictly required to identify a periodical title and locate its availability for use is therefore not given. For this reason also, no indexes are provided. For a large number of periodicals included in this volume, such information may be readily found in other Union Catalogues published outside India. (Emphasis added).

I have worked here in India less than two months, of course, along with my equally hard-working colleagues. Yet the results achieved in such a short period justify all the investment of time, money, and energy in coming over to India and in establishing a bibliographical laboratory and workshop in association with the Library of the University of Mysore.

Now let us see how my work differs from the one performed by Indian librarians today.

J. A. Wajid, the Project Director. (Periodicals in Humanities), tells us in his "Introduction":

Each entry is catalogued according to Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules (British Text). The title of the periodical, its volume and the year of the first volume (or, the year of the volume available where the information about the first volume is not available [!] imprint (i.e. place of publication and the publisher), the periodicity and the information about the supplements, indexes, etc., are given.

On page 13 of the above "Union Catalogue" appears the following entry:

Arya. Vol. 5, 1918/19.  
Pondicherry: Modern Press.  
Ed. by Sri Aurobindo.  
DU 5.

The name of Yogiraja Sri Aurobindo added enough value to the title to compel any serious investigator for a further search. Yet the compilers had made no effort to find more details about the title. If we believe what Wajid & Kaul tell us, they have consulted the following sources:

1. Accessions list Ceylon: including Cumulative list of serials . . . (1970, 1971).  
New Delhi: American Libraries Book Procurement Center.
2. Accessions list India: Annual supplement: Cumulative list of serials (1968-72). New Delhi: American Libraries Book Procurement Center.
3. Accessions list Nepal: including Cumulative list of serials . . . (1970-71). New Delhi: American Libraries Book Procurement Center.
4. Accessions List Pakistan: Annual list of serials. (1968-72). Karachi; Dacca: American Libraries Book Procurement Center.

5. British union catalogue of periodicals; London: Butterworth.
6. Catalogue of European printed books. V. 10: Catalogue of periodicals (India Office Library, Commonwealth Relations Office). Boston: G. K. Hall, 1964.
7. Catalogue of periodicals, newspapers & gazettes. (National Library, India). Calcutta: Printed by the Govt. of India Press, 1956.
8. Catalogue of printed books published before 1923, (Royal Asiatic Society, Library). London: The Society, 1940. (Appendix II: Periodicals).
9. Europa year book (1963, 1968, 1969). London: Europa Pub.
10. Indian periodicals, 1969, Jaipur.
11. Irregular serials & annuals. 2nd ed. New York; London: Bowker, 1972.
12. Library of Congress Catalog of printed cards, 1898-1942. New York: Rowman & Littlefield.
13. New serial titles: A union list of serials commencing publication after December 31, 1949. Washington: Library of Congress.
14. Nifor guide to Indian periodicals, 1955-56. Poona: National Information Service.
15. Press in India. Pt. 2. 1965-73 (Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India), Delhi: Manager of Publications.
16. South Asian History, 1750-1950: A guide to periodicals, dissertations and newspapers by Margaret H. Case. Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1968.
17. Tarikh-i-sahafat-i-Urdu by Imdad Sabri. 3 vols. Delhi: The Author, 1953-63.
18. Ulrich's international periodicals directory. (1967/68-71/72) New York; London: Bowker.

19. Union list of learned American serials in Indian libraries. Delhi: Indian Council of Library Development, 1966.
20. Union list of serials in libraries of the United States & Canada. New York: Wilson.
21. Willings press guide (1967). London: James Willing.
22. World of learning (1966/67-71/72). London: Europa Pub.

The above list almost exhausts the universe of knowledge as far as our present field is concerned. We have to assume that not even one source gave any additional information with regard to the journal in reference! The entry tells us that Vol. 5 of this journal was published during the year 1918-19. That is all. This information is based only on the holding of one single library, i.e. the University of Delhi, which has only one volume of the journal in its collections. Wajid and Kaul also tell us that their compilation covers the holdings of 125 libraries located in Delhi! Not even one of them had any other volume of this valuable journal!!

We call this arm-chair compilation. The compiler does not leave even the four walls of his own office. He has collected all the available printed sources. But he does not believe in searching beyond for what is not already available in those printed sources and hence easily accessible. Certainly this cannot be called a "research", or even an honest search.

#### Further Justification

One simple letter to the publisher could have yielded a great deal of-- almost full--information. That is what we did and immediately came the following reply:

Arya English Monthly. A philosophical review started by Sri Aurobindo on August 15, 1914 and continued without interruption until January 1921. The following declaration appeared on the inside cover page of each issue:

The Arya is a Review of pure philosophy. The object which it has set before itself is twofold:- A systematic study of the highest problems of existence; the information of a vast Synthesis of knowledge harmonising the diverse

religious traditions of humanity occidental as well as oriental. Its method will be that of realism, at once rational and transcendent,--a realism consisting in the unification of intellectual and scientific disciplines with those of intuitive experience. This Review will also serve as an organ for the various groups and societies founded on its inspiration.

The Review will publish:  
 Synthetic studies in speculative Philosophy.  
 Translations and commentaries of ancient texts.  
 Studies in Comparative Religion.  
 Practical methods of inner culture and self development.

In the Arya appeared serially most of Sri Aurobindo's important prose writings: The Life Divine, The Synthesis of Yoga, The Secret Veda, Essays on the Gita, The Human Cycle, The Ideal of Human Unity, The Future Poetry (all of which were published later in book form, many in revised editions), as well as other series and separate essays.

Seven volumes of the Arya appeared between 1914-15 and 1920-21 (each volume began with the issue of August). The seventh volume was incomplete, ending with the issue of January 1921 and including one joint issue (November - December).

Sri Aurobindo not only edited the Arya but wrote most of its articles himself. As stated above, most of his major works first appeared serially in this journal.

The library has several complete files of the Arya.

My question is: If this kind of "search" or "research" is not conducted now, when would it be done? If we are not going to do this right now and here, who is going to do it? When? Where? And how? Why leave this work to the care and attention of the future generation of librarians? Why deprive the present generation of scholars of this valuable piece of information?

Now we know for sure when this journal was started--the exact year and even month--what it contained, how long it continued, and when it ceased to exist. Not only this, we also know that Sri Aurobindo Ashram Archives and Research Library in Pondicherry has several complete files of this Arya.

I feel justified in coming over to India. This is only the beginning. But we have begun well. And well-begun is half-done, so runs a popular saying: .

### ICSSR-SSDC Catalogues

The Social Science Documentation Centre of the Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi has published 32 statewide union catalogues so far that cover the entire country. The Centre makes a distinction between "periodicals" and "serials". . . However, in many cases the same journal appears in both the categories. Hindu law journal is one specific example.

There is no co-ordination among the various catalogues produced by the ICSSR. There is no uniformity of style. There is no consistency in practice. For example, the Union catalogue of Madhya Pradesh gives the following entry:

INFA Press and Advertisers Yearbook  
India

This is brevity with vengeance. If a reader approaches the title with the publishing corporate body (India News and Feature Alliance, Delhi) in his mind, he has no luck. He stands no chance of getting "His book"! If he remembers the alternative, short title: "INFA Press Yearbook", even then he is out of luck. This is certainly no library service. Neither can it be called information service. We would call it deprivation from service.

However, another catalogue produced by the same organization gives additional information and a fuller entry, also providing a cross reference. The entry in the Union Catalogue of Delhi Libraries is reproduced below:

INFA Press and Advertisers Yearbook  
(India News and Feature Alliance, Delhi)  
Title varies: INFA Press Yearbook.

There is also a cross reference:

India News and Feature Alliance, Delhi  
INFA Press and Advertisers Yearbook  
See  
INFA Press and Advertisers Yearbook  
(India News and Feature Alliance, Delhi).

If the true objective of compiling and publishing a union catalogue of periodical publications is to help a seeker of knowledge, Delhi serves much better than Madhya Pradesh.

If the purpose of a union catalogue is just to locate a title as the SSSDC would like us to believe, why does Delhi take pains in doing what Madhya Pradesh would regard only as "interesting" or "historical"?

But the question is: Where do we draw the line? What is essential and what is not? We believe in going all the way--to make the entry as full as possible--to describe the periodical publication in all its details, not omitting even a single category of information.

### An Ideal Union Catalog

The reader interested in seeing what is a complete and detailed entry is referred to the Chemical abstracts service source index (1969), because this is the most exhaustive, systematic, and detailed union catalogue so far known to this writer. It provides data under the following categories of information (fields):

1. Complete title of the serial or non-serial with its official ISO abbreviation.
2. ASTM CODEN with check character.
3. Translation of foreign language titles except for French, German and Spanish.
4. Reference to any former titles and to any variant forms of the selected title.
5. Language of publication and summaries.
6. History of publication.
7. Frequency of publication.
8. Current volume/year correlation.
9. Name and address of publisher or sales agents.
10. Title cataloged according to ALA/AACR Cataloging Rules.
11. Successor title.
12. Note of discontinuation.
13. Editor's names.
14. Dates and locations of meetings.
15. Library holdings information.
16. Secondary Service Coverage Code.
17. Publication date.
18. Title variation or alternative title.

19. Title abbreviation of main CASSI entry.
20. Alternate spelling or abbreviation.
21. Preferred spelling or abbreviation.

#### Mission in India

My mission in India was two-fold: (1) To verify the data already collected (pertaining to periodical publications in the Humanities and Social Sciences and represented in 11,025 cards) and to collect additional data on the known titles, and (2) to collect data on new titles--not found in published reference sources available in the U.S.A.--along with their fullest possible bibliographic and cataloging details. The project covers four major areas, viz. the Humanities, Social Science, Monographs in series and Newspapers.

#### My Work in the U.S.A.

My "Proposal" lists all the sources I had consulted in the U.S.A. They yielded 11,025 cards. We have to remember that one and the same title may occur in more than one source. Also there are many cards representing cross reference entries. So the figure (11,025) can by no means represent the total number of titles.

These cards, along with other research materials and reference sources, were delivered in Columbia, Missouri to a shipper as early as August 3, 1978 for dispatch to India. But they have not yet arrived in India, although the representative of the shipping company had assured me that they would arrive in India by the time we would reach there. Of course, this assurance was given before they received the business and the advance payment of the total shipping charges (approximately \$700).

#### Sources Used in India

Whereas in America I had used only one union catalogue produced by the SSDC, that of the Delhi libraries, here I have seen thirty more. Some volumes have already been used. In due course of time, all these will be checked and verified to gather additional data for the known titles and all the available data for unknown titles. My card file, that is still expected by boat, contains information on all the relevant titles collected from the "Union Catalogue of Delhi Libraries". During the period under report, all

the SSDC catalogues on periodicals have been checked against the "Delhi catalogue" and all the new titles have been incorporated into our new master file.

#### Accessions List, India

One of my major sources in the United States (for gathering data on the serials) was the 1975 edition of the Annual Cumulation of Serials of the Accessions List, India. So 1975 became the cut-off date as far as my earlier data file was concerned. There was no information after 1975. Therefore, all the monthly issues of the List for the years 1976-78 were checked here for gathering additional information. Total data on new titles and changes in the earlier one were noted and incorporated into our file. Thus our list has become up-to-date as far as the Accessions List is concerned. These new cards will be merged into the master file after it arrives. It is expected that in about 2 weeks the long waiting period will come to an end and that we will be able to have access to all the records gathered in the U.S.A. during a long period of five years.

Information collected so far in India is represented in a total of 8,500 cards. This is gratifying. It is to be remembered that this massive collection of cards covers only the periodical publications, i.e. periodicals (proper) and serials.

#### Press in India, 1975

This is an exhaustive source--a class by itself. It is issued every year by the Government of India. It is authoritative. It is current too. It contains much useful information not found anywhere else. The 1975 edition lists approximately 10,000 titles. I would like to reiterate that what we are trying to prepare is a systematic and comprehensive list of Indian periodical publications in the Humanities and Social Sciences. But this proposed list is only a means. The ultimate objective--the final goal--is to compile a union list of the holdings of American libraries pertaining to the titles we collect. Our union list (TULIP) will not be merely a location tool. It will be an aid to cataloging as well as acquisition. That is the reason why we

are trying to be comprehensive and systematic and are investing so much of our time, money, and energy in producing a reliable source of reference. Of course, we cannot collect all the information on all the titles published so far. That would be a formidable task--almost impossible. Also it will not be useful to the same extent. By force of circumstances we have to be selective. Therefore, we are collecting information only as such publications which are likely to be found in American libraries. We evaluate a title in terms of its research value. We know what the American libraries ought to have, though we are not sure if they have a particular title. So one of my tasks is to go through sources like Press in India and mark those titles which should form part of our "List". Consequently, 5,000 titles (approximately) have been selected from the above publication (PiI 1975), and 2,000 have been transferred on cards.

#### Our Methodology

If two or more sources present a conflict with regard to any data, we write to the publisher and resolve it if the problem cannot be solved otherwise. An example in reference is Manorama yearbook. While the Catalogue of the National Library, Calcutta, tells us that the publication originated in 1965, the Indian periodicals in print would want us to believe that it originated in 1966. Both cannot be right. We would not allow the conflict to remain unresolved. So we wrote to the publishers:

Our sources present a conflict as far as the year of the origin of your publication Manorama yearbook is concerned. Please let us know if it was started in 1965 or 1966. Also we would like to know if it is still being published and what is the subscription price per year.

Parenthetically it might be added here that the Accessions list, which is the most reliable source, generally gives the year of origin, but not in this instance. It merely says: "Participant subscription begins with 1966".

Immediately came the reply:

The Manorama Yearbook started publication from 1965 and has been published in February every year. The price per copy from 1979 edition will be Rs. 20/-. A copy of the folder pertaining to the same is enclosed.

SSCD does not make any attempt to resolve a conflict if there is one. One and the same publication is given two different dates of origin, of course, in two different catalogues, but produced by one and the same organization, i.e. the Social Science Documentation Centre of the Indian Council of Social Science Research.

Undoubtedly ours is a search for correct, complete, exact, and exhaustive information. We may not be able to gather all the information about all the periodical publications right now and here, but we are certainly making an attempt and showing the way.

### Monographs in Series

I have already noted above that so far little work has been done in the field of the Humanities with regard to the preparation and publication of the union lists. But the field of the monographs in series of Indian origin is almost virgin. No one in India seems to have done any work in this area. We are covering only three languages of India--English, Sanskrit, and Hindi. It may sound strange, but English is still the principal language of India. More publications have been issued and are being issued in English than probably all the Indian languages combined. We believe ninety-five percent of the books and periodicals used by Indic scholars in the U.S.A. would be in English. So our major emphasis is going to be on English. Hindi is the national language of India and is likely to occupy the most important position among all the regional languages of India. It will become the most widely used language of India. So its coverage is justified. Sanskrit is a world language. So it has to be covered. Remove Sanskrit and Indian culture would be reduced almost to zero as far as the classics are concerned.

It is important to observe here that a German scholar was the first one to prepare a catalogue of Sanskrit books published in series. He was followed by an American Scholar (Emeneau) whose work has been listed by me in the comprehensive proposal submitted herewith (p. 1). However, his work is selective and now out of date. It can be safely stated that more publications have been issued even in Sanskrit during the past 40 years than the past 200 years taken together.

So far we have collected information on 3,000 titles of books published in series. The following sources have been used:

1. Accessions list, India (ALBPC) - Volumes for the year 1972, 1975-78. Others not available in Mysore.
2. Indian National bibliography. Calcutta: Central Reference Library. Volumes for 1958-60.
3. Publisher's catalogs.

We wrote to the publishers of monographic series and requested them to supply further details of their publications in order to supplement what we gathered from other bibliographical sources. By the end of December, we had written to 42 publishers, and 5 of them had responded by sending us their detailed catalogs, giving us further information.

#### Format for Data Gathering

I had already developed a data gathering sheet (in four pages) for the serials which I termed as Bio-Biblio-Data-Recorder (copy enclosed). As many as ten thousand copies were printed in the U.S.A. and sent to India by surface mail. We have just received them, thank God.

The work on the monographic series is being done for the first time. No other scholar seems to have done it before. I have developed a short form to record data on monographic publications. Five thousand copies have been printed here. A specimen is enclosed. It is hoped that all the data, both on periodical publications and monographic series, will be fed into computers after I return home.

#### Co-operation From Librarians

On page 4 of my comprehensive proposal I have talked about the cooperation expected from librarians in India for the project. I am gratified to say that I am receiving full cooperation from librarians as far away as Kashmir. Even the reference books which are not generally lent out are sent to me on inter-library loan by my fellow-librarians because they believe it is a good cause. Punjab University Library in Chandigarh deserves a special mention. I received a very pleasing letter from the Vice-Chancellor of the University assuring me full support if and when I go there to work. This University was one of the three institutions listed by me (for the approval of my research project) as required by the Government of India. During my last visit to Chandigarh I had a long talk with the Librarian on the subject

and this letter from the Vice-Chancellor was a sequel. After my work in the South is completed, I may go to the North and work in Chandigarh.

The Director of the American Libraries Book Procurement Center (New Delhi) has generously lent me three volumes of his Quinquennial serials cumulation, 1976 of the Accessions list, India. These are proving very useful. Ultimately the entire union list will have to be catalogued following the AACR 2 and the Rules of the Library of Congress in Washington, D.C. as far as the choice and rendering of the heading, etc. are concerned. The TULIP will be an American publication in every sense of the term.

Mysore

January 15, 1979

MURARI L. NAGAR  
Senior Research Fellow  
American Institute of Indian Studies.

P R O J E C T T U L I P  
Second Quarterly Report  
January 1 - March 31, 1979

A Report on the Preparation of a Systematic and Comprehensive  
List of Indian Periodical Publications in the  
Humanities and Social Sciences  
as a Means to Compile an  
American Union List

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University of Mysore  
Mysore  
1979

REPORT ON TULIP NO. 2

This report covers the period from January 1 to March 31, 1979. At the very outset I would like to say with pleasure that steady progress is maintained in my research project.

The Journal Arya

I will begin by resuming the discussion of the journal entitled Arya (Pondicherry, Modern Press. Ed. by Sri Aurobindo. See pages 5 to 8 of my previous report). Wajid and Kaul have listed the twenty-two sources they had "consulted" in preparing their PiH (Periodicals in Humanities). Of these, number 5 is the most exhaustive source of reference for the British libraries, and number 22 for the American libraries. I had none here with me in Mysore at the time. My attempts to acquire the former were still continued and my set of the latter was still on the High Seas.

So I wrote to the Librarian of the University of Delhi, which was credited to hold only one volume (5th) of the journal in reference. (I am using "was" because the only volume said to exist in the entire city of Delhi has disappeared as described later!) This is what I wrote:

There is a journal called "Arya." You have only one volume (5, 1918/19), as reported by Wajid and Kaul in their Periodicals in humanities.

I will appreciate it very much if you kindly check the British union catalogue of periodicals and ascertain if it gives further details, e.g. the year of origin and the total run (span), etc.

Promptly came their reply:

Please refer to your letter dated 21st Dec. 78 regarding journal called 'Arya.' The information given in the British union catalogue of periodicals about the journal is as follows:

ARYA, The. A monthly magazine or review devoted mainly to Aryan Religion, Science, Philosophy, and Literature, Madras, April 1901-Oct. 1909. L; 0 1-5.

The problem remained unresolved. I wrote to them once again:

Thank you for your letter of January 2 in response to ours of 21-12-78.

Wajid and Kaul in their Periodicals in humanities: Union catalogue of periodicals in humanities and newspapers in Delhi libraries (New Delhi, 1973) have described the journal in reference as follows:

A r y a. Vol. 5, 1918/19.  
 Pondicherry: Modern Press.  
 Ed. by Sri Aurobindo.  
 DU 5. [DU = Delhi University]

The journal you have described in your letter, though bearing the same title, had originated in Madras and in April 1901.

So these two are different.

Now I have received my card file from the U.S.A. It contains 11,025 cards collected over a period of five years. I have one more entry, of course, for another journal, but bearing the same title:

Arya, a monthly journal devoted to Aryan philosophy, art, literature, science, and religion as well as to western modern philosophy, 1882....

23 cm  
 Monthly

I assume that BUCOP has only one title as described by you. I will appreciate it very much if you kindly clarify.

The reply came with usual promptness:

We are in receipt of your letter dated 9th February 1979. The Journal 'Arya' Vol. 5, 1917/19 [sic] available in Delhi University Library according to Wajid and Kaul's Periodicals in humanities (New Delhi, 1973), is not traceable; so we cannot verify whether it is the same journal or different.

However BUCOP has only one entry under 'Arya,' the one which originated in Madras.

#### Long-Awaited Shipment Comes from the USA

January 26, 1979, the 30th Republic Day in India, brought to me the long-awaited shipment from the USA (see my previous report, page 10) I had delivered to the shipper in Columbia, MO, as early as August 3, 1978! At the end of December 1978, my shipping agents in Madras telephoned me that the ship carrying my anxiously awaited cargo had arrived in Madras! I flew to Madras, stayed there several days, but had to return disappointed as far as this shipment was concerned.

From Madras I had sent the following message telegraphically to my wife in Mysore:

Suitcase cleared instantaneously. Most things found.  
 Chidambaram shipment not yet even landed. Heavy rain

holding all operations. Cannot return soon even if want. Rail, air heavily booked for days. Confined like Robinson Crusoe! May be delayed four-five days. Rain God will control everything--Deva (Murari L. Nagar, Care Hotel Srilekha, Madras).

Upon my return to Mysore, I wrote to the Director of the American Institute of Indian Studies, New Delhi:

On December 26, 1978 I received a phone call from the Allied Shipping & Packing Co., Madras that my large shipment had arrived and that I come to Madras immediately.

Consequently I flew to Madras. Heavy rains had paralyzed every activity of loading and unloading. The passenger ship S.S. Chidambaram did not even unload its cargo! It went back to Singapore loaded with all the cargo it had brought from Singapore!

My going to Madras did not go totally in vain, because the "lost" suitcase, which (like a faithful dog) had travelled all the way home to Columbia, Missouri, was brought back to Madras after having wandered for more than two months; and I was able to take its delivery in Madras!

However, as far as the boat consignment is concerned, it was a total disappointment.

I will have to go there once again when the ship returns and my "materials" are unloaded.

#### Potential Benefits from TULIP

Requesting financial assistance for my visit to India for a year, I had written to the American Institute of Indian Studies:

I wish to prepare a "Union list of learned Indian serials in the humanities and social sciences available in major libraries of the United States and Canada." No one has attempted such a project as yet. Just as ULLAS has proved to be a great source of information, the proposed union list will become an equally important tool for research in Indic studies. It will also be an effective tool for interlibrary loan and acquisition at the national/international level. It will enable American librarians to acquire, if not in original at least in reproduction, Indian serials that have not yet found their way into any American library, and to fill in their gaps by getting the missing parts reproduced. The libraries will be helped in two ways: 1) They will acquire titles still unknown to them, and 2) fill the gaps in their existing holdings.

The case of the Arya presented above demonstrates how my work may prove beneficial to the American libraries. The Delhi University Library did not have the set of the Union list of serials in libraries of the United States

and Canada. When I got my own set I eagerly consulted it to see if any library in the U.S.A. held the title. Yes! There was only one library in the whole of the country which had a copy of the journal in reference! It was Harvard!!

It is quite natural that the Harvard University Library, the oldest and the largest library in New England, which provided a fertile ground for the flourishing of Transcendentalism and the origin and development of Indic studies in the United States of America, should have a copy of the Arya! But how sad it is that the library has only two volumes of the set and even those two are incomplete!

Is it too much to expect that at least one library in the United States should possess a set of this valuable journal? Let us assume that a library is willing to acquire it. But how would it know that such and such journal exists? Let us assume further that the Harvard University Library itself decides to complete its set. How would it know where does a set exist, which can at least be reproduced, so that its incomplete set is completed. Here may lie some contribution of TULIP. It will provide a complete history of the journal, as well as some information as to its location in a library in England, India, or the USA.

#### The Work Gets Fresh Momentum

By the time the shipment arrived, we had already prepared approximately 8,000 entries on cards, recording data pertaining to periodical publications from the sources not consulted in the USA. Thus, with the arrival of the shipment the total number of the cards in my file rose to 19,025.

Both the sets of cards were checked, verified, organized, and integrated into one single sequence. Thereafter, the total information was transferred onto the data sheets, which I have called the Bio-Biblio-Data-Recorder. This was really a major task, though it could be reported in just four lines on paper! Approximately three thousand five hundred work-hours have gone into this operation.

I am pleased to say that while on January 26, 1979 there was not even a single data sheet ready, it is estimated that by now we have at least 10,000 data sheets well prepared in our workshop. I had enclosed a copy of the blank data sheet to my previous report. It was symbolic. Now I am enclosing several data sheets duly filled in. This too is symbolic. Not that all the

10,000 data sheets so far prepared are totally correct and fully complete-- ready for the press! Far from it. However, they are in a much more advanced stage than anyone could have expected them to be. Our team has worked very hard to bring the project to this developed stage. And all honor to them.

#### New Acquisition to the Research Tools

I have purchased a complete set (32 volumes) of the "Union Catalogues of Social Science Periodicals and Serials" published by the Social Science Documentation Centre of the Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi. The original total price was Rs. 1530/-, but it has very recently been reduced, and the entire set made available at 75% discount for only Rs. 382.50, "with a view to increase the utilization of union catalogues in India."

Here are some details of the two sets in terms of the number of periodical publications described and the total number of libraries covered.

#### Statement of the Total Number of Libraries and the Total Number of Periodicals Available in the States of India\*

STATE	Year of Pubn.	Total Number of Periodicals	Rank	Total Number of Libraries	Rank
1. DELHI	1973	7119	1st	68	2nd
2. KARNATAKA	1973	1056	11th	18	11th
3. ANDHRA PRADESH	1974	1727	7th	36	5th
**4. PUNJAB, HARYANA & HIMACHAL PRADESH	1974	1399	9th	19	9th
5. KERALA	1974	1147	10th	16	13th
6. WEST BENGAL	1975	2614	4th	29	7th
7. UTTAR PRADESH	1975	2288	5th	44	4th
8. MADHYA PRADESH	1975	858	12th	19	10th
9. TAMIL NADU	1975	2873	3rd	88	1st
10. MAHARASHTRA	1975	3645	2nd	54	3rd
11. ORISSA	1976	503	14th	15	14th
12. BIHAR	1976	684	13th	35	6th
13. RAJASTHAN	1976	1900	6th	18	12th

(Continued)

STATE	Year of Pubn.	Total Number of Periodicals	Rank	Total Number of Libraries	Rank
14. JAMMU & KASHMIR	1976	323	16th	10	15th
15. GUJARAT	1976	1671	8th	24	8th
16. ASSAM	1976	358	15th	5	16th
National Library Calcutta (a class by itself) Pt. 1	1976	2759			
<u>Total</u>		<u>32,229</u>		<u>499</u>	

\*Source: SSDC Catalogues of Periodicals.

\*\*It is to be noted that #4 is a group of 3 states.

If arranged by rank in terms of the number of libraries, the States in India would appear in the following order:

1. Tamil Nadu
2. Delhi
3. Maharashtra
4. Uttar Pradesh
5. Andhra Pradesh
6. Bihar
7. West Bengal
8. Gujarat
9. Madhya Pradesh
10. Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh
11. Karnataka
12. Rajasthan
13. Kerala
14. Orissa
15. Jammu and Kashmir
16. Assam

If arranged by rank in terms of the total number of periodicals held, the States in India would appear in the following order:

1. Delhi
2. Maharashtra
3. Tamil Nadu
4. West Bengal
5. Uttar Pradesh
6. Rajasthan
7. Andhra Pradesh
8. Gujarat
9. Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh
10. Kerala
11. Karnataka
12. Madhya Pradesh
13. Bihar
14. Orissa
15. Jammu and Kashmir
16. Assam

Statement of the Total Number of Libraries and the Total  
Number of Serials Available in the States of India\*

STATE	Year of Pubn.	Total Number of Serials	Rank	Total Number of Libraries	Rank
1. DELHI Pt. 1 } " Pt. 2 } " Pt. 3 }	1975	2489 5512 6055	1st	65	1st
2. KERALA	1975	1836	8th	14	12th
3. MADHYA PRADESH	1975	1346	11th	18	10th
4. UTTAR PRADESH	1975	1890	7th	41	3rd
5. ANDHRA PRADESH	1976	3310	4th	27	6th
6. BIHAR	1976	1257	13th	35	4th
7. GUJARAT	1976	2352	5th	16	11th
8. KARNATAKA	1976	1720	9th	20	9th
9. MAHARASHTRA	1976	6754	3rd	23	7th
10. PUNJAB, HARYANA & HIMACHAL PRADESH	1976	1575	10th	21	8th
11. RAJASTHAN	1976	1332	12th	12	13th
12. TAMIL NADU	1976	1932	6th	64	2nd
13. WEST BENGAL	1976	2993	2nd	29	5th
14. NATIONAL LIBRARY, CALCUTTA Pt. 2 }		4823			
Total		<u>47,176</u>		<u>386</u>	

\*Source: SSSC Catalogues of Serials.

Libraries & Serials

If arranged by rank in terms of the number of libraries the States in India would appear in the following order:

1. Delhi
2. Tamil Nadu
3. Uttar Pradesh
4. Bihar
5. West Bengal
6. Andhra Pradesh
7. Maharashtra
8. Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh
9. Karnataka
10. Madhya Pradesh
11. Gujarat
12. Kerala
13. Rajasthan

If arranged by rank in terms of the total number of serials held, the States in India would appear in the following order:

1. Delhi
2. West Bengal
3. Maharashtra
4. Andhra Pradesh
5. Gujarat
6. Tamil Nadu
7. Uttar Pradesh
8. Kerala
9. Karanataka
10. Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh
11. Madhya Pradesh
12. Rajasthan
13. Bihar

N.B. Evidently the three states of Orissa, Jammu and Kashmir, and Assam are not yet covered by the SSDC catalogues of serials.

How earnestly I wish that all these 32 volumes of the catalogues produced by the Social Science Documentation Centre of the Indian Council of Social Science Research were integrated into one single alphabet! At present I have to consult as many as 32 volumes, i.e. 32 alphabetical sequences to ascertain if a particular periodical publication is listed in any one of those volumes! I can only hope that some enterprising Indian librarian would take up the work of their consolidation and integration. The final product will be a mine of information and will be almost as valuable as any of the national union catalogues produced in England or the United States of America.

#### Problems of a Compiler

H.N.D. Gandhi and others compiled the Indian periodicals in print (Delhi, Vidya Mandal, 1973). With regard to the verification of the data they say:

In some cases it has become necessary to omit information for example when the information received was quite late, indefinite, contradictory, or otherwise unsatisfactory when experience or reliable information created a doubt as to the accuracy of the data sent to us. [Sic]

We call it Escapism. The problems and conflicts have to be resolved. Their avoidance is not going to solve them. I would like to repeat what I had stated in my previous report:

My question is: If this kind of "search" or "research" is not conducted now, when will it be done? If we are not going to do this work right now and here, who is going to do it? When? Where? And how? Why leave this work to the care and attention of the future generation of librarians? Why deprive the present generation of scholars of this valuable piece of information?

I present below a case just to show how an effort is made by us for the resolution of these problems and removal of the conflicts. My own knowledge and "experience" (to quote Gandhi and others) did not permit me to accept what another source expected me to accept.

Here are bibliographical details of an important source recently published.

Current Indian periodicals in English: An annotated guide. 2nd revised and enlarged edition. Compiled and edited by N.N. Gidwani and K. Navalani, Jaipur, Saraswati Publications, 1978. 40 p.

Mr. Gidwani is the Director of Libraries, University of Rajasthan, Jaipur, and Miss K. Navalani is the Reader in the Department of Library and Information Science, Punjabi University, Patiala.

The compilers have vividly described the woes of the class:

A great amount of effort and labour, spread over a period of 5 years, has gone into the compilation and editing of the present volume. Several thousand letters and proformas were sent out to collect the latest information. We have been dismayed and discouraged by the poor, indifferent and occasionally negative responses from publishers, inspite of our repeated reminders (stress added). Some responses were rather unusual. By way of an example this is what the Registrar of the Calcutta High Court wrote:

With reference to his printed letter dated nil regarding 'Chronological Tables' published by the High Court, Shri N.N. Gidwani is hereby informed that this Court does not undertake to supply information to private parties and that if so advised he may arrange purchasing a copy of the latest 'Chronological Tables' priced at Rs. 1.25 only each from the Superintendent, Government Printing, West Bengal, Gopalanagar Road, Alipore, Calcutta-27.

My main purpose in describing the above source is not to belabour the difficulties in compiling such a work. That is part of the game! My object is just to show that inspite of the giant claims made by the compilers, the work is not fully reliable. I wrote to Mr. Gidwani:

As you already know, we are compiling a Systematic and Comprehensive List of Indian Periodical Publications in the Humanities and Social Sciences (including newspapers and monographic serial publications) as a means to compile an American union list.

We have a problem with regard to an entry which appears in your work, Current Indian periodicals in English: An annotated guide, (Saraswati Publications, Jaipur, 1978), as follows:

Indian Library Association Bulletin: ILA Bulletin (Formerly Modern Librarian 1930-41: Library Bulletin (1942-46), 'Abgila' (1949-53), 'Journal of ILA' (1955-64). 1965 Q Rs. 45.00 Foreign \$ 10.00 ₹4.00 O.P. Gupta, MG Ed. Indian Library Association, c/o Delhi Public Library, SP Mukerjee Marg, Delhi-110006. BR Notes & News Letters Statistics Charts Illus. Adv Spl. 23.5 x 18 cms C 1000 V 11; 1975.  
[Sic]

I will appreciate it very much, if you kindly let me know your source for stating that the Modern Librarian was published by the Indian Library Association and that its successors were (1) Library bulletin, (2) Abgila, (3) Journal of ILA and (4) Bulletin.

For your convenience I reproduce below the entry for the Modern librarian from the Union list of serials in Libraries of the USA and Canada (3rd Ed. 1965):

Modern librarian, (Pakistan Library Association) Lahore, v1-17, no 2, N 1930-  
Ap/Je 1947; nsv1, D 1949+

16 complete with no.1. 17 complete with no.2.  
None published between Ja/Mr 1946 and Ja/Mr.  
1947, between Ap/Je 1947 and D 1949. V 15 no 2  
erroneously called v 5, no 2. N 1930-J1/S 1947  
published by the association under its earlier  
name: Punjab Library Association.

Subtitle varies ULS

But my letter still remains unanswered. It is noteworthy that the response from the publishers to Mr. Gidwani was "poor, indifferent or negative." It was; whatever might be its nature! But the response from him to me has been totally non-existent! I did not receive any response from him, none whatsoever.

We have to guard ourselves constantly against the misinformation provided by any one of our sources. For example, one source says:

Indian librarian (1945): (i) 233 Model  
Town, Jullundur City, (ii) & (iv) Sant  
Ram Bhatia, (v) Rs. 8/- (viii) 770  
(S. 519 + F. 251), (ix) Agriculture

E q  
PiI - 75

Anyone who knows the periodical publication entitled Indian librarian also knows that it does not deal with "Agriculture".

#### Ours is an Unusual Path

In his "Introduction" to the Union catalogue of learned periodical publications in South Asia, Pt. 1, Physical and biological sciences (New Delhi, Indian Library Association, 1953) S.R. Ranganathan tenders apologies for many faults from which his catalogue suffers. He says:

Rule Number One in classification is "Do not classify by title". Rule Number Two is "Read the book to determine its specific subject." Both these rules have had to be violated in most cases. This was due

to "Absentee Classificationism." We did not have access to most of the periodicals.

Parenthetically I might add here that while S.R. Ranganathan did not have access to most of the periodicals, I had no time to have direct access even to one periodical publication I have listed. My information is based only on published union catalogues.

Ranganathan continues:

The tour of mine in 1949 was fully occupied in stimulating the production of returns. We could not find the travelling expenses for one of us to make a second tour to classify and catalogue each periodical directly by perusal.

Result: Probability for wrong class numbers, particularly in "A Science" and "G Biology". The factors vitiating classification had vitiated cataloguing too...

After enumerating several "faults" Ranganathan concludes:

We have thus taken great risks in publishing this catalogue with probability for all these four forms of fault.

Ranganathan also tells us why he took the risk:

We did not have the man-power or the money to visit the libraries and remove each one of these faults. Even with money and man-power, work on the removal of the faults would have delayed the publication by several more months. We decided that such faults should be risked and this necessary and long-delayed tool should be brought out quickly.

Two of the above faults relate to the area of cataloging and classification. It is absolutely essential that we examine the document physically before it is catalogued or classified. What I have done here so far, and still expect to do before I leave India, would have taken many times more energy, time, and money if I were to examine each and every title that finds a place in our comprehensive list.

Appendix I gives a brief list of the sources consulted by us so far. In my previous report I had stated that I had used some SSDC catalogues of periodicals. Since then we have examined many more. I do not think that with the time and money available to me I could have physically examined even five percent of this huge collection of periodical publications deposited in hundreds of libraries all over India.

### The Problem of Names

Shakespeare might have asked: What is there in a name? So also our Upanishads have sung: Ekam sad viprā bahudhā vadanti: "The Truth is one; sages name it differently". But in our library world, the homonyms, if allowed to remain, play havoc. Only one name is to be used to denote one entity. Let us take the example of the name of a well-known university in India--The BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY. The name of this one single institution--individual entity--can be rendered in multiple ways. Here are certain examples:

1. Benares, India (City). Hindu University  
     See  
     Banaras Hindu University. AL: 76
2. Varnasi. Banaras Hindu University  
     See  
     Banaras Hindu University. NST
3. Hindu University, Benaras, India.  
     See  
     Banaras Hindu University. NST
4. Hindu University  
     See  
     Banaras Hindu University. AL: 76
5. Varanasi. Hindu University  
     See  
     Banaras Hindu University. AL: 76
6. Kasi Hindu Visvavidyalaya  
     See  
     Banaras Hindu University. AL: 77

The name of another important University in Western India can be rendered in several ways.

1. M. S. University of Baroda  
     See  
     Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda
2. Baroda (city) Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda  
     See  
     Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda
3. Baroda (city) University  
     See  
     Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda

We choose one form of the name, which is elected to occupy the Chair of the Heading. "Rose" may have various names in various languages, but we are going to use only one name, Rose, spelled R - O - S - E ! All

the other alternative forms of the name are given cross reference entries so that the varied approaches of individual readers are satisfied.

Bhinnarucir hi lokah: "Diverse are the tastes of the people." And we have to satisfy every user.

Let it be made quite clear that the above display is not merely a play of mathematical permutations and combinations. These are actual ways in which various sources have rendered one and the same educational institution. One of the primary requirements in our task of collecting the data on serials is to detect such homonyms, choose one specific name for our list, and then gather all our data under that specific, chosen name. If various publications issued by one and the same institution are allowed to get scattered under various forms of its name, the result will be total chaos. We want to be exhaustive. We wish to get information on all the publications issued by a specific corporate body. Therefore, we make a thorough search of the literature, and collect data scattered and hidden under various forms of the name. We also wish to avoid duplication and the resultant wastage. We do not want to collect the same data twice. Therefore, as we go on collecting the data, we have also to get them organized. This takes a great deal of our time and energy; but we have no alternative.

Theoretically speaking there are three stages in the process of compilation of a union list, viz,

- 1) Collection of data
- 2) Organization of data, and
- 3) Publication of data.

In practice, however, the first two stages overlap, as shown above. While we collect the data, we have to go on organizing them as well, even if it may be in a tentative manner. Both the processes of collection and organization have to proceed simultaneously. These are to be performed from the very beginning, if we want to be systematic, exhaustive and non-duplicative.

### Monographs in Series

Explaining my difficulties in preparing a systematic and comprehensive list of monographic serial publications, I wrote to a publisher in India (Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Bombay):

You will please see that what we are trying to accomplish here is somewhat unusual. We are trying to catalogue books in an exhaustive and systematic manner even without physically examining them! This is contrary to all established library procedures. But we have no choice. We cannot examine the books physically because ours is not a regular library. Hence we are adopting a method which is not ideal, but is the only method available to us. And in this task we seek your co-operation.

We have tried, through the help of your catalogues and other published sources, to fill in the available data. But our sources, including your catalogues, do not give all the data that we need. Hence it will be necessary for you to seek the services of a trained and experienced librarian on part-time basis. And as I have already indicated in my basic letter, we are willing to pay some suitable remuneration, if necessary. We don't want to load the person, already employed, with added burden without any compensation.

We are sending under separate post the data sheets featuring the available bibliographical information relative to all your books so far known to us. And please remember! We are going to list each and every publication issued by your Bhavan, which comes in our general category. We will have to exclude some. For example, a multi-volumed publication of a single author by itself will not get a place. And so will be excluded the "collected works" of a single author. Therefore, the books published in your "Gandhi series" will have to be excluded, though they may be extremely valuable in their own right.

The data sheets are filled in as correct and detailed manner as it was possible for us under the circumstances. We did not want to throw the entire burden on your shoulders. So whatever data we could gather from other sources have been recorded. And for the rest we seek your co-operation and help.

Now we request you kindly to supply the information for each title which is still lacking so that we have the record in its fullest possible form. For example, we would like to have the full name of the author (what the initials stand for); the date of birth and (if not living) the date of death as well; name of any collaborator, etc.; whether the edition is first or second, whether it is revised; the size in cms; information regarding illustrations (including maps etc.) and the Library of Congress catalogue card number, if available. In brief, we

want to have the bibliographical data to the fullest possible extent they can be obtained so that each and every column (or field) is filled.

Also we would request you to see that all your publications are grouped according to the specific series and all books in a specific series are marked with their respective serial numbers.

The Bhavan asked for Rs. 200/- as the remuneration. The amount was paid by me and the work was satisfactorily done by them.

The work on Monographs in Series (See earlier Report page 12) is deferred until the work on regular periodicals and serials is completed. I believe in God's Will. The delay in the arrival of my shipment was a blessing in disguise, because we were able to cover a good deal of ground in a new field, i.e. Monographs in Series. Also this is like an ocean, very vast indeed.

#### Special Problems Presented by Indian Languages

Words in Indian languages like Hindi bring in their own problems. The situation gets worse when the Printer's Devil plays its own mischief and adds to the problems already existing.

We came across an entry reading:

Ved Vigain.

But for the typing error, it would have read:

Ved Vigian

The PP had originated in the Land of the Five Rivers, the Punjab. If it had originated in Maharashtra or Gujarat, it would have been spelled as "Vidnyāna". There, it would have also been rendered as "Vignān"! But the Hindi word विज्ञान rendered systematically would be spelled only as "Vijñāna".

We found another title reading: "Gain daan". We went back to the source. It read: "Gian daan". Rendered correctly it would have spelled "Jñānadāna". So from "Gain daan" we had to reach "Jñānadāna" (gift of learning). Such examples can be cited ad infinitum.

Readers of SSDC series of union catalogues are well familiar with their specific style. These catalogues use no transliteration at all! For example, on page 386 of UDC, we find the following entry:

Prajna; Banaras Hindu University Journal.

In the absence of any diacritical marks, it is difficult to say whether the original reads:

Prajñā  
or  
Prājñā

It could also be read as Prajña.

One may find in a popular novel a word like "Pragya" or "Pradnya", because it is written the way it is pronounced by a group of people. But when we write 'prajna', in a scientific, systematic, scholarly work, i.e. try to use the specific letters intended to render the word in its most systematic and scientific way, we cannot do away with the diacritical marks. AL puts "Prajñā" in Roman script, while putting at the same time (प्रज्ञा) in Devanagari script. This is the right way.

We try to ascertain the correct original form of a word and try to transliterate it following the international standards.

### Canons of Cataloging

There are certain "canons of cataloging" that must be observed in cataloging any periodical publication. And we do observe them.

The first is the "Canon of context." This canon ordains that each item of information appearing in any field subsequent to the first one (i.e. the Heading) is to be interpreted in the context of the first field, i.e. what is at the very top (head) or beginning.

The second canon called the "Canon of currency" demands that the main entry or heading should use the current or the latest name of an author, corporate body, or PP. Other names will receive cross reference entries to satisfy the varying needs of the various users of the List, who may approach it through the names not current, or not preferred by the compiler under the command of the Canon.

Another canon, the "Canon of consistency" dictates that we must observe absolute consistency, if we want to avoid chaos, and if we don't want to create unnecessary problems for our users.

### Staff

Two librarians and one typist were added to the staff during the period under report. One librarian left us at the end of March. This was a great loss. Our investment in terms of the salary is running quite high.

### Our Visitors Provide Inspiration

Shri Narinder Agarwal, Librarian, South and West Asia Library, University of Illinois, Urbana, on a visit to India in search of material for his "English Writings in South Asia" came and saw our TULIP Workshop. He was simply amazed when he saw the large number of our staff and was further pleased to see the nature and extent of the work done by us so far. We have had many visitors from other countries like Great Britain, Germany and Denmark. They inspired us by their encouraging words.

Many scholars frequently visiting the Library of the University of Mysore have come to me and openly remarked that they have seldom seen such hard-working people as our staff are. According to them our work has inspired them!

### A Passing Remark

I have not yet made any systematic work in terms of counting the number of PP's originating from a particular place, but it seems more publications come out of JAIPUR than any other city of comparable size. Of course, Delhi, Bombay, Madras are different. They are metropolitan cities and form a separate class.

### Accessions List, India

An American librarian can have satisfaction in the feeling that the most exhaustive, current, and helpful list of Indian periodical publications, issued in India today, is prepared and published by an American organization, viz., the American Libraries Book Procurement Center of the Library of Congress in New Delhi.

On March 20, 1979, I wrote to Mr. Jerry R. James, the Director of the above Center:

The lack of reference resources here really impedes my progress. Having developed a very extensive collection of South Asia reference works in my Library during the past 13 years, I feel like fish out of water in Mysore.

I had to bring my own sets of NST, ULS and your ALQC 76. You will be pleased to know that your AL is the most extensively used reference work here in our project! I have collected four sets of your '76 cumulation (one kindly lent by you); but still they prove inadequate, because we are now ten!

Mysore

April 15, 1979

(Sd) Murari L. Nagar  
Director  
Project TULIP

APPENDIX I

## Some Important Sources Consulted and Their Abbreviations

SOURCES	ABBREVIATIONS
Accessions list; India. New Delhi: American Libraries Book Procurement Center, 1962-	AL
Current Indian periodicals in English; an annotated guide. 2nd rev. and enl. edn. Compiled and edited by N. N. Gidwani & K. Navalani. Jaipur: Saraswati Publications, 1978 .	CIPE
Indian periodicals in print. Delhi: Vidya Mandal, 1973	IPiP
New serial titles; a union list of serials commencing publication after Dec. 31, 1949. Washington, DC: Library of Congress, 1973. 4 v.	NST
Periodicals in humanities; union catalogue of periodicals in humanities and newspapers in Delhi libraries, by J. A. Wajid and H. K. Kaul. New Delhi: Arnold-Heinemann, India, 1973.	PiH
Press in India, 1975, Pt. 2: Nineteenth report of the Registrar of Newspapers for India under the Press and Registration of Books Act. New Delhi: Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Govt. of India, 1975 . Also 1972 issue.	PiI
Ulrich's international periodicals directory. 17th ed. 1977-78. New York: R. R. Bowker, 1977 .	Ulrich
Union list of serials in libraries of the United States and Canada. 3rd edn. by Edna Brown Titus. New York: H. W. Wilson, 1965. 5 v.	ULS

Arya; a philosophical review. Pondicherry,  
India.

Title in Sanskrit, text in English

MH [6-7], 1920-21

ULS

✓  
Arya Vol. 5, 1918/19.

Pondicherry: Modern Press. Ed. by Sri  
Aurobindo.

Preserved for  
Dr. Nagler  
V. 1, May 1914 - Jan 1921  
PIH

Title in Sanskrit, text in Eng.

OVER

↑ Both

identical ↑

When I wrote my last report, I did not have ULS.  
There is only one Library in the whole USA, and  
that is Harvard, which has this title, but it has  
only two volumes, which too are incomplete!

Lahore 1882-

Arya, a monthly journal devoted to Aryan philosophy,  
art, literature, science & religion as well as  
to western modern philosophy, 1882--.  
Lahore, R.C. Bary, 1882--.

23 cm.

Monthly.

IOL

A

IOL  
NLC  
ULS

The above entry is taken from  
NLC (Main), but CNLC does not  
list it! Probably lost!! Or, they  
did not regard it as a social  
science title!!!

ARYA, The. A monthly magazine  
or review devoted mainly to  
Aryan religion, Science, Philosophy  
and Literature. Madras, April  
1901 - Oct. 1909. L; O 1-5.

Source BUCOP

By the kind courtesey of  
Delhi University Library

Arya; The. A monthly magazine and review  
devoted mainly to Aryan Religion, Science,  
Philosophy and Literature. 1-8. Madras.  
April 1901-Oct. 1909.

✓ BUCP  
U.C.S

Brahma vidya. Vol. 1, 1937-  
 Madras: Adyar Library and Research  
 Centre. Semiannual. Pub<sup>d</sup> for Theoso-  
 phical Society, Madras (English/Sanskrit/  
 German/French/Tamil).

PIH

~~....Brahmavidyā, the Adyar library bulletin.  
 v. 1. Feb. 17, 1937-.~~

~~Adyar, C. Subbarayudu, 1937-  
 v. plates. 21 cm. quarterly.~~

~~Cover title.~~

~~Title in Sanskrit precedes English title.~~

~~Includes text and translations of  
 manuscripts found in the library:~~

~~1. theosophy-Period.~~

~~I. Adyar library, Madras.~~

~~43-26597~~

(3)

~~Adyar Library bulletin. (Adyar Library and Re-  
 search Centre, Madras)~~

~~Madras. v. 1. 1937-(Ulrich)~~

~~Quarterly, English.~~

~~v. 26 = 1962.~~

PL480AL

JAS

~~cum. index every five years.~~

(END)

ब्रह्मविद्या. Brahma vidya.

Kumbakonam, Advaita Sabha.

quarterly. Sanskrit, Tamil, or English.

Participator subscription begins with v. 19, no. 1, Jan./Mar. 1968.

(Advaita Vedanta)

Title romanized: Brahmavidyā.

I-San  
 74-923273

Brahmavidya

See

Adyar Library Bulletin

omit

This cross reference

is in variance with

AL & even PIH.

So we won't accept it.

UCD

ULS

PIH

N 91

BRAHMAVIDYĀ

See the Adyar Library Bulletin

DBUP  
ULSFor the Report

Brahma vidya (The Adyar library bulletin (1948): (i) The Adyar Library & Research Centre, Adyar, Madras-20, (ii) K. Ramanathan (iv) Dr. V. Raghavan, (v) Rs. 19-50p., ~~xxx~~ annually, (viii) 275 (S. 156 + F. 119), (ix) Literary and cultural.

ES&amp;ML.

f

PII-75  
p: 462

74-923273

(Brahma vidyā)

ब्रह्मविद्या Brahma vidya.

Kumbakonam, Advaita Sabha.

quarterly, Sanskrit, Tamil or English

Publication suspended. Last issue received: Oct./Dec. 1966.

PL Subscription: V. 19, no. 1, Jan. / Mar. 1966.

Advaita Vedanta.

AL Oct '76

(\*)

Brahma Vidya

See

Brahma vidyā

AL

015  
~~Adyar library bulletin, v. 1-- , Feb. 1937-- . Madras  
 (Adyar library association); Adyar library and  
 research center, 1937--~~

~~plates, ports., facsim. 21 1/2 cm.~~

~~Quarterly.~~

~~On cover: Brahmavidya. The Adyar library bul-  
 letin.~~

~~v. 12 has one Diamond Jubilee sup. v. 18 called  
 "New Series".~~

~~NLC~~

ULS  
 pr-1947  
 BRAHMAVIDYĀ: the Adyar Library bulletin

Madras, 1937 (vol. I, pt. I) to date.  
 (incompl.)

0800P  
 IOL

Adyar library bulletin, v. 1-  
 1937-1936-  
 India, V. 1, 1937-  
 Madras, Adyar Library and Research  
 Centre

Quarterly, b.

sub: R. 2 20-1-1-1-1

(ULS) V. 1, 1937

ULS

UCD

UCL: V. 1, 1937 -

B. 000 P

UCL

I. I. I

N4

I-D-E-236

Adyar Library bulletin. (Adyar Library and  
 Research Centre) Madras.

quarterly, English.

PL 480 subscription begins with v. 26,  
 pts. 1/2, 1962.

43-2-3-17

Tanjore Maharaja Serfoji's Saraswati  
 Mahal Library 3.3 - 5  
 Journal of Tanjore/Saraswathi mahal  
 library (1939): (i) T.M.S.S.M. Library,  
 Tanjore, (ii) & (iv) N. Kandaswami Pillai,  
 (v) Rs. 1.37p., (viii) 250 (T. 2500),  
 (ix) Literary and cultural.

ESH & ML.

Trice a year.

Pil-75  
 p: 462

Chand

Pathar

ULS

TANJORE. SARASVATI MAHAL LIBRARY. Journal

Tanjore, 1952 (vol. VIII, no. 1) -

IOL

N4.1  
 TANJORE, INDIA.  
 Maharaja Sarasvati Mahal Library  
 ---Journal.

Tanjore, India (City). Maharaja Serfoji's Sarasvati Mahal  
 Library  
*see*  
 Maharaja Serfoji's Sarasvati Mahal Library.

ULS

Tanjore Maharaja Serfoji's  
Sarasvati Mahal Library.  
Journal

India v 1, 1945+

(1945-1946)

CNLC76

Tanjore Sarasvati Mahal Library.  
Journal

See

Tanjore Maharaja Serfoji's Sarasvati  
Mahal Library. Journal

UCD

N41

SARASVATI MAHAL LIBRARY, TANJORE

Maharaja serfoji's  
SEE: Tanjore, <sup>h</sup> Sarasvati Mahal Library

AL76  
ULS

ULS

p. 1949

Tanjore Sarasvati Mahal Library.

The journal of the Tanjore Sarasvati Mahal  
Library, v. 1--, 1943--. Tanjore. The Tanjore  
Sarasvati Mahal..., 1943--.

23 cm.

NLC

MA 76  
 Maharaja Serfoji's Sarasvati  
 Mahal Library, Tanjore

See  
 Tanjore Maharaja Serfoji's  
 Sarasvati Mahal Library.

d

Ueskar -

Tanjore Sarasvati Mahal Library. Journal.  
 Vol. 1, 1939-.  
 Madras. Quarterly.

PIH

ULS

N41

TANJORE MAHARAJA SERFOJI'S SARSWATI  
 MAHAL LIBRARY, TANJORE

See TANJORE. SARASVATI MAHAL LIBRARY

IOL

Tanjore Maharaja Serfoji's Sarasvati  
 Mahal Library. Journal  
 13, 1959+

UCD

Here is one more example showing how one and the same periodical publication is treated differently (especially in details) by different sources.

*pre-1949*

TRIVENI; a journal of Indian renaissance.  
 Madras; Masulipatam. 1, 1928+  
 Ja-F 1932, My-Ja 1940 never published.  
 v1 nol lacks vol. numbering. v9-12, J1 1936-  
 Ap 1940 called ns. v13-15, J1 1940-D 1943 as  
 Triveni Quarterly; Subtitle varies slightly.  
 Absorbed News Era in Ja 1930.

ULS

*preservit*

T  
 I-D-E-149  
 Triveni; a cultural quarterly. Masulipatam.  
 English.  
 Participant subscription begins with v. 31, no. 1, Apr. 1962.  
 LC card no. 53-32814

ULS

*pre-1949*

TRIVENI: journal of Indian renaissance

Madras, 1928 (vol. I, no. 1) - 1940 (vol. XIII, no. 1)  
~~incomplete;~~  
 1947 (vol. XIX, no. 1) - incompl.

IOL

Triveni; Cultural Quarterly  
 India 1, 1928+

UCD

ULS

Triveni, journal of Indian renaissance (with which is incorporated "The New Era"), 1928--, Masulipatam, Triveni publishing, 1928--.

plates (part col.). 24 cm.

Treats of art, literature and history, the three phases of culture.

Bimonthly, v. 1-8; Monthly, 9-11 (New series); Quarterly, v. 12--.

NLC

do not (NLC) publish; Triveni Publishing  
type  
of ~~Journal of Indian Renaissance~~  
I-D-B-149  
Triveni; a cultural quarterly, Masulipatam; ~~Andhra~~  
English. v. 1 - 1928 - (117)  
PL 480 subscription begins with v. 31;  
no. 1, Apr. 1962. ~~stream~~  
~~pl. 480 (part ext.)~~ ~~Jan - Feb. 1932~~ ~~and~~ ~~May - June 1940~~  
~~was published~~  
v. 1 no. 1 not numbered  
NSV 9-12, July 1940 - Dec 1940  
title varies; Triveni quarterly, vol. 1  
v. 13-15, July 1940 - Dec 1943 and  
subtitle varies; journal of 3-32  
(over)

Triveni. Vol. 1, 1926.  
Masulipatam. Quarterly.

PIH

"6" seems to be wrong  
because 2 other sources  
say 8

# TULIP

## THE UNION LIST OF INDIAN PERIODICALS IN AMERICAN LIBRARIES

- 01 Author (Heading, other than title)
- 02 Title
- 02.1 Title, primary or main **Asian social science bibliography:**
- 02.2 Title, secondary or subsidiary **with annotations and abstracts .no. 15-1966-**
- 02.4 Change in title (a) **Social science bibliography, India, no. 1-5, 1952-56;**  
(b) **Social science bibliography, India, Pakistan, no. 6, 1957;**
- 02.6 Variations in title (c) **South Asia social science bibliography, no. 7, 1958;**  
(d) **Southern Asia social science bibliography (with annotations and abstracts), no.8-14, 1959-65.**
- 02.7 Issues with special titles
- 03 Corporate body
- 03.1 Issuing **No. 1-2, 1952-53 issued by Unesco's South Asia Science Co-operation Office**
- 03.2 Sponsoring **No. 3-14, 1954-65 issued by Unesco Research Centre on Social and Economic Development in Southern Asia, Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi University [The Centre merged with the**
- 03.3 Publishing **Institute of Economic Growth in 1967.]**
- 03.4 Organ of
- 03.5 Change in the name of
- 04 Place of publication
- 05 Name of the publisher
- 06 Date (year/month) of the first appearance **1952**

- 07 Whether still current
- 08 Address of the publisher
- | Street | City | State | Pin or Zip |
|--------|------|-------|------------|
|--------|------|-------|------------|
- 09 Current subscription (price)
- 10 Variations in imprint      **Calcutta**
- 11 Collation
- 11.1 Size
  - 11.2 Illus
  - 11.3 Ports
- 12 Series statement      **Institute of Economic Growth. Documentation series**
- 13 Frequency of publication      **a**
- 13.4 Change in frequency
- 14 Language, if other than English
- 15 Duration (span or run) of publication
- 16 Suspension of publication
- 17 "No more published"
- 18 Publication revived

- 19 Numbering
  - 19.1 Irregularities in the numbering of volumes
  - 19.2 Irregularities in the numbering of series
  - 19.3 Peculiarities in the numbering of volumes
  - 19.4 Peculiarities in the numbering of series
  
- 20 Connection with preceding publication **Continues: Southern Asia social science bibliography, wef v. 15, 1966 (UCSM), which incorporated South Asia social science abstracts in 1959 (NST)**
  - 20.1 Splitting
  
- 21 Connection with succeeding publication
  
- 22 Absorbs
  
- 23 Absorbed by
  
- 24 Editors or collaborators, including founders
  
- 25 Contents **Includes annotations and abstracts**
  
- 26 Supplements
  
- 27 Special numbers
  
- 28 Indexes
  
- 29 "Bound withs"
  
- 30 Annotations, Evaluative and explanatory

- 31 Additional entries
  - 31.1 Analytical entries
  - 31.2 Subject entries
  - 31.3 Added entries (collaborators)
  - 31.4 "See" entries      Southern Asia social science bibliography
  - 31.5 "See also" entries      South Asia social science abstracts
  
- 32 Class number
  - 32.1 LC
  - 32.2 DC
  
- 33 LC card number      78-916858
  
- 34 Record
  - 34.1 Authority
  - 34.2 Source      ALC 76
  - 34.3 Reference      CIPE °IP1P NST UGSM UGSKar
  - 34.4 Citation
  
- 35 DNTS
  
- 36 Holdings of co-operating libraries      PL 480: 1952-1967

# TULIP

## THE UNION LIST OF INDIAN PERIODICALS IN AMERICAN LIBRARIES

- 01 Author (Heading, other than title)
- 02 Title
- 02.1 Title, primary or main **Triveni;**
- 02.2 Title, secondary or subsidiary **a cultural quarterly. [v. 16]?- [Mar. 1944]?-**
- 02.4 Change in title **Began as: Triveni; a journal of Indian renaissance. v.1-8; 1928- [1935]?**
- 02.6 Variations in title **Then as: ns v. 9-12; July 1936-Apr. 1940.  
Then as: Triveni quarterly. v. 13-15; July 1940-Dec. 1943.  
(Subtitle varies slightly)**
- 02.7 Issues with special titles
- 03 Corporate body
- 03.1 Issuing
- 03.2 Sponsoring
- 03.3 Publishing
- 03.4 Organ of
- 03.5 Change in the name of
- 04 Place of publication **Masulipatnam**
- 05 Name of the publisher **Bhavaraju Narasimha Rao (P1I75; Ulrich)**
- 06 Date (year/month) of the first appearance

- 07 Whether still current
- 08 Address of the publisher
- | Street                    | City          | State | Pin or Zip    |
|---------------------------|---------------|-------|---------------|
| Triveni Press, Buttahpet, | Masulipatnam, | T.N.  | 521001 (CIPE) |
- 09 Current subscription (price) Rs. 15.00 (Ulrich; CIPE); Rs. 4.00 (PII-75)
- 10 Variations in imprint Earlier: Madras, Triveni Publishing (NLC); Masulipatnam (ULS) Triveni Publishers, Machilipatnam (CIPE)
- 11 Collation
- 11.1 Size 24 cm. 24.5 x 18 cm. (CIPE)
- 11.2 Illus plates (part col.) (NLC)
- 11.3 Ports
- 12 Series statement
- 13 Frequency of publication q. v. 12- (AL76)
- 13.4 Change in frequency v. 1-8, b; v. 9-11, m (NLC)
- 14 Language, if other than English
- 15 Duration (span or run) of publication
- 16 Suspension of publication Jan-Feb. 1932; May-June 1940
- 17 "No more published"
- 18 Publication revived



- 31 Additional entries
- 31.1 Analytical entries
- 31.2 Subject entries
- 31.3 Added entries (collaborators)
- 31.4 "See" entries Refer from 20
- 31.5 "See also" entries New era
- 32 Class number
- 32.1 LC AP8.T75 (NUC)
- 32.2 DC 891.4 (Ulrich) 052 (NUC) 945 (NST)
- 33 LC card number 53-32814
- 33.91 II ISSN 0041-3135 (Ulrich)
- 34 Record
- 34.1 Authority
- 34.2 Source ULS
- 34.3 Reference AL:76 CIPE °CNLC IPIP NLC NST PII-75 UCD °UCSM UCT  
Ulrich 77/78
- 34.4 Citation
- 35 DNTS
- 36 Holdings of co-operating libraries P.L. 480: v. 31 (1), Apr. 1962-
- 40 NST says: v. 1, 1961?-  
All the sources agree as to the date of origin being 1928, except PIH and IPIP  
which put 1926.  
There are two entries in NUC, both omit "a" in the beginning of the subtitle.  
One library, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, has the title on microfiche.

P R O J E C T T U L I P

Final Report

April-July, 1979

A Report on the Preparation of a Systematic and Comprehensive  
List of Indian Periodical Publications in the  
Humanities and Social Sciences  
as a Means to Compile an  
American Union List

By Dr. Murari Lal Nagar  
International Studies Librarian  
University of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri, USA  
Senior Research Fellow  
American Institute of Indian Studies  
c/o Mysore University Library  
Mysore 570006 India

University of Mysore  
Mysore  
1979

PROJECT TULIP  
Final Report: April-July, 1979

The Problem

In my previous report I stated that it was necessary for me not only to collect the data but also to organize them in a systematic manner so that duplication could be avoided and consistency as well as uniformity maintained. This additional work put a tremendous pressure on my team. However, this was not the end of our problems. There was the question of security and safety of the extensive research data collected over a long period. The completed data sheets totalled 15,000. The twenty thousand cards collected over a period of six years were discarded one by one as the data on them were transferred onto the data sheets following the prescribed method. Consequently, these data sheets remained the only record available to us.

These data sheets had to be transported ultimately from India to USA by ship. What would happen to the TULIP research project if the entire shipment was lost in transit! Not even a heavy insurance could bring the data back if once lost. And in India no insurance company was willing to take the risk on a commodity the value of which could not be determined in terms of rupees and paise! To me the data were valued at least \$50,000. To the company it meant nothing!

Alternatives

Originally I had planned to bring a portable microfilm camera and use it for collecting data from various libraries in India. But the plan could not be implemented due to administrative and other reasons. In order to secure the safety of the total collection--so I thought--I could get the entire record microfilmed, although this would have merely secured its safety. It could not have solved the total problem because it was essential for me to carry the entire collection of data from library to library in order to correct and complete the information already recorded and to collect additional information if available.

I made inquiries with the only microfilming agency available in Mysore--the Oriental Institute Library--which had a microfilm camera and which could microfilm the collection for me. But the price quoted by them was extremely high--almost twenty thousand rupees. I could not afford it.

### The Solution

The only alternative then left to me was to get the entire data copied by means of typewriters. There was an additional advantage. In my previous report I had mentioned my original plan to have my own car and to carry the entire collection from library to library in it. But I could not do it. Then I consulted a car rental agency in Mysore to ascertain if it was possible to hire a car for about three months. The price, approximately Rs.6000 per month, was once again beyond my reach. If I had to carry the information already collected to the libraries, there was no alternative but to transform it into a condensed form. Each data sheet consisted of four pages of good quality paper and the total weight exceeded 1,000 kgs.

### The Prototype

Thus there was no choice but to get all the data typed. We accomplished this stupendous task in a short period of five weeks only. Four typists worked continuously for the entire period and produced almost one thousand pages, typed solidly, single-spaced, with practically no margins, recording the entire data relative to 10,000 titles. Titles of marginal value were eliminated; and so were eliminated those which were found inadequate or incomplete in terms of the required essential details. Also were taken out all the data sheets on "Monographs in Series," numbering about 4,000.

These 1,000 sheets, beautifully bound in three large volumes, are now valued at approximately \$50,000. It may be interesting to observe that during my entire trip in and through India lasting two months, I never allowed these volumes to get out of my sight. I carried them on my shoulders from place to place. They were never checked in during the flights!

### Good Bye Mysore

The Summer is the worst part of the year in India to travel. However, we had no choice. Originally, I had planned to visit libraries and to collect the data throughout the year of my stay there. However, the atmosphere in Mysore was so enchanting, invigorating, promising, and productive, and the facilities provided by the Librarian of the Mysore University Library were so great, that I decided to stay there as long as it was possible; and now I can say that I was right. The work which the TULIP team accomplished in a short period of eight months would have taken at least 24 months had it been a

regular operation in an institution. The team had acquired a kind of missionary zeal. Truly it is said: "Enthusiasm is contagious." They wanted to make this project a success. It was not merely a job for them. It was a challenge and they met it quite well.

#### Quest for Cooperation

Little time was left before I was required to return to the USA and to my library. The duration of the AIIS grant was only for a year. And so was that of my sabbatical leave. I had to cover the South, East, North, and West, all the four regions of India, in a short period of less than three months. It would be impracticable even to think that I could stay in one particular library long enough to cover its total collection. And each city in India, which I visited, had more than one library, with collections so extensive and valuable that each might have kept me engaged for 6 to 8 months. What I here mean by "work" is to catalog fully their collection of the titles that fall in my field of interest. Yes, we have to catalogue their collection according to our own standards, since they have not catalogued their collections the way we want, in full details. It is but natural. Our respective objectives differ. They have the collections in the library which their readers can physically consult, while we want to have a complete picture of their collections right between the covers of TULIP! They can be brief, very brief, but we have to be exhaustive and detailed.

Under the circumstances, the maximum I could achieve was to examine their collections and to establish personal contacts with the librarians so that they are made aware of the value of my project. After all, what I am preparing is only a systematic and comprehensive list of Indian periodical publications in the humanities and social sciences. This work could be as much theirs as it could be ours. And the librarians of India whom I met during my all-India study tour were able to realize this fact. They have promised full cooperation in the future. This was the greatest gain.

#### Study Tour: Madras

The TULIP Office in Mysore was closed on May 19, 1979. The first library centre I visited was Madras. I stayed there for about 12 days and worked in the Library of the University of Madras as well as the Connemara Public Library, which is now the State Central Library, and which houses one of the most valuable collections in India. My job was to examine the

collections of periodical publications and to enrich my records of TULIP.

The strength of a chain is determined by its weakest link. And so is the strength of a union catalog of periodical publications determined by its weakest constituent element. TULIP can be correct only to the extent the individual catalogues or the records of libraries incorporated in it (TULIP) are correct. As an example, I can cite a periodical publication entitled the Journal of the Anthropological Society of Bombay.

TULIP record contains the following data:

ANTHROPOLOGICAL Society of Bombay (01) / Journal. v. 1-15  
(6), 1886-1936 (UCM) (02.1) / nsv 1- 1946- (02.91) /  
Bombay (04) / f(13) / Suspended with v. 14(2), 1972 (16) /  
52-35875 (33) / AL 76:1 (34.2) / UCM (34.3) / PL 480:  
v.11(1), 1959- (36).

There was a conflict. The printed catalogue of the Connemara Public Library stated that the journal started in 1901. Our source said that it started in 1886. It was necessary to resolve the conflict. I went to the stacks and examined the journal set. Volume one was no doubt published in 1901, but it contained the minutes of the proceedings of the meetings held in 1886. So both the dates were right. What our source had taken was the year covered; what they had taken was the year of publication. But their catalogue did not mention this fact. With all due respect to the cataloguer of this Library, we can safely say that he did not do a complete job. After the Society had completed 50 years of its existence, that is, in 1936, it published a cumulative index to the previous 50 volumes. This year (1936) was also their Golden Jubilee year. The date of origin of the periodical publication can be only 1886 and not 1901 also because the Index to the Journal for the years 1886-1936 clearly puts 1886 as the beginning year. That was the intention of the publishers as well. This case gives an idea of our problems and how they were resolved.

The Preface to the Index says:

The Society was founded on the 7th April, 1886...It holds a meeting every month in the Bombay Branch, Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Fort, Bombay, where papers are read and discussed, and it publishes a journal twice a year. It has published 119 numbers during the past fifty years.

The individual volumes available in the stacks yielded the following information:

Volumes 1-3 were published in 1901.  
Volume 4 covered the years 1895 through 1899. All these were published without any imprint date.

Volume 5 covered the years 1899 [ ! ] -1901, with no imprint date.  
 Volume 6 (earlier pages missing) contains nos. 1-8.  
 Volume 7 covers the years 1904 to 1907, with no imprint date.  
 Volume 8 covers 1907-1909.  
 Volume 9 covers 1910 to 1912, with no imprint date.  
 Volume 10 covers 1913-16, published in 1917.  
 Volume 11 covers 1917-20 (June) published in 1921.  
 Volume 12 covers nos. 1-8, 1920 (July), 1921-1923--T.P. missing.  
 Volume 13 covers 1924, published in 1925.  
 Volume 14--1927-28, published in 1928.  
 Volume 15--1932, published in 1932.  
 Volume 15, no. 7, 1936-37, published in 1940.

In 1946 the journal started a new series beginning with v.1, no. 1. Publication was resumed after a lapse of six years. The last issue published in 1940 was no. 7 of vol. 15. The size and number of pages are very much reduced. V.2, no. 1, 1947. V.3, no. 1, 1949. There is a gap. V.7, no. 1, March 1953.

The above record prepared from the holdings of the Library cannot be the final word on the subject. It is not based on any of their permanent records like the Accessions Register, or Shelf List. It is constructed from what I found on the shelves. Now, many volumes could be "out" or "misshelved." Recently, I saw the published Catalogue of the Bombay University Library. It says that volume one of the journal in reference was published in 1886. This Library has volume 15, no. 7 of which is dated 1940. The new series was started in 1946. The last issue held by the Library is no. 1 of v. 10 and covers the year 1956. But this record does not tell us whether the publication has ceased or is still continuing. The Accessions List of the PL 480 Program tells us that their subscription started with no. 1 of v. 11 dated 1959. The only way to ascertain whether the periodical is still current or not is to write to the publishers, if at all we can locate their address and if they are still in business.

Similar situation prevails in many other libraries I visited. Let us take another important library in the South. They have a title: Archaeological Survey of India. [Reports] New imperial series. Their holdings begin with vol. 6! Then vols. 13-14 are missing. Volumes 26-27 missing. So their set is not at all complete.

Here is another title: Archaeological Survey of India, Memoirs. They have vols. 1-24, 26-35, 37-45. The last volume, i.e. 45th (held by them) is

dated 1932. So this set too is not at all complete. They have no reference service. They don't have any verifiable and authentic official record of their holdings of back volumes of periodical publications.

An honest and frank librarian of one of the most prestigious libraries in India told me that their growth had been simply quantitative; and not at all qualitative. He said: "If we have volume one and three, and don't have volume two, nobody has bothered to look into it and inquired: 'Why don't we have volume two?' We have never tried to build the collection. We have just added volumes to our Library."

One of the richest libraries I could not explore (due to lack of time in Madras) is the Library of the Historical Research and Archives Department. It is located in front of the Egmore Railway Station in a beautiful, imposing building. The Officer-in-Charge of the Library knows his job as well as his collection, which is not yet fully catalogued. The Library is more than 100 years old and contains many sets of serials which any major library in the world would like to possess. Before leaving Madras I explored the possibilities of continuing this work on a long-term basis, provided the funds were made available. The response was favorable. I left Madras with the hope that some day in the future I would be able to come back, or depute one of my colleagues, who would continue the work I had initiated.

### Hyderabad

My next stop was Hyderabad. The librarian there had studied at the Graduate Department of Library Science of the University of Delhi, where I had the privilege of teaching. Here in Hyderabad the librarians have a group called the "Academy of Library Science and Documentation." They invited me to deliver a talk. My topic was: "Why I am back to my homeland?" This gave me an excellent opportunity to present my ideas on the subject to a learned audience and to have their reactions. After the talk was over, there were searching questions from the group. I answered to their satisfaction. As a result, I found that the theory I have been propounding about the union catalogue is sound, that is, the union catalogue is a catalogue of catalogues. It is not merely a combined list. It must give complete biographical and bibliographical data of a periodical publication before the holdings of libraries are listed. Subsequently, I met a specialist in INSDOC. He has been working with the union catalogues for the last twenty years. When I explained to

him my approach toward the union catalogue, he approved it and said: "You are combining the features of a directory with those of a union catalogue." And he put it exactly what I am doing. My union catalogue is not merely a list; it gives all the information regarding the present as well as the past of a given title before it presents the details of the holdings.

In my first report I had mentioned that CASSI is the best union catalogue I have ever seen. This head of the INSDOC Union Catalogue Division agreed with me. The latest volume of the CASSI was already on his desk, right near him. He took it out and said with gratitude: "Tell them (in the USA) that we are using it constantly." I left INSDOC with my theory having been further strengthened.

Another University Library I visited in the Central South has no separate record of their holdings in the Periodicals Section or anywhere else. They have only a typed (and very much disorganized) list of current titles. Their General Catalogue, in many cases, does not even have the specification of the place of publication. Under the common heading of "Periodicals" (in the subject part) they have listed all the periodicals, but these cards represent added entries only and so naturally they are very brief indeed. One has to go to the main entry to get further details. Even the main entry is sometimes very meagre. Of course, these added entry cards have the call numbers, but they can be only a means to locate the journal on the shelf and nothing else. For example, the titles Accountant and Accountants Journal, without the mention of the place of publication, did not provide enough encouragement to me for further search. I could not decide whether they are of Indian origin or not.

It is interesting to note that as soon as I entered the Periodicals Section, I asked the Librarian-in-Charge: "Do you have a list of periodicals in your Library?" He brought to me the latest edition of Ulrich's Periodicals Directory!

Hyderabad did not offer much. However, I was able to get a copy of a list of Hindi periodicals I had been searching for quite some time past. It was prepared by one Mr. Bankat Lal Ojha, a pioneer in the field of bibliography of Hindi periodicals. Ojha has collected more than three thousand rare first issues (i.e. volume 1, no. 1) of Hindi newspapers and journals. His collection is valuable and should be a major source of information for any historiographer of Hindi journalism. Unfortunately, I could not meet him.

But the book which he had published was available in the Library of Osmania University. Through the kind courtesy of its Librarian, I was immediately able to get a photo-copy made. Here are its bibliographical details:

Hindī Samācārapatra Sūcī, 1826-1925, Vol.1 (Bibliography of Hindi newspapers). Sampādaka Baṅkatalāla Ojhā. Haidarābāda Dakshīṇa, Hindī Samācārapatra Saṅgrāhālaya, 1950 [27] 81 p.

This is a unique work. It covers the period from 1826 to 1925 and presents bibliographical details of some 2000 newspapers and magazines under the following heads: Title, size in inches, place of publication, annual subscription, price of one issue, name of the editor, publisher, year of inauguration, year of cessation, language if other than Hindi, number of copies printed, and any other valuable information.

All of Ojha's bibliophilic activities have been private and personal. They are not institutionalized. I don't know if his collection is still intact and to whom it would pass. Leading Hindi lovers and patriots have acknowledged the valuable work done by Ojha and have paid him glorious tributes. I don't know if Vol. 2 of this bibliography was ever published. Ojha had plans to publish a "Directory of Hindi Newspapers" on a regular basis, but I don't think it was ever published.

### Calcutta

Our next stop was Calcutta. The National Library, Calcutta, is of course the National Library. I had heard about it; I had read about it. I had also visited it once. But I had never seen its collections and so I had never realized how valuable they were. It is certainly one of the best libraries in the world as far as Indian publications are concerned. I met the present Director, Professor A.K. Das Gupta. He was quite impressed with my work and promised to provide full facilities. I spent 14 days in Calcutta, most of them in this Library. Here again my time was limited and the work was unlimited. The Head of the Periodicals Division also was very helpful. He promised co-operation on continuous basis.

Both CNLC (SSDC) and the INSDOC catalogue of the National Library were prepared by the local librarians, hired for this special assignment, under the sponsorship of the Bengal Library Association and the IASLIC. Payment was made by the SSDC and INSDOC, the two sponsoring bodies.

It was very hot in Calcutta. And there were the frequent power failures. It was not possible to accomplish much under such adverse circumstances.

The National Library has a card catalogue marked "Alphabetical List of Unprocessed and Unbound Periodicals (in European languages). Titles only. Available in loose issues on requisition by titles."

Many of these have been acquired under the "Delivery of Books Act." It also contains foreign titles as well as subscriptions. I used it, but only a fraction.

This Library has a good collection of Hindi periodicals. I got its entire card file copied by a typist, of course, on payment. Also I was able to locate another valuable publication listing Hindi periodicals. It was the work of my former colleague, Shri Akhil Vinay. I got the book xeroxed at the National Library. The work copied at Osmania and the lists copied in Calcutta provide an extensive coverage of Hindi periodicals published in India.

#### Varanasi via Kathmandu

From Calcutta we went to Kathmandu, Nepal, and thence to Varanasi. The Banaras Hindu University Library had little to offer. There was hardly anything spectacular. Their catalogue, even the main one, is very sketchy. Ranganathan's Classified Catalogue Code prescribes that the year of origin of a periodical publication shall be given. But here it is a pure guess work. For example, v.7 = 1957. So v.1 = 1950! That is how their logic works. But this is not correct. We don't have to deduct "7," but only "6." We have to count 1951 onwards. In some cases they have given full rendering, e.g. N52; but in many cases only N5, and in some cases simply N. They have made no attempt whatsoever to go beyond what they had in hand. They never tried to find the year of origin.

Under the same law, no imprint is to be given. So our search for the imprint would be in vain as far as libraries like BHU are concerned. We have to go to the stacks and examine the volumes physically. But the heat and dust are awful. Some of these stacks are dark and dingy. I am not talking especially of the BHU Library. Conditions of working in the stacks are generally not good anywhere, especially during the hot summer months. I wish I had reversed the time-table, i.e. visited the libraries during the winter and worked at the desk in Mysore during the summer months.

To come back to the usefulness or otherwise of the catalogues of libraries like BHU: They have given no data, practically nothing. In fact the Periodicals Section of the Acquisitions Department is much more useful,

because it has better records. But they relate mostly to current periodical publications. Still these records are useful to a greater extent. For example, I was shown a letter from the Gandhian Institute of Studies, Varanasi, dated Feb. 26, 1979. It stated:

Re: Interdiscipline

Publication had to be suspended after v. 12, 1975. And in its place another journal entitled Gandhian perspectives is being published since 1978. Ann. sub. Rs. 24/-.

One Reader's Adviser at the BHU Library recommended that in order to get the information on the date of origin of a particular periodical publication, even of Indian origin, one should consult Ulrich's. No further comments are necessary.

One of our greatest needs is to ascertain the date of origin of a periodical. The Bharatiya Kala Bhavan (Indian Art Centre) of the Banaras Hindu University has a unique collection of the first issues of a great many periodicals published in India. The collection has not yet been catalogued. It contains primarily publications in Hindi, but there are other languages, too, including English. The Director of the Centre promised full cooperation and agreed to get his collection catalogued following our standards if some funds were made available.

I also visited the Nāgarī Pracāriṇī Sabhā, the oldest and probably the most potent organization for the propagation of Hindi. This institution has rendered more service to the cause of India's national language than any other single institution in India. It has a very fine library of Hindi publications, probably the largest one in India. One can find complete runs of many Hindi periodicals in this Library. Here again the Director assured me that he would be happy to lend his support for any project of mutual interest. It is possible, for example, to get the entire set of the Nāgarīpracāriṇī patrikā microfilmed in cooperation with this Library.

### The Capital of India

The last place I visited was Delhi, the capital of India. And undoubtedly it is now one of the greatest capitals of the world of learning. How earnestly I wish I had more time! Delhi can offer plenty of opportunities for the development and enrichment of TULIP. However, my time was limited. I worked in the Delhi University Library for several days and got further strengthening of my belief that I must return to India as soon as circumstances

permit. When I return, I should have my own conveyance, a fully equipped microfilm camera, plenty of microfilms, a good typewriter, and an efficient stenographer. I should be prepared to work continuously for a minimum of three years. This will be the best way--the only way--to complete the work of collecting the data which I have just begun.

I returned to Columbia, Missouri, on July 26, 1979.

### To Sum Up

A team of ten persons worked continuously for eight months, my wife and I working more than ten hours a day, seven days a week, with no holiday or respite whatsoever. It was an extensive operation, involving a substantial financial investment. The AIIS had very generously provided me with Rs.23,000 for travel and research assistance. And my University had granted me a sum of Rs.26,000. Thus we invested a total of Rs.49,000 just in professional assistance. The results achieved fully satisfied us and justified this investment. We used more than forty union catalogues and other sources to collect the data.

I had employed four professional librarians and four experienced typists. Now this entire team could not be taken to all the major libraries in such a vast country as India is. And there was the problem of office space, equipment, and furniture. Not all the libraries would have been able to provide the kind of facilities Mysore University Library had done. We did the best we could do under the circumstances. My original plan of personally visiting all the libraries and collecting data from each one of them would have probably taken me several years!

Even if I had taken the entire team to all the major libraries in India, maybe the total work might have been accomplished in eight months, but the total cost would have been at least eight lakhs of rupees. Where was such a huge amount, and who would have given it?

### Looking Forward

The work accomplished so far leads us to some natural questions--where do we go from here? What should be our next step to achieve in full the objective of collecting exhaustive data from all the major libraries in India, to supplement and enrich what we have already collected, and to solve the problems that are still baffling us?

I have been giving serious thought to the above questions for some time past and have come to the following conclusion. My earlier report stated that

the most authentic, systematic, comprehensive, and current list of Indian publications, both monographs and serials, is the Accessions list prepared and published by the American Libraries Book Procurement Centre of the Library of Congress in New Delhi. However, the Accessions list cannot cover all that India publishes. And India publishes quite a lot. Also, there is a time lag between the publishing of the first issue of a journal and its listing in the Accessions list. The ALBPC has to acquire a publication before it can be accessioned. And above all, it is merely a "List" and not a "Catalogue!"

The National Library, Calcutta, on the other hand, gets most of the Indian publications under the Delivery of Books Act. In India there are one or two other libraries too which receive extensive collections of Indian periodical publications, but these libraries are less equipped. Of course, it is left to the publisher whether he sends his publication to the National Library or not. Generally speaking, he does not see any tangible reward because it is not regularly (or invariably) listed anywhere by the National Library. However, the National Library does get such publications, though their intake, let it be reiterated, is not truly exhaustive or comprehensive. Parenthetically it might be added that if the current publications are regularly (and invariably) listed in a Bibliography, the publishers might feel encouraged to send their first issues, with the result that the coverage might become exhaustive. The Head of Acquisitions Division at the National Library has promised cooperation on continuous basis.

#### Indo-American Library Cooperation

It is hoped that TULIP can be kept up to date and current if some funds are made available to the National Library informally and continuously. Here is a field for close cooperation between India and America in the field of bibliographical control.

As far as the work on retrospective basis is concerned, ALBPC can do nothing. However, this too could be done and quite successfully too through cooperation if we want to enrich our American libraries with the past embodiments of knowledge of India and try to fill in the gaps in our library holdings. We must cooperate. The American Libraries Book Procurement Centre, New Delhi, began its Accessions list only in 1962. Any publication prior to this date cannot be covered by AL. For the earlier publications, for the acquisition, or merely the knowledge of the earlier publications, we have to make special

efforts as shown in the series of my reports. The case of the "Arya" discussed earlier provides enough justification for continuing the work I have brought to this advanced stage.

APPENDIX I

Specimens of TULIP Entries  
(Master List)

- BRAHMA sewak. v.1- 1972- (02.1)--Yamuna nagar (04)--Bhisham  
Dutt Bakshi (05)--714 Model Colony (08.2)--Rs. 6.00 p.a. (09)--m (13)  
--Hindi (14)--Same as 05 (24.1)--Misc. community journal (30)--PiI-75  
(34.2)
- BRAHMACHARIN; (02.1)--a monthly magazine devoted to Hindu social, reli-  
gious, and moral reforms, containing original articles on religion,  
philosophy, literature, science, art, etc. of modern and ancient  
India. v.1- Mar. 1900- (02.2)--Jessore (04)--Publication  
ceased? (07)--v.1-8 (3/4); Mar. 1900-Mar./Apr. 1907 (15)--ULS (34.2)  
--IOL UCAP (34.3)
- BRAHMAN gazette. v.1- 1960- [IPI] 1966- [PIH] (02.1)--Meerut  
(04)--Bakshi Amar Nath Issar (05)--11 Civil Lines, near Telephone Ex-  
change (08.2)--Rs. 1.00 (09)--m (13)--Hindi/Urdu (14)--Same as 05  
(24.1)--Religion and philosophy (30)--PiI-75 (34.2)
- BRAHMANA gaurava. v.1- 1965- (02.1)--Agra (04)--Chagan Lal  
Bhardwaj [PiI-75] (05)--Moti Katra (08.2)--Rs. 0.60 [PiI-75] (09)--  
Some nos. issued in combined form (11.42)--m (13)--Hindi (14)--Some  
issues reported as not published (16)--Shambhu Nath Kaushal [PiI-75]  
(24.1)--Religion and Philosophy [PiI-75] Hinduism (30)--72-903060 (33)  
--ALC 76 (34.2)--PiI-75 (34.3)--PL480: v.8 (1)- May 1972- (36)
- BRAHMAVIDYA; (02.1)--The Adyar Library bulletin. v.1- Feb. 17, 1937-  
(02.2)--Title in Sanskrit precedes English title. On cover: Brahma-  
vidya. The Adyar Library bulletin. v.18 called "New series" [NLC]  
(02.7)--Adyar Library Association [NLC] (03.2)--Madras (04)--C.  
Subbarayudu; K. Ramanathan [PiI-75] Adyar Library and Research Centre.  
Pub. for Theosophical Society, Madras [PIH] (05)--21 cm. (11.1)--  
plates, facsims. [NLC] (11.2)--Ports [NLC] (11.3)--f (13)--varies -1970  
quarterly (13.4)--English/Sanskrit/German/French/Tamil [PIH] (14)--  
Dr. V. Raghavan [PiI-75] (24.1)--Includes text and translations of  
manuscripts found in the Library (25)--v.12 has one Diamond Jubilee

- suppl. [NLC] (26)--Cum. index every five years (28)--1. Theosophy--  
period. (31.2)--I. Adyar Library, Madras (31.3)--The Adyar Library  
bulletin (31.4)--43-26597 (33)--LC (34.2)--AL BUCOP IOL IPIP JAS NLC  
PIH UCD UCK ULS (34.3)--PL480: v. 26 pts. 1/2, 1962- (36)
- BRAHMAVIDYA. v.1- 1948-? (02.1)--Kumbakonam (04)--Advaita Sabha  
(05)--v. 19:1966 (06.4)--q (13)--Sanskrit, Tamil or English (14)--  
Publication suspended (15)--Advaita Vedanta (30)--74-923273 (33)--ALC  
76 (34.2)--PL480: v.19, Jan./Mar. 1966-Oct./Dec. 1966 (36)
- BRAHMO public opinion. v.1- 1878- (02.1)--Calcutta (04)--Kalinath  
Dutt (05)--32.5 cm. (11.1)--w (13)--Contains also the public opinion of  
the day on the Vernacular Press Act (25)--NLC (34.2)
- BRAJA bharti. (02.1)--Akhila Bharatiya Sahitya Mandala  
(03.3)--Mathura (04)--v.10:1942 [PIH] (06.4)--Hindi (14)--Publication  
suspended (16)--On Hindi literature (30)--72-906146 (33)--AL 77:11 (34.2)  
-- PIH (34.3)--PL480: v.26 (1)-30 (2); May/June 1972-Aug./Sept. 1976  
(36)
- BRAVADO. v.1- 1964- (02.1)--Jodhpur (04)--R.R.C. Bhandari (05)--  
Manak Chowk (08.2)--Rs. 0.15 (09)--w (13)--English/Hindi (14)--Same as  
05 (24.1)--News and current affairs (30)--PII-75 (34.2)--IPIP (34.3)
- ECONOMIC review. v.1-21 (14); 1949-70. (02.1)--1. AICC economic review  
(1949-70) [UCD] 2. Fortnightly economic review (02.6)--Indian National  
Congress. All-India Congress Committee (03.2)--Journal of the Economic  
and Political Research Department, All India Congress Committee (03.4)  
--New Delhi (04)--Ceased [UCD] (07)--28-35 cm. (11.1)--illus (11.2)--  
ports (11.3)--e (13)--vol. 5 (6)- called also no. 79- [NST]  
(19.3)--Political and economic review, Mar. 9, 1970 (23)--1. India-  
Economic conditions-Periodicals (31.2)--I. Indian National Congress,  
All-India Congress Committee, Economic and Political Research Depart-  
ment (31.3)--a) AICC economic review b) Fortnightly economic review  
c) Political and economic review (31.4)--HC 431 .E 33 (32.1)--59-31481  
(33)--LC (34.2)--AL NST UCD (34.3)--PL480: v.13 (14), Jan. 4, 1962-  
(36)--1948 (06) [MICH] Succeeded by Political and economic review.

POLITICAL and economic review. v.1- Mar. 9, 1970- (02.1)--  
Indian National Congress [NST] (03.2)--New Delhi (04)--7 Jantar Mantar  
Road (08.2)--110001 (08.4)--Delhi (08.6)--Some issues comb. (11.42)--  
w (13)--Suspended (16)--Succeeds: Indian National Congress, All India  
Congress Committee, AICC economic review in Mar. 1970 [UCD] (20)--  
Indian National Congress, All India Congress Committee, AICC economic  
review (31.5)--330 (32.2)--70-912897 (33)--II ISSN 0001-1509 (33.91)--  
ALC 76 (34.2)--IPIP PIH NST UCD (34.3)--PL480: v.1-3 (43/45); Mar. 9,  
1970-May 1973 (36)

A Work Sheet

NLCC National Library, Calcutta, Catalogue.

NLCC lists the title exactly as follows:

AICC Economic review: fortnightly journal of the economic and political research department of the All-India Congress Committee, New Delhi. New Delhi, AICC. 19- Fortnightly.

It is to be noted that the NL does not try to go back and trace the history. No mention of the date of origin, change of title or change of frequency, either.

The typed card in the card catalogue has the same dates that are given in 1956 catalogue (printed) which I have used. However, it was published in 1956. Further additions have been noted in the card. For example, printed cat. stops with 1956, and says "In progress." Typed card has the last entry (originally typed): v. 14-18, 1962-67.

Comments on "Economic review" by a staff member:

FT (fully typed) entry\* says v. 1-24 (4); 1979-70, but the UCD gives v. 1-24 (14); 1949-70. Again there is inconsistency in the field 2.4 regarding the duration of the earlier title, i.e. 1949-70. FT entry says: "Absorbed by 'Political and economic review'," but actually it should be "succeeded by" since it is the continuation of the same title with new volume numbering. "Political and economic review" is given in the 31.4 in FT entry, instead of 31.5 (see also). For this title there are three x-refs which are absolutely wrong because the main entry is under "Economic review".

- 1) Indian National Congress. All India Congress Committee
  - a) Economic review
  - b) AICC economic review See AICC economic review
- 2) Fortnightly economic review

There is no x-ref from "AICC economic review" to "Economic review".

The above entry says: "Succeeded by Political and economic review on Mar. 2, 1970," but the latter title began on Mar. 9, 1970. [See the entry for "Political and economic review"]. [n.1- Mar. 9, 1970]

\*(This specific field bears UCD as the source).

## PROJECT TULIP

### Why a Master List?

A traditional way of compiling a union catalog of periodical publications is to acquire from the participating libraries a list of what they hold--titles as well as the details of their runs--and then to combine these "returns" into one sequence. This method may be practicable if we prepare a general union list, listing every title, irrespective of the geographic origin, subject, or language. But when our objective is to prepare a special union catalog of only such periodical publications that have originated in a particular country like India, the above method may not work because the libraries do not divide and arrange their serials catalogs by regions. In the latter case, the staff of the participating libraries will be required to go through their entire serials file--from A to Z--and select those titles which are found to be, say, of Indian origin. For the participating libraries, this is time-consuming, laborious, and expensive undertaking. No library might be willing to undertake this additional responsibility, especially in modern days when libraries are experiencing financial crises and are feeling the staff shortage more than ever before.

Under the circumstances, a helpful way to prepare a union catalog limited by a geographical area would be to compile a master list--as exhaustive, authentic, and systematic as possible--and depute the staff of the Union Catalog Project Office to visit the participating libraries and record their holdings of the respective periodical publications.

Such a master-list can also be used for "cross checking" or "reverse checking" the serials files of some representative large libraries in the country to see if the master-list omits any significant title and if any new title can be added, because the universe of knowledge is unlimited, and the human resources are limited. Also because no list can ever be made so comprehensive that it totally exhausts the subject universe. Once we have our master-list, we can go through any other file or source, efficiently and systematically, and incorporate what our file might have omitted.

We have stated above that we must have our own master-list, as exhaustive, authentic, and systematic as it can be made. If we rely upon the varying methods of cataloging followed by individual libraries, we run the risk of creating chaotic conditions. For example, we may list one and the same

title more than once. Here is an example.

UCD lists one and the same title in two different places, once by the name of the sponsoring body, and then again by the title.

1. Employers' Federation of India

Industrial bulletin. Bombay, India 1955-1960;  
v.7, 1961+

MID 1955-1960;  
8-13 (1967)  
(7)

UCD p. 146

2. Industrial bulletin

(Employers' Federation of India)

Bombay, India. v.10, 1964+

DIE 10 17(1971)+  
(15-16)

ILS 14-17 (1971)+  
(10-13)

SIR 11-18 (1922)+

UCD p. 230

No, we cannot rely upon the vagaries of individual catalogers of the participating libraries, especially of those which do not follow one method. We must do our own cataloging if we want to achieve consistency, secure uniformity, and avoid the kind of pitfalls exemplified above.

By now we have finished only the first phase. The final objective is yet to be achieved; and in order to do it we have to complete the second phase. For the purpose of securing a substantial grant from a philanthropic corporate body like NEH or CLR we will have to create a favorable atmosphere. And in order to do this we have to invite the opinions of our peers and superiors in the profession. Unless and until we generate strong support it may be difficult to get an external grant.

If we want to secure professional support for the project, it is essential that the work done so far is made available, for examination, to those critics whose support we are seeking. They cannot evaluate the work and pass their judgment without examining what has already been accomplished.

The typing of the three volumes in Mysore was done in a great rush. It was merely a means to secure the safety of the thought-content. It will be necessary to revise and edit the Master-list and then get it copied by an expert typist so that it can be reproduced in multiple copies.

It will take at least two years before the project is completed and the final form of the TULIP is made available to the libraries in this

country. In the meantime, librarians in India, especially those who have seen the work in progress, are quite anxious that the work done so far be published and made available to them. Even in this country, the present work will have adequate reference value. This need can be met only if we have multiple copies.

The cost of preparing the master-copy by a typewriter will be the only major investment in this process. Once it is made ready for reproduction, getting a few extra copies would not cost much. It is estimated that the total cost would be approximately \$5,000. It is requested, most earnestly, that this amount be granted so that the Master-list is neatly typed and reproduced by an economical method in at least three hundred copies.

THE UNION LIST OF INDIAN PERIODICALS (TULIP)

A proposal to publish the research findings of a year's work in India on sabbatical, funded by University of Missouri-Columbia and the Smithsonian Institution.

This is a request for \$4,500 to match on a stipulated 3:1 basis a grant from the Association of Asian Studies (AAS) (attachment 1). The funds requested from the Research Council, together with the \$1,500 AAS grant, will be used to publish the results of the first phase of research on "The Union List of Indian Periodicals" (TULIP). This is a valuable research tool even at this first stage of development. It will serve, however, as the foundation for a much larger and extensive undertaking, which will need substantial funding of approximately \$250,000 and two to three years to accomplish (see attachment 2). Funding at this time for publication of the preliminary version of TULIP is essential for eliciting the broad-based support and enthusiasm necessary to secure the large scale funding. Consequently this grant request is for an immediately valuable academic project as well as "seed" money for a major new national and international resource for research and reference.

Submitted herewith (in one copy) is my Report on the Preparation of a Systematic and Comprehensive List of Indian Periodical Publications in the Humanities and Social Sciences as a Means to Compile an American Union List. A Digest accompanies each copy of this proposal. Pages 3-4 of the Report present a summary of the Project. Our University and

the Federal Government have already invested nearly \$50,000 on it. A minimum of 10,000 work-hours, spanning many years, have gone into this operation. If we do not want all this huge investment of time, money and energy to remain fruitless, it is essential that we continue the Project and complete it.

Attachment 2 shows in brief the extent of the work yet to be done and the money needed to reach the ultimate goal.

The final three pages of the Report justify why a Master List is required. It will be an interim or instrumental measure, enabling us to secure major funds (approximately one quarter of a million dollars) from national philanthropic agencies like the National Endowment for the Humanities or the Council on Library Resources. The former gave \$80,000 to Duke for a related project and the latter approximately \$270,000 to prepare the third edition of Gregory's Union List.

But this is a long and arduous path. It may take several years. In the meantime we have to keep on working. We have to create a favorable climate. One of the most effective means for achieving this objective will be to revise, edit and reproduce the Master List and make it available not only to subject specialists in this country but also overseas so that they can examine and evaluate the work accomplished so far and advise if it can be improved. I would like to have their views not only on the nature and content of the data collected but

also on my specific methodology for their organization and computerization to facilitate an expeditious access. The support of specialists may lead us to our final destination.

Pages 97-98 of the Report describe the circumstances which compelled us to prepare a typed copy of the "Master List" and the conditions under which the work was done. It was merely a means to secure the safety of the valuable data. Some substantial checking, verification, revision and editing work will have to be done before the list is duplicated and presented to the leading specialists.

It is estimated that the total cost of producing 100 copies of the Master List, constituting 1020 pages, will come to at least \$6,000. There are approximately 10,000 entries, specimens of which appear on pages 110-111 of the Report. The work of checking and verification by a semi-professional technical assistant and careful and correct typing by an experienced typist will cost a minimum of \$3,500. This remuneration is quite reasonable in view of the highly intricate nature of the bibliographical entries (samples enclosed). This payment will also include thorough proof-reading.

The cost of duplicating 100 copies by Econo-copying-method and perfect binding will amount to \$2,200. We will need approximately \$300 for clerical assistance in correspondence work and mailing, etc. Thus our total financial requirement comes to a minimum of \$6,000.

It is gratifying to report that the Association of Asian Studies (the foremost American organization of Asian specialists in this country) has awarded us a grant of \$1,500 on 3:1 matching basis. Although small in terms of our total needs, the amount is large in terms of grants awarded by the Association. For it says: "This is one of the larger grants made, and is therefore a strong indication of our interest in your project and of our rating of its importance." However, the Association has made it quite clear that if we are not able to raise the matching funds, the grant of \$1,500 will be withdrawn.

Completion of this segment of the total project will be a major step toward the final goal. Pages 5-11 of the Report display some letters of appreciation from the UMC faculty who have seen the Master List. Enclosed are additional letters received from specialists outside Columbia who have studied the Report but have not yet seen the Master List. These documents describe persuasively the benefits of the Project. It is hoped that a perusal of the Master List, which in itself is an effective tool for research and reference, will enable the leading specialists here and abroad to express their views, and hence to demonstrate to the granting agencies the real value of the total project, convincing them to provide the total funds for eventual consummation of the final union list.

It is requested that the matching amount of \$4,500 be provided so that the AAS grant is utilized and the first phase of the work is completed.

Proposed by

*Murari L. Nagar*

Murari L. Nagar  
Librarian, International Studies  
University of Missouri-Columbia



# association for asian studies, inc.

PUBLISHER OF THE JOURNAL OF ASIAN STUDIES

1 LANE HALL. UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

ANN ARBOR. MICHIGAN 48109

PHONE (313) 665-2490

December 19, 1979

Dr. Murari Lal Nagar  
 Librarian, International Studies  
 University Library  
 University of Missouri  
 Columbia, MO 65201

Dear Dr. Nagar:

The Executive Committee reviewed your proposal titled Project Tulip at its December 2nd meeting and agreed to award \$1500.00, as a 3:1 matching grant, in the hope that with this concrete support you will be able to obtain the balance of funds needed from other sources. This is one of the larger grants made, and is therefore a strong indication of our interest in your project and of our rating of its importance. Assuming that you will be able to match our \$1500 3:1, this would give you a total budget of \$6000, or at 2:1 of \$4500. With help from your university, we trust that this can be managed, and we wish you success.

Please keep us informed. Obviously, if you are unable to find additional funding and are consequently unable to continue the project, we would assume that this \$1,500.00 grant would have to be withdrawn.

Yours sincerely,

Rhoads Murphey  
 Secretary-Treasurer

SURVEY OF SOUTH ASIA SERIALS  
IN AMERICAN RESEARCH LIBRARIES

It is proposed to survey South Asia serial collections in major American research libraries and to prepare a comprehensive union list.

The U.S. owned rupees supporting the highly valuable PL 480 acquisitions from India are likely to be exhausted soon and the participating libraries may be required to spend their own dollars. The Committee on South Asia Acquisitions of the Association of Research Libraries is assessing the likely impact of this major shift. The time has come (for these libraries) to review the past acquisitions and to determine the future course of action. It may be necessary to evolve a co-operative acquisition program and share the resources. A concerted effort can be made by the group to fill the gaps.

The proposed survey and census will facilitate any systematic future planning, and also strengthen the existing library collections. The list will serve as a significant research tool for cataloging and inter-library loan. This is a global undertaking. Its beneficial results will extend far beyond the boundaries of North America.

We have been working on this Project for the last six years. The U.S. Government (through its Smithsonian Institution) and the University of Missouri-Columbia have already invested approximately \$50,000. In 1978/79 a team of

ten librarians and assistants worked in India and collected data on 10,000 Indian serials. If we do not want all this huge investment of time, money, and labor to remain useless, we must continue the Project and complete it.

Our objective is to give complete biographical and bibliographical data not only of the past of a periodical publication, but also of its present. Thus TULIP will be a union catalog as well as a directory. Since it will give citations to major union catalogs published in the U.S.A., U.K. and India, it will also be an index to world union catalogs. Considerable progress has been made in the first phase.

I have developed a distinctive computer program which will also help other union list projects. The UMC School of Library and Information Science has agreed to cooperate in testing and perfecting the program.

The extensive data collected so far have to be verified, cataloged, edited, organized and converted into machine-readable form, with possibilities for deriving indices by subject, region, language, etc. This second phase of the Project will take a year and will cost approximately \$125,000.

The third and final phase will involve visits to major American research libraries to examine their collections and

to record their respective holdings. We will also add to our list such titles as are held by them, but are not yet represented in our data base. This work may easily take one more year and entail an expenditure of \$125,000.

The UMC possesses all the potential to provide a permanent base of operations for a comprehensive data base and a clearing house of information for a national union catalog of South Asian periodical publications available in major research libraries of the U.S.A. and Canada.



UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI-COLUMBIA

College of Arts and Science

Department of History

143 Arts and Science Building  
Columbia, Missouri 65211  
Telephone: (314) 882-2481

May 15, 1980

The Chairman  
Research Council  
Graduate School  
203 Jesse Hall

I strongly recommend that Dr. Murari Lal Nagar's proposal be supported. It is a vital project for South Asian studies and library development both in the United States and for specialists throughout the world. The Association of Asian Studies already has extended a matching grant of \$1,500, one of the largest amounts awarded in my memory, an act which in itself suggests the importance of the work for the field.

The preparation of additional copies of the Serials Master List would be in itself a major contribution--Dr. Nagar has worked for years in preparation of the raw data, and its editing and circulation therefore is imperative. I know from personal experience that many individuals and institutions await such documents, and their preparation and circulation from UMC certainly would bring attention and honor to our campus. In addition, the list would set the stage for another much larger proposal, the preparation of a definitive union list of South Asia serials and sets available in North America. I can think of no more important work than this for South Asian studies and bibliographic control.

We are most fortunate to have Dr. Nagar in the library and working on this innovative project. For a relatively small amount of money, the Council can fund a permanent resource useful both for local faculty and staff and also for a national and international audience. That is a great reward for a \$4,500 contribution.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'N. G. Barrier', written over a horizontal line.

N. G. Barrier  
Professor

NGB:imw



UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI-COLUMBIA

The Graduate School and Office of Research

Graduate Dean  
Vice Provost for Research

203 Jesse Hall  
Columbia, Missouri 65211  
Telephone (314) 882-6311

June 25, 1980

Dr. Murari L. Nagar  
Librarian IV  
International Studies,  
UMC Library  
3A31 Ellis Library

Dear Dr. Nagar:

It is a pleasure to inform you that the Research Council has approved your recent application in the amount of \$4,500. In a few days you will receive information about the procedures to be followed and the number of the account set up for your project.

Publications resulting from this grant should carry an acknowledgment which reads as follows:

"This research was funded by a grant from the  
Research Council of the Graduate School,  
University of Missouri-Columbia."

Also, a copy of any publication should be forwarded to the Dean of the Graduate School.

We are pleased to be able to support your work, and, if I can be of any assistance in the administration of your grant, please let me know.

Sincerely yours,

Richard L. Wallace  
Associate Dean for Research

am

P.S. With this letter, I am returning your book entitled "A Report on the Preparation of a Systematic and Comprehensive List of Indian Periodical Publications in the Humanities and Social Sciences as a Means to Compile an American Union List."

## The Union List of Indian Periodicals

(Tulip)

A Digest

This is a digest of my extensive Report on the preparation of a systematic and comprehensive list of Indian periodical publications in the Humanities and Social Sciences as a means to compile an American union list. Columbia, Mo, University of Missouri, 1979. 115 pp. It is intended to serve as a "Background Paper" to disseminate information regarding the Project Tulip to create a not-for-profit corporate body which could generate a favorable climate and be able to raise substantial funds to complete this project of international significance.

The Project TULIP is the first attempt ever made towards the preparation of a systematic and comprehensive list of Indian periodical publications in the Humanities and Social Sciences in English, Hindi and Sanskrit as a means to compile a union list of their holdings in major American libraries. It will include Newspapers and Monographs in Series.

During the year 1978/79, a team of six professional librarians and four experienced typists worked vigorously in Mysore (India) for about ten months. Approximately forty union catalogs and lists of periodical publications, produced in India, England, and the USA, as well as some individual library catalogs, were digested, and extensive basic data pertaining to about 12,000 titles were collected on about 20,000 cards. These were checked, verified, organized, and integrated into one alphabetical sequence. Thereafter the total information was transferred onto the data sheets, which I have developed and termed as the "Bio-Biblio-Data-Recorder", each BBDR constituting four pages of 8 1/2 x 11" size, and having provision for recording data relative to as many as one hundred categories of

information or data elements. The completed data sheets numbered about 15,000, and weighed approximately 1000 kgs. Since this heavy load could not be transported from library to library all over India for further search and research, the total information was typed on paper. This compact form of the Master-List comprises 1,020 pages and features information in 10,000 plus entries. These sheets, beautifully bound in three volumes, represent at least ten thousand work hours and are valued at approximately \$50,000.

One of the most useful features of the List is that, unlike the traditional union catalog, it does not locate a title in a specific library but in some major union catalogs which report the title in reference. Therefore, it is an index to the world union catalogs--a union catalog of union catalogs. Now a reader interested in a specific title need not wade through, say, two scores of union catalogs to locate where in the world the desired title is available, but he can consult only this TULIP and locate which specific union catalog reports the title sought by him.

The data reported in the Master List (still a prototype) pertain not only to the "past" of a periodical publication, but also its "present", the very recent one. Thus, it is a combination of a union catalog and a directory of periodicals, since it combines the features of both.

Thus TULIP has already become the most comprehensive, systematic, authentic, and authoritative list of Indian periodical publications ever compiled and brought out in a book form, wherein each publication has received the most exhaustive bibliographic description and definitive cataloging treatment.

#### The Basic Proposal (1975)

A union list is an essential tool for research. Its compilation requires large funds. The Council on Library Resources granted more than

a quarter million dollars just for the preparation of the third edition of Gregory's Union List of Serials in Libraries of the United States and Canada.

The Union List of Learned American Serials in Indian Libraries (ULLAS) was compiled through a generous grant of Rs. 80,000/- (16,000 dollars) by the U.S. Government in India at my request to the Indian Council for Library Development, a corporate body created by me. I planned and directed the project. ULLAS lists 2584 learned American serials deposited in 165 libraries in India. Also it gives approximately three thousand cross-references.

ULLAS is not only a union list of serials; it is a catalog as well. Its entries contain all the information that the scholars need and the librarians record in their catalogs of serial publications--a unique feature. The basic entry resembles an LC main catalog card and displays exhaustive data on the serial and then reports its pertinent holdings in a systematic manner. With these added features, ULLAS has become a significant means for the promotion of American studies in India.

A union list is a product of scholarship. It must be accurate to be of any use. I wish to prepare a "Union list of learned Indian serials in the humanities and social sciences available in major libraries of the United States and Canada". No one has attempted such a project as yet. Just as ULLAS has proved to be a great source of information, the proposed union list will become an important tool for research in Indic studies. It will also be an effective tool for interlibrary loan and acquisition at the national/international level. It will enable American librarians to acquire, if not in original at least in reproduction, Indian serials that have not yet found their way into any American library, and to fill in their gaps by getting the missing parts reproduced. The libraries will be helped in two

ways: 1) They will acquire titles still unknown to them, and 2) fill the gaps in their existing holdings.

Gregory's Union List (3rd ed.) stops with 1949. The New Serial Titles starts with 1950. Yet there are many serials which began publishing before 1949, but are acquired by American libraries only recently. There is no record for such titles in this country even if they are available. An example is the Malabar Quarterly Review (Ernakulam). There is no bibliographical tool to verify whether it is held by any American library, although some are likely to have acquired it. This is because the study of modern India in this country is a recent development. American libraries have acquired more Indic research materials during the past two decades than in the past two centuries! Hence there is a great need to compile such a list if research on India in this country is to be carried on effectively.

Three thousand select Indian titles (a representative sampling) were checked against two major American sources. Of 1280 pre-1949 serials, 480 (i.e. only 37.5%) were found in the ULS, while as many as eight hundred (or 62.5%) were not. The list contained 1320 serials published after 1949. Of these seven hundred (or 53%) were found in NST while 620 (or 47%) were not. This fact also demonstrates how inadequate and incomplete these two American sources are as far as the Indian serials are concerned.

The available sources generally do not follow any uniform system of listing, resulting in great divergence and disparity in terms of the choice and rendering of the main entry. An important step in the process of compilation will be to revise and edit the entries and bring them in total conformity with the AACR-II. All the titles not cataloged so far by LC or

other networks will have to be cataloged by us. In order to do a successful job we need detailed bibliographical data.

No one has yet made any survey of what was published in India since the beginning of printing in the form of serial literature and is still available in some of the major libraries of the country. This field work can be done only in India. It will take at least one calendar year. What I propose to prepare in India will be at its best only a beginning--a pilot project. The final work of compiling and producing a comprehensive Union List will take about three years and will require substantial funds. Nevertheless, if my preliminary work helps American scholars to realize that this is a worthy project, it is probable that some national philanthropic bodies like the Council on Library Resources or the National Endowment for the Humanities may grant us adequate funds to undertake the work on a comprehensive basis and to complete it.

But these are plans for the future. My immediate objective is to visit India for a year in order to identify and enumerate significant Indian serial publications in the humanities and social sciences, and to collect complete data for their cataloging and bibliographical description, as a means to compile a comprehensive and systematic union list of their holdings in American libraries. Such a list does not yet exist. American libraries have acquired more Indian research serials in the past two decades than in the past two centuries. They deserve unified and systematic listing. The proposed list will facilitate research on India by American scholars and save their time, money and energy. American libraries will be able to develop and strengthen their own collections on South Asia. And finally, the project will promote cultural cooperation between the U.S.A. and India.

### The Duke Project

At the invitation of Duke University I attended a Conference on their union list project in September 1977. Duke is preparing a "Union List of South Asian (primarily Indian) Government Serial Publications in Major U.S. Libraries to 1950," with a grant of \$80,000 from the National Endowment for the Humanities, the University matching it with \$109,000 of its own.

The Duke Project is complementary and supplementary to what I have been attempting. Both are mutually exclusive: they are not at all overlapping. My work is not at all a competitive or duplicating attempt. The two may be likened to the two wings of one and the same bird. For example, Duke will cover only the official publications of a university like its report, catalog, or calendar. It will not touch its learned journal, even if its each issue contains valuable contributions from many outstanding scholars in the field. Unlike mine, the Duke Project will not include any newspapers. When completed both will go a long way in fulfilling the needs of the entire academic community in the field of South Asia not only in this country but throughout the world. Until my work is completed, the bird will have, say, only one wing!

My project has three phases. Work in India (collection of data) will represent the first phase. The organization of the data, the editorial work and its systematic computerization for record-building and retrieval will comprise the second phase. And in the third and final phase professional librarians will visit some major libraries in the U.S.A. and Canada to record their holdings of each and every title covered in the TULIP.

In my proposal I have spoken of getting a substantial grant for the 2nd and 3rd phases from a philanthropic body like the National Endowment for the Humanities or the Council on Library Resources. This was before

Duke had received the grant from the NEH. This grant has strengthened our hope that when the time comes, NEH will readily award adequate funds to Missouri so that the bird gets both the wings!

However, the first phase would be an end in its own right even if the second and third phases are delayed. A systematic and exhaustive list reporting detailed data on all the significant Indian serial publications in the field of the humanities and social sciences, generalia and newspapers does not yet exist. We are fully confident that if we succeed in completing the first phase, funds will be forthcoming to complete the second and third phases as well. Our success in the first phase will be a major contributing factor toward further successes in the succeeding phases.

#### Earlier Work in India

The Indian National Scientific Documentation Centre has done considerable work in the field of physical and biological sciences. And so has done the Social Science Documentation Centre of the Indian Council of Social Science Research in the field of Social Sciences. However, the field of the Humanities remains almost unexplored. The only work done so far is that of Wajid and Kaul (Periodicals in Humanities. New Delhi, 1973).

#### Why Visit India? A Justification

However, the work done in India so far is not adequate from the point of view of American scholarship. Making a case for visiting India for a year, I had argued in my research proposal:

A question may arise: When organizations like the Indian Council of Social Science Research and the India International Centre are compiling and publishing union catalogs of serials in social sciences and the humanities, why an American librarian should go to India to collect data on Indian serials? The answer lies in the fact that contemporary Indian librarians--

at least those who are compiling union lists today--do not believe in the western philosophy of union catalogs. While Gregory and the British Union Catalogue of Periodicals, for example, give all the data on a serial before they start listing the holdings, the union catalogs produced in India today give the bare minimum information, which they regard as adequate, but we do not.

The union catalogue produced by SSDC itself declares in the clearest and most emphatic terms:

The Union Catalogue is primarily and necessarily [?] only a location tool. Much historical information about a periodical which may be useful and interesting but not strictly required to identify a periodical title and locate its availability for use is therefore not given. For this reason also, no indexes are provided. [This is an implicit criticism of INSDOC which does provide indexes]. For a large number of periodicals included in this volume, such information may be readily found in other union catalogues published outside India. [Emphasis added].

Although by December 31, 1978 I have worked in India for about two months only, of course, along with my equally hard-working colleagues, yet the results achieved in such a short period justify all the investment of time, money, and energy in coming over to India and in establishing a bibliographical laboratory and workshop in association with the Library of the University of Mysore.

Now let us see how my work differs from the one performed by Indian librarians today. Wajid tells us:

Each entry is catalogued according to Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules (British Text). The title of the periodical, its volume [?] and the year of the first volume (or, the year of the volume available where the information about the first volume is not available [!] imprint (i.e. place of publication and the publisher), the periodicity and the information about the supplements, indexes, etc., are given.

On page 13 of the above "Union Catalogue" appears the following entry:

Arya. Vol. 5, 1918/19.  
Pondicherry: Modern Press.  
Ed. by Sri Aurobindo.  
DU 5.

The name of Yogiraja Sri Aurobindo adds enough value to the title to compel any serious investigator for a further search. Yet the compilers had made no effort to find more details about the title. According to Wajid and Kaul, they had consulted 22 sources. Their list almost exhausts the universe of knowledge as far as our present field is concerned. We have to assume that not even one source gave any additional information with regard to the journal in reference! Their entry tells us that vol. 5 of this journal was published during the year 1918/19. That is all. This information is based only on the holding of a single library, i.e. the University of Delhi. The compilers also tell us that their compilation covers the holdings of 125 libraries located in Delhi! Not even one of them had any other volume of this valuable journal!!

We call this arm-chair compilation. The compiler does not leave even the four walls of his own office. He has collected all the available printed sources. He does not believe in searching beyond for what is not readily available in those printed sources and hence not immediately accessible. Certainly this cannot be called a "research", or even an honest search.

One simple letter to the publisher could have yielded a great deal of--almost full--information. We did this and got more than what we could have aspired for.

Of the twenty-two sources listed by Wajid and Kaul number 5 is the most exhaustive source of reference for the British libraries, and number 22 for the American libraries. I had none here with me in Mysore at the time.

So I wrote to the Librarian of the University of Delhi, which was credited to hold only one volume (5th) of the journal. (I am using "was"

because the only volume said to exist in the entire city of Delhi has disappeared as described later!) This is what I wrote:

There is a journal called "Arya". You have only one volume (5, 1918/19), as reported by Wajid and Kaul in their Periodicals in humanities.

I will appreciate it very much if you kindly check the British union catalogue of periodicals and ascertain if it gives further details, e.g. the year of origin and the total run (span), etc.

Promptly came their reply:

Please refer to your letter dated 21st Dec. 78 regarding journal called "Arya". The information given in the British union catalogue of periodicals about the journal is as follows:

Arya, The. A monthly magazine or review devoted mainly to Aryan Religion, Science, Philosophy, and Literature. Madras. April 1901-Oct. 1909. L; 0 1-5.

The problem remained unresolved. I wrote to them once again:

Thank you for your letter of January 2 in response to ours of 21-12-78.

Wajid and Kaul in their Periodicals in humanities (New Delhi, 1973) have described the journal in reference as follows:

A r y a. Vol. 5, 1918/19.  
Pondicherry: Modern Press.  
Ed. by Sri Aurobindo.  
DU 5.

The journal you have described in your letter, though bearing the same title, had originated in Madras and in April 1901.

So these two are different.

Now I have received my card file from the U.S.A. It contains 11,025 cards collected over a period of five years. I have one more entry, of course, for another journal, but bearing the same title:

Arya, a monthly journal devoted to Aryan philosophy, art, literature, science, and religion as well as to western modern philosophy, 1882...  
23 cm. Monthly

I assume that BUCOP has only one title as described by you. I will appreciate it very much if you kindly clarify.

The reply came with usual promptness:

We are in receipt of your letter dated 9th February 1979. The journal 'Arya' vol. 5, 1917/19 [sic] available in Delhi University Library according to Wajid and Kaul's Periodicals in humanities (New Delhi, 1973), is not traceable; so we cannot verify whether it is the same journal or different.

However, BUCOP has only one entry under 'Arya', the one which originated in Madras.

The response from the publishers was very detailed. Here is the summary:

Arya English Monthly. A philosophical review started by Sri Aurobindo on August 15, 1914 and continued without interruption until January 1921. The following declaration appeared on the inside cover page of each issue. . . .

In the Arya appeared serially most of Sri Aurobindo's important prose writings: The Life Divine, The Synthesis of Yoga, The Secret Veda, Essays on the Gita, the Human Cycle, The Ideal of Human Unity, The Future Poetry (all of which were published later in book form, many in revised editions), as well as other series and separate essays.

Seven volumes of the Arya appeared between 1914-15 and 1920-21 (each volume began with the issue of August). The seventh volume was incomplete, ending with the issue of January 1921 and including one joint issue (November-December).

Sri Aurobindo not only edited the Arya but wrote most of its articles himself. As stated above, most of his major works first appeared serially in this journal.

The Library has several complete files of the Arya.

My question is: If this kind of "search" or "research" is not conducted now, when would it be done? If we are not going to do this right now and here, who is going to do it? When? Where? And How? Why leave this work to the care and attention of the future generation of librarians? Why deprive the present generation of scholars of this valuable piece of information?

Now we know for sure when this journal was started--the exact year and even month--what it contained, how long it continued, and when it ceased to exist. Not only this, we also know that Sri Aurobindo Ashram Archives and Research Library in Pondicherry has several complete files of this Arya.

#### Potential Benefits from TULIP

The case of the Arya presented above demonstrates how my work may prove beneficial to the American libraries. There is only one library in the whole of the United States of America which has a copy of the journal in reference! It is Harvard!!

It is quite natural that the Harvard University Library, the oldest and the largest library in New England, which provided a fertile ground for the flourishing of Transcendentalism and the origin and development of Indic studies in the United States of America, should have a copy of this Arya! But how sad it is that the library has only two volumes of the set and even those two are incomplete!

Is it too much to expect that at least one library in the United States should possess a set of this valuable journal? Let us assume that a library is willing to acquire it. But how would it know that such and such journal exists? Let us assume further that the Harvard University Library itself decides to complete its set. How would it know where does a set exist, which can at least be reproduced, so that its incomplete set is completed. Here may lie some contribution of TULIP. It will provide a complete history of the journal, as well as some information as to its location in a library in England, India, or the USA.

#### Categories of Information

If the true objective of compiling and publishing a union catalogue of periodical publications is to help a seeker of knowledge, Delhi serves

much better than Madhya Pradesh.

If the purpose of a union catalogue is just to locate a title as the SSDC would like us to believe, why does Delhi take pains in doing what Madhya Pradesh would regard only as "interesting" or "historical"?

But the question is: Where do we draw the line? What is essential and what is not? We believe in going all the way--to make the entry as full as possible--to describe the periodical publication in all its details, not omitting even a single category of information.

#### An Ideal Union Catalog

The reader interested in seeing what is a complete and detailed entry is referred to the Chemical abstracts service source index, because this is the most exhaustive, systematic, and detailed union catalogue so far known to this writer.

Undoubtedly ours is a search for correct, complete, exact, and exhaustive information. We may not be able to gather all the information about all the periodical publications right now and here, but we are certainly making an attempt and showing the way.

#### Monographs in Series

So far little work has been done in the field of the Humanities with regard to the preparation and publication of the union lists. But the field of the monographs in series of Indian origin is almost virgin. No one in India seems to have done any work in this area. A German scholar was the first one to prepare a catalogue of Sanskrit books published in series. He was followed by an American scholar (Emeneau). However, his work is selective and now out of date. It is a fact that more publications have been issued even in Sanskrit during the past 40 years than in the past 200 years taken together.

### Problems of a Compiler

H.N.D. Gandhi and others compiled the Indian periodicals in print (Delhi, Vidya Mandal, 1973). With regard to the verification of the data they say:

In some cases it has become necessary to omit information for example when the information received was quite late, indefinite, contradictory, or otherwise unsatisfactory when experience or reliable information created a doubt as to the accuracy of the data sent to us. [sic]

We call it Escapism. The problem and conflicts have to be resolved. Their avoidance is not going to solve them. Also we have to guard ourselves constantly against any misinformation provided by any of our sources.

### The Problem of Names

Shakespeare might have asked: What is there in a name? So also have sung our Upanishads: Ekam sad viprā bahudhā vadanti: "The Truth is one; sages name it differently." But in our library world, the homonyms, if allowed to persist, play havoc. Only one name is to be used to denote one entity. We choose one form of the name, which is elected to occupy the Chair of the Heading. "Rose" may have various names in various languages, but we are going to use only one name, Rose, spelled R-O-S-E!

One of the primary requirements in our task of collecting the data on serials is to detect homonyms, choose one specific name for our list, and then gather all our data under that specific chosen name. If various publications issued by one and the same institution are allowed to get scattered under various forms of its name, the result will be total chaos. On one hand, we want to be exhaustive. We wish to get full information on all the publications issued by a specific corporate body. Therefore, we make

a thorough search of the literature, and collect data scattered and hidden under various forms of the name. On the other hand, we wish to avoid duplication and the resultant wastage. We do not want to collect the same data twice. Therefore, as we go on collecting the data, we have also to get them organized. This takes a great deal of our time and energy; but we have no alternative.

Theoretically speaking there are three stages in the process of compilation of a union list, viz. 1) Collection of data 2) Organization of data and 3) Publication of data.

In practice, however, the first two stages overlap. While we collect the data, we have to go on organizing them as well, even if it may be in a tentative manner. Both the processes of collection and organization have to proceed simultaneously. These are to be performed from the very beginning, if we want to be systematic, exhaustive and non-duplicative.

#### Special Problems Presented by Indian Languages (Transliteration)

Words in Indian languages like Hindi bring in their own problems. The situation gets worse when the Printer's Devil plays its own mischief and adds to the problems already existing. We try to ascertain the correct original form of the title (name, etc.) and try to transliterate it following the international standards.

#### Canons of Cataloging

There are certain "canons of cataloging" that must be observed in cataloging any periodical publication. And we do observe them.

#### Our Visitors Provide Inspiration

Shri Narinder Agarwal, Librarian, South and West Asia Library, University of Illinois, Urbana, on a trip to India in search of material for his "English Writings in South Asia" visited our TULIP Workshop. He was pleasantly

surprised to see the large number of our staff and the nature and extent of the work done by us so far. We have had many visitors from other countries like Great Britain, Germany and Denmark. They inspired us by their encouraging words.

Many scholars frequently visiting the Library of the University of Mysore have come to me and openly acknowledged that they have seldom seen such hard-working people as our staff are and that our work has inspired them!

#### America's Contribution

An American librarian can have satisfaction in the feeling that the most exhaustive, current, and helpful list of Indian periodical publications, issued in India today, is prepared and published by an American organization, viz., the Library of Congress Office in New Delhi.

#### The Prototype

There was no alternative but to get all the data typed. We accomplished this stupendous task in a short period of five weeks only. Four typists worked continuously for the entire period and produced almost one thousand pages, typed solidly, single-spaced, with practically no margins, recording the entire data relative to 10,000 titles. Titles of marginal value were eliminated; and so were eliminated those which were found inadequate or incomplete in terms of the required essential details. Also were taken out all the data sheets on "Monographs in Series", numbering about 4,000. These 1,000 sheets, beautifully bound in three large volumes, are now valued at approximately \$50,000.

The work which the TULIP team accomplished in a short period of eight months would have taken at least 24 months had it been a regular operation

in an institution, where there is no deadline and the work is routine. Our team had acquired a kind of missionary zeal. Truly it is said: "Enthusiasm is contagious." They wanted to make this project a success. It was not merely a job for them; it was a challenge and they met it quite well.

#### Quest for Cooperation

Little time was left for me before I was required to return to the USA and to my Library. The duration of the AIIS grant was only for a year. And so was that of my sabbatical leave. I had to cover the South, East, North, and West, all the four regions of India, in a short period of less than three months. It would be impracticable even to think that I could stay in one particular library long enough to cover its total collection. And each city in India, which I visited, had more than one library, with collections so extensive and valuable that each might have kept me engaged for 6 to 8 months. What I here mean by "work" is to catalog fully their collection that falls in my field of interest. Yes, we have to catalogue their collection according to our own standards, since they have not cataloged their collection the way we want, in full details. It is but natural. Our respective objectives differ. They have the collections in the library which their readers can physically consult, while we want to have a complete picture of their collections right between the covers of TULIP! They can be brief, very brief, but we have to be exhaustive and detailed.

We cannot rely upon the vagaries of individual catalogers of the participating libraries, especially of those which do not follow our method. We must do our own cataloging if we want to achieve consistency, secure uniformity, and avoid the kind of pitfalls that are exemplified above.

Under the circumstances, the maximum I could achieve was to examine their collections and to establish personal contacts with the librarians so that they may cooperate with us in future. After all, what I am preparing is only a systematic and comprehensive list of Indian periodical publications in the humanities and social sciences. This work can be as much theirs as it can be ours. And the librarians of India whom I met during my all-India study tour were able to realize this fact. They have promised full cooperation in the future. This was the greatest gain.

The strength of a chain is determined by its weakest link. And so is the strength of a union catalog of periodical publications determined by its weakest constituent element. TULIP can be correct only to the extent the individual catalogues or the records of libraries incorporated in it (TULIP) are correct.

Before leaving Madras I explored the possibilities of continuing the work on a long-term basis, provided the funds were made available by us. The response was favorable. I left Madras with the hope that some day in the future I would be able to come back, or depute one of my colleagues, who would continue the work I had initiated.

I was convinced that my theory of the union catalogue is sound, that is, the union catalogue is a catalogue of catalogues. It is not merely a combined list. It must give complete biographical and bibliographical data of a periodical publication before the holdings of libraries are listed. I met a specialist in INSDOC. He has been working on the union catalogues for the last twenty years. When I explained to him my approach toward the union catalogue, he approved it and said: "You are combining the features of a directory with those of a union catalogue." And he put it exactly what

I am doing. My union catalogue is not merely a list; it gives all the information regarding the present as well as the past of a given title before it presents the details of the holdings.

I spent 14 days in Calcutta, most of them in the National Library. Here again my time was limited and the work was unlimited. The Head of the Periodicals Division was very helpful. He promised full co-operation on continuous basis.

Both CNLC (SSDC) and the INSDOC catalogue of the National Library were prepared by the local librarians, engaged for this special assignment, under the sponsorship of the Bengal Library Association and the IASLIC. Of course, the payment was made by the SSDC and INSDOC, the two sponsoring bodies.

This Library has a good collection of Hindi periodicals. I got its entire card file copied by a typist, of course, on payment. Also I was able to locate another valuable publication listing Hindi periodicals. It was the work of my former colleague, Shri Akhil Vinay. I got the book xeroxed at the National Library. The work copied at Osmania and the lists copied in Calcutta provide an extensive coverage of Hindi periodicals published in India.

One of our greatest needs is to ascertain the date of origin of a periodical. The Bharatiya Kala Bhavan (Indian Art Centre) of the Banaras Hindu University has a unique collection of the first issues of a great many periodicals published in India. The collection has not yet been catalogued. It contains primarily publications in Hindi, but there are other languages too, including English. The Director of the Centre promised full cooperation and agreed to get his collection catalogued following our standards if some funds were made available.

I also visited the Nagari Pracarini Sabha, the oldest and probably the most potent organization for the propagation of Hindi. This institution has rendered more service to the cause of India's national language than any other single institution in India. It has a very fine library of Hindi publications, probably the largest one in India. One can find complete runs of many Hindi periodicals in this Library. Here again the Director assured me that he would be happy to lend his support for any project of mutual interest. It is possible, for example, to get the entire set of the Nāgarīpracārinī patrikā microfilmed in cooperation with this Library.

#### The Capital of India

The last place I visited was Delhi, the capital of India. And undoubtedly it is now one of the greatest capitals of the world of learning as well. How earnestly I wish I had more time! Delhi can offer plenty of opportunities for the development and enrichment of TULIP. However, my time was limited. I worked in the Delhi University Library for several days and got further strengthening of my belief that I must return to India as soon as circumstances permit. And when I return, I should have my own conveyance, a fully equipped microfilm camera, plenty of microfilms, a good typewriter, and an efficient stenographer. I should be prepared to work continuously for a minimum of three years. This will be the best way--the only way--to complete the work of collecting the data which I have just begun.

#### Indo-American Library Cooperation

It is hoped that TULIP can be kept up to date and current if some funds are made available to the National Library informally and continuously. Here is a field for close cooperation between India and America in the field of bibliographical control.

### Retrospective Work

As far as the work on retrospective basis is concerned, the LC Office in New Delhi can do nothing. However, this too could be done and quite successfully too through cooperation with Indian librarians if we want to enrich our American libraries with the past embodiments of knowledge of India and try to fill in the gaps in our library holdings. We must cooperate. The Accessions list began only in 1962. Any prior publication cannot be covered by it. For the earlier publications, for their acquisition, or even their knowledge, we have to make special efforts as shown in the series of my reports. The case of the "Arya" discussed earlier provides enough justification for continuing the work I have brought to this advanced stage.

### An Interim Sub-Project

By now we have finished only the first phase. The final objective is yet to be achieved; and in order to do it we have to complete the second phase. For the purpose of securing a substantial grant from a philanthropic corporate body like NEH or CLR we will have to create a favorable atmosphere. And in order to do this we have to invite the opinions of our peers and superiors in the profession. Unless and until we generate strong support it may be difficult to get an external grant.

If we want to secure professional support for the project, it is essential that the work done so far is made available, for examination, to those critics whose support we are seeking. They cannot evaluate the work and pass their judgment without examining what has already been accomplished.

The typing of the three volumes in Mysore was done in a great rush. It was merely a means to secure the safety of the thought-content. It will be necessary to revise and edit the Master-list and then get it copied by

an expert typist so that it can be reproduced in multiple copies.

It will take at least two years before the project is completed and the final form of the TULIP is made available to the libraries in this country. In the meantime, librarians in India, especially those who have seen the work in progress, are quite anxious that the work done so far is published and made available to them. Even in this country, the present work will have sufficient reference value. This need can be met only if we have multiple copies. We have to secure substantial "seed money" to execute this interim phase of the project.



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Digitization Information Page

Local identifier                      nagar0009

Capture information

Date captured	06/2013
Scanner manufacturer	Zeutschel
Scanner model	OS 15000
Scanning system software	Omniscan v.12.4 SR4 (1947) 64-bit
Optical resolution	600 dpi
Color settings	24 bit color
File types	tiff

Source information

Content type	text
Format	book
Source ID	010-500791324

Notes

Derivatives - Access copy

Compression	Tiff:compression: 1
Editing software	Adobe Photoshop CS5
Editing characteristics	
Resolution	300dpi
Color	gray scale
File types	pdf
Notes	Blank pages removed