

Master of Library and Information Science Programme Begins

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Abstract: *The Master of Library and Information Science Programme (MLIS) began in the Institute of Advanced Studies at the University of Malaya on 23 November 1987. The background of the development of the Programme is given, the aims and objectives of the MLIS Programme are stated, and the requirements of the Programme are described. The teaching staff is listed, as are the students who are enrolled in the first intake.*

Abstrak: *Program Sarjana Ilmu Sains Perpustakaan bermula di Institut Pengajian Tinggi, Universiti Malaya pada 23 November 1987. Latarbelakang program ini diuraikan bersama-sama butir-butir penting seperti tujuan dan matlamat serta keperluan-keperluan program. Nama para kakitangan yang mengajar serta penuntut-penuntut yang didaftarkan bagi pengambilan pertama juga disenaraikan.*

BACKGROUND

In 1955, in preparation for national independence, librarians of Malaysia and Singapore united to form the Malayan Library Group (MLG).¹ Soon after forming, the Group organized eight lectures as library training for teachers in Singapore. This effort was enthusiastically received.² In 1957 attainment of Malayan independence spurred efforts to develop library services.³ That same year the MLG, with the aid of an Asia Foundation grant, conducted a library course in Malaysia.⁴ Correspondence courses were also available for librarians intending to take the Library Association (U.K.) examinations, and some

expatriate librarians gave lectures to supplement them. These classes were well supported.⁵

The University of Malaya prior to this time had been located in Singapore, but in 1957 a division was set up in Kuala Lumpur.⁶ The University Librarian of this new division in 1960 urged the establishment of a library school as part of the second phase of the university building program, and envisioned drawing students from all of Southeast Asia.⁷ This proposal was brought to the University Senate in 1961, and the Senate agreed "in principle" to support the establishment of the School.⁸

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¹ Allen Kent, ed. *Encyclopedia of Library and Information Science* (New York: Marcel Dekker, 1976), s.v. "Malaysia, Libraries in" by Hedwig Anuar and D.E.K. Wijasuriya; D.E.K. Wijasuriya, Lim Huck Tee, and Radha Nadarajah, *The Barefoot Librarian: Library Developments in Southeast Asia with Special Reference to Malaysia* (London: Clive Bingley, c1975), 83.

² Wijasuriya, *Barefoot Librarian*, 83.

³ Ibid.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ Allen Kent, ed. *Encyclopedia of Library and Information Science* (New York: Marcel Dekker, 1976), s.v. "Malaysia, Libraries in" by Hedwig Anuar and D.E.K. Wijasuriya.

⁷ Wijasuriya, *Barefoot Librarian*, 84: "Report of the Board of Studies for the Postgraduate School of Library and Archival Sciences" (Kuala Lumpur: University of Malaya, 1982), 3, photocopied.

⁸ "Report of the Board of Studies ..." 1982, 3.

On 1 January 1962 the Kuala Lumpur division of the University of Malaya was constituted as the University of Malaya.⁹ During this year the University of Malaya Senate "agreed to set up a Board of Studies in connection with the proposed School of Librarianship."¹⁰ That same year the MLG persuaded the Malayan Ministry of Education to establish a one-year training course for teacher-librarians at the Specialists Teacher Training Institute (STTI) in Kuala Lumpur. It was initially run by Miss Nelle McCalla of Indiana State College, whose services were funded by a special U.S. grant.¹¹ The MLG also supported library education by "conducting short courses in librarianship, providing study facilities for those who wished to obtain external qualifications in librarianship, and helped aspiring librarians to obtain scholarships to study overseas."¹²

In 1963 the MLG submitted recommendations to the Higher Education Planning Commission regarding establishment of a Library School. They also recommended approaching Unesco for a consultant to "conduct a survey of the library needs of Malaysia."¹³ The fact that the country of Malaysia was formed that year also "gave new impetus to the moves for the creation of a Library School."¹⁴ Two American professors were invited to conduct a survey, and they recommended that a school be established, but in Singapore, not Kuala Lumpur. The Ministry of Culture of Singapore refused for economic reasons.¹⁵

The Librarian of the University of Malaya made a proposal to the Library Association (U.K.) for a Visiting Lecturer to be sent to the University of Malaya to "initiate courses in librarianship." F.G.B.

Hutchings was chosen and arrived in Kuala Lumpur in June 1963.¹⁶ The Ministry of Education of Malaya obtained the services of Margaret Walker through a U.S. Smith-Mundt grant in 1963-64, and she organized in-service training courses for teacher-librarians.¹⁷ The MLG had varying names from 1955 to 1963, but with the formation of the new country the name was changed to Persatuan Perpustakaan Malaysia (Library Association of Malaysia) in 1964.¹⁸

In 1964 the University Librarian submitted a paper to the Vice-Chancellor of the University proposing the establishment of a School of Librarianship at the University of Malaya. A proposal from the Librarian was also submitted to the Higher Education Planning Committee of Malaysia recommending the establishment of a library school, and that it should be at the University of Malaya.¹⁹ He also recommended the establishment of certification courses for the training of public, school, and special librarians, involving two levels of courses.²⁰ The Ministry of Education continued working towards providing school librarians by obtaining the services of Marion Wise for 1964-65. She was also a School Library Adviser.²¹

Although Mr. Hutchings had conducted classes for those persons wishing to take the Library Association (U.K.) examination during his two years at the University of Malaya, the administration of the University at that time was not sympathetic to attempts to start a library school, so in 1965 he returned to the United Kingdom.²² Also in 1965 the Persatuan Perpustakaan Malaysia (PPM) Joint Standing Committee

⁹ *University of Malaya: An Introduction* (Kuala Lumpur: University of Malaya, 1986), [3].

¹⁰ "Report of the Board of Studies ..." 1982, 3.

¹¹ Edward Lim Huck Tee, *Libraries in West Malaysia and Singapore: A Short History* (Kuala Lumpur: University of Malaya Library, 1970), 34.

¹² *Ibid.*

¹³ Wijasuriya, *Barefoot Librarian*, 85.

¹⁴ *Ibid.*, 84.

¹⁵ *Ibid.*

¹⁶ "Report of the Board of Studies ..." 1982, 3.

¹⁷ Zainab Abdul Kader and Adeline Leong, "Access to Information: Malaysia" in *Access to Information: Proceedings of the Fifth Congress of Southeast Asian Librarians, Kuala Lumpur 25-29 May 1981*, eds. D.E.K. Wijasuriya, Yip Seong Chun, Syed Salim Agha (Kuala Lumpur: Consal V, 1982), 90.

¹⁸ Allen Kent, ed. *Encyclopedia of Library and Information Science* (New York: Marcel Dekker, 1976), s.v. "Malaysian Library Association" by Hedwig Anuar and D.E.K. Wijasuriya.

¹⁹ "Report of the Board of Studies ..." 1982, 4.

²⁰ Wijasuriya, *Barefoot Librarian*, 85.

²¹ Zainab, "Access to Information: Malaysia", 90.

²² Wijasuriya, *Barefoot Librarian*, 84.

on Library Education devoted its entire efforts toward setting up a postgraduate School of Librarianship at the University of Malaya. It was envisioned to serve both Malaysia and Singapore.²³ So a "memorandum was submitted to the University for consideration. Although the memorandum was not turned down, there were no signs of positive development." There was concern as to whether there was a market for librarians.²⁴ Singapore withdrew from Malaysia, and separate library associations were formed. But the Library Association of Singapore "... continued to support the establishment of a library school in Malaysia."²⁵

1966 saw the establishment of the National Library Services Unit in the National Archives of Malaysia, and one of the functions of the Director-General, as listed in the Terms of Reference, was given as "... to promote the professional training of librarians."²⁶

In 1967 a Higher Education Planning Committee report recommended archival training at a postgraduate level. This sparked new interest in library education.²⁷

So in 1968 a professional course was established at the MARA Institute of Technology (ITM) leading to the Library Association (U.K.) professional examinations.²⁸ There was some concern about this, as the PPM had "campaigned for a post-graduate school at a university ..." and the "MARA Institute of Technology was not a university, nor was there a program

at a postgraduate level." However, the concern did not prompt any action, as many believed that the program at ITM "would be of a temporary nature."²⁹ A major development of 1968 was the hiring of Hedwig Anuar by the PPM to draw up a *Blueprint for Public Library Development in Malaysia*.³⁰ She included an important segment in the *Blueprint* about training, and strongly recommended the establishment of a national library school.³¹ Her report was accepted,³² and this development, followed by the support of the Southeast Asian Regional Branch, International Council of Archives (SARBICA) Conference on Archivology in Jakarta in 1969 for a postgraduate school of librarianship and archives at the University of Malaya³³ stirred efforts again. There was an attempt to establish an undergraduate course in librarianship at the then University of Penang,³⁴ but this failed when a recommendation was made that the degree be postgraduate, and that it should be in Kuala Lumpur.³⁵

In 1970 the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Malaya (the chief executive officer of the University) indicated that "this University was 'definitely interested' in setting up such a school," and asked the PPM to present another memorandum to the University.³⁶ That same year a meeting of Sir Harold White, a Unesco consultant, and the archivists at the National Archives of Malaysia produced a similar recommendation, so a draft memorandum was drawn up recommending such a school.³⁷ When Frank Keyse studied

²³ Allen Kent, ed. *Encyclopedia of Library and Information Science* (New York: Marcel Dekker, 1976), s.v. "Malaysian Library Association" by Hedwig Anuar and D.E.K. Wijasuriya.

²⁴ Wijasuriya, *Barefoot Librarian*, 84.

²⁵ *Ibid.*, 85.

²⁶ Allen Kent, ed. *Encyclopedia of Library and Information Science* (New York: Marcel Dekker, 1976), s.v. "Malaysia, National Library of" by Hedwig Anuar and D.E.K. Wijasuriya.

²⁷ Wijasuriya, *Barefoot Librarian*, 85.

²⁸ *Ibid.*

²⁹ *Ibid.*, 87.

³⁰ Allen Kent, ed. *Encyclopedia of Library and Information Science* (New York: Marcel Dekker, 1978), s.v. "Contemporary Libraries in the Far East" by Ching-Chih Chen.

³¹ Hedwig Anuar, *Blueprint for Public Library Development in Malaysia* (Kuala Lumpur: Persatuan Perpustakaan Malaysia, 1968), 40-41.

³² Allen Kent, ed. *Encyclopedia of Library and Information Science* (New York: Marcel Dekker, 1978), s.v. "Contemporary Libraries in the Far East" by Ching-Chih Chen.

³³ Wijasuriya, *Barefoot Librarian*, 86.

³⁴ *Ibid.*, 85.

³⁵ "Report of the Board of Studies" 1982, 4-5.

³⁶ *Ibid.*, 5.

³⁷ Wijasuriya, *Barefoot Librarian*, 86.

school libraries that same year, among his recommendations was a proposal to have school library organizers "... to run training courses ..."³⁸

In 1971 the PPM Joint Steering Committee of Library Education discussed the draft memorandum, and it was decided to draw up a new memorandum to cover both librarians and archivists. This was completed in December.³⁹ In the meantime, ITM has transferred the Library School from department to department in the Institute several times, but in 1971 it was given the status of a school in recognition of its importance.⁴⁰

In 1972 the PPM Council submitted the suggested memorandum to the University of Malaya, the Science University of Malaysia (USM), and the National University of Malaysia (UKM), as well as to the National Library Committee.⁴¹ The National Library Committee approved the idea of the memorandum, and recommended that "the School be established at the University of Malaya."⁴² The Higher Education Advisory Council submitted a Report which recommended establishment of the graduate school at the University of Malaya, but proposed keeping the non-graduate course at ITM for the much needed "junior professional librarians."⁴³ The same year ITM phased out its Library Association (U.K.) professional examination preparation because of its British orientation and irrelevancy to Malaysia.⁴⁴

In 1973, then, ITM reorganized their curriculum, and introduced a 3 year diploma course. And in 1974 a one-year postgraduate diploma course (not a

Master's Degree) in library science was introduced at ITM.⁴⁵

In 1975 one of the major developments was the "revival of the one-year full time school librarianship course at STTI."⁴⁶ In spite of this, the professionals in Malaysia were discouraged, and as a concluding sentence to his chapter on library education, D.E.K. Wijasuriya stated that "As for the proposed post-graduate course at the University of Malaya, it seems likely that history will repeat itself, and that the attempt to set up a school of librarianship at the University of Malaya will be an abortive one."⁴⁷

A shortage of professional personnel was reported in Malaysia in 1976.⁴⁸ The Public Services Department had sent several candidates for professional training abroad, but this program was discontinued in 1976.⁴⁹ One positive step, however, was formalization of the Common User Scheme, whereby the National Library would provide professionals for government departments.⁵⁰

Not much progress was reported in 1977 and 1978, but in 1979 a Cabinet Committee Report recommended among other things that "more intensive training on school librarianship should be given to teacher librarians."⁵¹ And B.A.J. Winslade in his *Blueprint for School Library Development in Malaysia* recommended that School Library Organizers be "sent progressively to Library School, in order to obtain full professional qualifications."⁵² In a paper read at the International Conference of Directors of National Libraries on Resource Sharing in Asia and Oceania, Canberra, 14-18 May 1979, D.E.K. Wija-

³⁸ Zainab, "Access to Information: Malaysia," 90.

³⁹ Wijasuriya, *Barefoot Librarian*, 86.

⁴⁰ *Ibid.*, 87.

⁴¹ *Ibid.*, 86.

⁴² *Ibid.*

⁴³ *Ibid.*

⁴⁴ *Ibid.*, 87.

⁴⁵ *Ibid.*

⁴⁶ Zainab, "Access to Information: Malaysia," 91.

⁴⁷ Wijasuriya, *Barefoot Librarian*, 88.

⁴⁸ Allen Kent, ed. *Encyclopedia of Library and Information Science* (New York: Marcel Dekker, 1976), s.v. "Malaysia, Libraries In" by Hedwig Anuar and D.E.K. Wijasuriya.

⁴⁹ Zainab, "Access to Information: Malaysia," 69.

⁵⁰ *Ibid.*, 69-70.

⁵¹ *Ibid.*, 91.

⁵² B.A.J. Winslade, *Rancangan Pembangunan Perpustakaan Sekolah di Malaysia = Blueprint for School Library Development in Malaysia*, ed. D.E.K. Wijasuriya; with the President's Foreword by Lim Huck Tee (Kuala Lumpur: Persatuan Perpustakaan Malaysia, 1979), xxiv, 76.

suriya again suggested that training was a 'possible area for resource sharing,' although in this context he was referring to "post qualified training only."⁵³ Shortly afterward the Board of Studies on the Postgraduate School of Librarianship and Archives was revived by the University of Malaya Senate to re-examine the previous report and to report back to the Senate.⁵⁴

In 1980 a Working Committee of the University of Malaya Board of Studies was established, and charged with establishing the need for a School of Library, Information, and Archival Sciences.⁵⁵ The Working Committee met four times during 1980–81.⁵⁶ The Board of Studies met again in 1981 to consider documents regarding the proposed school at the University of Malaya.⁵⁷ The Working Committee had made a study of proposed positions for librarians in Malaysia, and provided a forecast that 619 new librarians would be needed from 1981–1990.⁵⁸ An additional study provided information that more than one-half of the librarians and more than three-fourths of the archivists wanted to study abroad, but that realistically they realized that this was unlikely.⁵⁹

In his Keynote Address to the Fifth Congress of Southeast Asian Librarians (Consal V) in Kuala Lumpur in 1981, the Lord President of Malaysia stated that "... major libraries should not be headed by amateurs ... (but) headed by a professional in ... the art of librarianship ..."⁶⁰ The Public Services Department reactivated the programme for professional training of librarians and 18 candidates were sponsored that year for local training.⁶¹ With a growing number of professional librarians needed, the idea of setting up a library school was revived, with

both UKM and the University of Malaya actively pursuing the idea.⁶² As a conclusion to her presentation at Consal V, Zainab therefore recommended that "A library school should be set up at any one of the universities so that there will be more opportunities for library training."⁶³

When the Working Committee reported their findings to the Board of Studies at the University of Malaya in 1982, their conclusions were that there would be an increasing need for librarians in Malaysia, that fees for overseas library education was a problem, that some persons serving as librarians had no library training, that the postgraduate school at ITM had only produced a small number of graduates over a 10 year period, and that the University of Malaya "must establish an academic department aimed at the production and training of information personnel at the postgraduate level."⁶⁴ The report also indicated a proposed name for the school, the objectives of the school, a constitution and organization of the school, proposed courses and diplomas/degrees/certificates to be awarded, suggested course packages, supportive facilities, a general statement regarding teaching staff, plus a suggested staff complement for the first three years of the Programme, and the financial requirements of the Programme.⁶⁵ The Programme was approved by the Senate, but not as a separate school. The Senate directed the Institute of Advanced Studies (the Institute) to include the proposed Programme in the Institute, as the Institute concentrated on multidisciplinary studies, concentrated on research, was geared to the national development objectives, and already had in place a Master of Philosophy Degree. The Institute agreed to bring the new Pro-

⁵³ D.E.K. Wijasuriya, "Resource-Sharing: Existing Arrangements and Future Developments" *Majallah Perpustakaan Malaysia* 7 (1979): 17–18.

⁵⁴ "Report of the Board of Studies ..." 1982, 8.

⁵⁵ *Ibid.*

⁵⁶ *Ibid.*, 2.

⁵⁷ *Ibid.*

⁵⁸ *Ibid.*, 12.

⁵⁹ *Ibid.*, 15–16.

⁶⁰ Tun Mohamed Suffian bin Hashim, "Access to Information," in *Access to Information: Proceedings of the Fifth Congress of Southeast Asian Librarians Kuala Lumpur 25–29 May 1981*, eds. D.E.K. Wijasuriya, Yip Seong Chun, and Syed Salim Agha (Kuala Lumpur: Consal V, 1982), 15.

⁶¹ Zainab, "Access to Information: Malaysia," 69.

⁶² *Ibid.*

⁶³ *Ibid.*, 70.

⁶⁴ "Report of the Board of Studies ..." 1982, 9–18.

⁶⁵ *Ibid.*, 19–61.

gramme under its aegis.⁶⁶ However, financing was not available at that time to carry the Programme forward.

Plans for expert full-time assistance in the Programme were drawn up by the Institute of Advanced Studies authorities and submitted to various organizations through the British, Australian and American cultural and educational representatives. A positive response was soon received from the United States Information Service.

The American Library Association then called for applicants, screened them, and chose Dr. Eloise Pettus to be the Visiting Lecturer, and to assist in setting up the new Programme. She arrived in Malaysia on 23 September 1987. The proposed Malaysian teaching staff was contacted and informed of developments, and a meeting scheduled for 30 September 1987 by the Dean of the Institute to introduce the Visiting Lecturer, who had been named Coordinator of Studies by the Dean, and to let them know that the Programme would indeed be started. A tentative Students' Handbook was assembled, and was provided at the 30 September meeting, showing the course outlines, and giving tentative reading lists for most of the proposed courses.

During the next month interviews were held with members of the teaching staff by the Coordinator to work out final details. A revised Students' Handbook was prepared, and arrangements went forward for starting the Programme. Then on 21 November registration and a tea were held, at which time the teaching staff for the November semester were introduced by the Dean of the Institute to the seven students who came to register for the Programme.

And so, twenty-seven years after it was first proposed, the Master of Library and Information Science (MLIS) Programme of the University of Malaya came to fruition when the first class met on 23 November 1987.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The MLIS Programme will attempt to achieve the following aims: to impart to its students a high level of competence in all the skills connected with the organisation and management of information, its research and retrieval, and the transfer, dissemination, and communication of information to those who have need of it; and to imbue its graduates with a consciousness of the traditions within which they work, so as to arouse in them a need to investigate their library and its information environment, and to

attempt solutions and deal with new technologies within whatever constraints they face.

Specifically, the MLIS Programme seeks to achieve the following objectives: to improve and upgrade the quality of professional performance in the information field, to inculcate an objective and research-oriented attitude towards the management of information systems, and to encourage and contribute to research into library, archival and related problems in this country.

In all aspects of the teaching programme, an effort will be made to ensure that a local orientation is achieved.

REQUIREMENTS

The MLIS Programme is comprised of two parts. Part I consists of two semesters of coursework. There are ten units of required courses:

- HP501 Development of Libraries (1 unit)
- HP502 Management & The Administration of Libraries (1 unit)
- HP503 Organisation & Use of Libraries (2 units)
- HP504 Bibliographic Control & Access (1 unit)
- HP505 Malaysian Bibliography (1 unit)
- HP506 Philosophy of Research (1 unit)
- HP507 Basic Statistics (1 unit)
- HP508 Research Methodology in Library Studies (1 unit) and
- HP509 Computer Applications to Library Activity (1 unit)

of which HP501–HP504 are offered the first semester, and HP505–HP509 will be offered the second semester; and two units of elective courses which may be chosen from:

- HP522 Public Libraries & Public Library Services (1 unit)
- HP523 Special Libraries & The Development of Special Collections (1 unit)
- HP524 Publishing, The Book Trade, and Librarianship (1 unit)
- HP525 Southeast Asian Bibliography (1 unit)
- HP526 Legal Bibliography (1 unit)
- HP527 Introduction to Record Management & Archival Administration (1 unit)
- HP528 School Library Organization, Utilization & Evaluation (1 unit) or
- HP529 Medical Bibliography (1 unit)

of which HP522, HP524, HP527 and HP528 are offered the first semester, and HP523, HP525, HP526 and HP529 will be offered the second semester. Other electives will be offered in subsequent years.

⁶⁶Professor Jasbir Sarjit Singh, Dean of Institute of Advanced Studies, University of Malaya, conversation with author, 3 December 1987, Kuala Lumpur.

Part II of the MLIS Programme consists of attachment to a library, information centre, or other location, for research work and submission of a practicum report.

TEACHING STAFF AND STUDENTS

An excellent teaching staff has been assembled to teach the courses. These include for the first semester, for HP501: Dr. D.E.K. Wijasuriya, Acting Director-General, National Library of Malaysia, who is assisted by Puan Zaiton Osman, Head, Medical Library, University of Malaya; Mr. Joseph Soosai, just retired Rubber Research Institute Librarian, and Mr. Wong Kim Siong, 2nd Deputy Director of Education, Federal Territory, Ministry of Education. For HP502 Professor Gregory Thong Thin Sin, Head, Department of Business Administration, Faculty of Economics & Administration, and Mrs. Khoo Siew Mun, Chief Librarian, University of Malaya Library, are sharing teaching responsibilities. HP503 is being taught by Dr. Eloise S. Pettus, Graduate Library School, University of Arizona. Teaching responsibilities for HP504 are being shared by Datin Shaikha Zakaria, Deputy Chief Librarian, University of Malaya Library, and Tunku Noraidah Abdul Rahman, Head, Reader Services Division, University of Malaya Library.

Electives for the first semester include HP522, which is being taught by Puan Zawiyah bte. Baba, Head, Division of Planning & Development, National Library of Malaysia, assisted by Hj. Ahmad Bakeri b. Abu Bakar, Head, Legal Deposit of Library Materials Division, National Library of Malaysia. HP524 is being taught by Puan Rohani Rustam, Librarian, Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka. Responsibility for HP527 is being shared by Shamsi bin Shariff, Mohd. Jamin Lebai Din, Sidek bin Jamil, and Maidin bin Hussin, all of the National Archive of Malaysia. HP528 is being taught by Mr. Wong Kim Siong, 2nd Deputy Director of Education, Federal Territory, Ministry of Education.

Teaching staff for the second semester will include: for HP505, Haji Ibrahim bin Ismail, Head, National Collection Division, University of Malaya Library; for HP507, Dr. Khoo Phon Sai, Associate Professor, Department of Science & Mathematics Education, Faculty of Education, University of Malaya; for HP508 Associate Professor Leong Yin Ching, Head, Department of Developmental Studies in Education, Faculty of Education, University of Malaya; and for HP509 Mr. Edward Lim Huck Tee, Chief Librarian, Science University of Malaysia Library. Staff for the HP506 will be announced later.

Electives for the second semester include HP523, for which responsibility will be shared by Puan Zainab bte. Abdul Kader, former Librarian, National

Bank of Malaysia, and Mrs. Qua Poh Choo, Librarian, PETRONAS; HP526, which will be taught by Datin Shaikha Zakaria, Deputy Chief Librarian, University of Malaya Library, and Puan Rashidan Hakkam, Head, Law Library, University of Malaya; HP525, which will be taught by Datin Patricia Lim Pui Huen, Librarian, Institute of Southeast Asian Studies, Singapore; and HP529, which will be taught by Mr. Teh Kang Hai, Circulation Division, University of Malaya Library.

Students who have enrolled for the first intake of the MLIS Programme include: Ab. Halim bin Yusoff, Devinder Kaur Chall, Maimunah Mohamed, Murad bin Hashim, Nooraini bte. Din, Noridah bte. Mohamed, and Seow Foong Chan.

FUTURE PLANS

An arrangement is being worked out under which the MLIS Programme at the University of Malaya will have a close relationship with a school of library science at an overseas university to encourage and promote graduate and postgraduate studies and research to meet the needs of the University and the country in general.

An evaluation of the MLIS Programme will be undertaken at a later date.

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