The community of Ompei, in Korea, like many others in the Orient, makes its entire living from paper-making. The sheets here are compressed into slabs and used in making houses. In Korea, thin layers are also used in windows in place of glass.

Paper was invented in China in the first century AD. It is one of the great industries of the country today. Outdoor drying of the sheets of paper is still practiced, as shown.

Siamese handmade paper is usually stained black and written upon with yellow pigment. This particular paper is used in making Buddhistic books. The temperature the day the picture was made, Mr. Hunter reports, was 122 degrees.

Korea, Japan, Thailand, and India, in the Orient; to Tahiti, Pitcairn, and Samoa, in the Polynesians; and to many another cot-the-way corner. Although his main interest was to gather material for publication, he found himself with the makings of a museum on his hands when he began to bring back specimens, photographs, and drawings. In 1939, at Dr. Compton's request, he brought his collection to Tech, to its place on the third floor of Building 5.

Ensoined in his office at the rear of the museum, Mr. Hunter told Vu's reporter that of his sixteen published works, seven have been made entirely by him, from the mixing of the ink and the grinding of the pulp through the casting of the type and the final printing on his own presses. He owns a mill at Lime Rock, Connecticut, where he produced these works.

The photographs on these pages show some of the methods which were observed by Dard Hunter in his travels throughout the Orient. Center and place of origin of the paper-making industry in the East is China. Before the war, there were an estimated 127,000 workers in one province alone engaged in hand manufacture of paper. Only in Japan has there been appreciable progress in large-scale production of paper, and here still a great deal of it is made by hand labor. Large quantities of strong bark papers have been imported from Japan by the United States for industrial use.

The principle of paper-manufacture is the same everywhere: that of forming macerated vegetable fibers into sheets of paper, usually on a screen. The methods and equipment used, vary from place to place.

Dard Hunter's museum, pictured at the top of the previous page, is open to everyone. For an interesting and informative afternoon, Vu commends to you Dard Hunter and his museum. He has brought to Technology the finest collection of hand paper-making equipment and products and early printing methods, in the country.

Japan has made some progress in large scale production of handmade paper. There are about 1,300 individual mills in Japan, employing over 75 thousand workers. This one is in Gifu.