Organizations and Institutions

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Introduction. Several favorable factors have accounted for the modest achievements made by the Stanford-Berkeley library cooperative program in East Asian studies. These factors are: geographical proximity and the impetus provided by an environment conducive to the development of regional library cooperation. The cities of Palo Alto and Berkeley are only 60 odd miles apart; it takes about one hour for library users to reach either campus. Moreover, each university library is "more than the library next door!" as the heading for a brochure of the "U.C. Berkeley/Stanford Research Library Cooperative Program" reads; in 1976-1977, regular bus service (i.e., "the Gutenberg Express") began and serves each campus four times daily. This has greatly reduced the problems of cost and time of travel between the two universities. This joint university library program has tried to give patrons at both institutions easy access to libraries of either campus. This program is supported by another collective effort launched in 1973-74: the Joint National Defense Education Act Title VI Center program in East Asian language and area studies. A portion of the NDEA grant is jointly administered and used to develop new instructional programs and activities. Graduate students at the two universities may take East Asian courses on either campus and earn credit. Under the umbrella of these academic and library cooperative programs, the East Asian Collection, Hoover Institution and the East Asiatic Library, U.C. Berkeley, have begun their collective efforts to improve access to each others' collections and reduce duplication in acquisitions. The 1975-1976 joint agreement granted similar borrowing privileges to the faculty and students of the two campuses and in 1976-1977 the two libraries surveyed their current serial subscriptions. These are two notable examples of the initial success in their joint projects.

JAPAN-U.S. FRIENDSHIP COMMISSION GRANT PROGRAMS.

I. Joint Survey of the Japanese Collections. In late 1977, the faculty and librarians of the two campuses met and decided to use a portion of the Friendship Commission's 1978 grant to carry out joint surveys of certain parts of the two Japanese collections: local history, newspapers and company histories. The group also agreed that if time and funds would permit, a survey of Japanese government documents would be conducted. These surveys were to gather data regarding the strengths, weaknesses, and duplications of the two collections. The collaborative project began in February and ended, as scheduled, in August, 1978, with the exception of the survey of government documents. Checklists with indexes for all three are currently being printed as parts in a new bibliographical series and will be distributed to library users with interest in the field and other libraries with Japanese collections in North America. These checklists will guide outside users to the sources held in both libraries. They will also enable the faculty and librarians of the two campuses to assess the extent of existing duplications and the comparative strengths of the two collections, so that consultation between them can develop in the future and produce some coordination between the two collections.

A brief description of the forthcoming three checklists is as follows. Details of the surveys are discussed in the introduction to each checklist.
Local history. Some 2,060 titles in the two libraries have been identified and arranged according to region with listings of Stanford (Hoover) and Berkeley call numbers and holdings. The place name index is provided in an alphabetical arrangement by romanized place names and accompanied by characters.

Company histories. The checklist includes some 880 titles, arranged by industry, for about 660 companies and economic groups with their respective call numbers. An alphabetical index refers users to titles from the names of the companies and economic groups.

Newspapers. Roughly 250 newspaper titles are alphabetically arranged with holdings of the two libraries. Only those titles in the National Diet Library's holding list (1969) were selected for inclusion. A supplement will be produced later to make the checklist complete.

The second Japan-U.S. Friendship Commission grant for the year 1979 will enable the two libraries to begin on Japanese government documents and the publication of a checklist similar to the above.

II. Acquisition Coordination. Dividing responsibilities for collecting resources is difficult and arduous, especially when academic programs and collection strengths are similar as they are at the two universities. Although the faculty and librarians on the two campuses have not yet agreed on comprehensive guidelines regarding the acquisition of both monographs and serials between the two library collections, an effort is currently being made to produce such guidelines to avoid duplication in the future.

In the spring of 1978, the two libraries selected the same dealer (Japan Publications Trading Company) in Tokyo as their agent and established their special accounts. Payments for coordinated orders are defrayed from JUSFC grant deposits. Consultation with faculty and librarians has produced selected lists of high-priced titles for both collections. Purchase of these titles did not start until fall, due to the initial hope and effort to establish basic guidelines for a joint acquisition program. By December, 1978, the two libraries had expended their 1978 grants: orders for high-priced materials (i.e., $100 or more per title)—some 60 or more sets in about 400 volumes, including microfilms—have been ordered and paid for. For example, the Hoover Institution library will acquire the newly issued 27-volume Miyamoto Yuriko Zenshū (1977- ) and a new edition of Meiroku Zasshi (1977), while the Berkeley library has purchased Kōetsu Sho Sōtatsu Kingin Doroe (1977) and Mombo Kōhō, no. 1 (1951- ). The two libraries will exchange their printed cards for these jointly acquired titles and file these in their library catalogs; those cards will indicate the location of the specific titles.

This method of coordination should provide a basis for designing measures to avoid duplication in the years immediately ahead. The two libraries are currently working to systematize their book selection by consultation. Experience over the last year indicates that faculty participation is crucial for successful acquisitions coordination. Another prerequisite for sustained regional library cooperation and coordination is to recognize that some duplication is inevitable and even necessary to support ongoing faculty research and upgrade each library's collection. Effective library acquisition coordination requires continual cooperation between the faculty and librarians at the two campuses.
III. Joint Survey of Library Users in Southwestern States. A survey of East Asian scholars was conducted to assess researchers' needs for easier access to the two libraries holdings. The survey was financed by both the Friendship Commission grant and the Joint NDEA Center's fund. Approximately one thousand names from the Association for Asian Studies roster have been identified as those of residents in the seven southwestern states (Arizona, California, Colorado, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, and Texas) and having interests in East Asia. A questionnaire was sent to these one thousand scholars, of which some 250 responded. Even though the sample might be considered small, the preliminary tally clearly indicates the important role of the major libraries in scholar's research. The final report is being prepared by the Joint NDEA Center. It is hoped we will be able to improve the efficiency of existing inter-library loan arrangements and to facilitate visiting scholar's access to the resources of the two collections.

Concluding remarks. The stipulation attached to the Japan-U.S. Friendship Commission's grant to expend the fund for cooperative endeavors has promoted U.C. Berkeley-Stanford cooperation. Acquisition of library materials has become increasingly expensive because of inflation in book prices and shipping costs and the devaluation of the U.S. dollar. The domestic cost of processing books has also risen sharply in recent years. The result is that each book acquired and cataloged for circulation now costs libraries several times more than it did ten years ago. No library can now hope to collect research materials to satisfy all of its present and future research needs. Cooperation between libraries is necessary for their survival.

Our efforts have been aimed at enlarging our collective resources and more effectively serving the field of East Asian studies. Cooperative ventures are never easy to achieve. Responsibility towards local scholars versus scholars elsewhere, soliciting faculty participation, recognizing users' points of view, administrative problems, and many other problems have to be considered. A large amount of staff time and energy has to be diverted from regular work and this requires understanding and support from the library administration and faculty members. We realize that achieving our goals will be a painstaking and gradual process. What we have accomplished with the 1978 Japan-U.S. Friendship Commission grant is a modest first step. We hope scholars and librarians will generously offer their comments and criticisms so that we may chart our future course wisely and constructively.

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The Genealogical Society of Utah

The Genealogical Society of Utah, also known as the Genealogical Department of the LDS Church since restructuring in 1975, is primarily concerned with the preservation and filming of records of genealogical value. Records are preserved in vault tunnels in a solid granite mountain located along the road to several of Utah's most popular ski resorts. There are presently just over one million reels of microfilm in the vaults, which can hold around six million reels before additional tunnels will be needed. The vaults have many advantages,
including a stable ideal temperature, an internal water source, and a self-locking system in case of nuclear attack or attempts at vandalism.

In downtown Salt Lake City, about thirty minutes away from the vaults by car, the Genealogical Society has its main library, located in the four-story west wing of the twenty-seven-story LDS Church Office Building. While the vault has security copies of all the films, the main library does not have copies of the so-called "little-used" films, such as the Japanese, Chinese, Korean, etc. They can be ordered, however, for internal use. The Japanese films are cataloged by two full-time and two part-time catalogers who work on the second floor of the library. The Society also employs two full-time and one part-time cataloger to handle the backlog of Chinese and Korean films. The latter collections, by virtue of purchases and exchange filming with major library collections around the world, is now the largest collection of clan genealogies and local histories anywhere; the Japanese collection, on the other hand, is still just beginning. There are roughly 6,000 reels of film already cataloged though this figure will likely increase rapidly as the Society has six cameras presently filming in Japan.

The Society has filmed many of the records of genealogical value from a number of libraries in Japan. These include some at the National Archives, National Diet Library, Yamaguchi Prefectural Archives, Akita Prefectural Library, Miyagi Prefectural Library, and many items from public and private collections. A complete survey has yet to be made of the projects completed and those underway, though as the research specialist for East Asia, I have a general idea. The research potential of this collection becomes more exciting as it grows and becomes a viable collection.

In addition to our efforts to film in Japan, the Society also has done considerable filming in Hawaii. Many of these records pertain to Japanese immigrants. Some of these films can be ordered for use at the two hundred fifty or so local branches of the Society throughout the U.S. and Canada. There are also a number of published books and other volumes on Japan, including genealogies, local historical materials, and research aids at the main library. However, since our operation in Japan became semi-independent as of October, 1978, published materials are no longer sent to Salt Lake City but are being held for a branch library in Japan.

In order to increase the dialogue and exchange of information in the genealogical/historical field, the Genealogical Society is hosting the second World Conference on Records in August, 1980. There will be a dozen hours or so on Japan and five or six guests from Japan and the U.S. to address items of interest relating to the family history theme.

(Greg Grubler)

The Harvard-Yenching Library

The Harvard-Yenching Library, as a recipient of a grant from the Japan-U.S. Friendship Commission, is pleased to announce the waiving of its borrowing fees for Japanese language materials for users who are not affiliated with Harvard University. Inter-library loan charges for Japanese materials are also suspended for the duration of the grant. Recommendations for purchases of Japanese publi-
cations are welcome. They should be addressed to Mr. Toshiyuki Aoki, Assistant Librarian for Japanese Acquisitions and Reference, at the Harvard-Yenching Library.

University of Hawaii at Manoa.

The University of Hawaii received from the Japan-U.S. Friendship Commission a renewal grant for 1979 of $10,500, plus Japanese Yen 1,125,000 to be used (1) for the acquisition of library resources in the field of Japanese drama, theater, and other areas of performing arts such as dance and music; (2) for providing free xeroxing of short articles (up to 50 pages) in Japanese for users of other libraries; and (3) for processing already acquired Japanese materials in the field of the performing arts, including the publication of a bibliography of these holdings.

The Japanese Collection of the Library also received from the University's Japan Studies Endowment a Japan Special Projects Award of $2,200 to facilitate and expedite the completion of bibliographical projects in the Japanese field.

(Masato Matsui)

University of Illinois, Asian Library

As of January 1, 1979, the Far Eastern Library will be merged administratively with the South & West Asian Libraries. William Sheh Wong will become the Asian Librarian, with overall responsibility for the collections, staff, and services of the Asian Library. He will report directly to the Director of Technical Services. Narindar Aggarwal will become Assistant Asian Librarian with special responsibility for the South and West Asian collections.

Princeton University: Gest Library

As a recipient of a grant from the Japan-U.S. Friendship Commission for 1977-78, the Gest Library of Princeton University is strongly committed to making its Japanese language resources available to other institutions and scholars. Towards this end, Princeton now provides the following services:

(1) Free inter-library loan for Japanese language materials. Princeton has waived its inter-library loan charges for Japanese language materials, retroactive to July, 1977. Those who have paid for such charges are being reimbursed with coupons.

(2) Improved bibliographical access. To make its Japanese periodical resources more widely accessible, the Gest Library has compiled a holding list entitled *Japanese Periodicals on Historical Science in the Gest Oriental Library & East Asian Collections, Princeton University* which is being sent to selected scholars and specialists on Japan and institutions having Japanese studies.

(3) Free in-house consultation. As in the past, visitors to the Gest Library may use the materials in the Library without charge and are free to browse in
the open stacks.

(4) Regional cooperation. The Gest collections are available to specialists in the Greater Philadelphia area through cooperative arrangements worked out through the "Princeton-Penn Project," to nearby specialists at Rutgers through Princeton-Rutgers reciprocal arrangements, and to specialists at Temple and Villanova through a Workshop Colloquium Series on Japanese-American Relations.

(5) Travel grants for scholars and specialists on Japan. Princeton's East Asian Studies Program is making available a travel grant totalling $1,500 to scholars and specialists on Japan who travel to Princeton to use its Japanese language resources. The grant is administered by the Program.

(David Tsai)

University of Texas-Austin Asian Collection

The Asian and Middle East Collections of the University of Texas at Austin have recently been moved from Academic Center to quarters in Main Building 316. Although the Asian and Middle East materials constitute separate collections of the General Libraries, they maintain a joint reading room. The Asian Collection previously housed books only in Chinese and Japanese languages, but now includes materials in Hindi, Sanskrit, Urdu, Pali, and Prakrit as well. The collection contains about 28,000 volumes in Japanese, 12,000 in Chinese, and 28,000 in Indian languages. The subjects emphasized are languages, literature, philosophy, religion, and the social sciences. An East Asian card catalog lists the collection's Chinese and Japanese holdings alphabetically in author-title and subject files.

(Kevin Lin)