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Frank Joseph Shulman

D. E. Perushek

Maureen Donovan

Antony Marr

Emiko Mashiko Moffitt

See next page for additional authors

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Committee Activities

Authors

Frank Joseph Shulman, D. E. Perushek, Maureen Donovan, Antony Marr, Emiko Mashiko Moffitt, Sungha Kim, and Thomas H. Lee

COMMITTEE ACTIVITIES

I. 1983 Election Results

This year again, in accordance with the "Procedures" published in the CEAL Bulletin no. 62 (June 1980), the Executive Group constituted itself the Nominating Committee. This year there were only three positions to be filled by election: two librarian members of the Executive Group and a Chairperson for the newly constituted Subcommittee on Library Technologies. The persons newly elected for three-year terms were:

For the Executive Group:

Weiyang Wan (University of Michigan)	1983-86
Ik-Sam Kim (University of California, Los Angeles)	1983-86

For Chairperson of the Subcommittee on Library Technologies:

Karl K. Lo (University of Washington)	1983-86
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There were, however, other changes. It seems best to list all of the officers and their terms of office:

Chairperson of CEAL:

Richard C. Howard (Library of Congress)	1982-85
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Executive Group

Faculty members:

Faculty Member at Large, appointed by the Board of Directors of the Association for Asian Studies. Professor Lloyd Eastman (University of Illinois) has served in this capacity since 1980. His term has ended, and his replacement has not yet been appointed by the AAS Board of Directors.

Faculty Member and Representative of the Northeast Asian Council: Professor James R. Bartholomew (Ohio State University)	1981-84
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Faculty Member and Representative of the China and Inner Asia Council. Since the term of service of Professor Cho-yün Hsu in the China and Inner Asia Council has ended, the Council has appointed a new representative: Professor Vivienne B. Shue (Cornell University)	1983-86
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Librarian members:

James Cheng (University of Chicago)	1982-84
Ik-Sam Kim (University of California, Los Angeles)	1983-86

Karl K. Lo (University of Washington)	1982-85
Emiko M. Moffitt (Hoover Institution)	1982-84
Frank Joseph Shulman (University of Maryland)	1982-85
Weiyang Wan (University of Michigan)	1983-86

The retiring members of the Executive Group, who have completed their three-year terms, are:

Effie Chen (Princeton University)	1980-83
Ryoko Toyama (Columbia University)	1980-83

Subcommittee Chairpersons. The Chairpersons of the six Subcommittees, and their terms of service, are:

Subcommittee on Chinese Materials: Anthony Marr (Yale University)	1981-84
Subcommittee on Japanese Materials: Emiko M. Moffitt (Hoover Institution, Stanford University)	1981-84
Subcommittee on Korean Materials: Sungha Kim (Harvard University)	1981-84
Subcommittee on Library Technologies: Karl K. Lo (University of Washington)	1983-86
Subcommittee on Publications: Edwin G. Beal, Jr. (Library of Congress, retired; appointed in March 1980, elected in March 1981)	1981-84
Subcommittee on Technical Processing: Thomas H. Lee (University of Wisconsin)	1981-84

Immediately retired Chairperson. Section 2 (e) of the CEAL "Procedures" states that "The immediately retired Chairperson shall serve ex officio in the Executive Group for one year." In accordance with this provision, the immediately retired Chairperson, Hideo Kaneko (Yale University) has remained active in the Executive Group for the past year, and attended the Executive Group meeting on March 23, 1983.

(E.G.B.)

II. Report of the 1983 Executive Group Meeting

The annual meeting of the CEAL Executive Group was held on March 23 between 8:10 and 11:30 p.m. in the Rosewood Suite of the San Francisco Hilton Hotel. In addition to the regular and newly elected members of the Executive Group, the meeting was attended by Chairpersons of various CEAL Subcommittees, by the immediately retired Chairperson of CEAL Mr. Hideo Kaneko (Yale University), and by two past Chairpersons--Dr. Thomas C. Kuo (University of Pittsburgh) and Dr. Eugene W. Wu (Harvard University), who attended by special invitation.

The agenda opened with a report concerning the election of new officers. Karl Lo (University of Washington) was elected Chairperson of the Subcommittee on Library Technologies, and Weiyang Wan (University of Michigan) received the highest number

of votes for membership on the CEAL Executive Group. A tie vote for the second Executive Group member, however, created a constitutional problem since there were no provisions within CEAL to cover tie votes in the election of any officer. Following extensive discussion, it was agreed that the membership would be formally asked to approve a new CEAL procedure whereby tie votes in the future would be broken by secret ballots conducted among the current members of the Executive Group. To resolve the existing deadlock, a secret ballot was then held among the present Executive Group members; it resulted in the election of Ik-Sam Kim (UCLA). As it was pointed out that no procedure existed for replacing the Chairperson of CEAL if he became inactive due to poor health or if he had to resign from office, it was furthermore agreed that the Chairperson of CEAL would have the authority (1) to appoint a temporary replacement in the case of a short-term incapacity, and (2) in the case of a permanent resignation, to designate a replacement for himself until such time as an election could be held among the entire membership for a new chairperson. Professor Cho-yün Hsü, the representative to CEAL from the China and Inner Asia Council of the AAS, then stated that his term of office in CIAC had come to an end, and that Vivienne B. Shue (Cornell University) would be the new CIAC representative to the Group.

A brief discussion ensued regarding the involvement of CEAL librarians in non-library-related aspects of the AAS meetings. Criticism of the failure of most librarians to be more active in the AAS was rejected as unjustified; it was noted that the lack of adequate funding kept some people from attending the entire conference, that faculty members and researchers had a responsibility to invite librarians to participate in their panels, and that time conflicts between CEAL-sponsored events and regular AAS activities were inevitable.

Professor Cho-yün Hsü's recommendation that librarians take the initiative to prepare specialized bibliographies and that CEAL sponsor proposals for outside funding in this area led to a review of CEAL's appropriate role. James Cheng pointed out that the May 1982 Japan-U.S. Friendship Commission-sponsored library meeting in Ann Arbor, Michigan had considered this point; Emiko Moffitt noted that the CEAL Subcommittee on Japanese Materials was always interested in receiving information about ongoing projects; Eugene Wu stated that it was not CEAL's responsibility to initiate special bibliographical projects and that people should be encouraged to apply to the National Endowment for the Humanities for funding; Richard C. Howard suggested that CEAL could continue to monitor important reference works within the "Publications Section" of the CEAL Bulletin; Frank Joseph Shulman recommended that CEAL consider setting up a committee to evaluate funding proposals for research tools in much the same way as CORMOSEA (AAS Committee on Research Materials on Southeast Asia) has been doing; and James Cheng pointed out that CEAL could serve as a clearinghouse or as a sponsor of selected projects in order to help enhance their likelihood of securing outside support. Thomas Kuo, in turn, recommended that CEAL consider the establishment of a subcommittee to determine what priorities should exist for reference works in the future and what should be sponsored.

Discussion of the budget for CEAL publications revealed that CEAL finances were in good shape but that most of the available funds were already committed towards the publication of future issues of the CEAL Bulletin and of the CEAL Directory.

Karl Lo urged the Committee to consider using a typewriter-linked word processor to print the Bulletin in the years to come. Eugene Wu recommended that CEAL consider microfilming a complete set of the Bulletin and that subscription dues to this publication be increased from \$12 to \$15 a year. After considerable debate over the need for and benefits to be derived from such an increase, a decision was made not to raise subscription rates during the current calendar year. Edwin G. Beal's report to the Executive Group about the CEAL Bulletin was reviewed. This report urged that consideration be given to making the post of Chairperson of the Subcommittee on Publications an appointive rather than an elective post. This would be in accordance with the procedures of the Association for Asian Studies. In that organization the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors nominates the Editor of the Journal of Asian Studies; this nomination is then submitted to, and normally approved by, the Board of Directors. He also suggested that thought be given to appointing someone to serve as a kind of Secretary-Treasurer. This person would be responsible for keeping track of committee membership and subscriptions to the CEAL Bulletin; for sending out renewal notices; for soliciting advertising; and for other duties of this type.

Reports were received also from other chairpersons of the CEAL subcommittees. Thomas Lee (Subcommittee on Technical Processing) showed the Executive Group the final, printed version of the AACR II Workbook for East Asian Publications, copies of which were to be distributed without charge to members of CEAL as a result of the University of Wisconsin Library's willingness to absorb related printing costs. Richard C. Howard indicated that he would write a letter of thanks on CEAL's behalf to the Director of that Library, and the Executive Group formally moved to thank the Subcommittee for its superlative achievement in completing this undertaking. The problem of equitably distributing copies of the workbook and of insuring that each library would receive at least one copy was reviewed. Antony Marr, Chairperson of the Subcommittee on Chinese Materials, briefly reported on the generally successful efforts of American librarians to get dealers in the People's Republic of China to supply local Chinese publications, and he discussed the problems centering around the reprint of the Ssu k'u ch'uan shu in Taiwan. It was agreed that CEAL would not take any formal action in this regard, since the issue had been basically resolved following receipt of the publisher's assurance that North American and European libraries would be permitted to purchase individual titles from this set. Emiko Moffitt, (Subcommittee on Japanese Materials), briefly discussed her Subcommittee's efforts to coordinate bibliographical activities within the field, and to provide appropriate controls for current publications. Sungha Kim, (Subcommittee on Korean Materials), talked about the June 1982 meeting to discuss the problem of word division for romanized Korean. He also noted that Korean librarians were anxious to secure resources for microfilming Korean ethnic newspapers in North America. Karl Lo, the new chairperson of the Library Technologies Subcommittee, noted the need for discussing the mission and purpose of this new subcommittee. As the hour was growing late, however, it was agreed that he would send a written proposal to Richard C. Howard for circulation among the Executive Group members. Mr. Lo also reported on some of the reasons for CEAL's inability to hold the workshop on library automation that had originally been proposed for the San Francisco annual meeting.

Richard C. Howard described some of the difficulties that he, as CEAL Chairperson, had encountered in setting up an appropriate schedule of times for the various subcommittees during the current AAS conference. As the number of subcommittees has proliferated, it was becoming increasingly difficult to obtain space for their meetings. The AAS Secretariat has also voiced concern about this development, because of its view of the subcommittee meetings as business meetings. Dr. Howard agreed to write to Carol Johnson at the AAS Secretariat in Ann Arbor to thank her for making appropriate arrangements for the CEAL subcommittee meetings at the San Francisco conference and to point out the importance of insuring good time slots for such meetings in the future.

Next on the agenda was the matter of CEAL library surveys. Eugene Wu pointed out the need to conduct surveys of current and projected increases in the prices of East Asian language publications for library budgeting purposes, particularly as available data were either inadequate or inappropriate. Subsequent discussion, however, did not result in naming anyone who might undertake such a survey. Thomas Kuo and James Cheng reported that they had still not finished all of their work on the 1980 CEAL survey of East Asian library collections, but that the statistical tables had just been completed and that the Center for Chinese Research Materials was prepared to publish them. Mr. Cheng also recommended that CEAL conduct detailed surveys only once every ten years and that comparatively simple surveys (focusing on the growth and development of library collections, library expenditures, and library salaries) be carried out more frequently. It was agreed that the task force analyzing the 1980 survey would continue in existence until its members could submit their final report.

Because of the lateness of the hour, the meeting was adjourned without consideration of the two final agenda items--"Resources and Development" and "Other Business".

(Frank Joseph Shulman)

III. Report of the 1983 Plenary Session

This year the Plenary Session of the Committee was held in the California Room of the Hilton Hotel, San Francisco. It was attended by approximately 100 persons. The meeting was opened by the Chairperson, Richard C. Howard, who announced the results of the election for officers.

Chairperson's Report

Richard Howard, CEAL chairperson, announced the results of elections for officers. The two new members of the Executive Group will be Weiyang Wan of the University of Michigan and Ik-Sam Kim of University of California, Los Angeles; Karl Lo of University of Washington was elected Chair of the new Subcommittee on Library Technologies. A tie in the elections this year was resolved by a second vote within the Executive Group. The CEAL membership will receive ballots shortly to formalize this procedure in the case of a tie vote and also to present a procedure to deal with the case where an elected officer of CEAL is unable to complete his three-year term.

Activities relating to East Asian libraries over the past year include regional meetings sponsored by the Japan-United States Friendship Commission in Ann Arbor, New York, and (earlier) in Stanford. The meetings focussed on the issues of funding, inter-library cooperation, and collection development. The Center for Research Libraries held a meeting for scholars and librarians in Korean studies concerning cooperative acquisitions and bibliographic control. This year, at the AAS meeting, a panel on preservation in East Asian libraries is scheduled for presentation by CEAL members.

In the area of library technologies, CEAL has been monitoring the rising application of automation to East Asian collections. Activities in automation have led to the RLG CJK enhancements, to the upgrading of the CEAL Task Force on Automation to a full-fledged Subcommittee on Library Technologies, to a panel on automation at last year's AAS meeting, and to the special afternoon session on automation at the 1983 CEAL meeting.

A major effort in technical processing has been made by the Subcommittee on Technical Processing, which completed recently a workbook on the application of AACR2 in East Asian cataloging. A close relationship has been maintained between the STP and ALA through its Cataloging Committee: Asian and African Materials; in addition, STP has worked with ALA and LC on the new Japanese word division guidelines. The decision by LC to terminate publication of the Chinese Cooperative Catalog was made in conjunction with the decision to include East Asian titles in romanization only in the National Union Catalog. No final decision has been reached by LC as to whether it will continue to produce printed cards for East Asian publications once it begins inputting new cataloging into the RLIN database.

CEAL Publications

[This report was made by Richard Howard in the absence of Edwin G. Beal, Jr., Chairperson of the Subcommittee on Publications.]

Besides the AACR2 workbook mentioned above, CEAL continues to issue the CEAL Bulletin three times each year and the Directory of East Asian Collections in North American Libraries once every two years. The Bulletin, whose publication was delayed this year due to problems arising from the transition to a new CEAL Chairperson, continues to be financed by dues and some revenues from advertisers. Distribution includes more than 200 individual and institutional subscriptions, as well as a number of complimentary copies. Information needed for the new Directory has been solicited in letters and by telephone. If any East Asian library has not informed CEAL of the Chinese characters for new staff members' names, such information should be directed to Richard Howard.

Technical Processing News

Chairperson Thomas Lee reported on card production and cataloging at LC, and also on the NUC format, Japanese word division, and the AACR2 workbook. Though it was pointed out last year there was a possibility that LC would cease production of CJK cards, letters from CEAL and ALA CCAAM urging continuation of

the cards have helped to keep the issue open. CJK cards with the vernacular will continue to be printed in Japan while LC investigates the possibility of producing non-roman script cards from machine-readable records on RLIN tapes. In addition to printed cards, LC will produce CJK records in romanization only both for its MARC database and tape distribution and for its newly automated NUC, which will be made available in COM (computer output microfiche).

After a three-month trial period, the Japanese word division guides issued by LC in October 1982 were approved with modifications and distributed. These guidelines will appear in the LC Cataloging Service Bulletin, though suggestions for revision will continue to be considered. Such suggestions should be directed to Ayako Hayashi (Japanese Language Section, Shared Cataloging Division, LC) or Thomas Lee.

The AACR2 workbook which has been in preparation since 1980 is now completed, thanks to the labors of the STP, and has been printed through the generous support of Mr. Joseph Treyz, Director of Libraries, University of Wisconsin. A few hundred copies were printed and were distributed at the CEAL meeting; copies will also be sent to other American and overseas libraries. Additional copies may be purchased through Mr. Lee for \$5.50 plus postage.

CRL East Asian Acquisitions

Ray Boylan reported on developments at the Center for Research Libraries during the second year of expanded acquisitions in East Asian languages. He began by reviewing the Center's policy to select research materials which will supplement the holdings of major East Asian collections through the purchase of items which are very expensive, would be used infrequently, or are in subjects peripheral to East Asian Studies. A decision has recently been reached to make an exception to this policy for Korean language materials. Certain basic sources in Korean will be acquired by CRL to compensate for the generally low level of collection development in this area nationally, and to alleviate the burden of interlibrary lending at the small number of libraries with active Korean collections.

The Center has placed orders for 149 serials in East Asian languages, committing \$13,000 from its regular funds, and has requested estimates for an additional 38 titles. Selection was made on the basis of recommendations from member libraries in consultation with the East Asian Advisory Panel. New serial subscriptions to be placed this year will emphasize science and technology journals from Japan and Korea, in order to meet rapidly growing demands for these materials. In this regard Mr. Boylan reported on his attendance at the MIT/State Department Workshop on Japanese Scientific and Technical Literature held in January, 1983. Participants in the workshop identified a national need for increased access to information on science, technology, and business developments in Japan, noting that demand for this type of information will continue to grow in the years ahead. CRL is at present developing a strategy to concentrate its efforts on specific areas in science and technology in conjunction with efforts underway at other institutions. Cataloging of serials acquired at CRL is done through the OCLC system. Tapes of these cataloging records will be added to RLIN.

In March, 1983, the Center published A Guide to East Asian Materials Available from the Center for Research Libraries, an 18-page pamphlet listing major microform and reprint sets in its collection. (Copies are available for distribution to faculty and graduate students and can be obtained by writing to the Public Information Officer at the Center.) Acquisitions made with the Ford Foundation grant are highlighted in the Guide with an asterisk. Mr. Boylan reported that \$97,000 of the \$250,000 grant has already been committed. Esther Smith, Collection Development Officer at CRL, announced the new titles which were recommended for purchase this year by the East Asian Advisory Panel. This panel requested that CRL re-circulate the list of recommendations collected two years ago so that libraries can report what they have acquired in the meantime and indicate their priorities for how the remaining funds should be spent.

Library Report on Japan

Shizue Matsuda reported on current developments in Japanese libraries, based on her recent research trip to Japan. She began by introducing Mr. Kazushige Kaneko of the Kanazawa Institute of Technology Library Center who was present at the CEAL meeting. He noted that his library uses an online public access computer system with no card catalog backup. While in Japan Dr. Matsuda spent two months at the Library and Information Science Research Center (recently renamed Bibliographic Information Center) of Tokyo University. She reported in detail about the computerized union list of Japanese scholarly journals currently being compiled at the Center. Current estimates indicate that the list will include about 40,000 titles by the time the project is completed sometime in 1985. Dr. Matsuda concluded her presentation with the observation that while Japanese librarians have been coming to the United States to learn about developments in libraries here, few American librarians have gone to Japan to study what is being done in that country. She recommended that more be done to learn about library developments in Japan.

Library Report on China (PRC)

Eugene Wu reported on the current state of libraries in China based on his two and one-half month visit with Karl Lo from September to November, 1982. There are three major national library systems in China today: (1) university libraries (under the Ministry of Education), (2) public libraries (under the Ministry of Culture--including the National Library of China), and (3) science and technology libraries and information centers (under the Committee on Science of the State Council). University libraries have been expanding rapidly. They receive five percent of the total university budget for library acquisitions. Since trained librarians are not available in sufficient numbers, library staff members are receiving instruction in library science through special courses given on the job or through correspondence courses given by Wuhan University and Beijing University. He remarked on a general lack of emphasis on public services as evidenced in short hours, restrictive circulation policies, shortage of reading room space, and insufficient support of reference services. Dr. Wu also noted that few librarians have enough expertise to select foreign publications, and that the Foreign Language Bookstore has absolute authority over what

each university may purchase. In technical processing, efforts are underway to establish national standards for cataloging so as to facilitate the development of automated systems. In concluding Dr. Wu mentioned that this is a very trying period for librarians in China.

East Asian Library Automation: General and International Aspects

[Since other segments of the Plenary Session included talks on library automation in Japan and the U. S., the speakers in this session confined themselves to automation in the ROC, PRC, and Canada.]

Karl Lo commenced with an overview of new technologies for libraries including such breakthroughs as laserdiscs. Since East Asian libraries work in exotic languages, these new technologies could bypass us if we do not keep abreast of the latest developments.

Nelson Chou spoke on library automation in the ROC, concentrating on the National Central Library (NCL), the Center for Agricultural Science Information, the Science Council's Center for Science and Technology, and certain commercial hardware manufacturers.

With the installation of a computer, the NCL and its library automation working group will be developing automated acquisitions, cataloging, public services, a union list of rare books, international exchange, and office management. Another project is a union list of the serials of 170 libraries. The Center for Agricultural Science Information has four databases covering personnel, research projects, a MARC bibliographic system, and a thesaurus called "Agrithesaurus." Other projects underway deal with office automation, teleconferencing, and language instruction.

Automation in the PRC was described by Karl Lo as being hindered by a lack of hardware and of national standards in cataloging and classification, as well as in bibliographic control in general. Despite these drawbacks, libraries are using automation, as in the case of a library consortium in Beijing made up of the National Library of China, Beijing University, People's University, Tsinghua University and the China National Publishing Industry Trading Corporation, which reads MARC tapes to compile a bibliography that members use for book selection. With the assistance of Hong Kong information brokers, Chinese libraries imported some thirty Western-language databases on tape and are giving a high priority to indexing and abstracting Western-language serials. Though most research libraries and even their universities are handicapped by an absence of mainframe computers and have to rely on minicomputers, librarians in the PRC are enthusiastic about educating themselves in the theory and future practical applications of automation.

Henry Hsing of the University of Toronto Library presented a paper entitled "From Manual to Machine Cataloging" in which he described, from his experience at the automated UT East Asian Library, what effect switching from manual to machine cataloging will have on personnel, how MARC formats are structured, what major functions a library automation system can perform, and the project which will link the East Asian catalog records prepared by the University of Toronto Library Automation System (UTLAS) to the RLG CJK system.

Nelson Chou gave a preliminary explanation on information retrieval of Chinese language materials by voice command. Though Chinese speech recognition is still a few decades in the future, it may be possible at some point to use speech recognizers in Chinese libraries to answer patrons' questions.

RLG East Asia Program

Ryoko Toyama reported on the implementation of automated cataloging for Chinese, Japanese, and Korean works at Columbia University. In June, 1982 one standard RLG terminal (Zentech 90) was received to be used for (1) Searching Western language items and for access to the in-process file for all languages; (2) staff training in the RLG system; and (3) cataloging in romanization. Sixteen staff members have been trained already in searching, tagging, and inputting, although two of them have already left the library. In September, 1982, cataloging in romanization began for selected categories of materials: Korean materials, Japanese serials, and Chinese and Japanese rush cataloging. Since January, 1983, all cataloging for Chinese, Japanese, and Korean has been done online with the intention that enhancement with vernacular characters will be done after the CJK terminals arrive. Ms. Toyama noted that Princeton, New York Public, and Brigham Young are all contributing romanized cataloging to the RLIN system and that these libraries have already added over 6,500 records to the database. In summarizing the impact that online cataloging has had, she mentioned that: (1) Changes in work flow were necessary; (2) weekly meetings were instituted so that personnel could share information and make decisions on cataloging policies/practices quickly; (3) staff members who worked with the system had to be imaginative, willing to take initiative, and flexible; (4) a change from a primarily language-oriented organizational structure to a more functionally oriented structure became necessary to accommodate processing needs, and (5) flexible work assignments involving a variety of tasks promoted better utilization of talent. Ms. Toyama noted that initially staff members were overwhelmed by the system's capabilities, but that after a few months they began to look more critically at the choices it opened up for them. A conceptual change has already taken place in which the card catalog is seen as a supplement to the bibliographic records in the database. Columbia is now in the process of investigating an on-line public access system to provide better service to library users, and East Asian records will be included in this system in romanized form.

Richard Howard reported on the current status of developments at the Library of Congress with regard to the automation of CJK records. He began by noting that from the late 1970s LC began inputting into the MARC database romanized records for languages in which the romanization was reversible. In November, 1979, LC signed an agreement with RLG for the development of a system to handle both romanization and vernacular script for Chinese, Japanese, and Korean. Since that time LC has been actively involved in planning for this system, with Barbara Rowland of LC serving as liaison with RLG. A final draft of the guidelines for Chinese character aggregation was reviewed at LC in late 1982 by a committee chaired by Warren Tsuneishi, and Beatrice Ohta is coordinating changes to be made in this document. Reviews of extensions of the MARC format to accept vernacular script and hardware specifications were also made by LC. In the summer of 1982 Joseph Howard and several other LC staff members visited Transtech,

Inc. to inspect the CJK terminals. In January, 1983 two RLG Zentech model 40 terminals were delivered to LC and staff training began. By the end of March, 1983, eight CJK terminals in two clusters are due to arrive. The remaining sixteen terminals are to be delivered by September, 1983. Two of these will be located in the Asian Division for use by the reference staff. Since summer, 1982, a CJK subcommittee has been meeting to plan for the implementation of automated CJK cataloging in LC. This subcommittee has studied training requirements, the location of terminals, and changes in work flows and staffing needs. During June-December, 1983, a pilot project will be undertaken. Sixteen staff members have already begun training in LC's internal system for practice in tagging and editing. At the present time only cataloging of monographs is planned for inclusion in the RLIN system. Serials will continue to be input into the MARC database in romanized form only. LC will receive from RLIN tapes of the CJK records it inputs. The romanized portions of these records will be stripped off for addition to LC's internal system, for the NUC, and for MARC distribution to other libraries. In the meantime LC printed cards will continue to be available, although discussions with firms in Taiwan and Japan are currently underway to determine whether it will be feasible to produce these cards from the RLIN tapes.

John Haeger began his report on developments at RLG by noting that the current implementation phase of the program is complex because of tight scheduling. The hardware is now virtually complete. By June, 1983, applications and changes in integrated technical processing will be complete. Between June and August, 1983, the CJK thesaurus will be constructed. Delivery of CJK terminals is scheduled to begin at the end of March and subsequently these terminals will be connected to RLIN for cataloging in romanization. In June, 1983, the capability of interactive cataloging in Chinese, Japanese, and Korean will be available.

Eugene Wu raised questions regarding public access to the online catalog and plans for adding vernacular script to the University of Toronto records which are to be added to the RLIN database. Ryoko Toyama responded to the first question by noting that at Columbia one romanized card is being made to which script will be added manually so that users can have access to the vernacular. If Columbia acquires its own local public access system, users will be able to search it for romanized records; the RLIN system can be searched for the complete record by a reference librarian. Richard Howard responded to the same question by saying that LC's internal system will provide access to romanized records only; if it is necessary to have the vernacular, a member of the staff will serve as an intermediary to retrieve the full record in the RLIN system. LC will also continue to maintain its card catalog until some point in the indefinite future. John Haeger responded to Dr. Wu's second question by noting that the University of Toronto records along with the University of Washington's East Asian serials tape and old OCLC tapes will be added to RLIN sometime before mid-July, 1983, as part of an "archive load project." Limited grant funds are available for the enhancement with vernacular script of some of these records. Perhaps a cooperative project will be launched sometime in the future to enhance the remaining records. Henry Hsing asked whether RLG could supply catalog cards or microform products so that libraries could construct shelf lists. John Haeger stated that two years ago RLG's East Asian Committee decided not to allow any off-line products. However, since the question of public access continues to

come up, some solution to this problem must be found. He mentioned that it is possible that the CJK tapes could be used to produce cards and that this is currently being investigated by LC. There is a technical difficulty in that 3 bytes must be printed at a time to produce legible characters.

(Diane E. Perushek and Maureen Donovan)

IV. Report of the Subcommittee on Chinese Materials

At the 1983 AAS annual meeting, the Subcommittee on Chinese Materials met in the Tyron Room of the San Francisco Hilton on 25th of March. The meeting which opened at 9:15 p.m. with 56 persons attending, was focused on journals published in the People's Republic of China as well as in Taiwan. Mrs. Yeen-mei Wu Chang, Assistant Head of the East Asia Library, University of Washington presented a discussion of "Scholarly Journals in the Social Sciences: Publications from the People's Republic of China." In her talk, Mrs. Chang discussed statistics of publishing, identified publishers, and cited extensive bibliographic sources. Pai Y. Chang, Chinese Bibliographer, East Asiatic Library, University of California, Berkeley, followed with a talk on "The Present Non-Partisan Political Journals of Taiwan." First Mr. Chang defined the term "non-party," then cited a list of these journals. He went on to discuss each journal in detail. The second part of Mr. Chang's talk involved the present status of these journals, which are constantly being banned or confiscated by the authorities. He ended his talk by emphasizing the significance of these journals for research and the difficulties in acquiring them. Chang strongly advocated a union list be compiled. The final speaker, Dr. William S. Wong, discussed "The University of Illinois Asian Library's Chinese Blanket Order Program." He pointed out that the University of Illinois' Asian Library probably is the only university library using such a blanket order program in acquiring books from the PRC. Types of materials, methods of selection, methods of payments, return policy, and cancellation and renewal were discussed in detail. These matters generated considerable interest during the question-and-answer period. The meeting adjourned at 11:30 p.m. after a round of questions from the audience.

(Antony Marr, Chairperson)

V. Report of the Subcommittee on Japanese Materials

During the past year the Subcommittee members who have taken on project responsibilities have worked individually. Yasuko Makino submitted a notice to the CEAL Bulletin soliciting information on ongoing bibliographic studies. The announcement appeared in no. 69 (p. 25) of the Bulletin. Due to its late appearance, no report has yet been received from the field. We hereby request CEAL members to let the Subcommittee know of any bibliographic project in Japanese studies as specified in the above notice. Shizue Matsuda continued her work of Japanese current periodicals control. In this connection, she spent a part of her sabbatical leave in Tokyo to study the union list of Japanese serials project currently being conducted at Tokyo University under the sponsorship of the Ministry of Education. She reported her findings to the CEAL plenary session of March 24.

The project of updating Naomi Fukuda's Bibliography of Reference Works for Japanese Studies has passed the planning stage. Masaei Saito has chosen a limited number of librarians as contributors with assignments in certain disciplinary fields. A letter soliciting cooperation has since been sent out, together with an outline of the project, to the potential collaborators. The work of gathering data for the bibliography will begin as soon as those who have been invited agree to participate.

The Subcommittee's annual open meeting was held on March 26 from 8:00 to 9:30 a.m. in Toyon Suite of San Francisco Hilton Hotel, and was attended by more than 50 persons. This year's meeting featured a lecture by Dr. Kazuma Kawase (川瀬 馬), a noted bibliographer of Japanese imprints and scholar of Japanese history. The first ten minutes of the meeting were devoted to a brief report by the chairperson of the Subcommittee's activities. The lecture occupied the rest of the allocated time.

Dr. Kawase's talk was entitled, "Nihon ni okeru shahon to hanpon to no kankei" 日本に於ける寫本と版本との關係, and was given in Japanese. After years of close examination of more than a million old and rare books, both manuscripts and prints, in Japan and elsewhere, Dr. Kawase found that the Japanese had a tendency to match manuscript style in printing. According to the speaker, the Japanese valued nature and the natural state of things because their life style had developed in a spontaneous manner, blessed with the abundance of mild nature. Thus they have tried to recreate nature in many ways. As an extension of this attitude, Dr. Kawase believes, the Japanese tried to make printing look like original manuscript writing, which was considered to be the natural form of expression.

In the earlier period, printing was done from wooden blocks, and was more or less limited to Buddhist texts and a few Japanese literary texts. From the time when Korean movable type was introduced in the sixteenth century, all sorts of books were printed: Buddhist texts, Chinese literature, and Japanese literature. In order to recreate the manuscript style of Japanese writing, printers resorted to fonts of two or three types of hiragana written continuously, rather than one font for each type of kana. They were very successful in creating manuscript-like prints using both wooden blocks and type fonts. As the demand for popular Japanese literature increased, block printing again became, by the middle of the Edo period, the common method of printing. Dr. Kawase also touched on color printing. He briefly explained that the early color prints of the seventeenth century did not replace hand painted books until the color print technique became highly developed in the late Edo period.

Dr. Kawase brought to the meeting many excellent examples to illustrate the various stages of Japanese printing, starting with the Hyakumantō dharani. He had also prepared for distribution to members of the audience a pamphlet bearing the same title as his talk. As there were not enough copies for all the attendees, he has since sent the Subcommittee Chairperson additional copies. Those who wish to have a copy should contact Emiko Moffitt, Hoover Institution, Stanford, California 94305. Since there are only few copies available, they will be distributed on a first-come first-served basis. (A self-addressed envelope will be appreciated.)

Professor Kazuma Kawase has been for many years chairman of the Books and Manuscripts Section of the Cultural Properties Protection Commission of the Japanese Government. He received his doctoral degree from the Tokyo University of Education, and studied under the famous Morohashi Tetsuji (諸橋 轅次), a sinologist and lexicographer. He spent almost half of his scholarly career at the Seikado Bunko (静嘉堂文庫) in the study of original texts, and also traveled widely in search of rare books. He has authored some 250 articles for journals, anthologies, etc., and more than 150 monographic works, including bibliography studies, studies of Japanese literature texts, exhibit catalogs and catalogs of various rare book collections. In 1976 he was decorated with the Third Order of Merit with the Cordon of Rising Sun. It was indeed a rare opportunity for the librarians in the United States to hear a lecture by a person of such distinguished accomplishments. While in San Francisco, Dr. Kawase also spent a day at the East Asiatic Library of the University of California, Berkeley, to survey the rare books of the Mitsui Library. His travel was supported by Yushodo Booksellers of Tokyo.

In the coming year, the Subcommittee hopes to (1) Announce in the CEAL Bulletin ongoing Japanese bibliographic works as reported by members, and (2) begin gathering data for a bibliography of Japanese reference books. It also hopes to add another member during the long absence of Shizue Matsuda, pending the Executive Group's approval.

(Parts of this report are based on minutes of the Subcommittee meeting prepared by Yasuko Makino.)

(Emiko M. Moffitt, Chairperson)

VI. Report of the Subcommittee on Korean Materials

One of the main events of last year was the gathering at Chicago in June 1982 of Korean area specialists of the six major Korean collections in this country under the auspices of the Center for Research Libraries, with funds provided by the Ford Foundation. Most of the librarians attending this meeting were those responsible for the Korean collections in their institutions, and were also members of the Subcommittee on Korean Materials of CEAL/AAS. The agenda of this meeting and the topics discussed have been well covered by Mr. Boylan of CRL in his article published in CEAL Bulletin no. 69 (October 1982), pp. 26-27. In brief, he pointed out that participating members expressed their concerns regarding collection policy; the geographical distribution of research libraries in either the East or the West (leaving the Midwest deserted); concerted efforts for publication of a union list of Korean holdings in this country, at least the serials portion; and difficulties involved in obtaining North Korean materials in a systematic manner.

One important item to be added to his report is that the members had a lengthy discussion of the application of the rules for word division in romanized Korean, which have been developed and used by the Library of Congress as well as by many other East Asian libraries. Since the members could not resolve all the problems

encountered in the limited time available for discussion, a three-member panel was appointed to study and review the revised draft, to be drawn up by Professor Wagner of Harvard University, who attended the meeting as faculty advisor. This revised draft was ready in time for the AAS conference in San Francisco and copies were distributed to the members of the panel, as well as to those who expressed interest during the meeting of the Subcommittee on Korean Materials. The word-division rules are not to be taken lightly. The government of the Republic of Korea adopted the McCune-Reischauer romanization system officially in November 1982, and it is expected that the role of the Subcommittee and responsibilities for application of the rules will be watched closely by various groups. To make the rules as comprehensible and rational as possible, it is certain that more time and study will be needed before we finally adopt them as rules for the word-division to be applied to the agreed-upon romanization system.

The Subcommittee recently submitted a proposal to a foundation requesting a small grant to commence the much delayed project of microfilming Korean language newspapers published in the U. S. and Canada. If the grant is awarded, we will begin the project by selecting a few brief runs of newspapers as a pilot project. Further possibilities of obtaining the additional grant may depend on the success of the undertaking in the trial period.

During the Subcommittee meeting in San Francisco, which was well attended, the Chair explained the above facts in detail, and also raised questions regarding the recommendations for Korean materials to be acquired for CRL's East Asian collection.

(Sungha Kim, Chairperson)

VII. Report of the Subcommittee on Technical Processing

The Subcommittee met on March 25, 1983, during the CEAL Annual Meetings in San Francisco. Over 70 people attended the meeting. In his opening remarks, Chairperson Thomas H. Lee explained the purpose of adopting the loose-leaf format for the AACR 2 Workbook for East Asian Publications, copies of which were distributed the day before at the CEAL Plenary Session. (For more information about the newly published AACR 2 workbook and its availability, please see item no. 1 in the section "What's New in Technical Processing" in this issue.) He said the loose-leaf format will make it easier to revise or update the contents of the workbook. Due to the fact that rules in AACR 2 are subject to change by the JSC (Joint Steering Committee for Revision of AACR) and that LC is revising its rule interpretations, revision or updating of the workbook will become necessary, and the editors plan to announce any future revisions in the CEAL Bulletin or at the CEAL annual meetings. Next, Beatrice Chang Ohta, Head of the Chinese and Korean Section of LC's Descriptive Cataloging Division, reported on recent developments at LC regarding cataloging of East Asian materials. She said LC will soon start TOSCA (Total Online Searching for Cataloging Activities), whereby descriptive catalogers will check their work against the machine-readable files only, e.g., they will establish or revise headings by searching only the online files.

The implementation of TOSCA has an important impact on JACKPHY (Japanese, Arabic, Chinese, Korean, Persian, Hebrew, and Yiddish) language records. At the present time, LC Processing Services does not prepare a full romanized record for cataloging in these languages for LC's machine-readable bibliographic file. Under TOSCA, Processing Services intends to input a full romanized record for these languages into MARC so that the procedures for descriptive cataloging will be basically the same for all languages, roman and nonroman. For East Asian cataloging, the romanized record produced under TOSCA plus the printed catalog card in the vernacular script will constitute dual versions of East Asian cataloging records, which LC at present expects to make available to East Asian libraries.

Ms. Ohta also gave updated information on LC's participation in the RLG CJK Project, saying that the training of staff to work on the project has started, that soon the RLIN/Transtech CJK terminals will be installed at LC, and the inputting of cataloging for East Asian materials will begin. (More about this in "What's New in Technical Processing".)

The second half of the meeting was a period of open discussion to "exchange views on the future of East Asian cataloging and catalogs in the face of RLIN CJK terminals and the LC dual cataloging system (CJK printed cards and romanized CJK MARC on-line records)". Six representatives reported for their own libraries. They were Tai-loi Ma (University of Chicago), Meng-fen Su (Ohio State University), Yong Kyu Choo (University of California/Berkeley), Abraham J. Yu (University of North Carolina), John Yung-hsiang Lai (Harvard University), and Ellen Nollman (Freer Gallery of Art). Unfortunately available time was exhausted by the time the six invited representatives had finished their reports, and there was therefore no opportunity for free discussion. From the reports and questions, the general reaction of libraries may be summarized as follows:

- 1) Most libraries are still doing manual cataloging and predict this will continue for still some time to come.
- 2) There was an atmosphere of "undecidedness" among non-RLG libraries regarding whether or not to take part in the RLIN system, although many are considering the purchase of the CJK terminals. Many factors are at work here, including the lack of adequate knowledge of the function of the system, budget problems, and special conditions in the individual libraries.
- 3) RLG-member libraries are more clearly committed to the system. Most of them have ordered the terminals and have scheduled operational dates for training and production. Falling into this category are the East Asian libraries of Hoover, Columbia, Princeton, and, perhaps, Berkeley, as well as the Library of Congress, which though not an RLG member is cooperating in this undertaking.
- 4) LC's expectation of continued CJK printed card service helps many libraries to go on with their current (manual) cataloging practice, and gains some time for them to consider plans for automated procedures in the days ahead.

(Thomas H. Lee, Chairperson)