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Journal of East Asian Libraries

Journal of the Council on East Asian Libraries
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FROM THE PRESIDENT

To centralize or not to centralize is a question that East Asian librarians have long grappled with, past, present, and no doubt in the future. The question persists: What is the status of the East Asian Collection within the academic library organization structure in North America? There are various existing models: totally centralized, totally localized, partially centralized/localized

During the 2016 CEAL Annual Conference, under the leadership of CEAL President Ellen Hammond, CEAL hosted an unprecedented presidential debate on the issue. Then, at the 2017 CEAL Annual Conference, at my suggestion, CEAL hosted a follow-up panel led by Vice President/President Elect Zhijia Shen to engage in further discussion on the subject.

In this issue of the *Journal of East Asian Libraries*, I am very glad to see a Special Section on Library Organization, which includes the articles that were developed based on talks by last year's panelists with the own pros and cons of the subject as it has played out in their own institutions.

When Ellen and I planned the presidential debate we believed that an open conversation and debate on the subject could help prepare our members and their East Collections to deal with the question by providing related information including pros and cons and available models and examples in a contextual way.

According to *Collecting Asia: East Asian Libraries in North America, 1868-2008* (edited by Peter Zhou and published by AAS in 2010), the first East Asian Collection in North America started in 1868 at Yale University. Based on the 2017 CEAL statistics report, there are 52 active East Asian Collections in North America that reported their related data.

The world is changing, and the old boundaries of East Asian Studies can no longer contain the changing world. Based on data from the International Monetary Fund, in 2018, the US is the leading country based on GDP, China is the second, Japan is third, and South Korea is eleventh. In 2020, we can expect to see a different picture when other Asian Countries get more attention in the world based on the projection of their drastically increased GDP, such as India, Indonesia and Philippine. We need to be prepared to face the change and get ready to deal with the same question about East Asian library organization. Hopefully, this issue of JEAL can be helpful.

Jim Cheng
CEAL President

FROM THE EDITOR

Twenty-two years ago, in 1996, I became the Editor of the *Journal of East Asian Libraries*. This issue, No. 166, marks the last issue for which I will serve as Editor.

The JEAL Editorship will move to Charles Fosselman, Access & Digital Information Services Librarian at the Stanford East Asia Library. Charles brings a wealth of editorial experience to his service as JEAL Editor. Before working for Stanford, he was an assistant editor for the Chinese University Press and the Hong Kong University Press, and executive editor at the Oxford University Press (Hong Kong). He then moved to Hong Kong Polytechnic as a researcher and published Asian economic country reports. He has participated in AAS panels on publishing and open access publishing, and for the past two years, as a Member at Large on the CEAL Executive Board, he has reviewed articles submitted for publication in JEAL. Charles is very well-qualified to be Editor of JEAL, and I was delighted when he volunteered to serve in this capacity. I am sure that many good things will come about for the *Journal* through his innovative ideas and enthusiasm.

For my part, I can only give thanks for the opportunity over these past twenty-two years to serve CEAL as Editor of the *Journal of East Asian Libraries*. It has been a place just right for me to be able to give something back to CEAL and East Asian libraries for all I have received. I am so grateful, for these years, for the members and CEAL presidents I have worked with, for all who contributed articles, and for all I have learned. Especially I am thankful to be handing the *Journal* over to Charles, so capable and experienced, who will see things with fresh eyes and guide JEAL in new directions that will help it be of greater and broader service. Please give JEAL your support as it moves into the new era. Good things are ahead for all!

With immense gratitude,
Gail King

***CEAL Discussions on
Organizational models of future East Asian Libraries
Based mostly on the Vice-President's Round Table
at the 2017 CEAL Annual Meeting***

INTRODUCTION

Zhijia Shen

In recent years, the academic library community in North America has been exploring different organizational models and new ways to do business to meet the new challenges of the changing horizon of academic libraries and higher education. In the larger context of the digital revolution, streamlining, and resource sharing, subject specialty libraries such as East Asian libraries within the university library system in North America bear the brunt of such challenges. East Asian librarians are compelled to ask hard questions: What type of library organization can best support East Asian studies academic programs? Do we still need the administrative unit of an East Asian library? What are the most efficient ways to organize staff and collections to achieve the mission of academic libraries?

In searching for answers to these questions, we ponder the pros and cons of changing from one organizational model to another. Change is expensive; are we changing for the better? Does organizational remodeling enhance library services? Does it solve our problems? In the past two years, to address these concerns and anxieties resulting from such questions, the Council on East Asian Libraries (CEAL) has initiated public discussions during CEAL annual meetings. The articles in this issue of *Journal of East Asian Libraries (JEAL)* are derived from and inspired by the 2016 CEAL presidential debate and the 2017 vice-president's roundtable discussion about the organizational models of future East Asian libraries. As CEAL Vice President and President-Elect, I chaired the 2017 roundtable.

The roundtable speakers included librarians from large to medium-sized EALs of private and public universities, representing a diverse sampling of organizational models. Some of their libraries have gone through recent organizational changes. The speakers identified topics and issues for discussion and shared them with CEAL members before the roundtable:

1. What are the core needs of our main users, the East Asian studies faculty and students?
2. How can EALs ensure effective and customized services for our users?
3. How to balance between saving money and providing high quality services?
4. What are the pros and cons of centralized technical services vs the holistic services of an East Asian Library that manages its own technical services?

We identified six organizational models currently adopted for East Asian collections and services in North America:

- A. Standalone comprehensive East Asian library with its own service points and fully-functioning public and technical services

- B. Standalone East Asian library with technical services staff in a separate/centralized location reporting to the director of East Asian Library
- C. Standalone East Asian library with technical services staff on its premises but not reporting to the director of East Asian Library
- D. Standalone East Asian library with technical services staff and functions centralized in a separate location and not reporting to the director of East Asian library
- E. East Asian collection with its own service points such as reference area/reading room and/or collection stacks, with East Asian librarians reporting to the director of an international studies unit or some other department in the main library
- F. East Asian collections without distinct East Asian collection space, service points, or administrative unit; East Asian librarians are part of an international studies unit or part of a subject librarian or public service group.

There are nine articles in the special section of this issue of *JEAL* speaking from the experience of each individual library. In addition to those by most of the roundtable speakers, we include articles by other concerned CEAL members. Also, the current president of CEAL, Jim Cheng, has contributed his 2016 debate notes to the issue. We have invited Mr. Eugene Wu, a pioneer East Asian librarian and founding leader of CEAL, to write the foreword.

The 2016 presidential debate centered on the following hypothetical thesis: “Resolved: Whenever possible, the various East Asian collection operations in academic libraries should be **functionally integrated** with their corresponding library departments rather than organizationally **united** as one East Asian Library or Collection.”

The debate was held during the CEAL annual meeting’s plenary session on March 30, 2016, and the participants were Ellen Hammond, then CEAL President, and Jim Cheng, then CEAL Vice-President and President-Elect. Ellen took the position in support of this hypothetical thesis, while Jim disputed it. Not being able to obtain Ellen’s debate notes, here we only include Jim’s debate notes. The debate candidly put in the open this sensitive question that has been on the minds of concerned East Asian librarians. Thus began an exciting discussion among CEAL members.

The UC Berkeley article presents a comprehensive model through its C.V. Starr East Asian Library’s successful experience for excellence. “Essential to the comprehensiveness of its collections is having a staff that is competent in all functional areas, that can cross into other areas when necessary, and that can work synergistically.” Technical Services is the center of the synergistic structure at the EAL; Head of EAL Technical Services is a member of the Berkeley library system’s Catalog and Metadata Council, ensuring effective communication and compliance with technical standards of the main library.

UCLA’s article shares the outstanding success of their EAL, another comprehensive model, in undergraduate education in the CJK languages and cultures. It demonstrates the core roles the EAL, as an administrative unit, plays in leading and implementing such initiatives, tackling the “relevance” challenges facing all academic libraries. The high efficiency in cataloging and acquisition services of EAL also testifies to the advantages of a comprehensive EAL organizational model. “As a central place, the EAL provides a venue for intellectual,

social, and informational exchanges of the East Asian studies community on campus and a central place for East Asian studies communities in Southern California. Through programs and activities, the EAL has increased its visibility, and its invaluable collections and services have been recognized and appreciated.”

The director of the Cheng Yu Tung East Asian Library at the University of Toronto compares two different models of the EAL at UT and the Asian Library at the University of British Columbia Library in Canada through her experience as the director of both institutions. Both are major centers of East Asian studies; UT employs the comprehensive model with its technical services staff located physically in the central technical services but reporting to the EAL director, whereas UBC Asian Library’s technical services staff is located in and reports to the central tech services. The article points out that the most effective organization would be to have technical services an integral part of the EAL supervised by the coordinator of CJK technical services for quality control, training, and coordination with the main library technical services.

The East Asia Library of Stanford University represents a standalone and comprehensive organizational model at a flagship research university for East Asian studies. The Stanford article shares its successful story in collections and services, as well as community outreach through its newly acquired library space.

Duke University’s model is an East Asian Collection (EAC) within an administrative department of International and Area Studies (IAS). The EAC maintains separate CJK language stacks and a reading room. This model was adopted when the IAS and EAC were first created in the early 1990s. The Duke article focuses on the advantages of this model and the best ways to make it work, while also pointing out the challenges in advocating for technical support for EAC. Training for EA cataloging is another area often not addressed in the centralized system.

The following four articles are from libraries that have gone through organizational changes in recent years, mostly changed from the comprehensive model.

Princeton University’s East Asian Library and the Gest Collection went through an organizational change in 2008 that moved the reporting line of the EAL technical services to the main library’s technical services department. The Princeton EAL article discusses the pro and cons as well as the circumstances, in which the change took place and how such an important decision was communicated.

The University of Pittsburgh downsized its East Asian Library in 2013. The EAL technical services staff was merged into the main library’s centralized technical services at an off-campus location. This change took away half of EAL’s regular staff; it happened “suddenly” and was accomplished within two months. The article by the current EAL head, who was appointed to the position after the organizational change, described how the EAL fared during the sudden change and made the new system work to continue quality user services and new initiatives. There is a success story of how an individual librarian could make a difference in his/her areas regardless of the organizational structure.

University of California at San Diego Libraries have gone through a largescale reorganization since 2011 under a campus-wide budget crisis. One result was the disbanding of their previously well-known International Relations & Pacific Studies Library, which was largely the counterpart of East Asian/Asian libraries at other universities. Their East Asian collections, however, continue being shelved separately. Although the article describes the reorganization as a radical response to a financial emergency, it depicts the change as positive.

Also, during similarly radical organizational restructuring in 2010, the comprehensive Asian Library of the University of Illinois was merged into a newly created International and Area Studies Library (IASL). In addition, the entire Asian collection was centralized into the main library's stacks. In contrast to the UCSD article, the Illinois article points out some serious problems resulting from this organizational change.

As reflected in these articles, the circumstances or reasons for reorganization to "centralize" or "mainstream" EAL/AL collections, staff, or its technical services were frequently the result of campus-wide financial emergencies. In some cases, centralization took place in such a hurry that proper communication was compromised and EAL staff left out of the decision process.

Experience shows that centralizing the EAL by breaking it up does not really save the university money. Rather, it will likely waste money and resources as well as weaken services. Large centralized departments are models of the past, particularly the 1970s. In today's digital times, research libraries must be nimble and agile. Large, central technical services are not the model for the future. EAL's technical services provide a good example of making the research libraries more attached to the forefront of user services and activities of supporting research, teaching, and learning. We must tear down functional walls that isolate technical service staff from collections and user services.

We hope this discussion helps us gain some deeper understanding of these questions:

- 1) Is there a correlation between a library's size, history, location and program and the EAL/AL model a particular library adopts?
- 2) What is the value of maintaining a comprehensive EAL?
- 3) What are the potential drawbacks to using a one-size-fits-all approach?

University libraries should choose the models that best enable them to meet the local and global needs of their users reflecting the universities' historical, cultural, and institutional traditions and strengths. Major EALs with broad academic programs and a wide range of users at universities aspiring to be centers of East Asian studies will continue to rely on the good practices of the comprehensive model. In the not-too-distant future, American universities will have to rely on flagship EALs of the prominent research universities.

This discussion we have started at CEAL is still preliminary. Instead of providing answers to the many questions, we hope to start a conversation that can lead to in-depth discussions. We encourage more librarians, especially the younger generation of East Asian librarians, to

reflect on and explore the future of our profession. This will not only contribute to the direction of East Asian librarianship, but also to the future of academic libraries.

Some Thoughts on the CEAL Roundtable Discussion on the Organizational Models of Future East Asian Libraries

Eugene W. Wu

There was a time, in the 1940s, the question facing the East Asian collections in American libraries was a very simple one: how to get the books cataloged for use. Sixty years later in the digital age things have become a lot more complicated. From choosing a classification scheme to catalog the books, we are now debating which organizational model is the most effective for East Asian libraries to adopt. East Asian libraries have come a long way. The once rather insignificant collections of East Asian books have over the decades evolved into a major component of the American academic library holdings. This development did not come by accident. Many years of diligent and hard work by many dedicated librarians have contributed to this success story.

East Asian studies in the United States is today the most developed in the Western world, and that accomplishment is due, in no small measure, to the strong and steady support it has received from the nation's East Asian libraries. The pursuit of scholarship cannot be sustained without research resources. Libraries are created to acquire, organize and make available those resources for scholarly use. The two go hand in hand and cannot be separated. The late Prof. John K. Fairbank (1907-1991) used to say: "Great universities always have great libraries. No university can be great without a great library." He hit the nail right on its head. Libraries are the foundation on which scholarship is built. The stronger the foundation, the more solid the structure.

Prior to World War II, East Asian studies in this country followed mainly the European Sinological tradition, focusing on the study of language, literature, history, philosophy and religion, and the East Asian libraries followed suit by collecting research materials related to those fields. But that orientation went through a qualitative change after WWII. That change was a direct consequence of the transformation of Japan from a monarchy to a democracy, the founding of the People's Republic of China under communism, and the subsequent Korean War, all of which combined to raise Americans' awareness of the importance of East Asia and the need to learn more about its histories and civilizations. With strong financial support from private foundations and the federal government, new teaching and research programs on East Asia were introduced not only at those universities that were already offering some courses on East Asia before WWII, but also at institutions that entered into the East Asian field for the first time after the War, and a concomitant development was the creation of a number of new East Asian libraries. The changed teaching and research orientation called for a different approach to the study of East Asia than traditional Sinology.

The concept of “Area Studies” was adopted, that is to say, the study of an area, a society or a country from all applicable social science perspectives rather than from the standpoint of just one single discipline.

In order to keep up with this newly chartered course, libraries redirected their main attention to the collecting of modern and contemporary publications, especially in the social sciences. Non-book and ephemeral materials were also collected for the first time. All East Asian libraries, old and new, embraced this change of direction. After several decades of steady and rapid development, the accumulated research resources of East Asian libraries in this country are now without any doubt the best in the Western world. A few statistics will suffice to illustrate the progress. In 1940 there were twenty East Asian libraries with a total holding of 869,000 volumes. Ten years later in 1950, the total holding of the same twenty libraries had jumped to 1,774,000 volumes, an increase of almost one million volumes. Another survey conducted in 1964 shows that at the end of that year, there were 46 libraries (including five museum libraries) with a total holding of 3,526,000 volumes, double the 1950 count. This unprecedented growth continued uninterrupted. The latest survey shows that at the end of 2016 there were 49 East Asian libraries with a total holding of 26,712,567 physical volumes (including 5,422,032 eBooks), and 678,752 serials (including 563,736 electronic subscriptions). With this strong library foundation, it is not surprising that East Asian studies in the United States is the leader in the Western world.

In this special issue, the authors of the essays trace how the libraries they represent get to the point where they can now provide strong support for East Asian studies at their home institutions. The issues they discuss are complicated ones, for each university has its own mission and priorities in teaching and research, and the libraries must adapt their work in ways that will help fulfill those goals. These essays should serve as a useful reference to library administrators in this digital age.

Today technology has made work in East Asian libraries easier and much more efficient than ever before. However, we must remember that technology is only the means and not the end. While training librarians in the application of more wonderful technology, we must not lose sight of the fact that the main purpose of libraries is to build collections useful for scholarship. Technology can help us enormously in the technical process of acquisition, cataloging and public service, but it cannot help us decide what to acquire to build up good collections. The latter requires a different kind of training that libraries may ignore at their own risk. So regardless of which organizational model is adopted, it is incumbent upon the East Asian libraries to pay equal attention to ensuring our colleagues, particularly those just entering the field, have the opportunity to deepen their knowledge of the subject matters concerned in order to provide the best possible service.

Parts of this article are taken from an address I delivered at the 80th Anniversary Celebration of the East Asia Library of University of Washington on Nov. 3, 2017. Statistical figures are based on G. Raymond Nunn and Tsuen-Hsuei Tsien, "Far Eastern Resources in American Libraries" in *The Library Quarterly: Information, Community, Policy*, vol. 29, No. 1 (Jan., 1959), p.31, and *Journal of East Asian Libraries* (JEAL), Issue no, 164 (Feb., 2017), pp. 4-21.

A Response to the CEAL Debate Question

Jim Cheng

C.V. Starr East Asian Library, Columbia University

On March 30, 2016, a debate was held at the CEAL Plenary Session between Ellen Hammond, CEAL President, and Jim Cheng, the author of this article and then CEAL Vice-President and President-Elect on the following question:

Resolved: Whenever possible, the various East Asian collection operations in academic libraries should be *functionally integrated* with their corresponding library departments, rather than organizationally *united* as one East Asian Library or Collection.

Ellen spoke first, arguing for the advantages of a centralized system of organization. After her statement, I responded with the following points.

I first responded to Ellen's statement that East Asian Collection directors cannot keep up with the coming changes in the technical service areas.

First, East Asian library directors don't need to keep up with the details of transformations in technical services. That is the job of the Head of Technical Services/CJK Processing, which exists now in both centralized and localized library systems of mid and large-size East Asian Collections in North America. At least for mid and large-size East Asian Collections, the Head of Technical Services specializing in CJK language materials cannot be eliminated to save costs.

Secondly, being a part of an organizationally standalone East Asian Library does not prevent East Asian public service or technical services librarians from collaborating with their colleagues and functional counterparts within the library system. Rather, it encourages them to reach out and collaborate with their counterparts in the library system as well as with partners outside their home institution, nationally and internationally, while ensuring close contact with users and priorities of user services. For example, at Columbia, we have well-organized collaborative projects with Cornell, the University of Toronto, Korean Film Archive, and China Academic Digital Association Library (CADAL). All eventually benefited our users, the faculty and students of Columbia University.

A centralized East Asian collection is less visible and is thus in a less favorable position to raise funds to support collection development, new services including technical services and projects, and staff needs. In the arena of fundraising for East Asian-related projects, whether there is an East Asian library in its own organization makes a significant difference. Furthermore, a centralized East Asian Collection negatively affects the current trend of developing unique collections in East Asian studies, such as archival collections that need physical space for storage, processing, and exhibition, plus technical and financial support, which are much more difficult to get under a centralized system.

A centralized East Asian Collection is often at an administratively lower level reporting to another department head, such as Director of International or Area Studies Collections, which means the East Asian Collection loses its direct access to the Associate University Librarian under the localized system and has to compete with other area studies collections for the resources. This pulls the East Asian library down and weakens it, instead of lifting it up and strengthening it.

Finally, whenever we talk about a **functionally integrated** or centralized system, we are in effect talking about a budget cut in order to achieve a more efficient workflow. Based on our past experience, I believe that a centralized system may reduce costs temporarily, but at the expense of services. Centralization does not really create a more efficient system that serves the users better or builds up better collections. In the end, it is often a short-term saving and long-term loss.

To me, the excellence of an East Asian Collection depends on its excellent services and outstanding collections. An excellent organizational model for East Asian libraries is an organizational structure that enables the library to acquire, manage, and make available its outstanding collections and services to users and fosters a sense of ownership, strong dedication, and creativity in its staff. It is an organizational structure that facilitates close communication and interaction with library users and builds a teaching, learning, research, and cultural community centered around the library. I believe a standalone and fully functioning East Asian library organizational system better supports this goal than does a centralized system.

The East Asian Technical Services Model at the University of California, Berkeley

Haiqing Lin, Deborah Rudolph, Peter Zhou
C. V. Starr East Asian Library, University of California, Berkeley

1. Historical Background

The Agassiz Chair in East Asian Languages and Literature was the first chair endowed at the University of California, Berkeley. The University began collecting materials in East Asian languages in 1896, when the first holder of the chair, John Fryer, arrived on campus. The collection was seeded with Fryer's own volumes, and grew chiefly through purchases made by faculty while abroad on sabbatical, and through the acquisition of the libraries of retiring faculty and friends. From its inception, the collection was closely associated with the Department of East Asian Languages, which comprised its core constituency. But in the first fifty years of the collection's history, there was never one full-time librarian overseeing the development or accessibility of the collection, which was then divided between a dedicated reading room and the University Library's general stacks.

The East Asian Library (EAL) was established as a language-specialty library in 1947. Five years later, it moved into a building shared with the Department of East Asian Languages. EAL personnel included language bibliographers as well as public services staff. EAL also had its technical services staff to catalog and process materials in Chinese, Japanese, and Korean, and to a much lesser degree, Mongolian, Tibetan, and Manchu. Its chief constituency continued to be faculty and students in the humanities, including languages and literature, history and art history, and, later, Buddhist studies.

As the Cold War developed, and the needs of social sciences faculty interested in contemporary China grew, special funding was procured from the University President to establish the Center for Chinese Studies Library (CCSL). Although CCSL was originally under the aegis of the Center for Chinese Studies, by the early 1980s it had been folded into the organizational structure of the University Library. At that point, the University Library began to provide funding for ongoing collection development and for the position of Head, while the Center continued to fund staff positions and other operations. And while the Head reported to the Director of EAL, CCSL continued to maintain its own selector and technical services and public services staff.

In 2008, CCSL merged with EAL when both moved into the C. V. Starr East Asian Library and Chang-Lin Tien Center for East Asian Studies, the first free-standing building constructed in North America specifically to house an East Asian collection.

2. Current Organizational Model

As a stand-alone library, the Starr maintains its own service points and full-fledged public and technical services. A portion of the collection is housed in off-site storage. The combined collection is one of twenty-three libraries in the UC Berkeley Library system. EAL librarians may participate in system-wide councils or committees, such as the Arts and Humanities Council and Social Sciences Council as representatives of EAL. Their offices are located in EAL, they work in EAL, and they report only to the director of EAL.

Administration

The Director of EAL holds the concurrent title of Assistant University Librarian, and as such reports to the University Librarian. At EAL the Director has six professional staff reporting to him:

- three language bibliographers,
- one electronic resources librarian/Head of Public Services,
- the Head of Technical Services, and
- the rare book curator/manager of Administrative Services.

Each language bibliographer supervises one bibliographical assistant. The Head of Public Services supervises three library assistants. The Head of Technical Services supervises 6.5 professional and nonprofessional staff, in addition to a varying number of limited-term staff. The manager of Administrative Services supervises one limited-term administrative assistant.

Statistics

EAL units collect statistics throughout the fiscal year. At the end of the year, the figures are sent to the University Library. The same figures are used to report CEAL statistics at the end of the calendar year.

Some statistics are reported automatically to the University Library: circulation statistics (with the exception of manual circulations) are reported through Millennium, Berkeley's integrated library system; statistics tracking directional and reference questions and instructional sessions are reported through LibAnalytics.

The statistics reported to the University Library are included in the annual Association of Research Library statistics. They are also used by the University to track what resources are housed where, for inventory and insurance purposes. The CEAL statistics help EAL gauge where it stands, among peer institutions, with respect to collection size, personnel, and fiscal support.

Changes in organization, constituency, and services in the last ten years

The 2008 merger with CCSL broadened EAL's collecting profile, giving greater prominence to social sciences and contemporary studies. This dovetailed with a growing emphasis on campus in research and teaching in fields of a non-classical nature, such as film and media studies, diaspora studies, and gender studies. It also coincided with the expansion of Asian studies programming on campus to include fields not originally served by EAL, such as public health, environmental studies, and psychology. Serving the needs of this new constituency has been facilitated by new methods of delivering information, such as e-books and subscription data bases.

Because EAL bibliographers work closely with faculty and students, they are quite familiar with research interests on campus. Because they are in close communication with the Institute of East Asian Studies' Centers for Chinese, Japanese, Korean, and Buddhist Studies, they are familiar with research trends off campus. This allows EAL's language bibliographers to select materials of both immediate and timely interest, while keeping an eye on the collection's historical strengths.

The new building's design includes group study rooms, a seminar room, a media classroom, and a large, environmentally controlled rare book room, all of which were absent in the library's old quarters. Now classes in East Asian studies meet in the library regularly, sometimes consulting collections, electronic resources, or EAL staff during class. The proximity of the rare book collection has led more instructors to include materials from the rare book room in their classes and curricula. Publicity surrounding the dedication of the building ten years ago has also drawn the off-campus community's attention to EAL's rare materials collection, leading to a much more active outreach program than it had in the past.

Integrated services

A new practice emerging at EAL is the integration of acquisitions and cataloging at overseas locations, such as Tokyo or Beijing. Books that have been selected for acquisition are cataloged, marked, and provided with end processing (e.g., application of bar codes for circulation and inventory purposes), all before coming to Berkeley. When they do arrive, they are ready to be shelved and circulated.

Currently more than half of EAL's Japanese and over a third of its Chinese acquisitions are processed this way. It has reduced the time it takes new acquisitions to become available enormously. It has also required EAL bibliographers and collection management librarians to work closely and regularly with Technical Services staff.

This type of synergy is appearing throughout EAL library operations. The ever-growing demand for digitization of library materials, for instance, has led to further cooperation between bibliographers, Technical Services, and EAL's rare materials curator: the curator and bibliographers contribute collection and curatorial oversight; Technical Services contributes metadata and discovery mechanisms to ensure the effectiveness of the endeavor.

Roles and responsibilities are clearly defined without being siloed. It is a model that is becoming increasingly common and, in the face of shrinking budget and staffing resources, increasingly necessary.

The Technical Services model

Technical Services, the center of the synergistic model, is one of six units at EAL. The Head of the unit sits on the Berkeley Library system's Catalog and Metadata Council, and consequently communicates regularly with the Head of the Library system's Catalog and Metadata Services. At EAL, the Technical Services Head reports to the Director. Within the unit, the Technical Services Head has eight direct reports:

- three cataloging librarians, one for each of the major languages in the collection, Chinese, Japanese, and Korean;
- four cataloging assistants—two for Chinese, one for Japanese, and one for Korean;
- and one serials coordinator.

EAL's Technical Services' workflow is based on language. Its cataloging librarians consequently handle materials in all subject areas and in all formats, including monographs, serials, manuscripts, audio-visual materials, e-resources, microfilm, and maps. EAL cataloging librarians and library assistants create original and copy cataloging bibliographic records in the ILS Millennium, as well as holdings records and item records.

EAL's Technical Services and organizational considerations

To ensure uniformity throughout the Berkeley catalog and because other collections on campus—Anthropology, for instance—regularly acquire a limited number of titles in East Asian languages, the idea of merging EAL's Technical Services unit with the library system's catalog and metadata services has been floated from time to time.

The advantage of this model is clear: better communication. But Berkeley's system-wide cataloging and metadata council already ensures regular and direct communication between EAL's technical services and the central catalog and metadata unit.

The disadvantages of the model are more significant. First, it would effectively constrict communication between East Asian catalogers and bibliographers and their assistants. This would impact receiving, claiming, and cataloging. Second, it would separate catalogers from the collections they are charged with making accessible in a coherent, consistent way. While mainstream acquisitions, like contemporary literature or historical studies, may be competently cataloged remotely, sets and loose collections of like material, such as gazetteers, are less easily handled from a distance. Finally, the model renders catalogers unavailable to respond to queries from researchers who might question the dating, for example, of an early edition or manuscript in the rare materials collection.

The merged Technical Services model might work under different conditions—a smaller constituency, a larger staff, a more generous budget, a slower-paced world—but having the advantage of none of these, the synergistic model has become critical to EAL operations.

3. Summary and Reflections

From the Cold War era to the digital age, Berkeley's East Asian Library has embodied the University's aspirations to provide its students and faculty with the finest resources for teaching and research, to compete with other institutions globally, and to extend beyond the state line and the nation's borders in its intellectual outlook. It could never have grown as quickly as it has, and it could never have developed such a rich collection as it has, had it not been, from its establishment, a fully functional, comprehensive library.

Essential to the comprehensiveness of its collections is having a staff that is competent in all functional areas, that can cross into other areas when necessary, and that can work synergistically. To have a staff that lacks a Technical Services unit, to have to work with catalogers unfamiliar with the collection in its entirety, or the nature of its constituency, would decrease the effectiveness of EAL operations without reducing overall costs within the Library system. To fracture an integral operation is like taking a hammer to a fine lump of jade: all the pieces might be retained, but the value of the original has been diminished and cannot be restored.

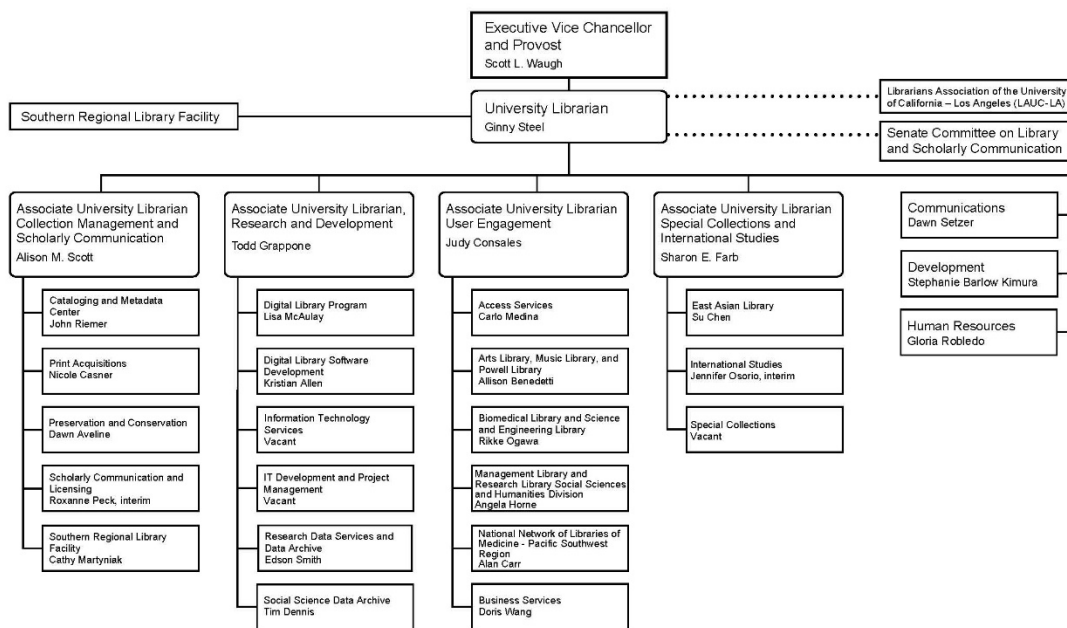
The Model that Works for the UCLA East Asian Library

Su Chen¹

Head, Richard C. Rudolph East Asian Library, UCLA

Overview of the UCLA EAL

Within the UCLA Library system, the Richard C. Rudolph East Asian Library (EAL) is part of a new division of distinctive collections which began to operate in January 2017 as a result of implementation of the UCLA Library Strategic Plan 2016-19.² The division consists of three independent units: Library Special Collections (LSC), the EAL, and the International Studies Program (ISP). The division is comprised of 53 librarians and staff—33 FTE in LSC, 8 in EAL and 7 in ISP. The division reports to an Associate University Librarian (AUL), a new position created upon implementation of the Strategic Plan. Below is the UCLA Library Organization Chart as of December 2017



UCLA Library
Senior Administrative Reporting Structure
December 2017

Note: Chart indicates reporting relationships. It does not reflect the organization's matrixed environment.

¹ I am grateful to Zhijia Shen and Gail King for the invitation to write about the UCLA EAL and also for all the generous help and support that they kindly provided during the process.

² UCLA Library Strategic Plan 2016-19. <http://www.library.ucla.edu/about/administration-organization/strategic-plan-2015/missionvision> . Accessed December 28, 2017.

The current model

The EAL has eight full-time staff: Chinese studies librarian, Japanese studies librarian, Korean studies librarian and East Asian studies librarian/Head of the EAL, Technical Service Coordinator/Chinese cataloging/acquisitions specialist, Chinese cataloging specialist, Japanese cataloging/acquisitions specialist, and Korean cataloging/acquisitions specialist.³ Staff of both public and technical services report to the Head of the EAL.

The EAL collections and staff offices are located on the second floor of the Charles E. Young Research Library (YRL), one of the two major library facilities on campus. The EAL occupies roughly 14,400 square feet, about 36% of the total 40,000 square footage of the second floor. Ninety per cent of the space is devoted to public service, including books shelves, a reading room, a consultation space, a public service desk, a microfilm reader, and three public terminals. The staff and student working area occupy the remaining ten percent, about 1,500 square feet.

Compared to the East Asian studies program and the EAL collection size, the EAL staff is small. The UCLA East Asian studies program, which was begun in 1947 with the Department of Oriental Languages, has grown into one of the largest programs in North America. It consists of 113 faculty members and instructors across 17 departments and schools⁴ and seven academic centers and institutes.⁵ There are 160 graduate students in the East Asian studies program. For the academic year 2016-2017, 2,334 graduate students and 10,533 undergraduate students were enrolled in UCLA East Asian studies related courses. The five undergraduate majors are Asian Humanities, Asian Religions, Chinese, Japanese, and Korean in the Department of Asian Languages and Cultures; Asian Studies and East Asian Studies are International & Area Studies capstone majors.⁶

The EAL provides a wide range of services including reference, consultation, instruction, collaboration in collecting and projects, co-teaching classes to support teaching and research of faculty, and service to students and the general public.

Reflecting on the administrative environment that the EAL operates in, I am convinced that having a physical space devoted to the Chinese, Japanese, and Korean collections is absolutely essential. This organization creates a clear identity for the EAL, promotes its visibility, and gives users as well as staff a sense of belonging. It provides an excellent venue

³ EAL staff directory <http://www.library.ucla.edu/eastasian/staff-directory> Accessed January 26, 2018.

⁴ Art History, Anthropology, Archaeology, Asian Languages and Cultures, Education, Geography, History, Law, Management, Music, Nursing, Political Sciences, Public Affairs, Public Health, Religion, Sociology, Theater, Film and Television, and World Arts and Cultures

⁵ The Asia Pacific Center, Center for Buddhist studies, Center for Chinese studies, East-West Medicine Center, Center for Japanese Studies, Center for Korean Studies, and International Institute

⁶ Asia Pacific Center. 2016-2017 statistics of East Asian studies program and enrollment at UCLA. Provided by the Executive Director Dr. Elizabeth Leicester, September 25, 2017.

for collaboration between the campus East Asian studies community and the EAL and encourages the public to use the EAL. In my view it is also essential that EAL staff with core functionalities in both public and technical services work in the same office and report to the EAL Head.

The current administrative setup of the EAL, the result of hard-won compromise with the Library administration, helps build teams and creates a collegial environment for EAL staff to work together to maximize their strengths and talents. It helps the EAL undertake new initiatives that need the expertise of both public and technical services and helps to address quickly problems or issues related to public and technical services. Simply put, the setup helps the EAL to achieve more with limited manpower, space and resources.

The model works for both public and technical services

The EAL, like any other library, faces the challenge of relevance: for example, the number of walk-in users, circulated materials and reference questions are all declining. What should we do to respond to the challenge of relevance? The mission of the EAL is to support the teaching, learning, and research of faculty and students. Hence, we asked ourselves whether the EAL has fulfilled its mission and served all the users it is supposed to serve. And we further asked, if not, where are the gaps?

We first did an environment scan to identify gaps in our service to the core campus user groups of faculty, graduate, and undergraduate students. The EAL's strength lies in serving faculty and graduate students. However, we wondered, how well do we serve undergraduate Chinese, Japanese and Korean (CJK) language students and instructors?

Traditionally, EALs in North America (NA) as a whole mainly serve faculty and graduate students because the materials are mainly scholarly publications in CJK languages. Because of this, generally EALs do not collect language teaching textbooks or materials. Every year, about 3,000 undergraduate students at UCLA enroll in CJK language courses under 18 language instructors. We talked with CJK lead instructors, who were excited and supportive about the idea of providing services to language learners and instructors. We then did a campus environment scan and found that there are no language centers or labs that support teaching and learning of CJK as a second language. We saw an opportunity for the EAL to explore a new service territory by developing both collection and service model to support CJK language teaching. Because a new teaching pedagogy is currently being developed by the Japanese Language Teacher Association, we decided to start with the Japanese language.

With the support of a Title VI grant, the EAL launched an initiative to develop CJK extensive reading collections and services. The Japanese studies librarian collaborated with the Japanese language lead instructor and developed a Japanese Extensive Reading Collection

and Service. The results of a survey of students who used the collection were overwhelmingly positive. In the following quarter, three other Japanese language instructors enthusiastically joined the initiative by assigning students to read the books in the EAL Japanese extensive reading collection.

Under the leadership of the Japanese Studies Librarian, the initiative was successfully implemented. It required close collaboration among the Japanese studies librarian, Japanese Technical Services Specialist and Student Assistants in the EAL and staff from the other functional units like Access Services and the Preservation Center. EAL functioning as a standalone and comprehensive administrative unit was critical to the implementation of this initiative. It allowed the EAL to explore the best way to serve the underserved undergraduates and the best way for undergraduate students, the majority of whom have never set foot in the EAL, to interact with the space, the collection, the technology, the librarian and the instructor. An article published in 2015 by the UCLA Newsroom, "*Mad for manga: UCLA's new East Asian Library collection inspires students learning Japanese to read*" (<http://newsroom.ucla.edu/stories/mad-for-manga>) featured EAL's effort. The impact of the collection and service to Japanese language teaching and learning has been recognized by the instructors and welcomed by the students. This initiative gave the EAL a new dimension and a new perspective in terms of serving undergraduates. I am convinced the effort is one of the best ways to respond to the relevance challenge.

Supporting faculty members who teach large undergraduate survey classes is another area we determined to explore. We first talked with faculty members and listened to their concerns and then identified a needed service.

The EAL holds a group of 44 Song, Yuan, Ming, and Qing Chinese paintings and calligraphy in original facsimiles reproduced by Nigensha (二玄社) in the 1980s-90s. These paintings are crucial teaching materials for Chinese Art History, which often has an enrollment of 250 undergraduate students. Every winter quarter, when the course is offered, the faculty member needs to display the paintings and assign students to read them. However, there was never any location in the EAL to display them, and the faculty member had to check a few out to show in class. After two years of negotiation and persistent attempts to make room for the paintings, the EAL finally succeeded in relocating seven card catalog cases and transformed a wall into an exhibit space. The space is used to display paintings for the course every winter. Other times, it is used to showcase unique EAL holdings. The EAL's leadership in advocating for faculty needs was vital to accomplishing this endeavor.

Giving limited funding and manpower, the EAL staff embrace collaborations within and **beyond** the library. Within the library, we work together on circulation, shelving, preservation, and bindings. Beyond the library, we also actively seek opportunities to

collaborate with academic centers like Asia Pacific, Buddhist Studies, Chinese Studies, Japanese Studies, Korean Studies and the Department of Asian Languages and Cultures on collection development projects, co-teaching courses, and co-sponsoring events. Since 2011 the CJK librarians have used the YRL conference rooms to organize or co-sponsor over 148 events ranging from orientation, lectures, roundtable discussions, and workshops to international conferences.

Another area that the EAL explored is to be relevant to the local CJK communities. One successful collaboration that resulted was collecting the Archive of Buddhism in Los Angeles. This initiative involved the Center for Buddhist Studies, Library Special Collections and the Center for Oral History and launched the Archive of Buddhism in Los Angeles. The initiative was enthusiastically supported by organizations like the Zen Center of Los Angeles and The Buddhist Church of America as well as individuals like Don Farber, a Fulbright Scholar and Photographer, who has documented Buddhist activities in Los Angeles since 1977 with his camera and recorder, and who pledged to donate all his photographs and video recordings for the past 40 years to support the initiative. The initiative also interviewed and recorded the oral histories of ten leading Buddhist figures in various organizations in LA. In addition the EAL also received a donation from Dr. David Wu, a senior Chinese reporter who worked for the *International Daily News* for over 20 years, of his journalist archives. This led to another initiative, collecting the Archives of Chinese American reporters in Southern California.

International cooperation helped the UCLA EAL to develop its collection when the acquisitions budget was insufficient. Through our librarians' efforts, the Shanghai Library donated 8,000 volumes of Chinese materials, and Waseda University donated 9,000 volumes of books on Japanese Theater studies to the EAL.

Our efforts to make hidden collections known to faculty, students and the general public have been welcomed by donors and academic centers. Donated funds have been used to digitize materials or to invite scholars to study our holdings. As a result of this effort, over 1,000 uncatalogued maps of East Asia published by United States, Great Britain, Japan, Manchuria, and China from the 1800s through the 1960s were digitized and metadata supplied. In addition, about 95 Japanese Edo maps were digitized via funds from the Global Mapping Macau project of Macao University of Sciences and Technology Library. The examination papers in the largest Qing Dynasty examination paper collection, donated to UCLA by the late Professor Yu-Shan Han in 1984, were studied and sorted by an invited scholar, and currently a seminar made up of graduate and undergraduate students is using the collection extensively as teaching and research materials.

In the Technical Services arena, EAL staff are the recognized experts across the entire library system. The cataloging/acquisitions team is known for their high productivity and efficiency. The turnaround time for rush cataloging is a matter of hours when staff are in the office, or a maximum 24 hours. Rush acquisitions of materials from China, Japan or Korea are handled with comparable swiftness. For non-CJK materials, a rush acquisition request for a class can take an entire quarter.

In comparison with the rest of area studies in the ISP, which includes librarians for African Studies, Central Asian Studies, East European Studies, Latin American Studies, Southeast Asian studies and South Asian Studies, the EAL model is significantly more effective. During the time when cost efficiency was emphasized, the ISP Technical Service staff were relocated and merged into Central Technical Services. Because the physical distance between the area studies librarians and Technical Service staff made in-person communication inconvenient, email became the default way to communicate, which greatly increased difficulties in addressing issues. When Technical Services lost a sense of team and service to users, rush requests received no priority in handling. Although centralizing the EAL's Technical Service has been brought up a couple of times since 2011, data showing the excellent turnaround in handling rush requests, high productivity in CJK acquisitions and cataloging—in particular how the Technical Service staff participated in serving the users, helping with ILL requests, and the whole team working together when needed—were persuasive. With this compelling evidence, gradually, the idea of merging the EAL Technical Services with Central Technical Services has been silenced.

As a central place, the EAL provides a venue for intellectual, social, and informational exchanges of the East Asian studies community on campus and a central place for East Asian studies communities in Southern California. Through programs and activities, the EAL has increased its visibility, and its invaluable collections and services have been recognized and appreciated.

In collaboration with the Library Development Office, the EAL has been quite successful in fundraising for projects, collections, and positions. Through hard work, a gift of \$2 million to endow the position of Head of the Richard C. Rudolph East Asian Library was received and named the Su Chen Endowed Head of Richard C. Rudolph East Asian Library. This is the first endowment for a position in the field of East Asian Librarianship in the United States, and it is an honor to both the librarian and UCLA.

Since 2011, three collection endowments have been established by local Chinese communities. The most recent endowment was established to acknowledge the enormous effort made by the EAL and its student assistants in helping with the English translation of *Legacy Magnified: A Generation of Chinese Americans in Southern California: 1980s-2010s*. In

addition, the local Chinese communities are collaborating with the EAL, the UCLA Center for Oral History and the Library Special Collections in the ongoing project to preserve the Chinese history and literature of Southern California, Oral Histories of Chinese Americans in Southern California.

Summary

There is no doubt that the library world is in transition, and the challenges are severe and real. Challenges, though, are always accompanied by opportunities. The UCLA EAL has benefited from exploring and advancing into serving undergraduate students. Through this endeavor librarians have gained new capacities and important experience. With the increasing presence of East Asian countries in the world political and economic arena, interest in exploring and studying East Asian languages and cultures will continue to increase in the foreseeable future. The organizational model of the EAL at UCLA has proven to be the most efficient to enable the library to explore new frontiers in serving different users both nationally and internationally.

Two Different Institutional Models in Canada: The University of Toronto Libraries and the University of British Columbia Library

Hana Kim, Director,
Cheng Yu Tung East Asian Library, University of Toronto

This article is based on my panel presentation at the Council on East Asian Libraries (CEAL) Annual Conference's "Vice Presidential Roundtable: Organizational Models of Future East Asian Libraries" in 2017. Although each panel speaker only shared their own institution's case in their talks, I discussed my current and former institution as the panel chair requested. Therefore, in this article, I will discuss the two institutions' cases.

In this paper, I aim to examine the pros and cons of centralized technical services vs. the holistic services of an East-Asian library in North America that has its own technical services, based on my work experience at the University of Toronto (U of T) and the University of British Columbia (UBC) in Canada.

Overview of the two libraries

The U of T Cheng Yu Tung East Asian Library (EAL) is Canada's largest repository of materials on East Asia. It is a separate collection that operates independently of the central library's collection. The library's primary goal is to promote learning, support teaching, and enhance scholarly, research, and creative activities by building collections and providing expert services and innovative access to information. More specifically, the library develops collections in East-Asian languages and provides the following services: acquisition, loan, reference and research services, faculty liaison and student outreach services (orientations, tours, and instructions), and public events (lectures and exhibitions). The library is located in the central Robarts Library (the main humanities and social sciences library of the University of Toronto Libraries). The technical services staff of the U of T East Asian library are located in the Materials Processing Department, which is in the same building as the EAL.

The UBC Asian Library provides key resources to support the teaching and research of Asian studies (mainly Chinese, Japanese, Korean, Indic, and Persian languages). It also provides key support for UBC's community and international engagement strategies via its resources, programming, staff expertise, external partnerships, and an increasingly strong digital presence. UBC's Asian library is a separate, standalone building with no technical services staff on its premises. The technical services staff for Asian languages report to the Central Technical Services, which is in a separate location, 15 minutes' walk from the Asian library.

Administrative and Management Issues

First, I will investigate the administrative/management issues in the two different institutions' cases, focusing especially on optimizing human resources and skills, accountability, efficiency, and effectiveness.

At UBC's Asian library, there is less burden and accountability in terms of human resources management and performance management. The cataloging staff is well trained in cataloging policies and rules by the professional cataloging trainers at the Central Technical Services and has current knowledge of the new policies and cataloging trends. The Asian library's management can focus on its own operation without worrying about cataloging performance or productivity.

On the other hand, it may be challenging for the Asian library to manage its priorities for processing library materials. Although there is room for negotiation, the Central Technical Services department has full control over the work allocation of their staff, based on their departmental priorities, which could delay processing the materials acquired by the Asian library. This would impact the Asian library's user satisfaction. In this model, the Asian library is only one of the internal clients of the Central Technical Services.

U of T's EAL has relatively better control over setting its priorities for its cataloguers. It can flexibly change its priorities as required. However, the EAL is responsible for managing cataloging staff performance and cataloging quality.

Ideally, having an EAL cataloging coordinator in-house would help ensure that work procedures and cataloging practices are standardized across cataloging staff for Chinese, Japanese, and Korean materials and ensure that each language cataloging staff meets the departmental objectives. At U of T, there is currently no such position. Therefore, this is an additional challenge for the EAL. Each subject librarian at the EAL trains their language cataloguer(s) and monitors the cataloging quality, and the EAL director interacts with the subject librarians to ensure efficient and productive cataloging. To facilitate communication among EAL technical processing staff, the EAL has recently implemented regular meetings of the EAL technical processing staff to discuss any technical or cataloging issues they may face or to share updates and information about cataloging rules and practices. Although this has been only practiced for the past several months, it has proven to be an effective way of improving communication and quality control of cataloging across Chinese, Japanese, and Korean materials.

Service Issues

Next, I will look at service issues, specifically on the aspect of the management of grants and special projects. I think both institutions' models have pros and cons.

The UBC model may require more internal coordination and collaboration. For example, UBC undertook an international collaborative cataloging project of rare Chinese books with a Cataloging Hidden Special Collections and Archives grant from the Council on Library and Information Resources (CLIR). The Asian library had to extensively coordinate with the Rare Book Collection department, which holds Chinese rare books on their premises, and the Central Technical Services, which has Chinese cataloging staff for this project. The Asian library had to consistently provide updates and coordination to these two departments throughout the project. Although much energy and time were spent on the coordination, the project's outcome was highly satisfactory. Another example of this model is that before accepting a significant gift-in-kind (GIK) acquisition (for example, those that are physically voluminous or have potentially significant financial value), the Asian library has to consult with the Central Technical Services for its consideration of processing the material. In this process, staffing costs for processing (acquisitions processing, preservation review and cataloging) the material are estimated. Depending on feedback from the Central Technical Services, the acceptance of the GIKs and/or the processing plan is determined. This may be a good example of the additional workflow the Asian library faces.

Compared to the UBC model less coordination is required for U of T, and managing grants and special projects is relatively less time-consuming. For example, at U of T, there was a digitization project of Chinese rare books with the National Central Library in Taiwan. As the project lead department, the EAL only needed to work with a digitization unit. When the EAL needed to provide metadata or cataloging records for this project, it efficiently pulled out its own cataloging staff into this project. However, it was noticed that the quality control of the cataloging work required more attention.

Comparing these two cases, a principle consideration was the process of ensuring the quality of the project. At UBC, having a principal cataloguer from the Central Technical Services in place consistently provided the Asian library with feedback. At U of T, although the project management was easier, quality control was not automatic. Special arrangement had to be made before the project. Such an arrangement is not always guaranteed because of its Materials Processing department's priorities and its workload. It would be more efficiently and effectively managed if U of T's EAL has an internal cataloging coordinator in-house who ensures the cataloging quality and compliance with standards in technical services for all EAL language materials.

Conclusion

To conclude, each model has pros and cons. The U of T model gives more flexibility to EAL to apply its departmental priorities to the operation as required. Having centralized technical services adds less pressure to East-Asian libraries in terms of cataloging productivity and quality control.

A Brief Report on The Current State of the East Asia Library at Stanford

Jidong Yang
Head, Stanford East Asia Library

The East Asia Library of Stanford University started to collect Chinese and Japanese materials shortly after the end of World War II. From 1967 the East Asia Library was housed in the newly-constructed Lou Henry Hoover Building of the Hoover Institution Library and Archives. In 2001, the collection was separated from Hoover Institution to become the largest branch library in the Stanford University Libraries system.¹ Since the realignment, the East Asia Library has developed rapidly. Currently its holdings number about 0.8 million print volumes. Half of the total holdings of East Asian language materials are housed on site in the East Asian Library building. In addition, the EAL also holds a large collection of electronic resources. It manages an annual collection budget of over 1.2 million US dollars. EAL staff is comprised of 21 (18.5 FTEs) regular members, including 9 full-time professional librarians, and 8-12 temporary workers. All the staff members report to the Head of EAL, who reports to the Associate University Librarian for Public Services and Collection Development.

The year 2014 marked another milestone in the history of Stanford's East Asia Library. After several years of discussion and preparation that involved many faculty members, the library moved from the now-demolished Meyer Library to the newly renovated Lathrop Library building in the fall. In addition to the more-than-doubled shelving capacity, the New East Asia Library gained two exhibition areas with several large glass cases in each, a special collections reading room, an area housing its special collections with controlled/restricted access, a lecture room, two seminar/meeting rooms, three group study rooms, four research offices for individual scholars, four large public reading areas with numerous chairs and tables in various styles, a media room, and spacious working areas for its staff. Operating in this significantly expanded and improved space, the library has begun to offer a wide range of new services to the East Asian studies communities on the Stanford campus and beyond. For instance, with a capacity of 70-80, our lecture room has been used not only for weekly lectures organized by the Center for East Asian Studies, but also for national and international conferences in East Asian studies. In each academic quarter, four to five courses at both the undergraduate and graduate levels are taught in the EAL. In recent years, the East Asia Library has hosted a number of influential exhibitions such as the relics of Chinese railroad workers who contributed to the construction of the transcontinental railroad as well as the wealth of the university's founder Leland Stanford, pre-digital East

¹ This system does not include the libraries of Stanford's Law, Medical, and Business schools.

Asian information technology featuring Chinese and Japanese typewriters, the personal archive of Mario Paci (1878-1946, an Italian musician who served as the conductor of Shanghai Municipal Orchestra 1919-1942) held by Stanford University Libraries, works by Chinese and American artists, and Korean Hangul calligraphy. With a specially designed reading room and locked stacks, our special collection materials are much more accessible and manageable than ever before.

The fast development of the East Asia Library during the last two decades has been made possible primarily by the increasing demand for resources and services from the Stanford faculty and students with academic interests in China, Japan, and Korea. With more than 160 faculty members, research fellows, post-doctoral fellows, and visiting scholars concentrating in the field,² East Asian studies at Stanford is now flourishing. Teaching, learning, and research about East Asia involves scholars well beyond the departments of humanities and social sciences. It is my belief that the East Asia Library will continue to play an essential role in the academic life of Stanford University in the years to come.

² See the web site of Stanford's Center for East Asian Studies: <https://ceas.stanford.edu/>

Duke University's East Asian Collection

Kristina K. Troost¹

Duke is an example of an East Asian Collection within an International and Area Studies Department. It manages its own stacks and reading room, but technical service work is done in a separate and physically remote department. Access and Delivery Services handles circulation and interlibrary loan with assistance from the area studies librarians as needed.

In Duke's case, this organization has been true from the beginning, and reflects the circumstances of the founding of the East Asian Collection. The International and Area Studies Department was founded by Deborah Jakubs in 1990. The East Asian Collection was created by Kristina Troost in her first year at Duke, largely during the summer of 1991.² Prior to that time, the books were dispersed in the stacks of the main library, and faculty did the collection development. Since technical services were already separate, the model continued even after a separate East Asian Collection was created.

Leadership of the International and Area Studies department is not linked to one area. The department was initially founded by Deborah Jakubs, a Latin Americanist, and Kristina Troost, a Japan specialist, has been head since 1998. When she steps down, it is unlikely that the next head will focus on East Asia. While only three people reported to Deborah Jakubs when IAS was founded,³ there are now nine direct reports covering all parts of the world outside the United States. The head of IAS reports directly to the Associate University Librarian for Collections and User Services.⁴ The most important changes in organization have been the addition of new staff to IAS: Chinese Studies in 1999, Middle East and Islamic Studies in 2005, Jewish Studies in 2006, Korean Studies in 2007, and African and African American Studies in 2012.⁵ The job title and responsibilities of the AUL to whom IAS has reported have changed since the founding of the International and Area Studies Department, but they have always included responsibility for collection development as well as IAS.

¹ Kristina Troost has been Japanese Studies Librarian and Head of the East Asian Collection since 1990. Since 1998, she has been Head of International and Area Studies in Duke University Libraries.

² For a history of Duke's East Asia Collection and the program it supports, see Kristina Kade Troost, "East Asian Collections at Duke: The Dynamics of Change," pp. 306-319 in Peter X. Zhou ed., *Collecting Asia: East Asian Libraries in North America, 1868-2008*, Association for Asian Studies, 2010.

³ Western European and African Studies, Slavic and Eastern European Studies, and South Asian Studies; East Asian Studies was added in the first year.

⁴ As of May 1, 2018, IAS will report to the Associate University Librarian for Research, Collections and Scholarly Communication.

⁵ For a brief period (2008-2012), British, Irish and Canadian studies were also included in IAS, but after retirement of the librarian, the responsibilities shifted to a different department.

IAS collects a variety of statistics; EAC collects more than most of IAS. We all collect reference transactions and number of instructional sessions; EAC and Latin America collect budgetary statistics, as well as information on the size of the collection. The Middle East has had to collect this information every Title VI cycle. The most useful statistics for planning have proven to be those that track reference questions, especially language; knowing how many reference questions require knowledge of the language and subject expertise is important when deciding how to replace someone on leave or who retires. Statistics for fiscal support and holdings – both print and electronic – are useful for grant applications, and to a lesser extent for external reviews, as they demonstrate the commitment of the library and university to an area and its ability to support research and teaching.

While there are many advantages to having technical services integrated in the East Asian Collection, it has never been considered at Duke; this article will focus on the advantages of Duke's model, and what are the best ways to make it work.

The East Asian Librarians, like other area studies librarians, are embedded in their programs. They are full and valued members; they sit on committees, attend talks, meet with prospective job candidates, offer library instruction at both the undergraduate and graduate levels, provide in-depth reference, partner with faculty on digital projects, and build collections to meet the needs of the faculty and students. The most important aspect of each person's job which drives everything they do is that of liaison. The issue of free-standing or integrated is not particularly relevant to the ability to support the program, though having separate stacks adjacent to our offices provides greater visibility for East Asian materials. It also makes answering some reference questions easier, as it facilitates browsing, improves quality control and contributes to chance encounters, especially with students. The separate stacks also enhance our ability to curate our collection, to ensure the presence of books that need to be on-site for browsing and to increase our familiarity with what we have purchased. On the flip side, separate stacks do represent more work for the three East Asian librarians as we must manage them and the students that do the work.⁶

The advantages of being part of an International and Area Studies Department rather than being a free-standing library stem from our close physical proximity and function as a unit with regular department meetings, which facilitates communication between us. Many faculty and graduate students have overlapping research interests that extend beyond East

⁶ An example of how this is a two-edged sword is barcoding. The East Asian Collection was the first collection to itemize its bound periodicals and barcode them; it has also reviewed its stacks for non-barcoded materials, barcoded all books and cleaned up order records that should have been overlaid. The plus has been quality control, but at the same time it has involved East Asian librarian time in managing both projects.

Asia – the Chinese in Africa and China's One Belt One Road projects are good examples, though graphic novels, film, nuclear disasters, tsunami and earthquakes are also notable. Increasingly faculty are teaching about global topics or are looking at topics that go beyond their area of training and have students who want to compare Japan and Germany in WWII or the development of photography in Japan and India, for example. Faculty in Japanese or Korean Studies teach together with faculty in Latin American Studies. Having the librarians in one unit facilitates support.

Another advantage is that we can learn from each other, whether it is how we support language classes or teach students how to select databases or take on a digital project. We confront similar issues since we cover a broad spectrum of disciplines; when the library redid subject guides to databases and recommended that they be limited to a top five, IAS, because we are so interdisciplinary, found limiting our guides to be difficult, unlike Education or Literature. Making a case that our LibGuides address multiple audiences rather than a single discipline was easier as a group than as individual librarians. Similarly, we are mostly able to make vendor decisions; since everyone in the department wishes to choose their vendors, this strengthens the ability of any individual to advocate for a particular vendor.

Collection Development, too, benefits from the sharing of ideas. While there were many country or region specific cooperative collection development agreements within TRLN (Triangle Research Libraries Network) and nationally for print collections, the digital arena has posed new challenges. The Korean Collections Consortium of North America is one model that has worked to promote access to a comprehensive collection of Korean materials, both print and digital, nationwide; South Asian Studies librarians have several different initiatives to diversify the national collection and to provide digital access to materials not in copyright. CRL has supported Latin American Studies and German Studies initiatives. Locally, too, with enhanced document delivery and increased reliance on approval profiles, IAS librarians have worked closely with their colleagues at the University of North Carolina to reduce duplication and have shared successful models within the department. Having one librarian participate in an Endangered Archives project raises the possibility for others.

Many IAS librarians have chaired national committees, planned exhibits and receptions or organized conferences. While each of these has been different, we learn from each other. As one person organizes a successful reception or a conference, it provides ideas for another. We share our successful grant applications to colleagues planning to write one.

So, while there have not been other librarians within the library to mentor us in our specific areas of expertise, we have benefited greatly from our colleagues in IAS. Each of us was hired for our language and subject expertise; while many in IAS have library degrees, not all of us do, but we do know how to learn on the job. In addition, we have attended workshops offered by our librarian associations on topics ranging from collection development to digital humanities; as we have become more senior, we have also taught them. The library has a system of regular performance reviews and rankings; goals are set together with one's supervisor, and training is funded as needed.

Joint activities are particularly good for team building; most of the time IAS librarians work relatively independently, but we have had several opportunities to do joint projects. Among the most notable were presentations before the Library Advisory Board and a celebration of the 25th anniversary of IAS. While the most frequent ways the East Asian librarians have worked together has been on instruction or stacks management, recently they hosted a conference of 40 other East Asian librarians. Planning the conference, from hotel space and food to the content of the program, gave the three East Asian librarians a chance to work together on a project that benefited from everyone's input, including conversations with peers in and outside the department.

As a department that relies on central services, IAS has had the opportunity to be involved in decisions that are centrally made, whether it be the choice of an ILS or a discovery service like Summon. IAS has been positioned to advocate for the display of vernacular scripts or multi-institutional access to e-books. Mainstreaming handling of acquisitions and cataloging of East Asian materials and retrospective conversion were addressed at the same time as for materials in Western languages. The East Asian Collection was the second collection after the Reference Collection to be converted from Dewey to LC. More than most subject librarians, we are involved with all departments in the library from technical services and IT to digitization and special collections, as our specialized knowledge of language and culture are not found in other departments.⁷ While the East Asian librarians manage their own stacks, selecting materials for offsite and sending materials to conservation, tasks handled by central services for other languages, we are not charged fees to store materials offsite or for conservation work, as is sometimes true for other standalone libraries.

Some IAS practices have spread to other departments; we have long met with prospective hires to provide them an overview of the library and its collections and services and to assess

⁷ Even when there is expertise, as there is in Technical Services, we are sometimes involved; for instance Zhaohui Xue, as Chinese Studies Librarian, reviewed all the records converted from Wade-Giles to pinyin.

how our collections might meet their needs. This is increasingly the case for non-area studies hires as well. As we are thoroughly embedded in our programs, faculty often reach out to us for advice on digital projects; we also have sought their participation in projects we are involved in.

While there are disadvantages to not controlling the staff in technical services, as we do not always agree on priorities, this is an era of stable or shrinking budgets while the library wishes to take on many new initiatives. It was probably easier to add two East Asian Studies librarians (Chinese Studies and Korean Studies) as well as Middle East and Jewish Studies than if we had been a separate unit; it has been challenging to advocate for sufficient support in technical services, however. More than anything, the physical distance between our offices and technical services is problematic as it makes communication more difficult. Email is easy, and while picking up the phone works better, nothing substitutes for face-to-face encounters. The area studies acquisitions and cataloging staff are expected to comply with the same standards that roman language staff follow; the departments usually use a train the trainer model which does not focus on East Asian issues, but acquaints staff with the standards. On the other hand, cataloging staff have attended and participated in CEAL's numerous workshops. IAS has often supported the travel as technical services funding for professional development has been insufficient. At Duke, new leadership in Technical Services is leading to some rethinking of jobs – over the years, staff have been asked to do more with less and technical services has borne the brunt of this -- but with new leadership, there may be opportunities for staff to take on more responsibility for the metadata for special collections, which currently falls on the subject librarians, and to provide national leadership for electronic serials cataloging and licensing, for example.

IAS and the East Asian Collection have been fortunate to have grown at a time of stable budgets and increased support for international studies. We have benefited from three endowments that are general in nature, especially the Mary Few Endowment for International Collections which has supported staffing, outsourcing, travel, students and the acquisitions of expensive materials. The library has recognized our needs for software, for stacks management, especially major shifts, as well as for overseas travel and has supported us well. The uniqueness of our collections, and our close relationship with our programs, both students and faculty, are increasingly valued at the administrative level. This has meant strong support for acquisitions and staffing. At Duke, where East Asian Studies and library collections were late developing, being part of a larger unit has brought prestige and resources.

The East Asian Library as a Branch Library, Organizational Structure, or a Set of Collections: the Case of Princeton University

Martin Heijdra

In reading the following, please bear in mind that the opinions expressed below are my personal opinions, undoubtedly and necessarily based upon only a partial knowledge of all the facts.

Branch Libraries in the PUL Before 2008

Over the last ten years or so the organizational place of the East Asian Library (EAL) within the overall Princeton University Library (PUL) has changed in various ways, for different reasons: sometimes practical ones, sometimes out of a desire to regularize all branch libraries, and during the 2008 crisis, also responding to organizational requirements put on the PUL as a whole by the university administration.

Princeton has a number of branch libraries, that is, libraries which serve a particular department or subject and which are housed in buildings where that department is located. The word is not used for separate collections housed in the building of the main library, Firestone. The existence of branch libraries of course already had as a goal superior and close “liaison” relationships of librarians with “their” faculty and students long before that term became a buzzword. Serving a specialized audience, most of these branch libraries were small, and were largely in the “sciences” in the broad sense (including engineering, psychology, mathematics etc.; but also governmental studies, art, and a few area studies.) In addition to the development of their own collections (like their colleagues in the main library), branch librarians were also responsible for the library as a physical space, and the concomitant public service issues (circulation etc.), often depending on the rules of the building in which they were located.

Organizationally, at Princeton most librarians in branch libraries reported to the Deputy University Librarian, and met each other in an organization called SpLibs, “Special Libraries” (which thus had nothing to do with Special Collections). Since almost all branch libraries served subjects in the sciences, and since also the opposite was true (most sciences had a branch library), SpLibs was almost equivalent to the “science libraries.” But there were some exceptions: e.g., SpLibs also included organizationally the library connected to the Woodrow Wilson School for governmental studies. And, for our purposes, most importantly, the then two largest branch libraries, the East Asian Library and the Marquand Art Library, reported directly to the University Librarian.

The few locations within the main library dedicated to particular subjects were much more restricted in scope, and ranged from a large social science reference desk (with shelves of

relevant reference works), to subject-specific graduate seminar rooms, which might have some reference works and periodicals located in that room. The general collections in those subjects were still intershelved as part of the main collection; exceptions (most notably Classics, and in a later stage Near Eastern) were few. The librarians of such collections all were part of general Collection Development, and none had responsibility for physical issues or services such as Circulation or Security, which all had their own departments.

This was the situation until some fifteen years ago, and the situation I encountered in 1988 when starting as a Chinese “Bibliographer” (as the position was called then; that term has now been discontinued within the library).

The EAL Before 2008

The EAL was even more a self-contained unit than the other branch libraries: not only selection and reference, but everything regarding Chinese, Japanese and Korean (CJK), including ordering, receiving and physical processing, was done by employees within the physical EAL, which was directly and conveniently located above the East Asian Studies (EAS) Department. In addition, the EAL was one of the few branch libraries with its own ILL services (course reserves were more generally available at all branch libraries.) Only the final payment of invoices went through the general Acquisition department. On the other hand, while at that time, also the Near Eastern Collections were physically located within the EAL (a remnant of these two department originally having formed one Oriental Studies Department), the acquisition and processing of all Near Eastern material took place within the main library, and although the Bibliographer and his assistant physically worked within the EAL, they reported to the Collection Development Associate University Librarian.

Books in CJK in any subject were processed by and held within the EAL (or later, sent to storage through the EAL). And while a few CJK items might be found by exception or mistake in other collections, the only other collection purposely collecting books in CJK languages was the Marquand Art Library (this is still the case, although now also the Cotsen Children’s Library might occasionally order new CJK items.) Their ordering was usually done by EAL staff, who also took care of their original cataloging, although over the years workflows have differed on how copy cataloging was handled.

Thus the EAL also was a limited processing center for the library as a whole. On the other hand, the acquisition and processing of Western language material, even if to be located in the EAL, was handled by main library staff. At Princeton, most Western language material was ordered through approval plans or selection by other subject specialists, thus, in principle, history books on East Asia were ordered by the history bibliographer. Only for language and linguistics an EAL librarian was the solitary selector, who had also funds to order any book needed for reserve or reference purposes within the EAL. In practice, the EAL librarians also collected works which did not easily fall in Western predetermined

disciplines, as well as items easily missed through mainstream channels because they were published by entities in East Asia or specialized European publishers. Overall, at that time, if ordered by the EAL, ordering and cataloging of Western language books would be done by employees in the main library, but those books would be shelved in the EAL (upon explicit faculty request, separately from the CJK books: especially undergraduate students were thought to become overwhelmed by the CJK books, and the Western language books would “disappear.”) For later changes, see below.

Without having done any special research, I have heard of a few reasons for why Near Eastern and East Asian Studies were organizationally treated somewhat differently. The fact that the Head of the East Asian Library (then called the Curator) reported directly to the University Librarian was due to the fact that its long-term Curator since the 1950s, James Shih-kang T'ung, had also become an Deputy University Librarian in his long career; and while that was not true for his successors, the structure of reporting directly to the University Librarian remained the same, partly because the EAL (also a later term) was by far the largest branch library, partly because, one assumes, inertia. Also, frequent and direct East Asian Library faculty involvement in the building of the collections, both personally and financially, also assured that the EAL was treated as one of a kind. There was no such financial incentive or faculty involvement coming from the Near Eastern Department (their collection did not have to be built from scratch, but had already become established much earlier). I also have heard that a personnel conflict between the Near Eastern technical services staff and its bibliographer had resulted in the move of the Near Eastern staff to within the main library structure.

Comments on the Pre-2008 Structure: Advantages and Disadvantages

There are both advantages and disadvantages with the structure as outlined above; although I myself would maintain, that the way how actual *individuals* react to *individual issues* can be of much more importance than the organizational structure itself, provided that that structure is flexible. One advantage, and it is a huge one, is the close relationship the EAL and its librarians has with faculty and students, an advantage present, *mutatis mutandis*, with all branch librarians: as I mentioned above, it was liaising *avant la lettre*. But nothing prevented other librarians from having good relationships with their clientele too; it was just not a given. Another main advantage was that CJK acquisition and correspondence was done by individuals with the required language and cultural expertise, and could when necessary follow business practices in East Asia rather than unilaterally assuming everything would or should be like book acquisition in the US. (I still hear occasionally from time to time, from some staff in the financial department: “they have to follow our rules, if they want to do business with us”—while of course, *we* are the ones who wish to get the material, and individual book dealers in East Asia are perfectly entitled to forego our demand if we don't follow their rules.)

A tightly integrated branch library is also an advantage when undertaking special projects, such as publishing catalogs, or contributing to a department-initiated exhibition. This is much more easily done if all relevant individuals, including curators, bibliographers, catalogers, or other technical services staff, can be easily and quickly mobilized for a particular project, and no special permission from other supervisors needs to be sought.

Often I hear as a possible negative the lack of cooperation or even knowledge of other subject librarians elsewhere. That, I would not see as a structural issue. In Princeton, while there is a general reference department, it mainly services undergraduate students; but providing more specialist reference to students and faculty is part of the job of *any* subject librarian. Librarians in branch libraries have some advantage, since they physically are close to the department, they regularly participate in departmental activities, and faculty and students all know them, and have no difficulty finding them. Subject librarians in the main library have actually a slightly more difficult time to liaison with their departments, and to be found by those needing specific help; but also in practice that is not that much of an issue, and depends on the individual. While most of them rely less on walk-ins than is the case in branch libraries, that is because many of them serve much larger departments than the EAS (Economics, History, English). Cooperation between subject librarians is frequent and widespread: users with questions who might benefit to speak with several librarians (Japanese economics, Chinese politics) are routinely referred to all relevant subject librarians by whoever happens to be the first approached. I personally do not see any reason why there has to be an “international studies” group to benefit users with multidisciplinary questions, as is sometimes argued: yes, there are students who study Iran and China; but there are also students who should be talking to the Chinese and the Financial Data librarians, or the demography and Japanese librarians, are those are at least as frequent. The fact is, that such inter-subject-librarian cooperation should always take place, and should not have to depend on any organized structure: each librarian should be able to reach out to any of his or her colleagues, there should be no higher level through which such outreach is funneled. Yes, as elsewhere, there is a perception on behalf of librarians that students know less than they should, versus the perception of professors, that they are primarily responsible for teaching those skills. Thus there are occasionally discussions on how to improve reference (times, locations, venues, outreach, need), in which case it is general rather than subject reference which is the focus of discussion.

In Princeton, the same logic applies to acquisition of books with in-between or multiple topics: in my experience, since there is no particular fighting needed for funds (hurrah!), selectors feel free to forward suggestions to another selector, and I can’t recall many cases, if any, where such a selector then said no. There are occasional meetings on such interdisciplinary subjects as archaeology, or environmental studies, to make sure all subject librarians are in sync; of course attendance is irrespective of any reporting structure.

Another non-issue is statistics. The library as a whole gathers and reports statistics with more or less accuracy. Because of CEAL, the EAL is the only one who gathers and reports its own statistics; and while there have been occasional problems to be worked out (such as ILL statistics; or circulation statistics by language, for the Korean Foundation), by now those parameters have been set, and queries have been written. Such statistics are rarely used internally, however. Changes in requests for statistics (as has happened for CEAL statistics) might occasionally be difficult to accommodate immediately. However, difficult or easy, I don't see any particular disadvantage or advantage to a particular structure, except for the fact that all such statistics occasionally involve comparing apples to oranges, since libraries are just different. But that is true of all ARL statistics too.

That said, different structures may make certain things easier than others. Having a separate unit, such as the EAL before 2008, makes internal workflows easier and more functional; but at the same time, to have a separate and rather independent structure, also results in the possibility of disconnections in both directions: if rather independent, are people at an EAL sufficiently enabled (or interested) to know what the university library as a whole is doing, and its leaders are thinking? And conversely, is there enough input returning into the main library and mainstream library functions to enable them to surmount an America-centric perspective? Also, even if there exists interconnections and (mutual) representations, do all staff members at both sides have equal access to the mutual beneficial exchange of knowledge?

In my experience, not all of these questions could be answered with a resounding yes (without asserting that another structure would be necessarily better—all structures carry their own risks.) I myself was encouraged from the very beginning to meet often and rather intensively with colleagues in the main library; the more so, since I was also responsible for reference regarding East Asia in Western languages. It helped that I am somewhat gregarious by nature. I also was soon appointed as the (branch library) "Head of Public Services," meaning in this case responsibility for the physical issues of the EAL, thus having to deal with yet another group of colleagues. However, since accordingly I was usually the one appointed as the "East Asian Library representative", my Japanese and Korean colleagues had many fewer opportunities, and one "representative" was normally deemed enough. This may be unavoidable; but I can only say that as the current Director of the library, I try to make sure that such representation is more equal, and that all EAL librarians need to be able to develop such connections.

Thus, individualities matter; but so also does flexibility of the rules. At some points in my 30-year career, things have been less flexible when situations were temporary, and this had a negative impact. At one time there were some tensions between supervisors and subject specialists within the main library, and reorganization took place. As a result, what had been more or less open meetings in which also branch librarians participated became more rigidly

structured around reporting structures; and those not reporting to a particular head of a department, were no longer allowed to be part of those hitherto monthly meetings. The restructuring involved the temporary appointment of the Head of the Art Library as the head also of the main library's Collection Development group, thus leaving the EAL, as the other large branch library not under SpLibs, even more isolated. Even after all issues were solved, those meetings were long to be reinstated: not many people like meetings; and since the majority of the librarians in the main library saw each other every day anyway in passing, why reinstate the meetings, and give reports to a group when everybody already knew about what was happening? Except, of course, that branch librarians did *not* know about many of them, and now lost an important communication channel.

Mutual connections are important in both ways. At Princeton, the EAL fortunately was regularly invited at usually an early stage, and on a high level, in all issues dealing with Integrated Library Systems and non-Roman scripts. In those issues, I sometimes was asked to represent Princeton also on the national level, which undoubtedly was beneficial for those systems too. Still, while the importance of non-Roman script issues was recognized at a high level, that was not necessarily true at lower levels: as most of us will have experienced, even giving detailed input, even writing report after report, does not necessarily mean that others actually understand, or even make the effort, to understand the technical issues. Many tend to see non-Roman script issues as an extra nice add-on, rather than something which needs to be dealt with from the very beginning if one ever is to get it right. (As an aside, for me personally, ILL programs have always been woefully inadequate to deal with anything non-English, forget about non-Roman scripts. I can only say that this is true despite the support I received locally and nationally to report the issues involved; always somewhere down the line someone did not pay attention or did not understand the issues, even after Unicode already decades ago made it relatively easy. But some willingness to understand the issues is needed...)

Notice however that here also individuals and their individual strengths and attitudes resulted in non-Roman script issues being taken seriously in Princeton; it was not dependent on an organizational structure: in pre-Unicode days, the Language Lab in Princeton relied upon me for all non-Roman scripts (no longer necessary—there is progress.) For the same reason, the fact that at Princeton the EAL does not have to defend the need for non-Roman scripts in library systems or elsewhere is partly, because our Head of Collection Development has an area studies background (South Asia), and our Head of Cataloging also (Near Eastern). Things might have been different if we did not have those individuals in these positions; or they might not have been different; after all, the past Head of Systems had no such background, yet was fully open to our input.

Some Changes Before 2008

A few relevant changes had taken place in the situation outlined above already before 2008. The pace problem was most urgent with the Western language books within the EAL. Intershelving with CJK books was tried by one Head of the EAL, but strongly opposed by faculty members, and needed to be undone. The next Head of EAL (now called Director) then decided to rationalize the division of Western books between the EAL and the main library; where before the location was basically decided by who had bought the book, after an exchange with the main library the classification decided where (non-reference) Western-language book would be located: only books on East Asian subjects within the P and Z classifications would be in the EAL. This made location more predictable and automatic – until many books were sent to storage, that is: one still would need to look in the catalog to know. These new rules of division mean that the selector for Western language material now orders as least as many books for the main library as for the EAL.

I mentioned before that the EAL reported directly to the University Librarian. This certainly is in general something beneficial: it is a chance to get one's concerns known at the highest level, and conversely, it is a direct way of knowing what the University Librarian thinks and wants people to know. This direct reporting line of the EAL remained in place, even when the "leadership circle" had contracted to some six department heads and no longer included the Head of the EAL (nor the Heads of Cataloging or Acquisitions, both subsumed under the Head of Technical Services.) But it also must be acknowledged that there were practical disadvantages to this structure too: since the University Librarian could not be expected to be a day-to-day practical manager about e.g. when which forms would be due at what departments, yet was organizationally the supervisor of the Head of EAL, often important information on regulations on a lower level, evaluation schedules, or new forms did not reach the EAL. Thus, somewhat paradoxically, the relatively high organizational place of the EAL, outside of any other structure, often resulted in a lack or at least delay of the transmittal of important knowledge to the EAL.

Changes in 2008

The financial crisis of 2008 resulted in a decision made by the University administration, that wherever separate departments with similar functions existed, these should be integrated. The EAL Technical Services staff was the first to be affected: it should be integrated with the main library's Technical Services; didn't recent technical developments make it unnecessary to maintain two separate such organizations? I still think this reasoning was somewhat spurious: moving a group of people from reporting to A to reporting to B while both A and B continue to exist does not decrease organizational complexity. Thus, I believe there certainly was behind the reorganization at the time also a kind of arrogance on the part of the main Technical Services: they certainly did already Turkey or Brazil; surely they could and should

take over China and Japan as well? Moreover, there was a perception that not the East Asian world, but East Asian librarians were lagging behind in new developments in productivity, while the EAL had clearly been struggling with the increasing amount of books: sending books to storage lagged behind, shelves were overcrowded, books were piling up in corners (good for when the library as a whole needed photographs to raise money, but perhaps reflecting an unwillingness to deal squarely with the issue), too much was still done manually, including writing acquisition slips, etc.

At the same time (but at that moment unbeknownst to most people), the University Library was fighting, finally unsuccessfully, a decision that they had to move other library departments into departments elsewhere on campus: the security, and most ominously, the human resources department (with rather disastrous results; the library is still trying to recover from that). Against that background, the requirement to move the EAL Technical Services into the main library's Technical Services was a minor issue, no matter how important it was for the EAL. It is not clear to me whether also a physical move of the EAL TS staff was envisioned at that time; in any case, the EAL received the assurance during a meeting with its staff, the University Librarian, and EAS faculty members, that for now at least, the arguments of the EAL staff, that they still needed for their work direct access to the book collection, was accepted. (Afterwards, when controversially the main library's Technical Services was to move completely off-campus, out of the main library, it was decided that the EAL's technical services staff definitely would not follow.) Thus organizationally EAL's TS started to report to the general Head of TS, while remaining physically within the EAL.

During this organizational change, not all relevant factors were discussed, in my view: the lack in the new structure for the Head of the EAL to quickly mobilize all CJK-related staff members for a particular project was not brought up, for example. The need for the change was explained rather unilaterally: it was to respond to the University's wish for decreasing the number of separate units, while the new structure would give the "backward" EAL TS people the opportunity to learn from their more "advanced" colleagues (the actual words used were slightly different of course—but I will maintain that that was the general idea.) From an organizational perspective, one could argue that the very fact that such attitudes were possible, shows that the needs and circumstances of the EAL, expressed often enough, had not been successfully conveyed to the main TS department, which would start off with some major mistakes. That situation itself could be interpreted as a structural as well as an individual failure.

During this move of TS staff, any change of the status of the EAL itself was not addressed, and in the meeting with the faculty assurances were given that the place of the EAL would not change.

For completeness' sake, I may also mention here, that the overall configuration of branch libraries at Princeton, which used to be two large ones (EAL and Art) with many smaller ones (mainly sciences), was to change: a new Science Library was to be built, which would combine many of the smaller science libraries: no longer would it be able to be said, that the EAL was larger and more complex than any other branch library.

The Move of the EAL Technical Services: Advantages and Disadvantages

In my opinion, the first visible results of the new structure were rather negative; in hindsight, it seems very much as if several years must pass, and various mistakes needed to be made, before an improved mutual knowledge and cooperation would lead to a much more collegial spirit, and successful solutions to some very real issues.

The first mistake was the unilateral decision, against expressed assurances and without any EAL input, that the position of Chinese acquisition specialist would not be replaced when the incumbent retired. This decision is to be placed against the background, that the EAL was in the midst of a large special project to leave manual ordering behind and move towards automatic ordering within the local system, starting with Chinese (for newer colleagues: at the time vendor records were not really available yet.) The EAL had developed a six months plan not only to start ordering within our local ILS, but also—even more difficult—to get the 10,000 outstanding order records into the system as well, with the assistance of a specially hired graduate student and in addition devoting the time of many other people, including myself. (At the same time, less unexpectedly, several other EAL positions were lost to retirement and not to be filled, because of the 2008 crisis. Of course, the new structure also meant that it was more difficult for the Director of the EAL to reallocate the TS staff's time.)

Simple-mindedly, and rather arrogantly, the general Acquisitions Department had decided that of course, their regular staff could take over Chinese ordering. After all, they had some Chinese workers in their department, and in their opinion, any acquisitions work should be able to be done by anyone, no special knowledge needed. No discussion with anyone at the EAL had taken place; after all, the position was now under TS, no? (In my opinion, there is a structural reason why this kind of hierarchical attitude tends to be more common in TS than in most other library departments: they work with more non-professional and unionized staff, and thus are definitely more business-like, rule-based and occasionally authoritarian than, say, a Collection Development department where most members may be library professionals who see each other as equals.)

This decision was a disaster. The (three) Chinese staff members designated (unbeknownst to them too) to take over Chinese ordering reported they did not know simplified characters; did not know pinyin; did not know *putonghua* or standard pronunciation; and their plate was already full, they certainly could not add the large amounts of Chinese ordering envisioned: each individual order would need more manual intervention, and take much longer than a

regular Western order. Training in pinyin was developed for them, but they did not see why they had to spend time they did not have to learn such specialized, university-level knowledge. Moreover, many characters in the titles in very specialist fields were difficult to read for them—they were not scholars. After several months, the Acquisition and TS Heads were graceful enough to apologize to me in particular (as the selector whose selections were not being ordered) for the trouble their decision had caused; they would try to create a new line again for a specialist once available. It took still quite some time, and for two years I, as the bibliographer, had to do my own ordering for every single title (using the special software newly developed at the EAL to the full), before finally a new person came on board.

If we look at the final positive outcome of this, I think we can point to several things. The main TS not only realized soon that they had completely misjudged and underestimated the requirements for the position; they also gained new respect for that position. In the two years without a Chinese acquisition specialist I and the then Associate Head of Acquisitions needed to discuss frequently issues, and we got along well, and we gained much beneficial knowledge: we at the EAL learned to understand how we could better fit in with general practices, and they on what special CJK needs had to be responded to. I think our new automated workflows at the time jumped us from being behind the curve to way ahead among our peers, thanks to the software we managed to produce in-house. I already had learned before that even if you have all the intellectual right reasons to do things differently in the EAL than in the main library, there always is a price to pay for doing things differently: the next ILS move, or something similar, will follow the majority, and may not be able to accommodate your differences. It is somewhat true that not many situations, apart from some script issues, were purely unique to East Asia, and that parallels could often be found elsewhere; while on the other hand, the administrative level on which those issues would be dealt with might be different. The newly hired Chinese acquisition specialist (who was responsible for doing other work besides, since the change towards automation had gained us time) therefore I think was seen as having an enhanced standing. Their experience with the EAL might also have increased the awareness at the Acquisitions Department that particular decision issues which for Western language material tend to be assigned to higher level acquisition personnel (vendor choice, approval plans, even shelf-ready ordering), for acquisitions from outside the Anglo-American world, need to be done in cooperation with the relevant subject librarians directly (note: thus also not through the Director of the EAL, or the Head of Collection development: it is not an organizational cooperation, but an individual one.)

The breaking down of barriers was not restricted to ordering. After several workflow changes, artificial divisions among some staff members between what were to be considered “our” books and “their” (i.e., non-EAL) books have broken down. There had been always tensions between the cataloging of books to be shelved in the EAL and those going to the Art

Library, especially when the latter had increased its acquisitions significantly. What were the respective priorities of cataloging, given that there was a large backlog? For a while, and for similar reasons as stated above, acquisition (and copy cataloging) of CJK art books were to take place by the main library; but when we hired a new Chinese acquisition specialist again, the importance of having all orders placed by the new EAL order specialists was again realized, and satisfactory workflows were found. On the other hand, henceforth Western-language gift books with some CJK which might arrive at the EAL can now be checked in, and cataloged there—even if they go elsewhere, minimization the sending back and forth of books. Subjectively the feeling that we are all working for the PUL as a whole has increased also among the EAL staff.

There were other beginning mistakes made by the general TS department. One of the first issues they decided to tackle (again, without asking what EAL's priorities were), was the backlog of binding Chinese serials, not knowing that because of the wide availability of PRC online serials, this was indeed low on EAL's lists of priorities in handling the backlog, also given the lack of shelving space. The result of the TS decision was a sudden overflow of incoming volumes, no place to shelve them, and not enough shelvees to shelve them (the lack of a dedicated shelvee having always been a structural problem at the EAL.) There was thus also here some arrogance and a general lack of understanding on the part of the general TS department, that in a branch library there are no other "departments" to dump work on, there are just a few employees who have to do everything, and everything is interrelated. Thus the shelving and space issues (not a secret at all, but always ignored despite frequent requests on behalf of the EAL for assistance, or at least the lifting of unrealistic quota to send books to storage), suddenly became real for them.

Also this beginner's mistake had a positive outcome after a while. It was quickly realized that indeed, the EAL's space problems were large, and that any solution would require extra personnel, changed quota at the receiving storage location, special record-keeping, etc.: it was neither unwillingness nor incapacity on the part of EAL staff which made the problem intractable, which had been assumed without investigation. A new large-scale cooperative project was set up, involving EAL studies librarians (for the selection), general TS, supervisory managers at the main library staff with relevant experience and authority, and four temporary new hires, which then enabled to process within six months the move of 60,000 volumes to storage, and thus the creation of space for years to come. The time and money this project required was able to be found in the resources of the general TS department, once it became responsible for solving the problems; it could never have been found in the EAL itself—branch libraries in Princeton have no budget. Even better, the improved cooperation between the EAL and TS in this project made it possible to incorporate several secondary projects long desired by the EAL: the reclassification of books in several outdated classification schemes within the reference collection, getting atlas stands and

other furniture for oversized books, etc. And such smaller scale projects have continued since: the fact that a department with the financial and personnel configuration enabling it to do deal with issues carries now the responsibility for them, is a plus. Of course, provided that the individuals actually do take their responsibilities seriously; which luckily, for now they mostly do (we did have a recent case whereby the unilateral arrogance of a particular individual made some bad decisions without input regarding Western language serials on East Asia—but I suppose that occasionally happens everywhere. In this case the EAL could rely upon some general TS employees more attuned to the situation to resolve that issue too, it was not alone protesting that ill-conceived plan.)

Organizationally, a potentially more complicated disadvantage may be, as mentioned above, projects involving both subject librarians, catalogers and other technical services staff, just simply because in the new structure more supervisors are involved, who all have to respond and allow their employees to participate. The EAL once had a very short-term opportunity to receive funds for a special cataloging project (traditionally bound Chinese books after 1796, still not yet all cataloged online). Previously the Head of the EAL could make such decisions quickly, with all hands on deck to avail ourselves of such an opportunity. In this case, we could not respond on time (a few days): the TS department needed everything spelled out, and several layers of permissions were necessary since the project would after all divert some staff members from their usual work. Yet in a later but similar case, when I had become the Head of the EAL and needed the participation of catalogers and other TS staff for a project I had inherited from my predecessor (the publication of a new Chinese rare book catalog), I again was asked to submit a written proposal to the Head of TS, not so much to get permission (which I already received verbally), but rather to have the data in writing to permit that Head to apply for temporary replacement staff, the (previous) University Librarian told both of us that no, I should not have to submit a proposal; the Head of the EAL could initiate such projects, and if participation by EAL TS staff was required, that was for the Head of the EAL to decide; it did not require asking for permission (rather than notification). This opinion actually surprised both me and the Head of TS, and I would not be surprised if that would be just a one-time decision, and not become a principle. It does mean that one of the few real organizational disadvantages I perceive turned out not to be one, at least not this time.

Reporting Structures Versus Particular Levels of Responsibility

Thus, although advantages and disadvantages are often ascribed to particular reporting structures, I tend to think that who reports to whom is a secondary matter. (Of course, there could always be complications with individuals reporting to one person, while doing part or even most of their work for another; but that could happen in any situation with staff performing multiple functions, and should be solvable.) More important is, who is responsible for what; who can make what decisions; and has a particular level, department

or individual enough room financially and in staff members to react to the issues occurring, and solve them? That, in my view, is the main issue faced by a small (or large) and independent branch library; and merely changing reporting lines may not be a real solution, nor certainly is it the only one.

Another way of separating organization structure from actual responsibilities is to ask the question, to what extent particular activities or librarians in an EAL need funneling via its Head. Do budget allocations need to go through the Head? Travel budgets? Digitization projects? Acquisition decisions? Data management, library systems? At Princeton, actually most of these activities do not involve the Heads of branch libraries as Heads at all: all subject librarians receive their funding separately, irrespective of reporting structure. Travel requests go through travel committees, without there being, say, an EAL travel budget, even if the Head may be asked for opinions. And while individuals may have to “represent” the EAL in library-wide meetings, ILL or so, it is not that the final decision of who participates can only be made by the Head: before and after the changes in whom the EAL TS staff reports to, its TS head would be on the library-wide integrated library system committee. And certainly all professional staff are expected to initiate projects by themselves; even if they also may be requested to participate in projects initiated by their supervisor. Thus individuals at branch libraries participate in many horizontal relationships with others in the library system; and those relationships do not necessarily go through the reporting lines.

Thus, I would argue above that organizational structures are not always the most important reason why certain things work and others don't; and as a corollary, organizational restructuring is not necessarily a solution for issues that do exist. It is like a book with multiple subjects: it has to be shelved somewhere, and putting it with one subject might disadvantage another; but a good library system will enable to have the book found by all. Thus, individual and horizontal relationships, in many cases, can be more important for a well-functional library. Yes, in large institutions such as academic libraries, with many employees and many tasks, there is *always* a danger of silos forming, and in some sense good cooperation within any group has a danger of, or even may necessarily entail, less cooperation outside it. Thus, the lack of information flow between a Collection Development department, a Technical Services department, and a Systems department may be as prominent as between an EAL and a main library. I have been working long enough in the field to know that some such issues always will exist, and that improvements in one area may result in problems elsewhere, partly because which individuals occupy which positions matters. Good communication flow is always a goal, but never easy to reach; and what works on one scale may not work on another. To give an example: some specific (and rather simple) software developed within the EAL recently was used as a desirable example on how the whole library should work: catalogers and others within the EAL had identified the issue, I charged our systems specialist to find a solution, and then the relevant staff tested it—all

talking to each other. As it so happens, the software was something apparently on the wish-list of other subject librarians outside the EAL too; but in the main library, different departments may be quite separated from each other, and small seemingly individual requests were difficult to respond to within the way the system office worked. Only during library-wide brainstorming sessions when the new University Librarian arrived did I become aware of that request being on someone's wish-list, and was able to remark that we already had developed that. Thus, this example was an example of how cooperation and nimbleness within a small branch library (EAL) could have great benefit; but at the same time, it showed there was no real mechanism for EAL librarians to learn that others had faced a similar issue, and to communicate that "we" had solved it. It was great to be singled out as a good example of good internal communication; but truth is, that that is not necessarily scalable to the organization as a whole.

In view of the above, while for some outsiders a recent change in the reporting line of the EAL may seem as a great organizational change, and perhaps problematic, I would argue it is not. Recently, and after some transition period, the EAL now officially no longer reports directly to the University Library, but to the Associate University Librarian for Collection Development. For me, this makes practical sense. No longer do we miss general communications about evaluation schedules etc., where previously we were out of the loop (since in practice, the University Librarian hardly could function as our day-to-day manager.) The fact that that librarian is an area studies specialist (and a long-time friend) is a plus. On the other hand, the monthly personal meetings with the University Librarian (jointly with the Head of Collection Development) continue, allowing us to address issues which are perhaps peculiar to the EAL: after all, we tend to have a higher profile nationally and internationally than any other branch library, good as they are. Thus practically, currently we have the best of both worlds.

One Remaining Structural Issue: Branch Libraries as Physical Spaces

I have played down structural issues in the above. However, I do believe there is one big structural, organizational issue at Princeton which I have not yet treated above in detail, one which I have always deplored, and which I therefore listed as my number one issue when we all were solicited to give reports to the incoming University Librarian. That is, until now we have been dealing with people, services, content. The issue may be peculiar to Princeton, but it is not peculiar to the EAL, and involves all branch libraries. It is on how the branch library functions as a physical space (often belonging to buildings with their own specific rules). From how to stay open during snow days, how to get a carpet replaced, chairs cleaned, or tables repaired, to who is responsible for equipment in classrooms within the physical library space, or even, who has keys to those classrooms—at Princeton, all branches might be different, and often it is unclear what is the library's responsibility, and what fell to buildings to solve; while the branch library as such, lacking *any* budget of its own, cannot

decide anything by itself. Thus until very recently (see below) issues were always dealt with on an ad hoc basis, there was no one place to go, there were no rules or procedures to follow, and there was no real venue for such issues to be discussed by all branch libraries. In practice, occasionally the SpLibs organization mentioned above functioned as a forum of interchange for those libraries which were part of that group—which excluded the EAL.

One of my first requests after I became the Director of the EAL was therefore to allow the EAL librarians to attend those meetings, even if we did not report to the official convener of the group. I am happy to say that not only was this allowed, soon, responding to the library-wide discussions held upon the arrival of the new University Librarian, the former group was actually officially restarted as a group not based upon subjects or reporting structure, but as a group meant to discuss issues of all branch libraries qua branch libraries; and all higher supervisors involved attend. At the same time, a person was hired to be responsible for all physical issues regarding branch libraries, and to serve as the one go-to person. Thus, very recently this structural issue was happily solved. The fact that the Head of the EAL now reports to Collection Development, as do the Art and Engineering (!) librarians, while other branch librarians do not, is now for this group irrelevant. One topic which all branch libraries have been discussing, is for instance how to get better user (rather than circulation) statistics for their branch libraries in absence of the access infrastructure available in the main library, since one could foresee a future in which each branch library has to defend its location given that one branch library already had to do so during a recent renovation (it successfully did so, to decisions makers outside the library as a whole.)

The above is offered as a contribution to the overall topic of the organizational relationships of an EAL within and without. Needless to say, it is based upon my personal observations and opinions; others involved in the same events might very well come to different conclusions; we all see only part of the story. It is based upon almost 30 years of experience; and while because of the very purpose of this discussion the occasional problem is foregrounded rather than achievements or successes, one has to keep in mind that set against those 30 years, major problems have been rather few and incidental. They have all been through a general willingness within and without the EAL to overcome them. For now at least; because if experience teaches anything, it is that there is no one solution that will prevent other problems to arise in the future.

A Report on the East Asian Library at University of Pittsburgh: Before and After Reorganization

Haihui Zhang

The East Asian Library (EAL) of the University Library System (ULS) at University of Pittsburgh (PITT) was established beginning with its Chinese collection in 1960. Five years later, the Japanese collection was added. EAL began developing its Korean collection in 2003. According to the Council on East Asian Libraries (CEAL) statistical report in 2016, EAL at PITT ranks 15th in size among East Asian collections in North America.¹

EAL has a separate collection which has operated independently since EAL's establishment in 1960. The collection is located on the second floor of Hillman Library, which is the main library of the university. EAL librarians report to the head of EAL, while staff report to librarians according to the nature and content of their work. The head of EAL reports to the Assistant University Librarian, who is in charge of library collection development.

Before Reorganization

From the 1960s to 2013, EAL had a dedicated public service area, including a reference collection and an information desk. It operated without a library material circulation and lending service point, since EAL is located in the same building as the main library and such services are handled at the main circulation desk. All EAL collections, including the general collection, journals and reference materials, are shelved separately according to Chinese, Japanese, or Korean language. EAL has an annual budget allocated for its Chinese, Japanese, and Korean collections. All acquisition and cataloging work is processed and handled by EAL technical staff in house. With ULS's assistance, the librarian who is in charge of EAL public services is responsible for generating the statistics for the CEAL annual statistical report and figures.

For decades, EAL has strongly supported East Asian studies at PITT. In addition to building a strong collection and providing excellent service to meet teaching and research needs at PITT and outside PITT, EAL has supported East Asian studies at PITT in many other ways. For instance, as a member of the Advisory Board of the Asian Studies Center at PITT, the head of EAL has been closely involved in the design and implementation of the East Asian Studies program. To help raise the visibility of the East Asian Studies program, EAL has

¹ For more comprehensive information on the growth and development of EAL at PITT, see Hong Xu, "Global Resource Sharing and Information services: the East Asian Library at the University of Pittsburgh" in *Collecting Asia: East Asian Libraries in North America, 1868-2008*, edited by Peter X. Zhou. Association for Asian Studies, Inc. 2010, 256-65.

engaged in building unique collections and services, and has maintained its ranking among East Asian libraries in North America. All Asian Studies-related grant proposals by departments, centers, and institutes at PITT raise their application's profile by including the EAL as a resource they can use to support teaching and research. EAL also receives support from the Asian Studies Center in many ways. As a cultural institution, on behalf of ULS, EAL also supports local international festivals and holds lectures open to the public.

After Reorganization

In 2013, the EAL technical services staff was centralized and moved to a separate remote location to report to either the head of the ULS Cataloging Management Unit, or the head of the Technical Services & Acquisitions Management Unit. EAL's annual budget remains allocated separately from the ULS mainstream budget, with some reductions. EAL acquisition work is still processed by previous EAL technical staff from a ULS remote facility building. Chinese materials continue to be cataloged in house, while original cataloging of Japanese and Korean books is outsourced. For the CEAL annual statistics report, data generation work continues to be handled by an EAL librarian.

The structural change to EAL was sudden, and all moving and restructuring work was completed within two months. For months, no one knew how this change would affect EAL's daily work and service to its target patrons. With the 1.6 miles of distance between EAL and the remote location, could librarians who remained on campus and previous EAL technical services staff who moved to the ULS remote facility work efficiently and smoothly? With half of its personnel cut, and EAL technical staff reporting to the ULS acquisitions and cataloging units, would PITT's EAL be able to initiate and carry out projects? Without the technical staff onsite, could we communicate and solve problems encountered by both on-campus staff and patrons quickly and effectively? Besides facing all of these questions, EAL staff also had to undergo a psychological adjustment process.

1. Run in new technical support procedure

The restructuring did not affect EAL's instruction, reference, and public services including the Gateway Service that is handled by librarians and staff on campus. However, the primary issue was how to modify the processing of CJK materials from acquisition to completion of cataloging work. Because the previous EAL technical services staff moved to a separate location and began reporting to the head of the ULS Technical Services unit, all communication between staff on campus and at the ULS remote location began taking place through emails and phone calls. It is true that face-to-face communication is much easier than email or phone when there are questions about journals or books. However, after a time, staff became accustomed to this new method of processing. In addition to email and phone, in some cases, images are delivered by campus mail or Skype Office to aid in solving problems. Though the process is not as convenient as before, it is workable and adjustable.

2. New structure and more collaborative work

For more than a decade, the ULS at PITT has established long-range goals every three years. In the past, ULS's long-range goals have included expanding global outreach, creating digital collections, and improving scholarly communication. However, with half of the EAL personnel reorganized and incorporated into the ULS Technical Services Unit, where they would no longer be administered by the head of EAL, could EAL modify its daily work and conduct special projects to work toward ULS goals? Fortunately, over time and especially in recent years, to reach its consistent and explicit goals, ULS has actively supported work focused on East Asian digitization projects and has achieved remarkable results through more collaborative work with other departments and units within ULS, and with faculty members.

Since 2014, with ULS's support, EAL has completed five digitization projects: Chinese Land Records, Sze Papers, Political Prisoner Photo Collection, Chinese Marriage Certificate Collection, and Chinese Oversea Student Newsletters. Those projects were successful collaborations among EAL, the ULS Archive Service Center (ASC) and the ULS Cataloging Unit, including technical support (identifying materials, scanning, storing, generating metadata, etc.) and financial support (sharing student work hours).

The most typical example of successful collaboration between EAL and other departments and units at ULS is a project titled CR/10. CR/10 (Cultural Revolution: 10) is an experimental oral history project. It aims to neutrally collect ordinary people's authentic memories and impressions of China's Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, which lasted 10 years, from 1966 to 1976. CR/10 interviews began in December 2015 and interview collection continues to the present. Each video interview lasts approximately 10 minutes. The interviewees are asked to discuss the experiences that left the deepest impressions on them—what they most want to share with the audience, given a limited amount of time. By giving interviewees 10 minutes to speak freely, we created an archive of video interviews that will be useful for those studying this era from various angles, such as how people who have experienced a historical incident pass on their memories, and how those who were born after the Cultural Revolution ended understand and acknowledge this movement.

This project has gained great interest and support from faculty at PITT and elsewhere. However, it is impossible for EAL to complete it independently. The whole process includes interview recording, as well as transcription, translation, and subtitling of the interviews; storage of the video files; evaluation and selection of software for each part of the process; recording metadata; designing a webpage and choosing a platform to house the digital collection; plus grant proposal writing, legal consultation, promotion, etc. Several ULS departments and units have been involved in the working process, such as EAL, Archives &

Special Collections, Information Technology, Digital Scholarship, Web Services and Communications, Administrative Services, etc., along with, of course, the great, indispensable support of ULS senior administrative staff. In October 2017, the CR/10 website was officially released at <http://culturalrevolution.pitt.edu/> and we have received a lot of positive feedback not only from within PITT, but from around the world.

Over the past few decades, the consensus has been that the power of a college or university library comes not just from collecting materials, but also from organizing and preserving them, and making knowledge accessible. Collaboration has become the key element to achieve all of this. Obviously, it would be impossible to process and digitize an East Asian Humanities project completed at PITT solely through EAL's own manpower and technical skill. Such a project is highly dependent on colleagues who have specific knowledge and skills as well as specific library responsibilities and assignments. Collaboration is not only necessary for digital humanities projects, but also for other library services and activities such as working with departmental liaison librarians on instruction and training; sharing student work hours on special needs; co-writing grant proposals for presenting subject expertise; etc. Moreover, collaboration with faculty to discover unique sources and identify research and teaching needs has become more and more important to initiating unique projects within East Asian studies.

In short, PITT's EAL remains a standing unit within ULS after its technical service centralized, which has helped EAL continue to innovate and engage in exciting new initiatives in recent years. In the four years since the reorganization, we at PITT's East Asian library have had the opportunity to learn and think about development trends of libraries and environmental changes in academic research and teaching. Looking back on our initial concerns at the beginning of the library's reorganization, we have come up with some new perceptions as well as renewed confidence. EAL has continually engaged in building a unique collection, providing excellent service, innovating new projects, etc., and it continues to strongly support the East Asian Studies program at PITT.

However, facing a structural change in an Asian/East Asian collection/library is indeed challenging. It is necessary to understand current practical considerations while also having a long-term vision of the future. Internal influences and needs from the library system, as well as external influences and needs from the university's academic programs also need to be taken into account seriously. When considering such a dramatic restructuring, any library also needs to take into account the history and reputation of each individual library being affected. East Asian/Asian and other specialized subject libraries fill unique niches within any university's library system. Such libraries are amenities that raise a university's visibility and profile, and allow it to directly compete with other universities. When considering restructuring, differences in these specialized libraries' collections and patrons need to be

considered (the patrons the EAL/AL serves are not limited to faculty and students, but people from the local and regional areas). All of the above issues directly affect a library's service, reputation and visibility, which may impact the university as a whole.

Moving Forward and Continuously Evolving: The East Asian Experience at the UC San Diego Library

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UC San Diego Library

Introduction

The University of California San Diego Library (hereafter the Library) has undergone significant organizational remodeling since 2011 which continues to influence East Asia related administrative, user, and collection services. Chinese-Japanese-Korean (CJK) technical services also went through important changes which were linked to, but not directly prompted by, said organizational changes. This article captures and discusses the Library's East Asian experience between 2010 and 2017 in three sections.

The first of these sections focuses on the timeline and select impacted areas over three periods: June 2010 to January 2011, February 2011 to June 2013, and July 2013 to August 2015. The second section focuses on changes related to CJK technical services and select internal and external contributing factors over the years. In the final section, Xi Chen discusses East Asian library services in the current organizational model, describing the four core service areas (liaison, reference, instruction and collection) as well as new and emerging services.

Part 1: Organizational Remodeling – Impact on Administrative, Public, & Collection Services

June 2010-January 2011

Prior to July 2011, the International Relations & Pacific Studies (IR/PS) Library and the East Asia Collection (EAC) were two separate physical entities reporting to one administrator, the department head in charge of the IR/PS Library and the EAC.

The IR/PS Library

Established in 1987 and housed in the School of IR/PS (now Global Policy & Strategy, GPS) complex, the IR/PS Library was a full branch library that provided public services including

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circulation, ILL, reserves, information, reference consultation, as well as limited technical services (see Part 2 for more information on technical services). One department head oversaw all staffing – 3 area studies librarians (Chinese, Japanese, and Latin American), 3 public services staff, 1 serials processing staff, 1 administrative assistant, and many student assistants. With an emphasis on international and regional politics, economics, economies, and business, its collection included reference, periodicals, and general print and electronic resources in many languages such as CJK, Spanish, Portuguese, French, German, and Vietnamese. It had its own facilities officer and a safety and security coordinator.

The East Asia Collection (EAC)

The EAC was established in 1988 and still occupies the entire 4th floor of Geisel Library, UC San Diego's flagship library. It began as an arts and humanities complement to the IR/PS collection, and today it remains a unique and growing CJK language-based collection that serves as a regional resource center for East Asian Studies researchers in Southern California. The Chinese and Japanese Studies Librarians reported to the head of IR/PS. They resided in the IR/PS Library and frequently traveled to Geisel Library to staff consultation hours in an office located centrally on the 4th floor until July 2011, when the IR/PS Library closed and the IR/PS area studies librarians were merged into and relocated to the Social Sciences & Humanities Library (SSHL) housed in Geisel Library.

February 2011-June 2013

The IR/PS Library Closure Project

In early 2011, The Library was informed by the UC San Diego Campus of a severe budget cut, potentially up to \$6 million. As a result, the Library's Administrative Team took drastic measures to reduce expenditures, optimize resources, and retain positions. The IR/PS Library received orders to close down the branch within five months and move personnel, collections, and most services to the Geisel Library as part of a major budget-driven strategic consolidation program. To consolidate service points and resources, all branch libraries were closed between July 2011 and June 2013. Victoria was a relatively new department head. She assumed this role when Jim Cheng, former head, left in June 2010. Victoria was taking on double duty, continuing as Chinese Studies Librarian while also leading the branch library. As the department head, she received the assignment to lead the in-branch planning and implementation of the multi-faceted IR/PS branch closure and relocation of research-level collections. The IR/PS closure was completed well before the designated deadline. Its plan helped inform the closure of other branches on campus.

Human Resources

With the closure of the IR/PS Library, the Chinese, Japanese, and International Studies Librarians were moved to SSSL located in the west wing of Geisel's second floor. Victoria was offered the position of Assistant Department Head (ADH) responsible for Area Studies at SSSL, one of the two newly developed positions at SSSL. As ADH, Victoria reported to the Department Head of SSSL, her former peer, and supervised the Japanese, Melanesia, Latin American, and International Studies Librarians. Other IR/PS staff members were distributed throughout library departments including Acquisitions, Metadata Services, and Access Operations. The School reclaimed the library space, changed it into a temporary study hall while developing renovation plans. The former IR/PS librarians treated their former library as an outpost at the School, staffing weekly consultation hours there from September 2011 till June 2013. Despite valiant efforts to promote this service in multiple ways, including tabling during orientation week and participating in outreach events, the IR/PS students did not make full use of this service. There was a significant drop in statistics when the service went from having a library on site staffed by librarians to having a librarians staffing an office 2-4 hours per day Mondays through Fridays. This practice terminated when the next wave of library reorganization began which coincided with the beginning of the School's renovation project to convert the space into classrooms and administrative offices. The Japanese Studies Librarian retired in early 2013 prior to the next major reorganizational change.

Collections

A large-scale project to integrate the IR/PS collection with the general collection and EAC in Geisel Library and with the Annex offsite storage started immediately after the closure announcement. Between early February and July 1st 2011, the former IR/PS librarians made use of circulation data to inform appropriate destinations for each print resource: CJK to the 4th floor and the Annex permanently, and non-CJK temporarily to the 8th floor in anticipation of a final merger with the general collection by July 2013.

The major transitioning from a discipline/subject-based and decentralized structure to a service-based comprehensive library system without branch libraries, and one offering a suite of services across its facilities, prompted the AUL for Collections to start a separate discussion in Fall 2011 on CJK print collection consolidation that included interfiling recommendation. Input was sought from academic units via subject librarians and an online form. The East Asian faculty were a vocal constituency and spoke up against inter-shelving in one call number order, rather than by discipline. By early March 2012, taking into consideration user needs and wants, the AUL decided to make exceptions for select collections including East Asia, reference, special, and non-print formats. Since then, the EAC,

both print and electronic, has been considered a growing and significant collection within the Library.

July 2013 to August 2015

By Summer 2013, a major organizational restructure was in full swing. Existing departments were reorganized into programs, new programs and positions addressing new scholarly needs were created, and the closure of branch libraries was complete. The transition from a subject-based to a function-based library impacted librarians and staff involved in public services more severely than those in technical and administrative services. With SSSL's closure, Victoria was tapped to become interim Program Director (PD) for the newly founded Reference & Research Advisory Services (RRAS) in late June 2013. RRAS is one of the six programs under Academic Services, and, as RRAS PD, Victoria reports directly to the AUL for Academic Services. Collection and Enterprise Services are the other two major service groups, each with five or six programs and headed by an AUL. In general, each subject/format librarian is assigned to a home program—typically RRAS, the Academic Liaison Program (ALP), Learning Services, or Collection Development & Management—with a specific designated program role as well as still being responsible for the four core subject librarian duties: reference, collection, instruction, and liaison. Even after a national search resulted in Victoria's being selected for the RAS PD position in April 2014, she continued as the Chinese Studies Librarian until the successful recruitment of Xi, who joined ALP in September 2015. The majority of subject librarians hired after the reorganization now reside in ALP. Of special mention is the reworking of the Japanese Studies Librarian position into a Korean & Japanese Studies Librarian position. Although former Chinese and Japanese Studies Librarians had taken on minor roles to serve the Korean Studies constituents, service needs quickly outgrew what the librarians could provide, as the campus now has a rapidly growing Korean Studies Program.

Part 2: Changes in CJK Technical Services, Internal and External Factors

The Chinese Japanese Korean Acquisitions/Cataloging Unit (CJK Unit) in the Library was established in 1994. It was a centralized unit reporting to Metadata Services Department while in close contact with the Acquisitions Department. Both departments shared one large workspace adjacent to each other. The staff in the CJK Unit also worked closely with the Chinese and Japanese Studies Librarians who resided in the IR/PS Library. When the Library underwent the major reorganization in July 2013, all branch libraries were consolidated into one library as mentioned in the previous section. The CJK acquisitions function was removed from the CJK Unit and consolidated into the Monographic/Special Format Division of the newly formed Content Acquisition & Resource Sharing (CARS) Program. The CJK Unit became the Chinese Japanese Korean Cataloging and Metadata Unit, reporting to the

Metadata Services (MS) Program. The following part is a review of changes in three aspects: job functions, staffing, and services.

Job functions

Prior to July 2013, the CJK Unit was responsible for the following functions: acquisition of CJK language materials (but not licensing electronic resources); cataloging of incoming CJK language resources in all formats; database maintenance of CJK language resources; special CJK acquisitions/cataloging projects including outsourcing projects; and providing CJK language support to other staff and tasks within the Library. Since July 2013, the CJK Unit no longer has acquisitions responsibilities. Other duties remain unchanged and a new function was added - metadata creation for the Library's Chinese Digital Collections.

Staffing

Before July 2013, the CJK Unit had 5 Full Time Employee (FTE): 1 FTE librarian/Unit head, 2 FTE Chinese staff including 0.45 FTE acquisitions, 1.5 FTE Japanese staff including 0.5 FTE acquisitions, and 0.5 FTE of two student assistants.

As a result of the reorganization in 2013, acquisition function became part of CARS. Consequently, CJK staffing underwent a re-configuration. The CJK Cataloging & Metadata Unit now includes a 0.8 FTE librarian who is also the Unit head, a 1.55 FTE Chinese Metadata Specialist, and a 1.0 FTE Japanese Metadata Specialist. Under CARS, responsibilities pertaining to CJK acquisitions were taken on by 0.2 FTE librarian, who reports to the program director of CARS, a 0.45 FTE Chinese Acquisitions Specialist and a 0.5 FTE Japanese Acquisitions Specialist, who report to the head of CARS Monographic/Special Format Division.

There were additional personnel changes after the reorganization in 2013. When the Japanese Acquisitions Specialist resigned in June 2014, the 0.5 FTE position was repurposed for a different position in the Resource Sharing Division within CARS. Meanwhile, responsibilities of the Japanese Acquisitions Specialist then merged with those of the Order Specialist for Foreign Language Materials. This newly repurposed position in CARS was filled in June 2015. Responsibilities for Korean acquisitions were also added to this new position. Since its creation in June 2015, there has been three incumbents, but none has any Japanese and/or Korean language skills. Since 2013, the distribution of the Chinese Acquisitions Specialist's responsibilities underwent adjustments. Currently the position is 65% with acquisitions and 35% with cataloging. In January 2017, after taking on additional responsibility with the Shared Cataloging Program (SCP), Shi Deng, the head of CJK Unit, needed to give up 20% of her time to CJK acquisitions.

Services

CJK acquisitions/cataloging services provide core support functions to ensure East Asian resources selected by the two East Asian studies librarians are made accessible to faculty and students in a timely manner. They are aligned with standard acquisitions and cataloging services and operate according to the standard departmental policies and procedures. The CJK Unit has some workflows that differ due to unique language resources and available vendors. CJK approval plans are different from English-language approval plans (e.g. Yankee Book Peddler) and these CJK plans are also relatively new for the Library. The Chinese and Korean & Japanese Studies Librarians continue to review the title lists based on established profiles and deselect titles that don't fit the collecting scope.

CJK acquisitions and cataloging operations used to involve intense manual work -- keying in order requests, receiving and cataloging each resource. The late Karl Lo and former head of the IR/PS Library (1990-2002) and EAC, was a visionary. He laid out a blueprint for the future of the CJK Unit to automate its operations. He initiated and worked with two major Chinese book vendors, the China International Book Trading Corporation (CIBTC) and the China National Publishing Industry Trading Corporation (now the China National Publications Import & Export (Group) Corporation), on providing vendor catalogs in MARC files which can be loaded into library system. He connected Shi with these vendors to test run the process. Shi and her staff put in much effort to troubleshoot and establish an efficient workflow. Of special mention is that 26% of the orders were batch-loaded during fiscal year 2005 to 2006 after the first batch successfully loaded in December 2005. In 2011, the CJK Unit started to use MarcEdit to convert vendor catalogs and other book orders from MS Excel file into MARC file. As of 2017, most CJK orders can be placed in batch.

Realizing the many benefits of having approval plans, Victoria Chu, former (2005-2015) Chinese Studies Librarian, and Tony Harvell, former head of the Acquisitions Department, started developing the Library's first Chinese approval plan in 2008. Noting our local strength in Chinese film collections, they collaborated with Jim Cheng, then head of the IR/PS Library and Chinese film specialist, to start a pilot with CIBTC for shelf-ready service. This initial trial was limited to print monographs on or about Chinese film studies. Victoria, Tony, and Shi worked together to set up the initial plan which began in April 2009 for a year. Its success prompted a welcome expansion to all subjects in 2013. In 2010, the CJK Unit began working closely with Chinese and Japanese Studies Librarians, managers of the Acquisitions Department, and vendors in China and Japan, to implement e-ordering, e-invoicing, and payment direct deposit, further automating the acquisitions process to reduce the acquisitions throughput time. Prior to retiring in early 2013, former Japanese Studies Librarian Sanae Isozumi established the Library's Japanese language approval plan with

Japan Publications Trading Co., Ltd. A \$600,000 grant (2013-2018) awarded to the Transnational Korean Studies Program prompted the Library to initiate a Korean language approval plan with the vendor Panmun Book Company in 2014.

In addition to routine cataloging, the CJK Unit has supported the East Asian studies librarians on many special projects, such as enhancing pre-AACR2 records for Chinese-American scholars' publications, cataloging underground film collections, cataloging digital collections of Chinese and Korean propaganda posters, analytic cataloging of large sets of Chinese and Japanese collections, the Japanese Company History Collection, and batch cataloging locally licensed electronic resources and collections. Recently, Shi has been helping with the creation of metadata for the digital collection of the Committee of Concerned Asian Scholars (CCAS).

The CJK Unit constantly evaluates its operation workflow and explores batch processing to improve work efficiency. Shi meets regularly with the Chinese and Korean & Japanese Studies Librarians to discuss acquisitions and cataloging issues and prioritize tasks. Although centralized as a part of MS, the CJK Unit continues to serve the EAC in a collaborative work environment. Librarians and staff continue to receive generous training and professional development support from the library administrators. Indeed, additional support was made available to help alleviate negative impact and to adapt new duties and responsibilities resulting from the reorganization.

When the CJK acquisitions operation was consolidated into CARS, many details of CJK staff's responsibilities and CJK operations needed to be redefined. Formerly, the copy search records of Japanese materials on OCLC was done at the time of receiving, now it is not part of Acquisitions tasks. Previously the students in the CJK Unit used to cover all acquisitions and cataloging related tasks, now they no longer have acquisitions tasks. CJK acquisitions staff used to consult with Shi regarding CJK acquisition issues, now they need to discuss with their current supervisor for acquisitions. By keeping the lines of communication open, the supervisors and the CJK acquisitions specialists have helped ease the transition process.

Other challenges include staff turnovers, lack of staff, repurposing of positions, budget cuts, changes from vendors' side and increased workload. When the Korean studies program started expanding in 2013, there was not any Korean-speaking staff in the Library to support the program's collection needs. Staffing turnover in CARS during the past four years has also created additional obstacles to providing timely services.

Opportunities go hand in hand with challenges. Consolidating CJK acquisitions into CARS has provided opportunities for CJK acquisitions specialists to get cross-trained and become capable of assisting other areas as needed. It also has provided opportunities for the two East

Asian studies librarians to be in direct contact with CARS managers to provide feedback. It helps acquisitions managers better understand the complex nature of CJK acquisitions, and therefore provide support mechanism accordingly. Changes are happening and there are increasingly more initiatives in response to these changes. The CJK Unit strives to embrace the challenges and adapt to the new trends of scholarship. It will continue to provide excellent services to support the development of EAC both in print and digital formats.

Part 3: East Asian Services in the Library, Current and Emerging

The two East Asian subject librarian positions, Korean & Japanese Studies and Chinese Studies, were successfully filled in April and September 2015 respectively. Both positions reside in ALP, a new program created during the 2013 organization along with 5 other programs under the leadership of the Associate University Librarian for Academic Services. See organizational chart appended at the end for relationships between ALP and other programs.

As subject librarians, both librarians are responsible for engaging actively with faculty and students in their liaised constituencies. The Chinese Studies Librarian serves as the primary contact for the Chinese Studies Program, the Chinese History Program, GPS' 21st Century China Center (21CCC), as well as academic departments and programs in the humanities and social sciences that offer courses on China. The Korean & Japanese Studies Librarian serves the Japanese and Korean Studies programs as well as other users with Korean and Japanese studies focus. In serving the academic programs and 21CCC, four core areas are covered in such liaison services: liaison, reference, instruction, and collection.

Liaison

Liaison, largely, refers to all aspects of connecting users to library collections and services. Implementing liaison services to and actively engaging with faculty and students are the overarching roles of the two liaison librarians that have detailed involvement in each of these areas: reference, instruction and collection. The East Asian studies librarians have implemented various ways of communication to keep the served faculty and students up to date on the library's new resources and services. Emails, newsletters and attending formal and informal events of the academic programs and research centers have proven to be effective channels. Collaborating with them to host events at the library has also gained support from faculty and students, consequently strengthening partnership with the academic programs.

Reference & Consultation

Providing general and in-depth research assistance to patrons through email or in-person consultation continues to be a core service of the two East Asian studies librarians. Through building strong partnerships with the academic programs and 21CCC, more students have become aware of the roles of the East Asian studies librarians and come to seek research assistance. Faculty also frequently refer students to the librarians. The librarians also find themselves pointing users, especially graduate students and faculty, to less-known resources and locating materials from overseas through channels other than regular ILL.

Instruction

The East Asian studies librarians provide general and course-integrated library instruction throughout the academic year. Course-integrated instruction is initiated by individual librarians, usually at the beginning of each quarter. They contact faculty through email or speak with them in person to offer the service and to set up a time and location for the instruction. The format and length vary depending on faculty's needs. Some sessions are conducted inside the classroom where the faculty lectures. They run anywhere between 20 minutes and 1 hour. Librarians have also hosted workshops using library classrooms, usually coupled with a tour of the EAC afterward. At the beginning of the academic year, they offer general instruction on East Asian studies resources to groups of newly arrived graduate students who may benefit from an overview of library resources.

Collection

Serving as the subject librarians for the EAC, the East Asian studies librarians manage allocated funds and select materials in Chinese, Japanese, Korean and English in all applicable formats to meet curricular and research needs of the campus. They participate in collection management activities including assessment of holdings, de-accessioning, and selection of materials to be relocated to offsite facilities and shared repositories. They take frequent collecting trips to Asia to acquire materials, especially hard to find resources and those only available for sale in person. They also represent UC San Diego Library in the system-wide UC East Asian Common Knowledge Group in evaluating new and ongoing East Asian digital resources and participating in consortial acquisitions.

The two East Asian studies librarians have played active roles in connecting library resources with their constituencies through co-organized events. There are two impactful projects. In 2016, Xi collaborated with 21CCC in organizing an event titled "UCSD China Partnership, Looking back and Looking forward." It presented a panoramic view of UC San Diego's partnership with universities in China since 1979. The Library salvaged and restored

an old 16mm film that documents that history and brought it to life through a new video co-produced with 21CCC. In collaboration with Korean Studies faculty, Korean & Japanese Studies Librarian Jin Moon (also home programmed in ALP) organized a welcome event for the Korean Studies minors in the Library. Jin's vision for a K-pop theme, together with her popular promotional strategy, attracted a large crowd that included many students who were outside the program. The event raised student awareness of Korean Studies, contributing towards an important program goal, to increase student enrollment. In addition, Jin's presentation on library resources during the event gave the EAC great exposure.

Along with ten other subject librarians in ALP, Xi and Jin participate in implementing their home program's strategies in leading the Library's academic liaison services. It is important to point out the collective roles of ALP librarians because, after the re-organization, they not only serve their liaised constituencies but also contribute towards leading liaison services of the Library. Their roles include "developing strategies to learn about and understand information needs of academic department and programs; identifying and implementing methods to promote library services and resources, and providing support for subject-specific users services." (ALP's Description of Services)

Xi and Jin continue to participate actively in ALP-led projects, such as coordinating the annual update of "Getting Started Guides" for campus-wide users, inaugurating the liaison newsletter (using a template designed by an ALP librarian), preparing a new faculty welcome packet for all subject librarians, and investigating and implementing the Customer Relationship Management (CRM) system (project in progress). They serve on various library-wide committees as ALP representatives. For example, Xi serves on the Working Committee of Geisel Space and Service Strategy Project as well as the Communication Committee of the Geisel Library Revitalization Initiative. Jin serves as a member of the Internal Communication Working Group and the Library Community Building Committee. Furthermore, they provide general reference service two hours per week on the Research Assistance Desk, a RAS service point. They also contribute towards teaching and offering consultations to undergraduate writing classes coordinated by the Learning Services Program.

By joining library-wide initiatives and engaging in general academic services, Xi and Jin have gained numerous opportunities to work with other librarians across disciplines and functions. Their services go beyond the general duties and responsibilities of East Asian studies librarians, and they gain insights from other general as well as specific disciplines. They join other subject specialist colleagues to broaden their services and promote active cross-disciplinary collaborations. In carrying out these projects, they gain a holistic perspective of managing library's major operations through working with various library

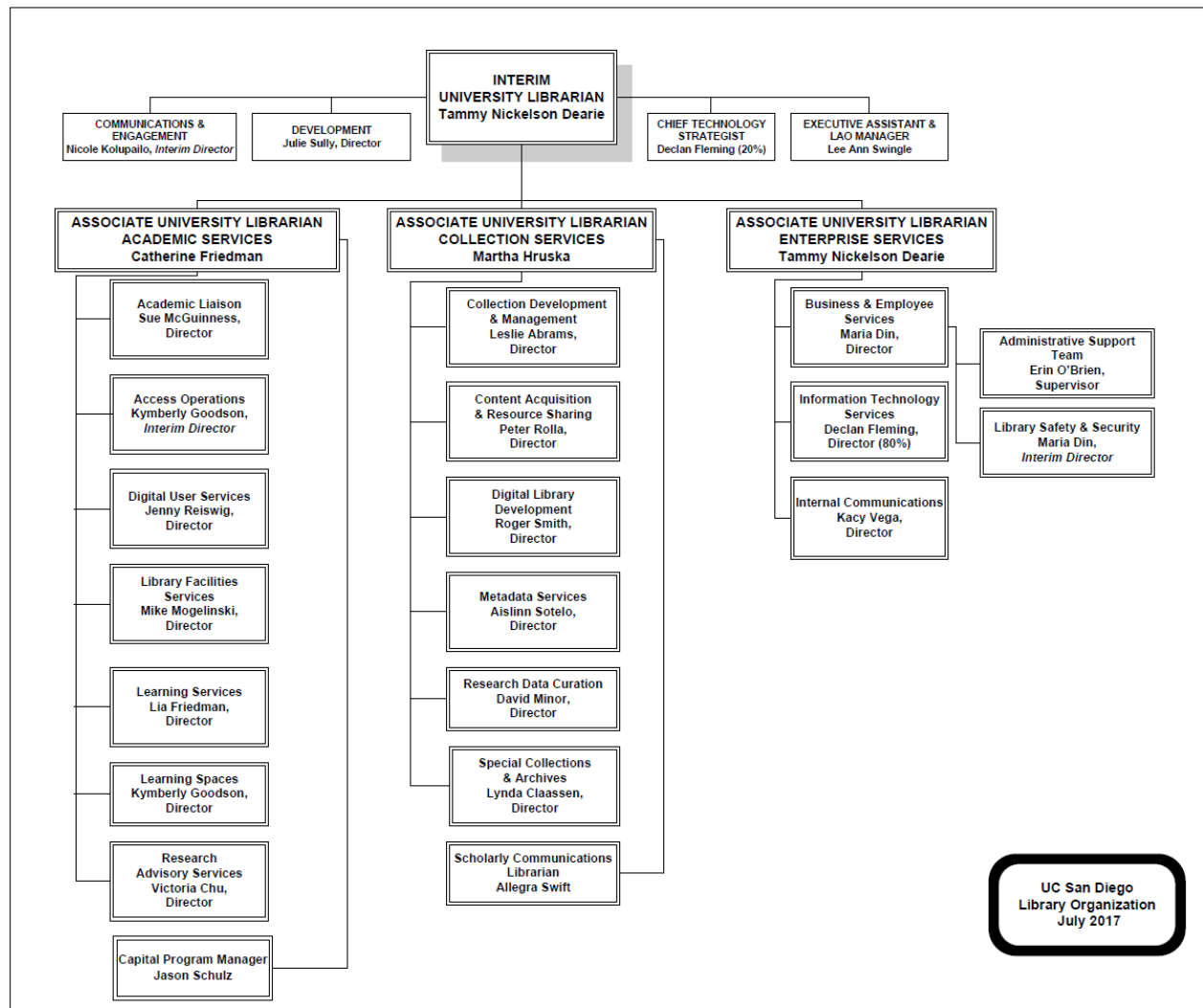
programs in a complex system; they benefit from the insights of peer librarians that help improve services to their constituencies. They demonstrate Library's value, as a team player, in supporting UC San Diego's research and teaching activities.

As the scholarly landscape changes continuously, academic libraries must also update services in order to respond to these changes in a responsive and timely manner. Xi and Jin are embracing new and evolving trends of academic librarianship, and actively seeking out opportunities to promote existing and upcoming services and to showcase East Asian services to primary users. Xi recently worked with the Library's Digital Library Development (DLDP) Program and Metadata Services Program to build a digital collection showcasing the Committee of Concerned Asian Scholars Delegations' photo slides of China in the early 1970s. She has been experimenting software such as Omeka to create a digital exhibit for this collection. To foster the learning of and applying digital tools in area studies, Xi, Jin and the Latin American Studies Librarian collaborated with the Digital Humanities Coordinator and organized the Library's Digicamp in 2016 to create a platform for scholars to start conversations on digital scholarship in area studies. Xi is currently investigating the web archiving capacity provided through DLDP to seek out potential collaboration opportunities with social scientists on campus. To equip herself with knowledge on data application in Korean studies, Jin will be attending a Korean data workshop held in November at the University of Michigan. They both look forward to partnering with the future Data Librarian (recruitment in process) and incoming GIS Librarian to offer data and GIS services to their constituencies.

Conclusion

Through this article, we documented various changes impacting East Asian services in the Library which have taken place since 2010. These changes include organizational remodeling affecting associated services which include administrative, collections, technical, and user services. Major contributing drivers include fiscal, personnel, and emerging academic needs. The significant organizational remodel in 2013 may have been considered radical at the time. Ten libraries were consolidated into a one-library system. This momentous change served to make the organizational more nimble and lean, doing away with departments and branch libraries during challenging times. Organizing into function-based programs enabled the Library to more efficiently and effectively meet user needs. As the scholarly landscape continues to evolve and academic teaching, learning and research needs continue to change, this major reorganization, including downsizing and consolidation of existing service points and personnel, allowed the Library to expand and found new services to support new demands of emerging scholarly paradigms.

Appendix: UC San Diego Library Organizational Chart



Progressing with Changes

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In the history of East Asian libraries or collections in North America, development has always evolved along with social, political, and economic changes. Changes happened when libraries and collections adapted to a new environment. Different libraries make decisions on changes based on their individual situation, and not all the changes move toward the same direction, sometimes they may even move in opposite directions. Changes made often seemed necessary at the time of change, but the most crucial aspect that impacts where we go and how we serve as a library is how we react to the changes.

In 2010, the administration of the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign Library took a big step in its organizational structure, and closed or consolidated many branch libraries to realize the idea of a “new service model.” In this wave of closing and consolidation, Asian libraries along with few other area studies libraries, including African Studies, Latin American & Caribbean Studies, and Slavic Library, were officially closed and all became part of the International and Area Studies Library (IASL). Not only that, but in the following few years, the library also integrated the collection stacks into one sequence. Basically, it was a change in a totally opposite direction from an independent library with full services including acquisition, cataloging, and reference to a collection within a library with no physical space for the collection with acquisition and cataloging managed separately in central unit, and materials in stacks managed also by central unit.

The following are some major changes that occurred in implementing the new service model. All points are made mainly with a focus on East Asian/Asian perspective.

- No longer an independent library, but merged with other units and part of the IASL. The original Asian Library was divided into Chinese, Japanese, Korean, South Asian, and Middle Eastern collections.
- Technical service is mostly centralized into the library’s Cataloging and Access Management unit. The staff who have multi-task duties were appointed with percentages in IASL and other units, such as cataloging or acquisition.
- Collections were integrated with other materials, and there is no longer a physical space dedicated to the EA collection

After the consolidation, the library structure for area studies became almost totally opposite of what they used to be. The Asian Library was no longer a branch library and was disintegrated into several collections. As a result, some of the functions or service advantages were no longer possible.

- First of all, it lost its space both for offices and for public services. The Asian Library’s reading room with reference collection was totally closed, and the new IASL reference

collection has much less space for each area. Although some individual librarians' office space was increased, overall office space was reduced.

- There is no longer a separate Asian collection in stacks. The previous Asian reading room was directly connected to Asian collections in the stack. This was very convenient for faculty to teach classes in the reading room and had been used heavily in the past. However, after the integration of the collection into one sequence, all the materials of different languages were mixed with English materials and are no longer kept in a separate location in the stacks.
- There is no circulating collection with the new IASL. Compared to the few other major branch libraries, such as Social Science, Literature and Languages, History and Newspapers, or even Classics, the IASL is the only one that doesn't have a circulating collection, nor a separated collection space in the main stacks.
- Consequently, there is no physical location in the library that holds collections for CJK or any other area studies collection. The only identifiable access point is the collection web pages for each area. Associated with the integration of the collection came the problem of physical and online browsing, which may affect the accessibility of the collection.
- Personnel for the Asian library was reduced. CJK now has only 50% of the subject librarians it used to have. It lost almost all staff members, and has many fewer graduate student helpers.
- We also have less bargaining power in terms of budget for applying for funding, positions, and promoting services. This is because the IASL has multi-area studies collections, and each collection has to compete for resources within the IASL. Besides which, at the university library level, when the IASL functions as one unit, fewer resources are available for each collection.
- All the issues mentioned above can serve as examples that signal the gradual loss of bargaining power.

These are some additional results of the changes:

- The most visible change is extended hours, from 9-5 to 9-7 plus some weekend hours.
- Acquisition work flow changed, and pre-order search can be performed within the library system.

Some things remain basically the same:

- Liaison to centers on campus remain basically the same, with each area studies librarian as the liaison to respective centers and departments. However, for East Asian, now the Chinese librarian is the liaison instead of the head of the Asian Library.
- Collection budgets also remain the same for each collection. Since the library collection was assigned to each subject librarian, the structural change did not affect the collection budgets that were originally assigned to each area studies librarian. However, this does not apply to any newly added funds for collections or endowment funds.

The new service model is the implementation of a conceptual change in service the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign Library has made in reacting to economic and budgeting issues the University was experiencing. As far as area studies libraries go, there the library had a few outcomes it wanted to implement. However, there was no assessment or outcome report after years of implementation. How successful or unsuccessful the consolidation was is not the point of this paper. Its purpose, rather, is discussion. Not all outcomes are positive, and not all outcomes were fulfilled either in the process of implementation or over time.

One of the directions of the implementation of the IASL was to keep individual identities for each area studies collections through designations such as "the Latin American and Caribbean Library Collection," with distinct spaces for selected parts of each area's reference collection in the new service point. This has already been lost subsequent to the implementation. In 2017, the reference collection in IASL was also integrated into one sequence, and the collections no longer have separate spaces.

The other major rationale for consolidation was to save money. However, the Library has not conducted any survey nor assessments to measure the outcome of the consolidation and whether any money or how much this new service model has saved. The outcomes are vague in many aspects. One example is the reduced service points. One of the economic applications of the implementation was to reduce the service points of area studies libraries to only one in IASL so as to save resources in both personnel and operation. However, when these area studies libraries were standalone libraries, their staff worked in multifunctional tasks and holistic duties across reference, collection development and cataloging. After the consolidation all staff were moved to other central departments, and almost all the area studies collections lost their staff members. There is no hard evidence to show that this model saved money compared to the previous one.

The other unfulfilled outcome relates to librarian positions. The plan was to have one full time area specialist librarian for each collection area, but for East Asian, there is now no full time Japanese librarian, nor Korean. For a large academic state university which has both a center for East Asian Studies and also a department for East Asian languages and literatures, this is not an ideal situation.

During the Roundtable Discussion at last year's CEAL conference, some asked if this process can be reversed. I am not sure if that can be done. However, we can certainly be alert about where we really want to go from here and ponder how we can make progress after these changes. Here are few points I would like to make for further discussion.

I think the foundation for all the changes will be the accumulation of knowledge for teaching and research today and tomorrow. Our users' needs should always come first. Changes are made in order to provide better service to our users. This may not always happen in the changes we decide to make. When the University Library made the decision to integrate all collections with LC classification system into one sequence, the main reason given was that it would be easier for stack staff or student workers to reshelv books. The change was not

welcomed by our users. More recently, when IASL planned to integrate its reference collection, the survey went out to undergraduate students, graduate students and faculty. Among total submissions, 82% of the survey participants preferred the collection to be grouped by separate areas, African Studies, Korean Studies, or Chinese Studies. 70% of survey participants come to the IAS reading room and use the reference collection by regions, 23% by call numbers, 14% by subjects (i.e. history, literature). We also received complaints from our students and faculty that it is hard to find materials in stacks with the integrated sequence. So to me, the integration of the collection with one sequence according to call number does not provide our users convenient and friendly access to our collection. Therefore, this change was not justified.

Regardless of whether the library has difficulty maintaining separate collections in its stacks due to the shortage of staff, or lack of language skills, it certainly should not be at the cost of our users. When a library cannot provide convenient and friendly physical browsing options for our users, we should find innovative ways to make up this lack. We should be able to provide better online browsing function, for example, to cancel the inconvenience of the integrated collection arrangement. We have a long way to go in this regard in order to provide better access to our collection. We still have many records that have no subject headings, no complete information about the books, even sometimes no call numbers. If online browsing is the alternative to convenient physical access, we have no reason not to provide good online access. We have a long way to go in achieving this.

Another thing that we should be concerned about is how, when we have the overall power of a library with combined area studies collections, to keep the strength of each area collection and not let the so-called internationalization overshadow the uniqueness of individual collections and their special priorities. Although international and area studies often go hand in hand, they certainly cannot cancel each other. Recently, we hear more of international over area studies as if international studies is the same as area studies. For example, in IASL, we have created more positions with the labels of “international”, such as “international reference librarians” and “international pop culture librarian.” These terms are ill-defined and confusing in terms of scope of the responsibilities. Culture is something unique to a country or a nation. These positions previously mentioned are more coordinating in nature, and cannot replace the areas specialists. When it comes to really providing services, it is still the responsibility of the area studies librarians. Over the course of changes, it is not progress to have international studies replace area studies. We might see some “international” positions to coordinate projects that cross boundaries, or some institutions with less personnel resources choose to have international studies librarian positions to cover different area studies. But international studies can never replace area studies. On the contrary, ideally we hope to see all institutions can afford to have librarians for each area.

Another worrisome signal appears in the call for serving undergraduate students on campus. Due to language difficulties, undergraduate students may rely more on English materials than on original language materials, but this should not mean that we need only English materials and therefore we switch our focus in collection development. Authentic

internationalization should only encourage more collection development of original language materials, not the opposite.

Changes happen often, and not all changes necessarily turn out to be good, but reversing the change or going back is often not an option. The best thing we can do is to find innovative ways to get the best outcomes in the new situation and progress with the changes.

Korean Romanisation: A Response to Chris Doll

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Chris Doll challenges the continued use of the McCune-Reischauer System of Korean Romanization in his article 'Korean Rōmaniz'atiōn: Is it finally time for the Library of Congress to stop promoting Mccune Reischauer and Adopt the Revised Romanization Scheme?'.¹ My simple response to this suggestion is, 'No! They should not!' Jinwung Kim in the most recently published, in-depth survey history of Korea (2012) discusses the Romanization of East Asian names and terms used throughout his book. Stating why he uses the McCune-Reischauer system Kim says that it is the system 'now universally used' while also mentioning that he uses *pinyin* for Chinese for the same reason.²

In an article written in 2006 and cited by Mr. Doll,³ I make the point that a 'system of romanisation is a linguistic transcription system which exists in order to transcribe the words, terms, and phrases of a language which is not written in the Latin alphabet into that system of writing. Such systems, thus, have one principal purpose and one purpose only, to enable non-native speakers of a given language to pronounce these words, terms, and phrases in such a way that the native speaker of the language understands them'. That is, a system of Romanization is primarily a means for the representation of the sounds of a language not using a Latin alphabet-based script into that alphabet.

Another important consideration in the debate about Romanization is consistency. This is true on two levels. First, a system must be consistent within itself. That is, one rule of application must not contradict another. This is important when considering the Revised Romanization system, because it is inconsistent. Second, for the purpose of scholarship and general usage, a system should be adopted which has a proven track record over time, and has been widely used because of its advantages.

A system of Romanization has many uses both in scholarship and in everyday life. It may be used for teaching purposes, but it is almost never used for the purposes of language acquisition.⁴ Mr. Doll in his article focusses on the importance of Romanization systems in information retrieval. This is a valid reason, but it is not the most important purpose for any system of Romanization. A Romanization system represents sounds, and it is this representation which is retrieved. Any system of Romanization should not be adopted simply because it *might be easier* to retrieve. Technology should be adapted to help us do what we have to do, not to restrict what we do because of the limits of current technology.

In Romanizing the Korean language, a choice has to be made between the representation of the sounds of words, or the sounds of individual letters in the original script. Korean is a highly complex language both in terms of its grammar and its phonology, with a key feature being sound change between syllables. Up to the 1960s, all systems of Romanization were transcription systems and not transliteration systems. This meant that defining the parameters of words was crucial, unlike a transliteration system which substitutes one letter for a Latin letter. However, a transliteration system for Korean (which always will ignore sound changes between syllables) creates problems because the words are written in a way which distorts the sounds of the words *as they are spoken*.

In the 1960s, the Korean Government devised a letter-for-letter substitution system (MOE for Ministry of Education) because it was easy for Koreans to use. It quickly died. There was no compulsion to use it, and papers and journals used McCune-Reischauer (M-R) as did organizations and scholars outside of Korea. In the 1970s, MOE was brought out of the 'decent obscurity into which it had fallen' in the inimitable words of an eminent Koreanist, the late Bishop C. Richard Rutt. This revised MOE system was widely promoted by the Korean Government because it was suitable for the emerging 'electronic age', and because you could read back from MOE into the Korean alphabet. The problem with MOE was that it did not take into account sound change between syllables, used 'hard' consonants where the consonant was 'soft' in Korean, and used the combinations 'eo' and 'eu' for Korean vowels instead of using a diacritical mark. The problem with using 'eo' and 'eu' for the Korean letters ㅐ and ㅔ is that those combination of letters do not exist in any major European language and will always be read as two separate sounds.

Because of the resistance to using the revised MOE system, in the 1980s the Korean Government adopted a slightly revised version of M-R because M-R produced a better approximation to actual Korean sound. M-R was used officially but there was no formal compulsion over its use. However, it became the standard for Romanization both inside and outside of Korea for the next twenty years.

Then in 2000, the Korean Government introduced 'out of the blue' yet another system, the Revised Romanization System (RR). This was the fourth officially approved system (including M-R) since the foundation of the Republic. Although it is called a revised system, RR is not a revision of anything. It is a hybrid system which takes account of some features of the MOE system, such as the use of 'hard' consonants and the strange 'eo' and 'eu' forms. However, unlike MOE, RR does recognise sound changes between syllables. Because the 'hard' consonants produce surnames such as 'Gim' and words such as 'gimchi' it is no wonder people are reluctant to adopt RR.

RR also does strange things such as using a 'hard' consonant in the initial position in a word, and then a 'soft' consonant in the final position. The sound of the same Korean letter in the initial and final position in a word is the same sound in actual pronunciation. However, the same letter in the medial position in a word will be a 'hard' consonant, representing a change in sound which is not represented by the

Korean alphabet. For example, the modern Korean art song 가곡 (歌曲) is written in M-R as 'kagok', in MOE as 'gagog', and RR as 'gagok'. M-R correctly represents the sound and is consistent with its Romanisation rules. The MOE is consistent with its rules (letter for letter substitution), but misrepresents the pronunciation of the word. RR being a hybrid system is the worst of the three. It indicates that the same letter in the initial and final position in a word is pronounced differently, when it is the same sound. When the word for 'law' (법, 法) which uses the letter 'ㅂ' is Romanized using RR it becomes 'beop' and in MOE 'beob'. Both are unintelligible. M-R 'pŏp', however, is close to the original sound. Contrary to what Mr. Doll suggests, the RR system is not 'more than adequate for pronunciation'.⁵ It is clearly the worst of the three (M-R, MOE and RR) because it distorts Korean pronunciation and also adds sounds which aren't there. MOE is a consistent letter-for-letter transcription system whereas RR is not consistent in its representations of the sounds of individual letters or whole words.

In terms of 'consistency', the M-R system is the most consistent, commonly used system for the representation of the sound of Korean words as affirmed by Jinwung Kim cited above. There is a very good reason why this is so. Contrary to what Mr. Doll states,⁶ M-R is NOT the creation of George McCune and Edwin O. Reischauer. They never claimed this, and moreover specifically gave credit to the three men who actually devised it. Ch'oe Hyŏnbae, Chŏng Insŏp and Kim Sŏn'gi were the three most important Korean phoneticians of their generation.⁷ They were very well aware of what the various problems are in transcribing Korean into the Roman alphabet. They recognised that there is no practical alternative to representing Korean vowel sounds without using diacritical marks. They recognised the issue of sound change between syllables. They recognised the need to use the apostrophe to separate the Latin letters 'n' and 'g' in cases where not to do so would result in a nasalised sound. They recognised the need to represent aspiration by an apostrophe.⁸

When these three phoneticians created their system in the 1930s, there were perhaps seven other systems which had been or were being used. The fact that their system gained almost immediate approval everywhere indicates the soundness of their judgement on difficult issues. It is important to remember that M-R was *the* system of Romanization used by *all* south Korean governments from Liberation in 1945, through the American military government period and into the period of an independent nation until the 1960s. Even in the periods when MOE was used, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs always used M-R. In the 1980s the ROK Government adopted M-R everywhere. This means that from its inception in the 1930s for over 60 years, M-R was *the* system for Romanizing Korean, and it was so because of its superiority for the purposes for which a Romanization system exists – to represent as accurately as possible the sounds of a language in the Latin script.

There is another (sentimental) reason for supporting the use of the so-called McCune-Reischauer system. This system was the only commonly used transcription system for an East Asian language until the use of *pinyin* which was created by local, not Western, scholars. The Korean case is different from the cases

of the Romanization of Chinese, Japanese or Vietnamese. This point is immensely important. These phoneticians, the most significant figures of their day, wanted a system which could accurately represent their nation's language during a period of foreign occupation – and when their language was not allowed to be used officially.

One final point can be made. Mr. Doll states that 'The Library of Congress shifting from a pronunciation based Romanization scheme to a more user-friendly scheme is not unheard.'⁹ I am not entirely sure what the distinction between a Romanization system representing the sounds of a language and a 'user-friendly' one is. I presume by 'user-friendly' that he means the absence of the use of diacritical marks. He cites the case of the adoption of the *pinyin* system from the Wade-Giles system, and refers to the omission of diacritical marks as a positive feature. However, the use of diacritics in *pinyin* is essential for distinguishing tones, a linguistic feature which is as important to Chinese as aspiration is to Korean. Likewise, it is important in transcribing Japanese to use a macron for indicating the difference between the two 'o' sounds. The use of diacritical marks in transcribing languages, such as Korean, cannot be avoided. Most European languages also have to use them such as French, German, and Polish to name a few. It is the paucity of the sounds of the Latin alphabet which is the issue, not the use of diacritical marks which compensate for this lack.

I would conclude this note by making the same suggestion as I did in my 2006 article that the system called McCune-Reischauer should be known in future as the Ch'oe-Chŏng-Kim (CCK) system to honour the three phoneticians who created it. It is their monument.

¹ Doll, Chris (2017). 'Korean Rōmaniz'atiōn: Is it finally time for the Library of Congress to Stop Promoting Mccune-Reischauer and Adopt the Revised Romanization Scheme?' *Journal of East Asian Libraries*, 165: 1- 28. In writing the word 'Romanization' as 'Rōmaniz'atiōn' I believe that Mr. Doll wishes to show that the McCune-Reischauer System is eccentric and strange. In my article of 2006 (see endnote 3 below) I demonstrate why it is logical, consistent and the best system currently being used.

² Jinwung Kim (2012). *A History of Korea: From Land of the Morning Calm to States in Conflict*. Bloomington, Indiana: Indiana UP, p. xv.

³ Grayson, James Huntley (2006). 'The New Government Romanisation System: Why was it necessary?' *Journal of East Asian Libraries*, 140: 49-59.

⁴ Doll, p. 10. Mr. Doll has misunderstood a remark I made about using transcribed Korean phrases for teaching high school students how to greet visiting students from an exchange high school in Seoul. These secondary school students were not studying the Korean language and only needed to learn a few basic phrases so that they could welcome their visiting peers from Korea. I have never known anyone teaching students who are formally learning the Korean language who would use transcription at any stage.

⁵ Doll, p. 10.

⁶ Doll, p. 4.

⁷ George M. McCune and Edwin O. Reischauer (1939). 'Romanization of the Korean Language Based upon its Phonetic Structure', *Transactions of the Korea Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society*, v. 29, p. 1.

⁸ An early option to represent aspiration (not used by these scholars) was to add an 'h', to an aspirated consonant. Thus P'yŏngyang was written as Phyŏngyang. This caused confusion because the 'ph' combination would be read as an 'f'. An example of this usage may be found on the map of the Korean peninsula in Isabella Bird Bishop (1898) *Korea and Her Neighbours: A Narrative of Travel, with an Account of the Recent Vicissitudes and Present Position of the Country* (repr. Seoul: Yonsei UP, 1970), insert between pages 10 and 11.

This inappropriate use of letters to represent a sound also points up why the combinations 'eo' and 'eu' are not a good choice for representing certain Korean vowels. They will always be read as two separate sounds.

⁹ Doll, p. 12.

2017 CEAL Statistics Summary and New Features

Vickie Fu Doll, University of Kansas

The Council on East Asian Libraries (CEAL) Statistics is an annual publication of annually-collected statistical data of East Asian libraries and museum collections in North America. Data is collected and compiled by the CEAL Statistics Committee and published annually by the *Journal of East Asian Libraries* (JEAL), the official publication of CEAL. The annual statistics report includes a data set of East Asian language collections, and the scope focuses especially on Chinese, Japanese, Korean (CJK), and non-CJK language resources on East Asia. The data set includes information regarding physical volumes held, gross volumes added, serials, materials in other formats, electronic resources, fiscal support, personnel support, and library services. The variety of the statistical data is similar to that collected by the Association of Research Libraries. Each CEAL member East Asian collection's dataset is a subset of its own institution, and collectively, a subset of the ARL's Annual Statistics (<http://www.arl.org/stats/arlstat/index.html>).

Surveys of East Asian collections in North America have been conducted throughout the years by CEAL members and by appointed special CEAL task forces. The 1959 article "East Asian Collections in American Libraries" (Nunn and Tsien) reported a total volume count of 1,546,610 for Columbia, Cornell, Freer, Harvard, Pennsylvania, Princeton, Yale, and the Library of Congress.¹ Dr. Tsien also published multiple East Asian collection surveys in the 1960s and 1970s, several of which were accumulations of five-year collection statistics reports.² From 1989 to 1998, the CEAL Statistics Task Force³ conducted annual surveys and published results in JEAL. CEAL adopted the ARL Statistics survey format in 1998,⁴ and from 1999, the CEAL Statistics Committee has been collecting data and publishing statistics according to ARL's format and method of data interpretation.

In 2000, the CEAL Statistics Committee created the CEAL Statistics Database (CSD) which has been based at the University of Kansas. The CSD includes a collection of ten online survey forms which are filled out by CEAL libraries during the data input time frame to compile annual statistical data and produce longitudinal datasets. The Committee follows up with member libraries about missing data and verifies data that doesn't follow its institution's historical growth if member libraries don't provide notes for explanation. The accuracy of the final data is dependent on the accuracy of the data supplied by member libraries. After the verification process, the Committee compiles data into reports. Pre-1999 printed statistical data was input into the online CSD by the CEAL Statistics Committee in 2007.

The Committee also continues to maintain the website which has remained available with open access to the public since establishment. Member libraries can log in to access original and derived data such

¹ Nunn G. Raymond, Tsien, Tsuen-Hsueh, "Far Eastern Resources in American Libraries," *Library Quarterly* V. XXIX no. 1 (1959): 30-31, accessed January 6, 2018, <https://kuscholarworks.ku.edu/handle/1808/22708>.

² See other East Asian collection statistics at CSD website at <https://ceal.ku.edu/year-pdf-version>

³ Appointed by the President of CEAL, each CEAL Statistics Task Force served a three-year turn. The last task force served from 1996-1999. The CEAL Statistics Committee was established in 2000 as one of CEAL's standing committees to serve all CEAL statistics needs including data collection, distribution, maintenance, discovery and development.

⁴ "Current Status of East Asian Collections in North American Institutions, 1997-1998," *Journal of East Asian Libraries* no. 117 (1999): 106, accessed January 6, 2018, <https://scholarsarchive.byu.edu/jeal/vol1999/iss117/11/>. Also see Doll and Simpson, "Summary of CEAL Statistics 2001-2002," *Journal of East Asian Libraries*, 129 (1):102, accessed January 6, 2018, <https://kuscholarworks.ku.edu/handle/1808/11201>.

as the median, average, growth rate, ranking in all categories, comparison by region and funding type, and detailed, longitudinal datasets. If individual libraries participate consistently in filling out the CEAL data survey, the online database can provide a complete run of collection information for about 50 years.

The CSD has had three programming upgrades in the past 17 years including the most recent program migration and server change in 2017. The CSD website's current URL is <https://ceal.ku.edu>.

The 2017 upgrade included features that were suggested by members to restructure the categories and selections for inputting data. The upgrade features included additional collection formats, additional personnel categories, and standardized e-resource counts.

For additional collection formats, multi-media online resources such as audio, video, images, and maps have been added under the "Other Materials" survey form.

On the "Personnel Support" survey form, "East Asian" has been added as a selection under the "Professional", "Supporting Staff", and "Student" categories to avoid differentiation between CJK languages for positions with multi-language responsibilities.

Major changes in how the CSD calculates a library's total collection holding were also made by the CEAL Statistics Committee to standardize e-resource counts especially "E-books" counts. Ebooks that have been cataloged; ebooks that were purchased from ebook vendors; ebooks that come as part of aggregate services and locally digitized electronic books, theses, and dissertations are included in the total volume holding. However, ebooks by subscription are excluded. Ebooks from HathiTrust, CADAL (China Academic Digital Associative Library), and Internet Archive are also excluded unless the ebooks meet the conditions of inclusion. This change was brought about after Dr. Peter Zhou (UC-Berkeley) raised the issue of ebook count standardization to the 2017 CEAL Executive Board and questioned which ebook counts are included in the total collection volume count. Ebook counts have been reported unevenly in the past and have caused huge gaps in data between CEAL libraries that have similar holdings of print materials. Zhou suggested that the CEAL Statistics Committee standardize ebook database title and volume counts and provide this information to member libraries to close the ebook statistics gap and the total volume holding gap. He also offered the help of the University of California Libraries East Asian Academic Librarians consortium to assist with this process.

This prompted the creation of not only the "E-book Database List by Subscription", but also the "E-Journal Database List by Subscription", and the "Multi-media Database List by Subscription" with the assistance of many CEAL colleagues.⁵ These three database lists only include "full-text" and "by subscription" databases. When member libraries are filling out the online CEAL Statistics survey forms, they can select the databases their institution is subscribed to on each database list. After making their selections, when they are filling in the "Serials" form (which is linked to the E-journal database list), the "Other Materials" form (which is linked to the multi-media database list), and the "E-Book" form (which is linked to the ebook database list), members can select the option "Import data from database list". The system will then import the total title and/or volume counts for their institution's subscribed databases and fill in the appropriate survey cells with that data. If a database has multiple series or subjects, each series/subject is listed with its own title and volume counts. Each series/subject is counted separately as a subscription module following the vendor/publisher sale model. For example, the Zhongguo fangzhi ku 中国方志库 (Chinese local gazetteer database) by Beijing Erudition Digital

⁵ With the help of the Committee on Japanese Materials (chaired by Rocha) and several other Chinese and Korean studies librarians from Columbia, Princeton, UC-Berkeley, and Harvard.

Research Center, has multiple series and each series is listed separately with its own title and volume counts. However, in the case of ejournal database list linked to the “Serials” survey form, even if vendors/publishers divide the same product package into multiple subjects, the system calculates the total serial/newspaper title counts without duplicate counting for each subject series. If a newspaper database has 600 titles, it doesn’t matter how many subseries it is divided into and how many series a library is subscribed to; the system only counts 600 titles one time, and won’t duplicate the count of each sub-series.

Due to the variation in subscription packages for individual and consortium libraries, using the database lists is not mandatory when filling out the survey. The database lists provide title and volume counts that apply to most libraries’ subscription models and only serve as a reference for standard counts of ebooks and ejournals.

The CEAL Statistics Database program design that existed before the 2017 upgrade allowed for forced subtotals and totals without itemized data input. This allowed library statistics coordinators to enter a total sum without breaking it down by language or by source and allowed for volume counts without providing title counts. This flexibility caused the roll total and column total to not agree with each other. In the 2017 database program migration, this feature was changed to promote data integrity. Now the statistics survey forms only permit this kind of flexibility on the “Fiscal Support Form” while all other forms require itemized data to generate subtotals or totals.

In 2017, 52 CEAL member libraries participated in annual CEAL Statistics survey data input. These included 49 university libraries (19 U.S. private, 26 U.S. public, and three Canadian) and four U. S. non-academic libraries (Cleveland Museum of Art, Far Eastern Research Library, Library of Congress, and the Nelson-Atkins Museum of Art Reference Library). Among these, 30 (or 58%) completed every form, although some did not complete every cell on all forms. Nonetheless, library participation and survey completion has been consistent in recent years.

The following is a list of survey forms and participating libraries:

1. Monograph Additions: 52 libraries
2. Volume Holdings: 51 libraries
3. Serial Titles: 49 libraries
4. Other Materials: 46 libraries
5. Grand Total Library Collection and Backlog: 52 libraries
6. Fiscal Support: 51 libraries
7. Personnel Support: 52 libraries
8. Public Service: 37 libraries
9. E-Resources: 48 libraries
10. E-Books: 35 libraries

The total acquisition of monographs by CEAL Libraries in 2017 was 389,658 volumes (Chinese 44%, Japanese 24.5%, Korean 20.5%, and non-CJK languages 10.8%). The total volume addition reported by 49 libraries was 347,414 volumes with a 12.16% total growth rate from 2016 to 2017.

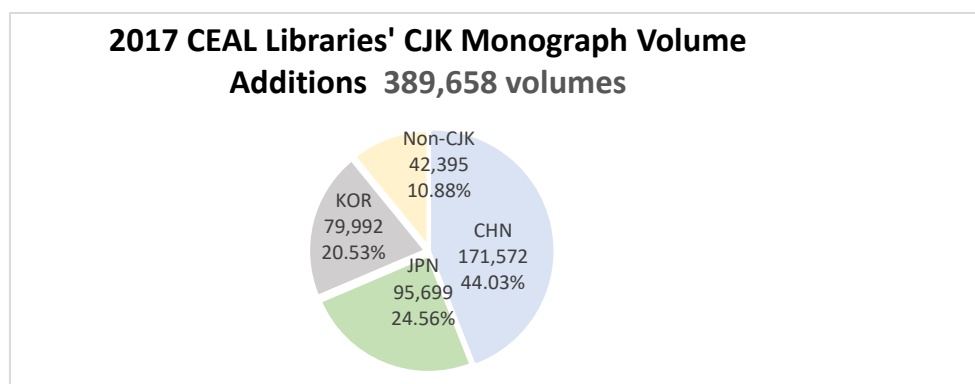


Table 1: 2017 CEAL Libraries' CJK Monograph Volume Additions

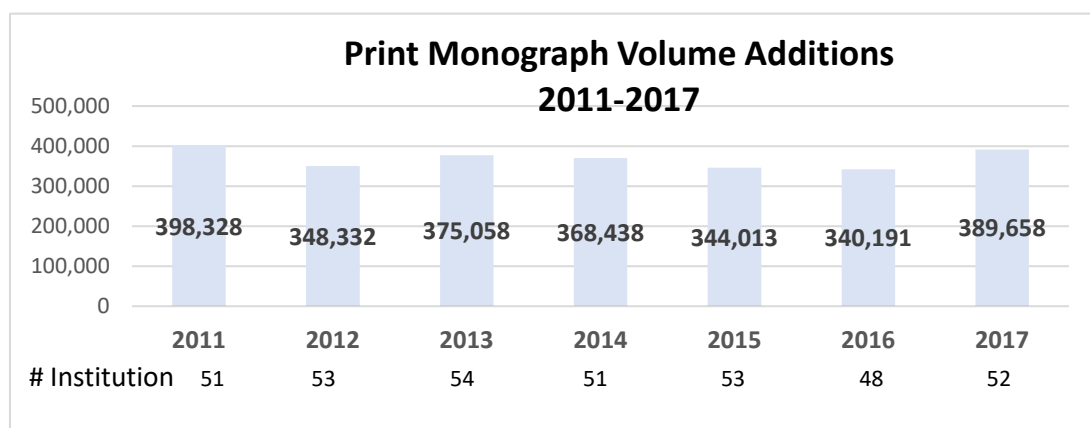


Table 2: Print Monograph Volume Additions 2011-2017

Table 2 displays print monograph volume additions from 2011 to 2017 and shows a growth rate of 14.5% for 2017. This is the highest increase since 2011. The trend shows that print monograph additions had been declining since 2011. However, the number of participating libraries could also be a factor.

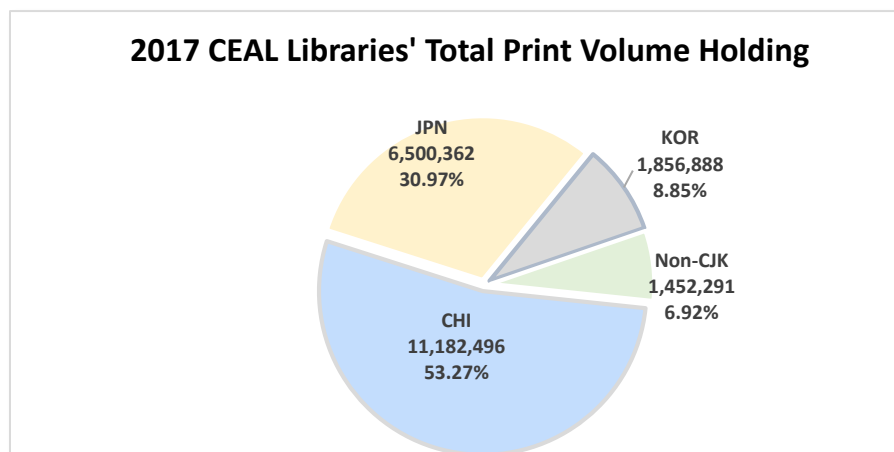


Table 3: 2017 CEAL Libraries' Total Print Volume Holding

CEAL libraries' total print volume holding has reached almost 21 million (20,992,037) in 2017 with 53.27% in Chinese, 30.97% in Japanese, 8.85% in Korean, and 6.92% in non-CJK languages. The 2017 volume holding growth rate is up 3.78% over 2016 (Tables 3 and 4).

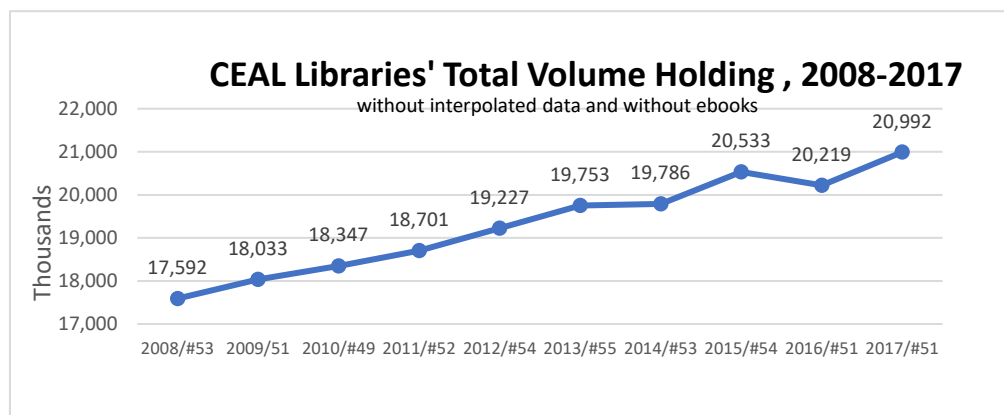


Table 4: CEAL Libraries' Total Volume Holding, 2008-2017

In addition to the accuracy and consistency of data submitted by member libraries, the number of libraries that participate in the annual surveys affect statistical data, especially for longitudinal studies and growth rate calculation. To maintain consistency in the data, the database program provides data derived from previous years to maintain at least the previous data instead of a "zero" in the case of a year of missing data. This is useful to see growth over a period of time.

Table 5 shows the CEAL total volume holding from 2011 to 2017, including data submitted by 58 libraries during those years. It also displays the yearly growth rate with and without ebook data included. The print volume holding growth rate is steady with the average growth rate of 2.45% between 2011 and 2017. When including ebook volumes, the growth rate is much higher. CEAL's total volume holding, including ebooks, shows 2017 growth rate of over 12%.

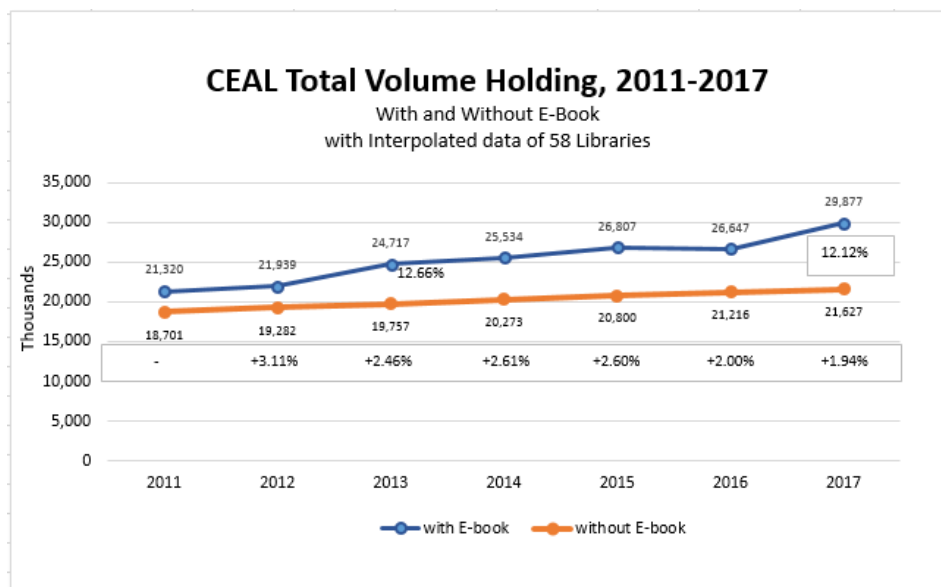


Table 5: CEAL Total Volume Holding, 2011-2017, with and without e-Books (with interpolated data)

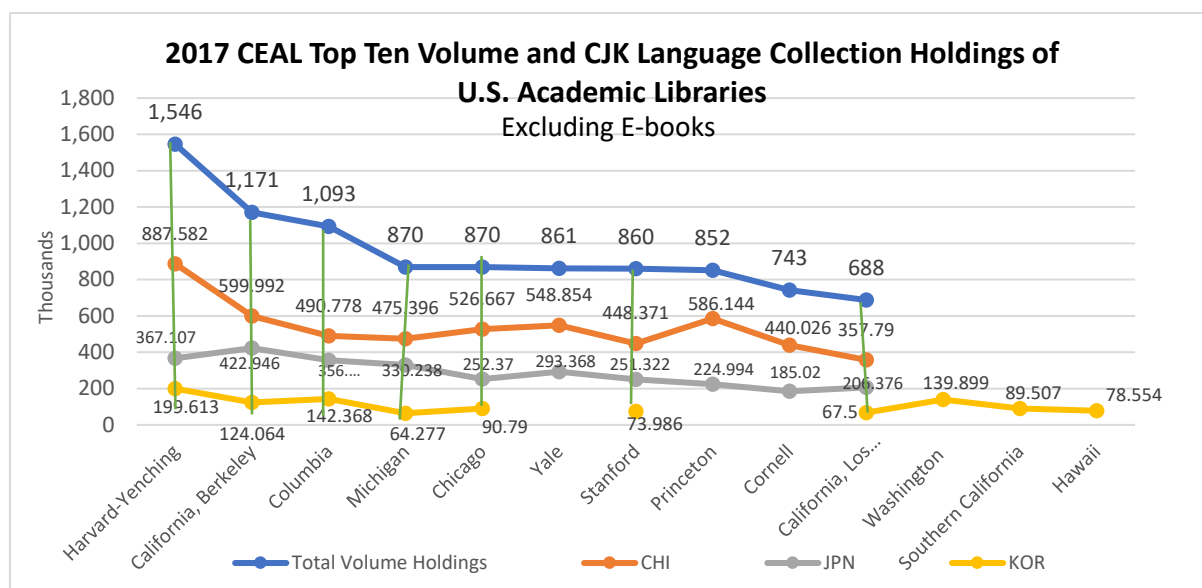


Table 6: 2017 CEAL Top Ten Volume and CJK Language Collection holdings of U.S. Academic Libraries

CEAL's top ten monograph volume holdings for U.S. academic libraries are Harvard-Yenching Library, UC Berkeley, Columbia, Michigan, Chicago, Yale, Stanford, Princeton, Cornell, and UCLA. Seven of these ten academic libraries have all three Chinese, Japanese, and Korean language collections: Harvard-Yenching, UC Berkeley, Columbia, Michigan, Chicago, Stanford, and UCLA. The Korean volume holdings of the University of Washington, Southern California, and Hawaii are among the top ten Korean volume holdings. The Library of Congress has the most volume holdings with over three million (3,027,342) volumes. Of these, 1,258,369 are in Chinese, 1,234,336 are in Japanese, and 319,426 are in Korean.

The "Serial Titles" survey form was redesigned to clarify between electronic and print/other formats and whether they were purchased or not purchased. Non-purchased serials refer to those that are by subscription, gift/exchange, or locally produced. Purchased serials refer to those that have been perpetually purchased or leased.

A grand total of 4.1 million (4,123,272) serial titles were reported by participating CEAL Libraries. Among these, 4,038,634 (98%) are e-journal titles and 84,638 (2%) are print and other formats. E-journal titles by language show 3,875,808 titles are in Chinese (96%), 34,313 are in Japanese (1%), 124,012 are in Korean (3%), and 4,501 titles are in non-CJK languages (%). Print and other formats by language show 44,796 titles are in Chinese (54%), 26,656 are in Japanese (32%), 7,731 are in Korean (9%), and 4,501 are in non-CJK languages (5%). Tables 7, 8, and 9 display the above information.

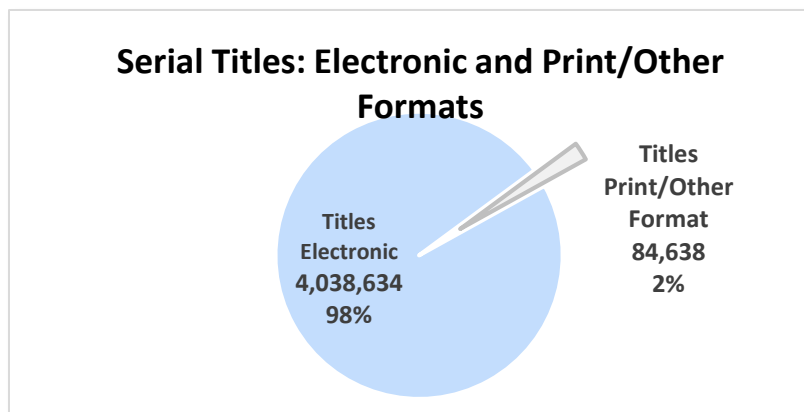


Table 7: Serial titles: Electronic and Print/Other Formats

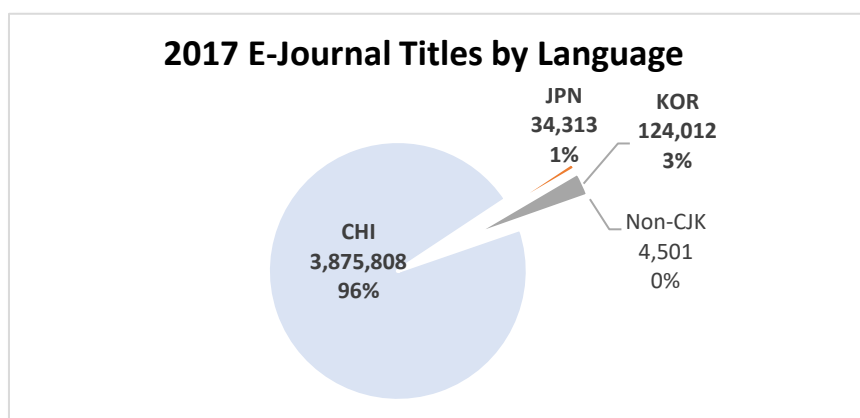


Table 8: 2017 E-Journal Titles by Language

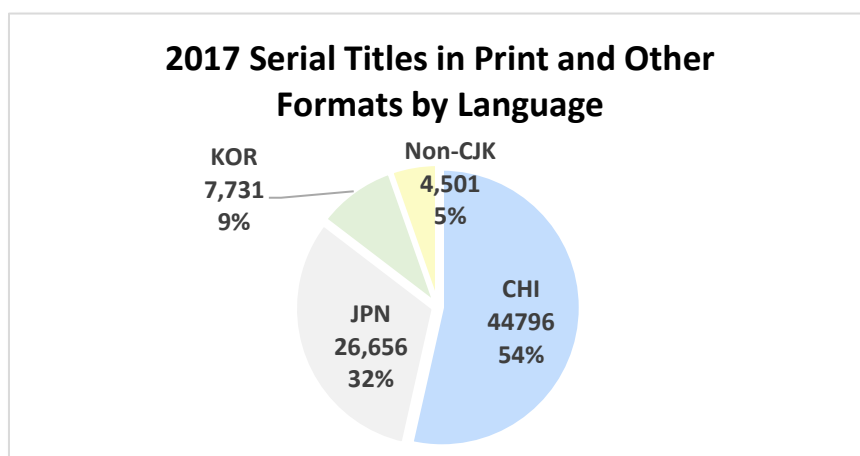


Table 9: 2017 Serial Titles in Print and Other Formats by Language

The “Other Materials” survey form has expanded to include electronic items such as online maps, online images and photographs, streaming audio and music, streaming film and video, and includes an option to customize format that were not listed. “Other Materials” does not include archival materials

such as manuscripts, correspondence, artifacts, clippings, press releases, or newsletters since most of these would be contained within a special collection at each institution.

46 CEAL libraries reported a total of 1,005,900 microform items, 79,172 cartographic and graphic items, 29,902 audio pieces, 54,679 videos, 111,246 DVDs, 11,379 online maps, 227,783 online images and photographs, 890 streaming audio and music, and 17,063 streaming film and video. The grand total for the holding of “Other Materials” among the 46 CEAL libraries is 1,542,438 items. Many of these online formats are by subscription or have been digitized locally. Due to the new categories that were collected in 2017 on the CSD, “Other Materials” has seen a large increase⁶ that cannot be compared with regular growth.

Total purchased and non-purchased ebook titles are 8,023,655 from 8,239,272 volumes. As reported by 35 CEAL libraries, total ebook titles by subscription are 19,638,477 from 17,585,876 volumes. E-book by subscription volumes consist of 68.1% of all ebook volumes while purchase and non-purchased volumes consist of 31.9% of all ebook volumes (Tables 10 and 11). In the above two categories, only “purchased and non-purchased” ebooks in **8,239,272 volumes are counted in CEAL’s total holding**. The top five ebook holdings in 2017 were the University of California-Berkeley, Columbia, Stanford, Harvard-Yenching, and Princeton, followed by Universities of California at Santa Barbara, San Diego, Los Angeles, and Irvine.

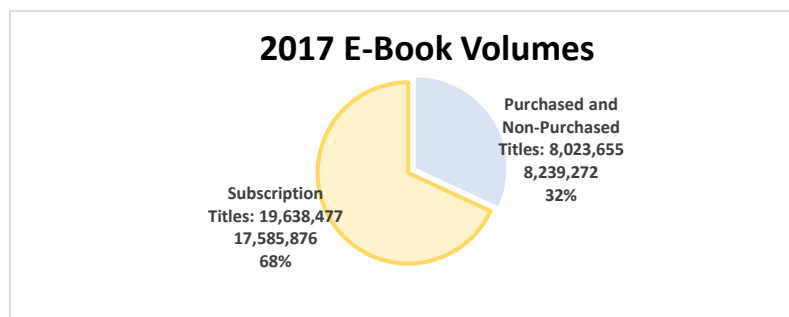


Table 10: 2017 E-Book Volumes and Titles

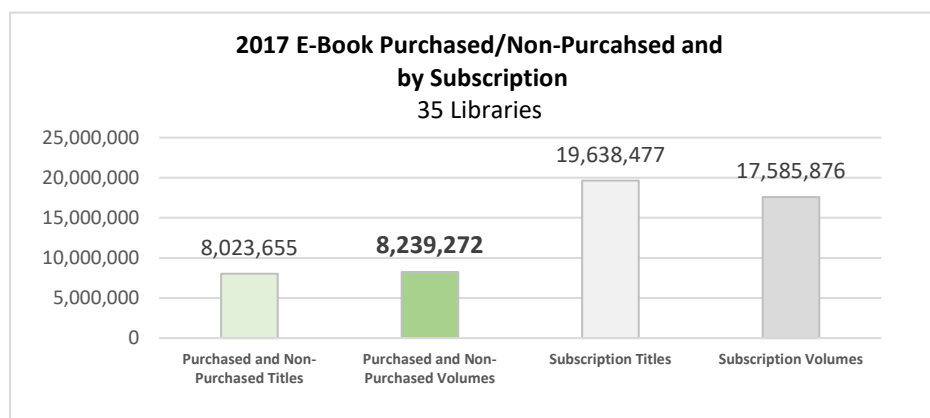


Table 11: 2017 E-Book Purchased/Non-Purchased and by Subscription Volumes

⁶ User demand has gone up for multi-media resources, especially online streaming resources. With strong institutional support, the growth of electronic resources has increased quickly as more resources are made available. Prices of online streaming resources can be high especially those with public showing rights.

The total collection holding, including ebooks and without interpolated data is 30,773,747, which is a growth of 13.12% from 27,205,111 in 2016. Printed volumes are 68% of the total holding, ebooks are 27% of the total holding, and other materials are 5% of the total holding (Table 12).

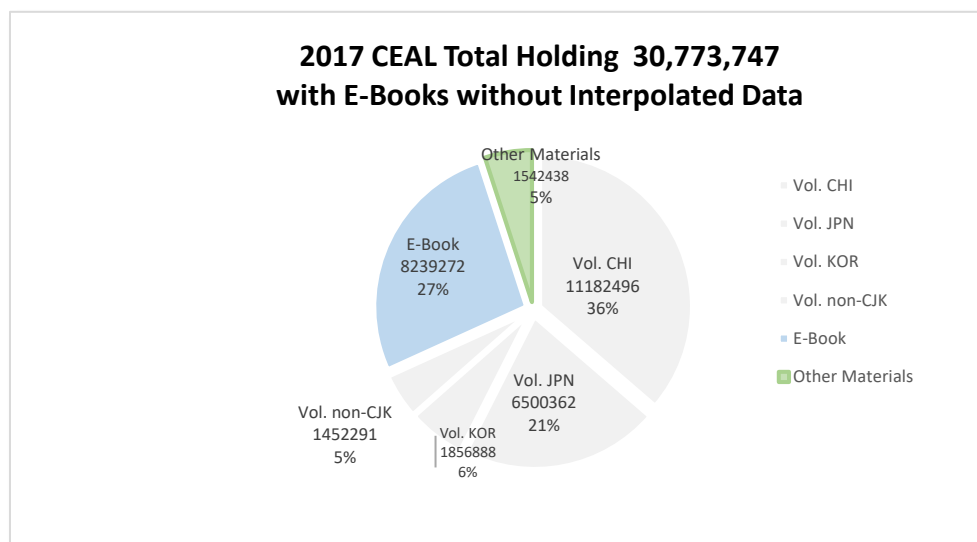


Table 12: 2017 CEAL Total Holding Including E-Books, Without Interpolated Data

The total collection holding, not including ebooks, and with interpolated data of 58 libraries is 23,177,419, which is a growth of 2.54% from 22,602,264 in 2016. The total collection holding of 52 libraries, not including ebooks and without interpolated data, is 22,534,475, which is a growth of 3.45% from 21,783,079 in 2016 (Table 13).

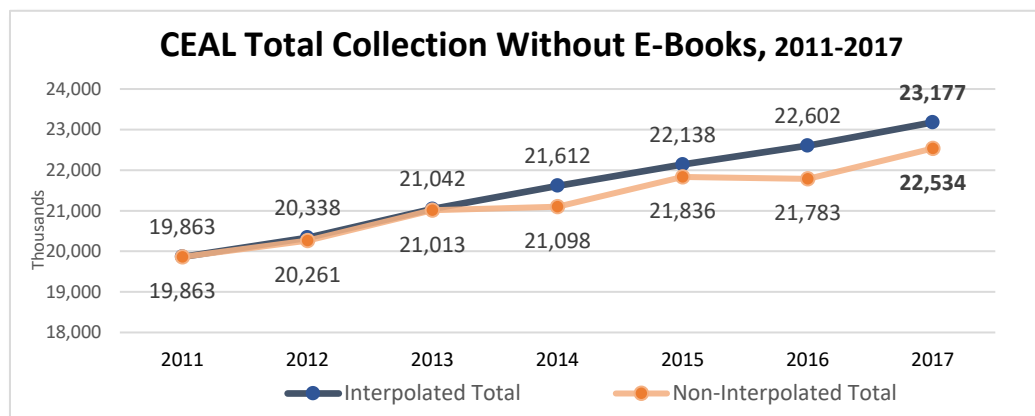


Table 13: CEAL Total Collection Without E-Books, 2011-2017

Including ebooks and with interpolated data, CEAL total collection is 31,427,506, which is a 12.11% growth over 28,033,339 in 2016 (Table 14). CEAL total collection growth rate comparison with and without ebooks is shown in Table 15. The average growth of the total collection, including ebooks and with interpolated data, is 5.93% between 2011 and 2017. The standardized count for e-resource titles and volumes seems to have generated data growth which many libraries didn't report in the past. There are also several libraries that didn't report any e-resource holdings although they do have e-resources.

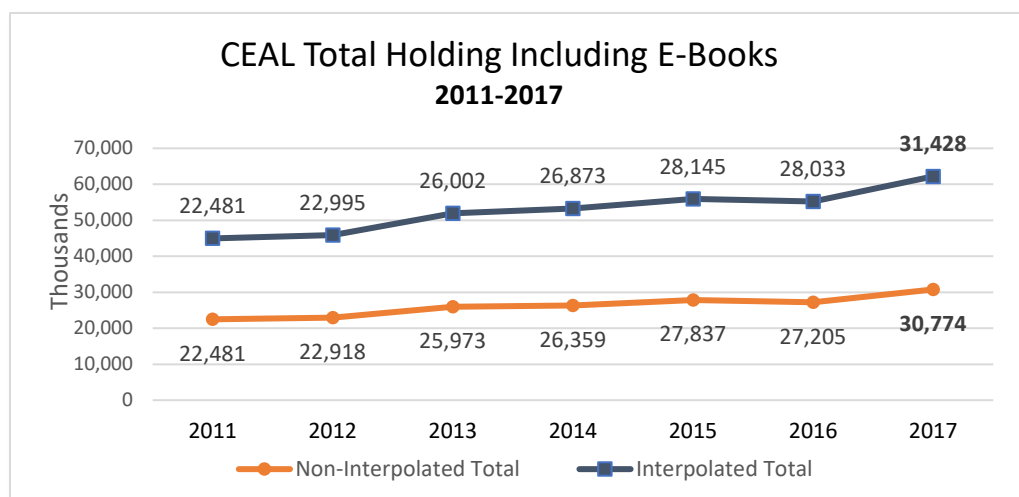


Table 14: CEAL Total Holding Including E-Books, 2011-2017

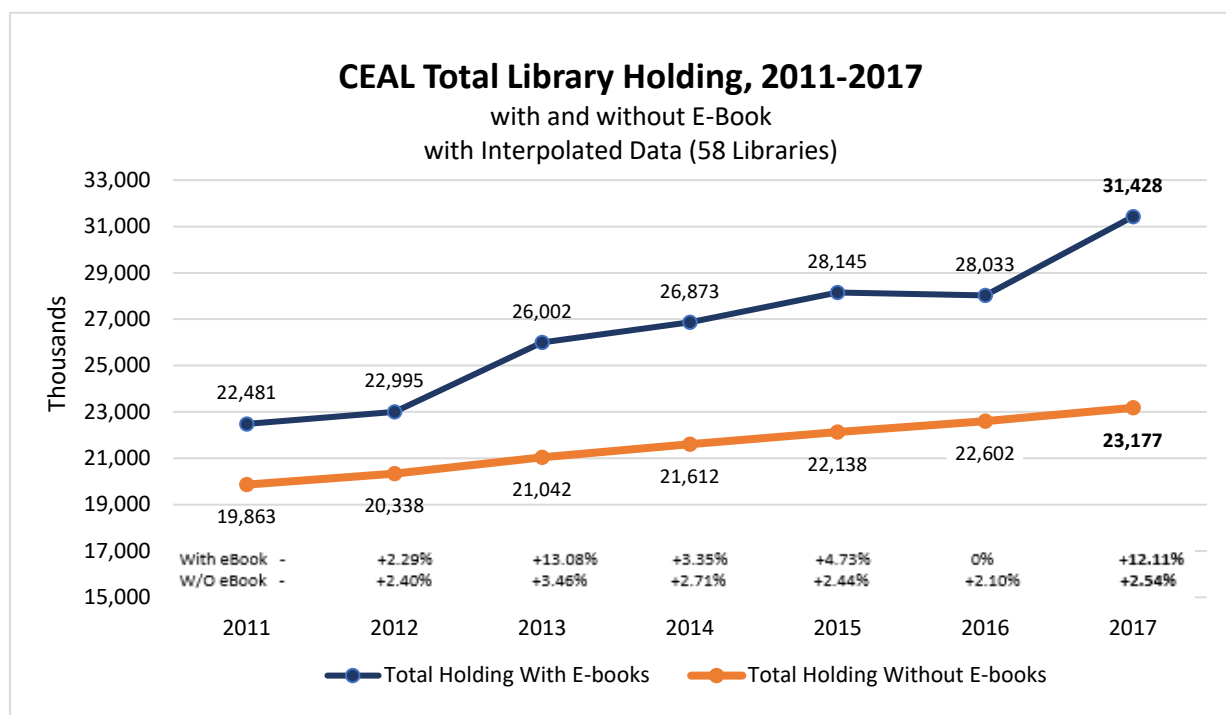


Table 15: CEAL Total Collection, 2011-2017, with and without E-Books, with Interpolated Data

Tables 16-18 show that 51 libraries reported 2017 appropriations, 23 reported endowments, 28 reported grants, and 14 reported East Asian program supports. The grand total fiscal support in 2017 was USD 19,983,657.85 (almost 20 million), which is a growth rate of 6.16% over 2016 with \$18,824,150.77. 2017 has had the highest total fiscal support since 2013. Fiscal support has four breakdowns: Appropriation, Endowment, Grant, and East Asian Program Support. In 2017, Appropriation is 68% (\$13,548,959.77) of the total fiscal support, which is a growth of 7% over 2016 at \$12,662,521.17, and a 4.05% growth over 2013. Endowment is at 19.5% with \$3,862,896.71 and a 14.89% growth over 2016 at \$3,362,398.92. Grant is at 9% with \$1,788,659.69 and a 5.96% growth

over 2016 with \$1,687,892.81. East Asian Program Support is 3% of the total fiscal support with \$640,383.75 and had a growth rate of -36.39% over 2016 at \$1,006,743.87, the lowest since 2013.

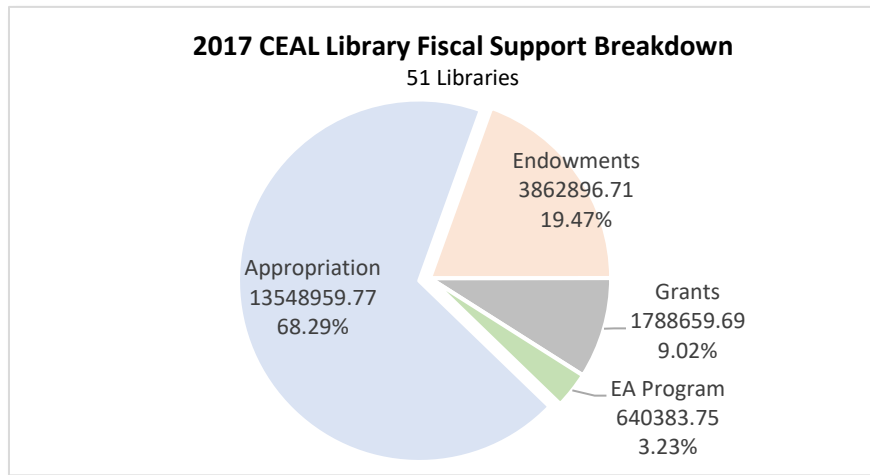


Table 16: 2017 CEAL Library Fiscal Support Breakdown

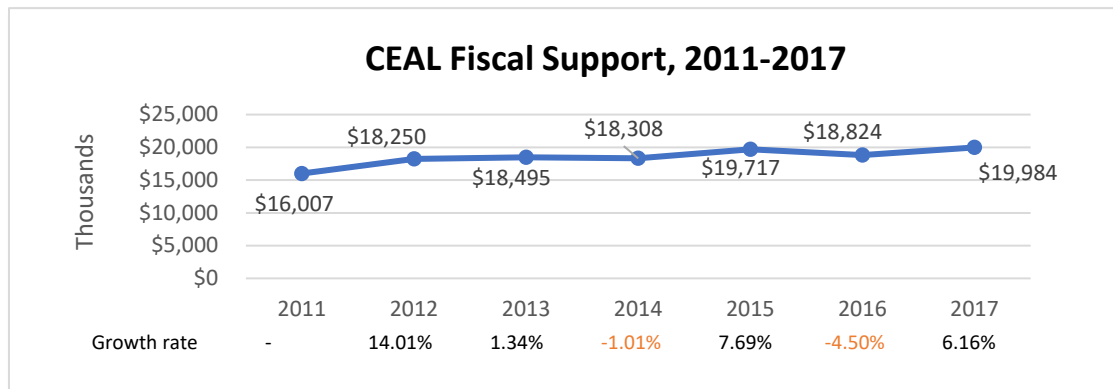


Table 17: CEAL Fiscal Support, 2011-2017 with Growth Rate

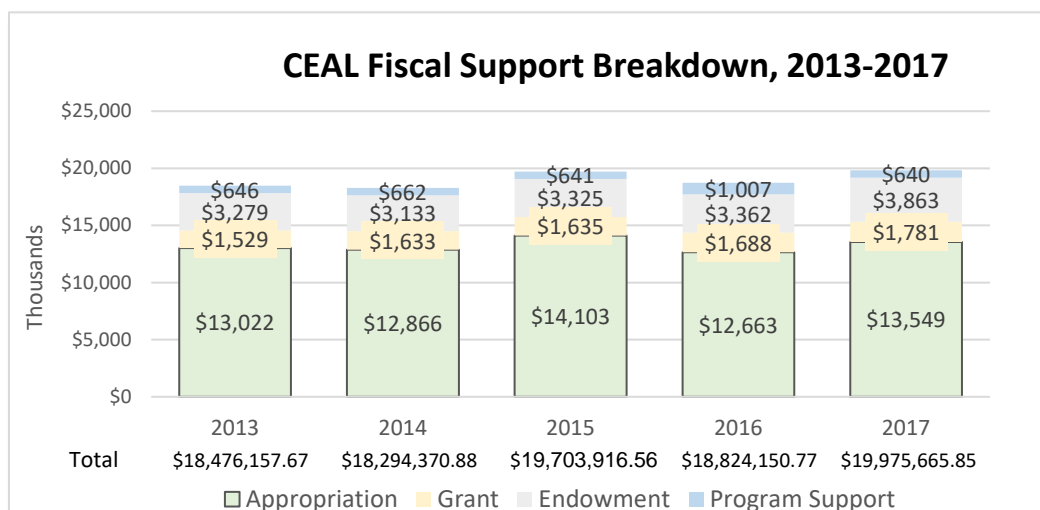


Table 18: CEAL Fiscal Support Breakdown, 2013-2017

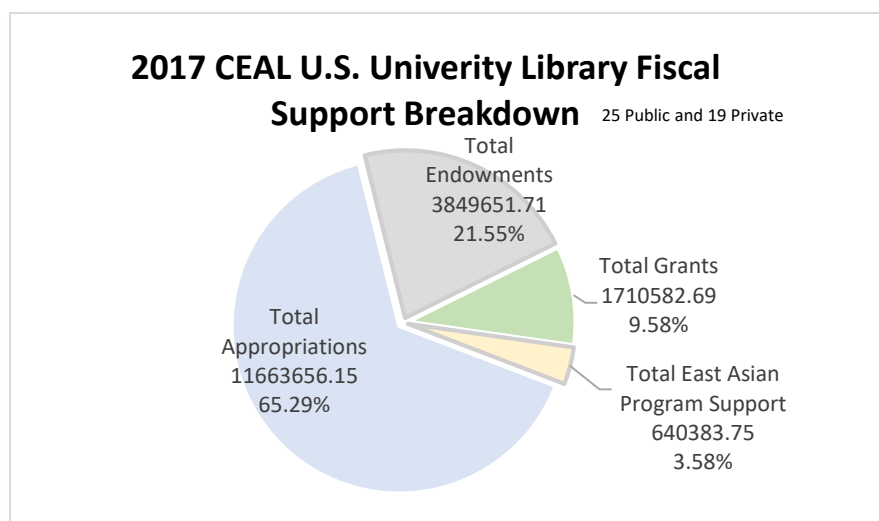


Table 19: 2017 CEAL U.S. University Library Fiscal Support Breakdown

44 U.S. university libraries, 25 public and 19 private, reported a fiscal support total of 17.89 million. Appropriations is 65.3%, of this total, Endowment is 21.6%, Grants 9.6%, and East Asian Program Support is 3.6% (Table 19). Among these 44 libraries, 11 reported Chinese grants at \$640,432.89, 12 reported Japanese grants at \$488,950.88, and 29 received Korean grants at \$441,923.92. The top five Chinese grants reported were Harvard-Yenching Library, Notre Dame, Cornell, Washington, and Stanford. The top five Japanese grants reported were Harvard-Yenching Library, Southern California, Princeton, Hawaii, and Northwestern. The top five Korean grants were Southern California, Harvard-Yenching Library, UC Berkeley, Washington, and Hawaii. Six libraries have fiscal support over 1 million: Princeton, Harvard-Yenching, Columbia, Stanford, Michigan, and UC Berkeley. Among these 44 U.S. academic libraries, seven have total fiscal support between 500,000 and 1 million, ten are between 200,000 and 499,999, eight are between 100,000 and 199,999, and 13 are below 100,000 (Table 20).

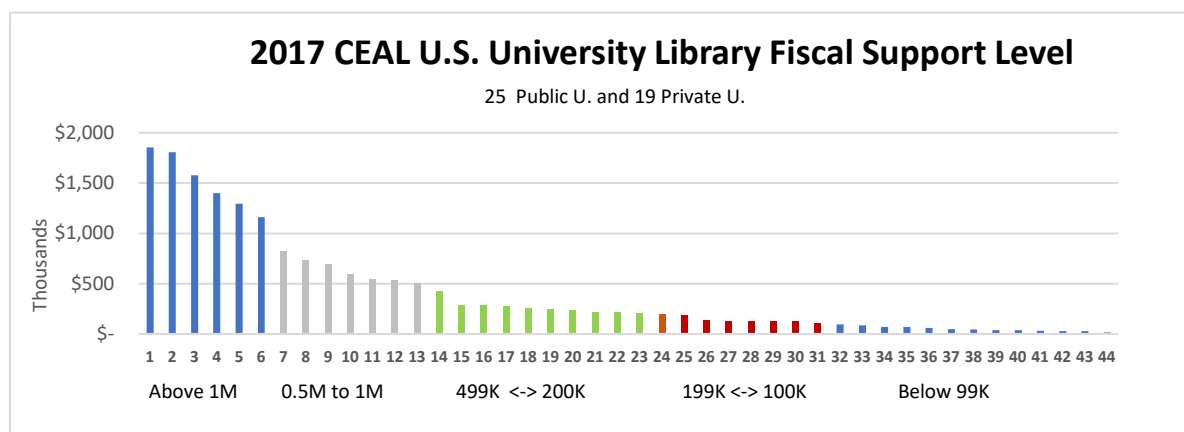


Table 20: 2017 CEAL U.S. University Library Fiscal Support Level

Table 21 shows a total of 433.35 FTE⁷ in personnel support was reported by 52 libraries. Broken down by status, professional is 180.13 FTE (41%), staff is 158.82 FTE (37%), student assistant is 69.36 FTE (16%), and others are 26.59 FTE (6%).

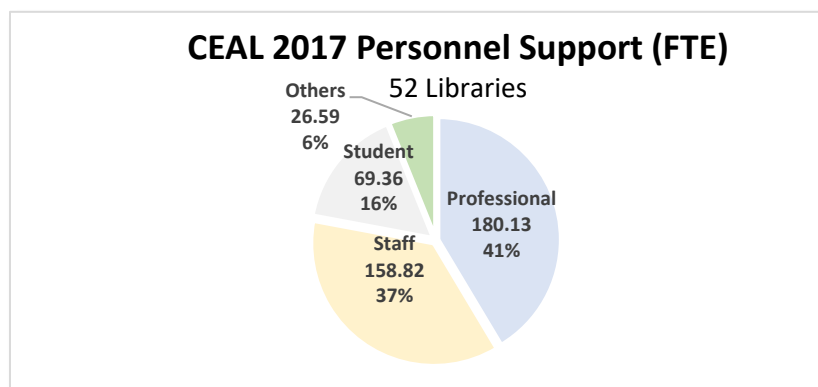


Table 21: CEAL 2017 Personnel Support (FTE)

One of several changes to CEAL Statistics in 2017 was adding a new category of East Asian language responsibility in addition to the existing Chinese, Japanese, and Korean language choices. Some prefer to separate FTE between language categories for multi-language responsibilities. However, it is a common practice to hire students, staff, and professionals who are specialized in more than one East Asian language. The responsibilities of the majority of jobs in small or medium sized libraries cover all languages in collection development, reference, and cataloging and cannot be defined by a single language. Because of this, in recent years, those colleagues have expressed the need to add an additional East Asian category in the "Personnel" survey form.

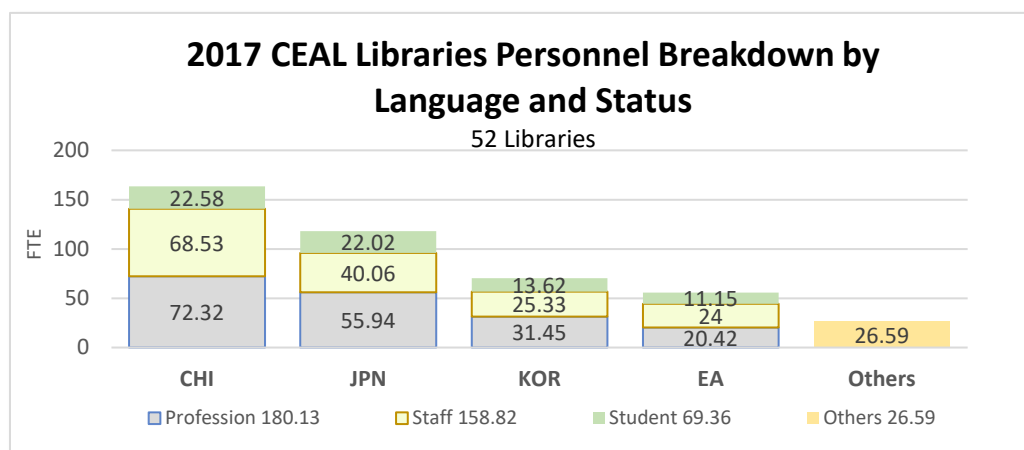


Table 22: 2017 CEAL Libraries Personnel Breakdown by Language

Chinese language has 163.43 FTE (40%), Japanese language has 115.57 FTE (29%), Korean language has 70.4 FTE (17%), and East Asian has 55.57 FTE (14%) (Table 23). By observation, we can presume more than 14% of CEAL colleagues and staff have multi-language responsibilities, including those who oversee East Asian collections. The 14% is probably those who work with more than two languages.

⁷ The total personnel FTE if calculated by sub-total categories it became 434.9 FTE which is 1.4 FTE difference with the calculation by the grand total column due to the two decimal points over 52 libraries and hundreds of cells.

Those who only work with two languages might have divided their time into FTE and put it under two categories.

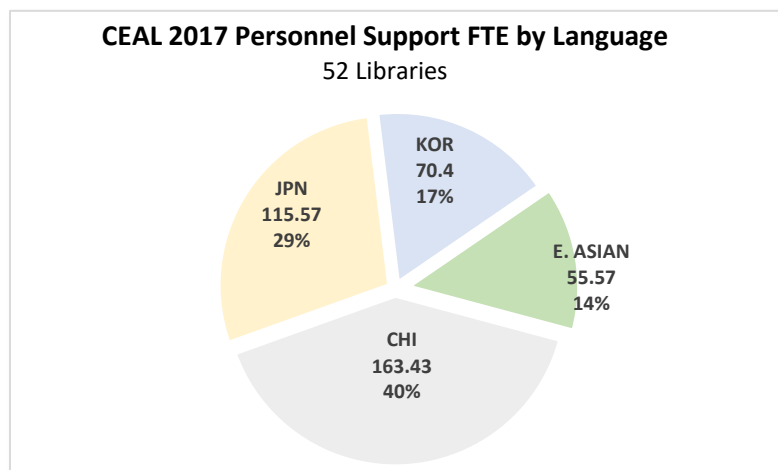


Table 23: CEAL 2017 Personnel Support FTE by Language

Among 52 libraries who participated in the survey, 15 reported the use of outsourcing service for technical processing, and five reported outsourcing acquisition to service agencies. These numbers came down from 18 in technical processing, and seven in acquisition in 2016. Five libraries that used outsourcing in acquisition have also used processing services (Table 24).

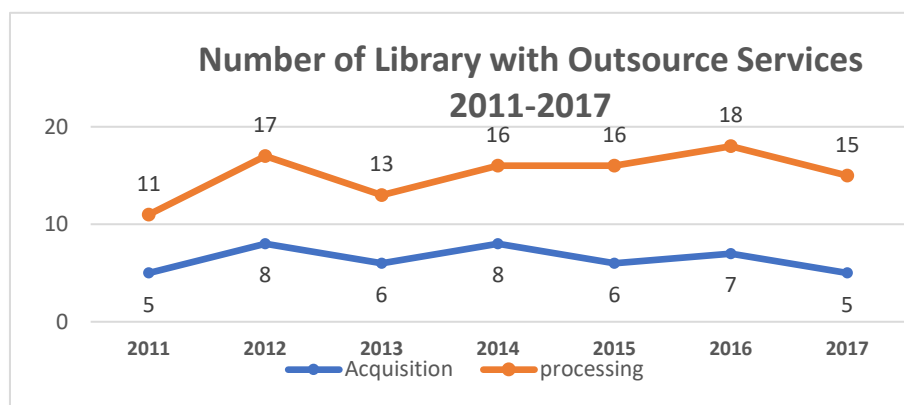


Table 24: Number of Library with Outsource Service, 2011-2017

Table 25 displays CEAL personnel support from 2011 to 2017 with interpolated data from 56 libraries which participated surveys. Despite the libraries that didn't participate consecutively in the past six years, it displays continued growth. With interpolated data, the total personnel support is 448.5 FTE, which is about the same as in 2016.

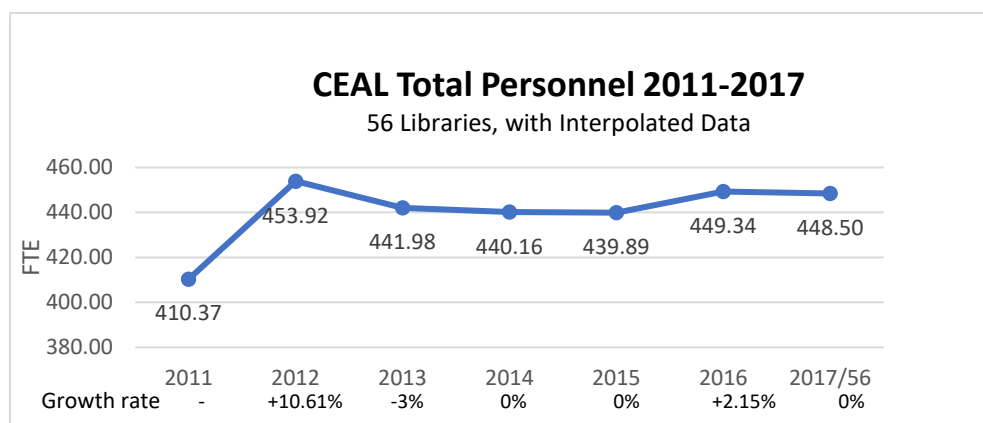


Table 25: CEAL Total Personnel, 2011-2017 with Interpolated Data

Tables 26 and 27 display data of CEAL public services from 2011 to 2017. In 2017, 37 libraries reported a total of 1,188 library presentations with 14,313 participants. 33 libraries reported 257,553 circulation transactions, and 25 libraries reported interlibrary loan services data, but not all cells in the form were completed. A total of 23,380 lending requests and 11,146 borrowing requests were filled in 2017. Borrowing requests filled were down from 12,552 in 2016 to 11,146 in 2017, which is a decrease of 11%. Lending requests filled have fallen 1% from 23,729 in 2016. Although less than half of libraries reported interlibrary activities, those that did report, have been consistent in the categories that they provided. The average ratio of lending over borrowing from 2011 to 2017 is 2.2:1. The top lending libraries who participated in the survey are Harvard-Yenching (3525), University of California at San Diego (2658), and Ohio State (2033). The top borrowing libraries who participated in the survey are Columbia (3520) and Princeton (1297). With that said, Columbia's borrowing is three times its lending, and Princeton's borrowing is twice as much its lending. It should be noted that since we do not know the source of borrowed items, some of those could be borrowed from international institutions. Some local and/or consortium arrangements might have affected CEAL member libraries public service activities.

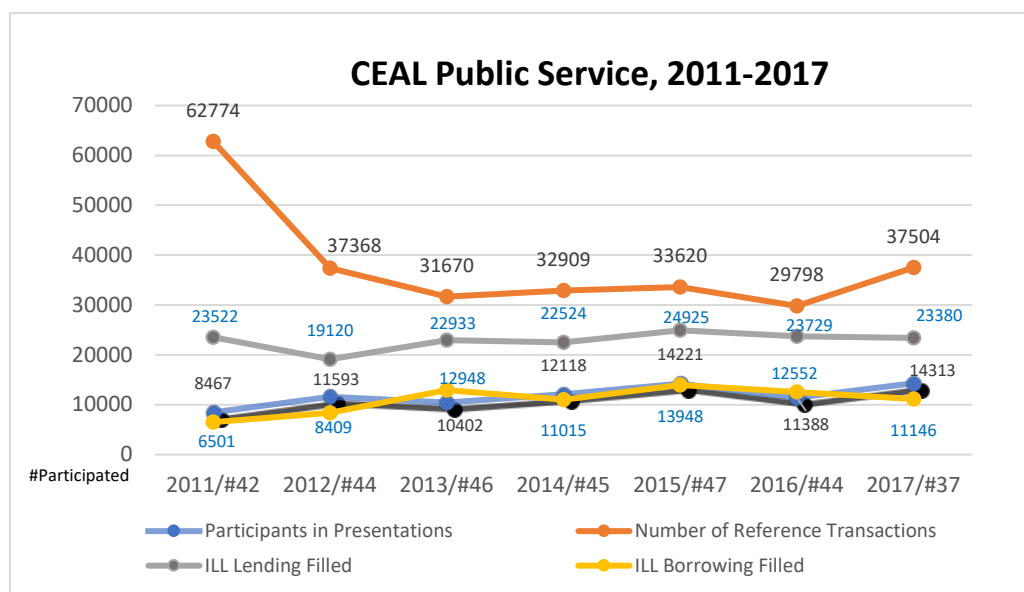


Table 26: CEAL Public Service, 2011-2017

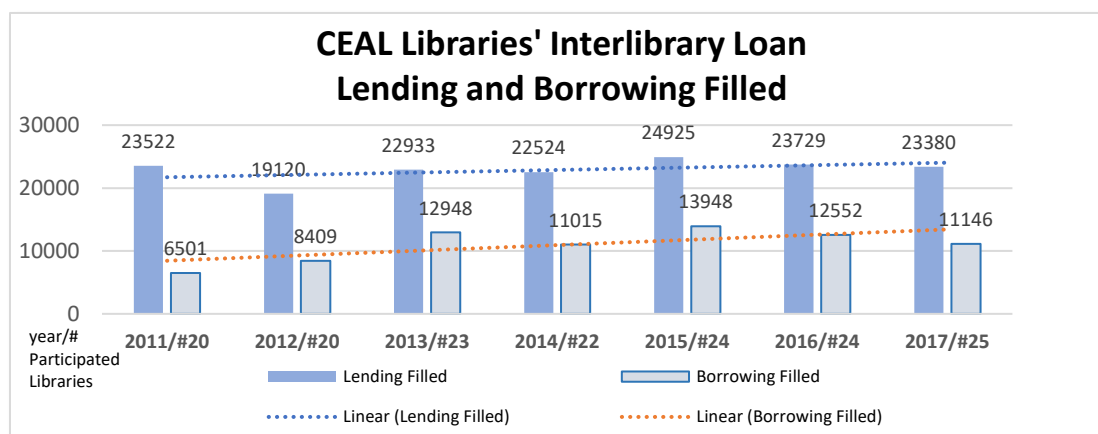


Table 27: CEAL Libraries' Interlibrary Loan Lending and Borrowing Requests Filled, 2011-2017

36 libraries reported a total of 2,132 electronic databases by subscription. Among these, Chinese language is 49% of the total, Japanese is 19%, Korean is 13%, and non-CJK languages are 19%. (Table 28)

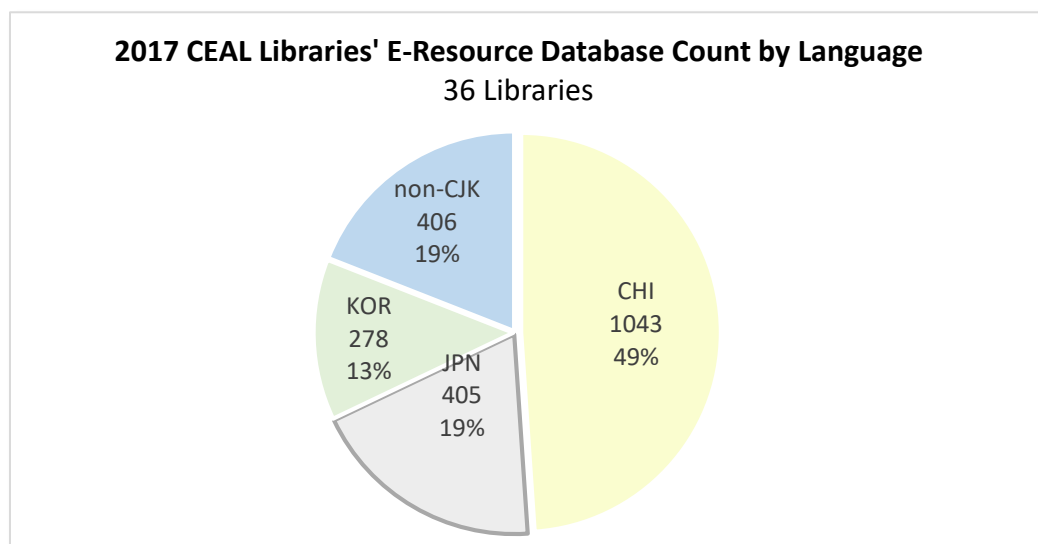


Table 28: 2017 CEAL Libraries' E-Resource Database Count by Language

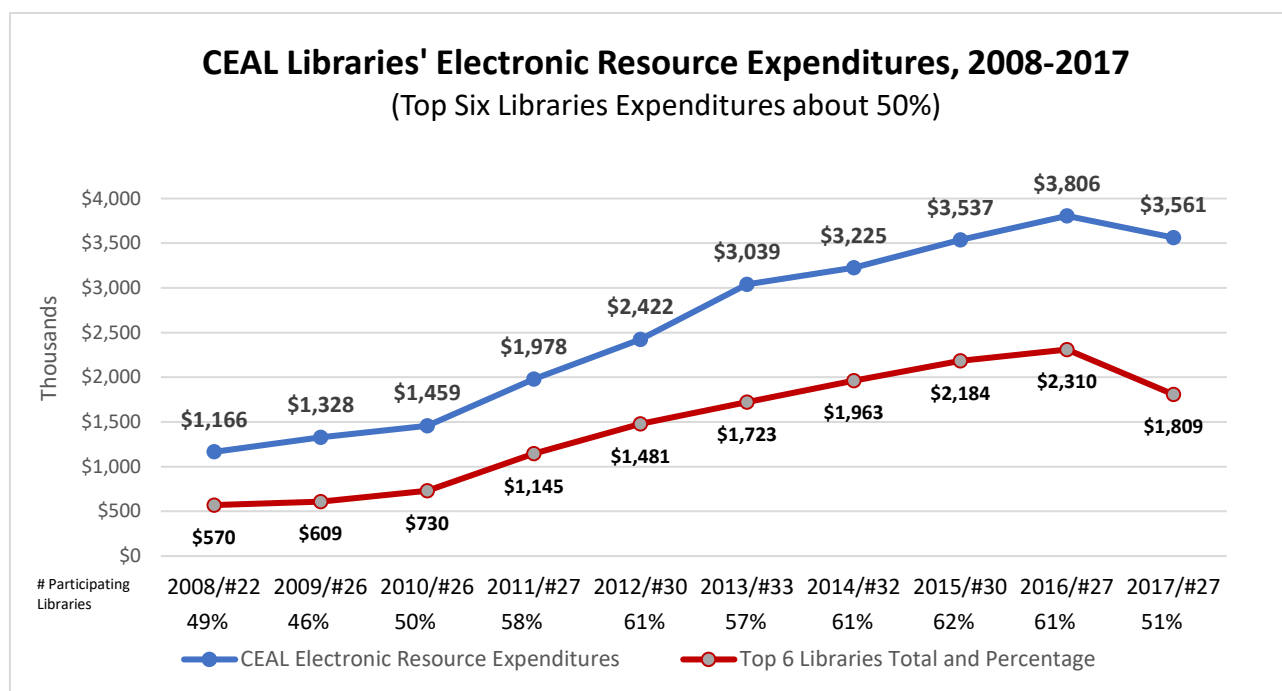


Table 29: CEAL Libraries' Electronic Resource Expenditures, 2008-2017 and Top Six Spending Libraries

Table 29 shows the reported electronic resource expenditure total from 2008 to 2017. The total e-resource expenditures reported by 28 libraries were \$3,561,458.35. The growth of electronic total expenditures is -6.42% from \$3,805,710 in 2016. 2016 had the highest expenditures since 2008. From 2008 to 2017, the electronic expenditures of the top six libraries combined constituted more than 50% of the reported expenditure total. These six libraries are the Library of Congress, Princeton, Harvard-Yenching, Yale, Columbia, and Stanford. Except for the Library of Congress, they are all privately funded university libraries.

28 libraries reported both total fiscal support and the e-resource expenditures. The Library of Congress and Yale are among the other top electronic resources expenditures libraries when comparing their percentages to their total budgets. Seven libraries have percentages over 50%, 20 libraries have percentages in between 20% and 49%, and six libraries have percentages below 20%. The median is 35.19% (Table 30).

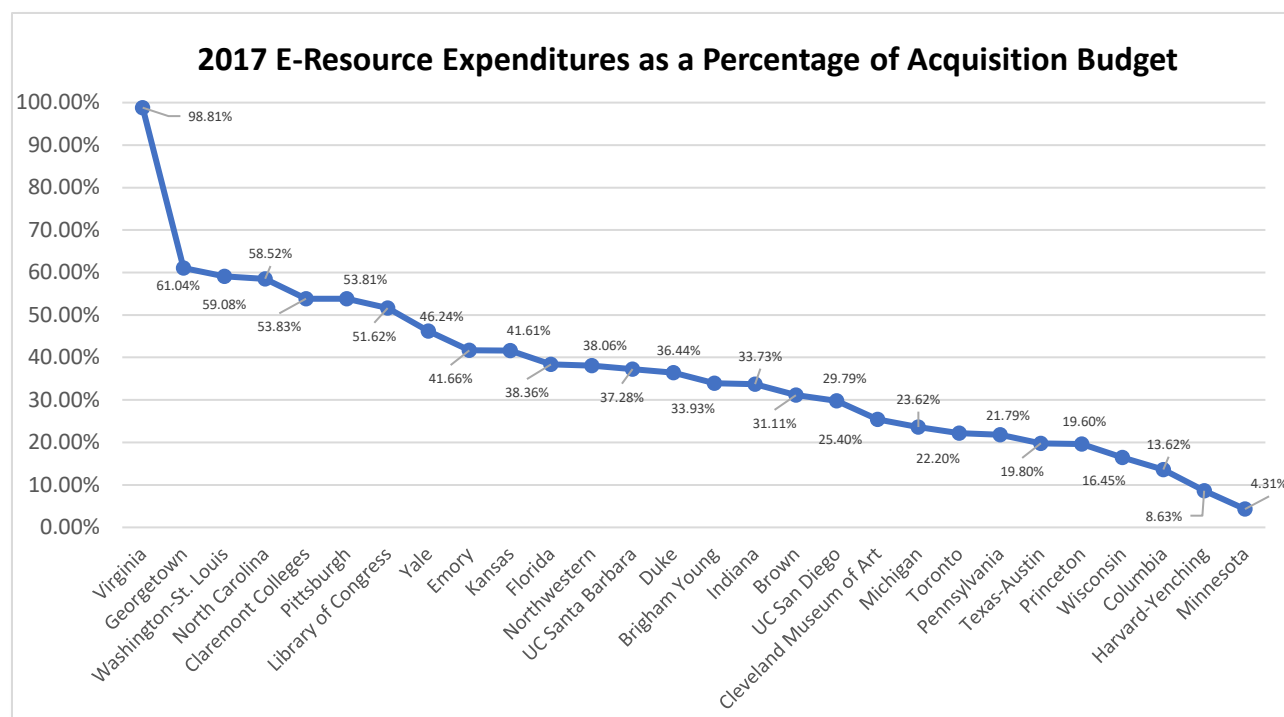


Table 30: 2017 E-Resource Expenditures as a Percentage of Fiscal Acquisition Budget

The topic of the *Vice-Presidential Roundtable* at the 2017 CEAL annual conference hosted by Dr. Zhijia Shen (University of Washington) was “Organizational Models of Future East Asian Libraries”. To understand CEAL libraries’ organizational trends, it is necessary to understand the current status of their organizational structures: their hierarchy within the main library, functional roles of librarian; East Asian technical and user services, collection location, and CJK language shelving arrangement. For this purpose, we added a new section about organizational structure and service to the existing “Library Information” form in the 2017 CEAL Statistics survey.

54 libraries responded to this survey. The organizational structures and services are published in a supplementary report along with the 2017 CEAL statistics report. Brief summaries are provided below.

Organizational Structure and Operations of Your East Asian Collection

Head of East Asian collection reports to what position: 46 responses

11 (23%) report to positions to oversee library collections; ten (22%) report to research/learning/reference; nine (20%) report to international and area studies; six (12%) report to humanities/social science; three (7%) report to special/distinctive collections; seven (16%) report to assistant university librarians (AUL, without specify area of responsibilities) or university librarians (UL), and one reported position currently vacant.

Collection organized under what department/unit? 46 responses

14 (30%) collections are organized under international and area studies; ten (22%) are under research/learning/public services; seven (15%) are under collections; five (11%) are directly under

institutional libraries; three (7%) are under special collections/distinctive collections; and one (2%) is under collection access/discovery.

The top hierarchy department/unit the collection is under (if it is different than the previous): 28 responses

Nine (32%) are under research learning/instruction/public services; seven (25%) are under university libraries; six (21%) are under collections; four (14%) is under special and area studies/distinctive collections; two (7%) are under arts, humanities, and sciences.

Except the University Librarian (or the Dean of the Libraries), the title of the next highest position the collection is under (The title of the next highest position the collection is under [not including the university librarian]): 41 responses

13 (32%) are under assistant or associate university librarians (AUL) for collection; 13 (32%) are under AULs (without specifying their area of responsibilities); nine (22%) are under AULs or assistant deans for research learning or public services; four (10%) are under directors/chairs/assistant deans for special collections/distinctive collections; two (5%) are under ULs or deputy chief librarians. Several AULs' titles included both collection and user services.

The East Asian collection is associated with which other departments/units? 34 responses

Responses are grouped into the following categories: Content & Collections; Technical/Acquisition; Instruction/Research & Learning/Public Service; Special Collections; International/Area Studies; Digital Initiatives; Information Technology; Preservation/Conservation; and Development/Design/Assess

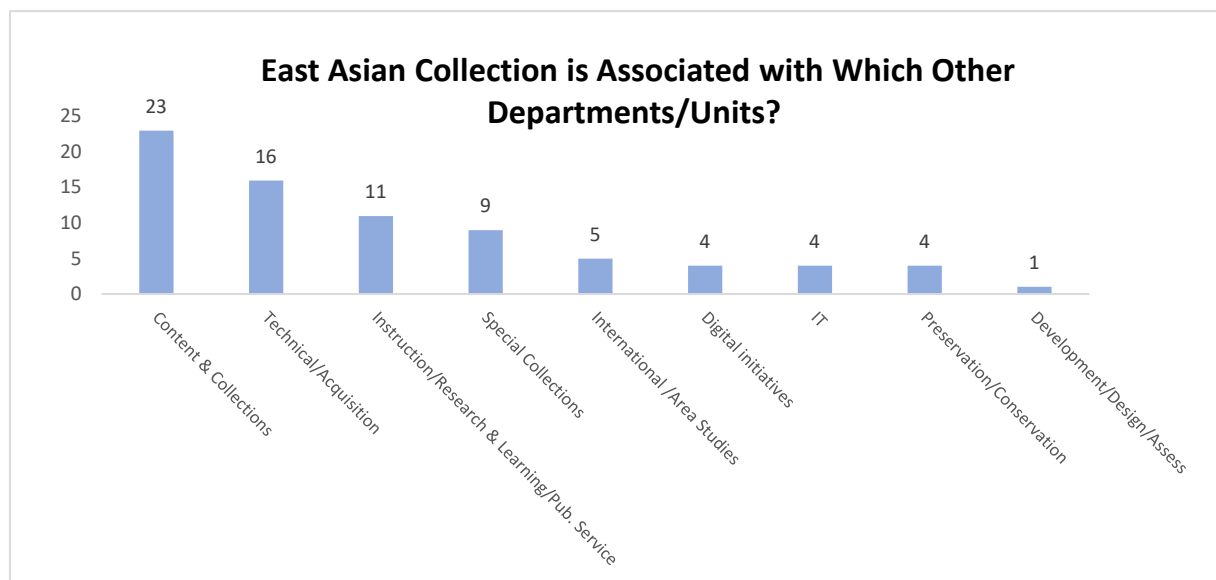


Table 31: East Asian Collection is Associated with Which Other Departments/Units?

East Asian librarian(s) are a part of which of the following group(s)? Choose all that apply.

52 responses showed the following:

Collection Development (36), Subject Librarians/Consultants (33), Public Services (27), Research and Learning (27), International/Global Studies (20), Special Collections (15), Technical Processing (14), and Other (4).

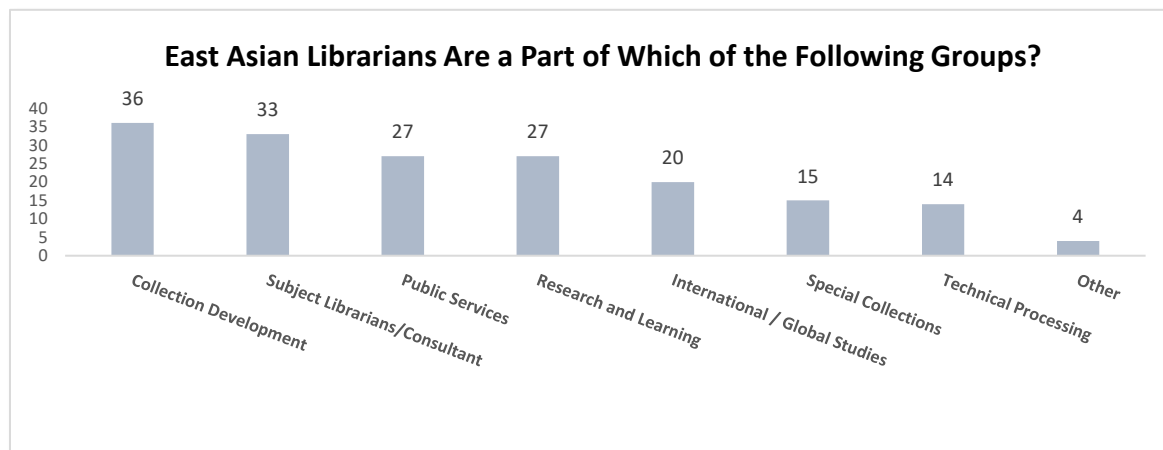


Table 32: East Asian Librarian(s) Are a Part of Which of the Following Group(s)?

Collection Building and Services (Tables 33 and 34)

Collection Physical Location?

53 responses showed the following:

- Stand-alone E. Asian library building: 7 (13%)
- Separate E. Asian collection in a library building: 27 (51%)
- Separate E. Asian collection with some interfiled with other collections (by subject, call number block, size, etc.): 5 (9%)
- East Asian collection completely interfiled with main library collection: 13 (25%)
- Other: 1 (2%)

CJK languages (shelving)?

- CJK shelved separately, no Western language texts: 16 (31%)
- CJK shelved separately, includes Western language texts: 5 (9%)
- Interfiled, no Western language texts: 12 (23%)
- Interfiled, includes Western language texts: 16 (31%)
- Other⁸: 3 (6%)

⁸ Chicago: CJK shelved separately, no Western language texts for our Harvard –Yenching Collection.
 Harvard-Yenching Library: All languages shelved separately within the Harvard-Yenching library building.
 Oberlin College: CJK languages are inter-shelved with other Western languages. Only PL is separated in its own location.

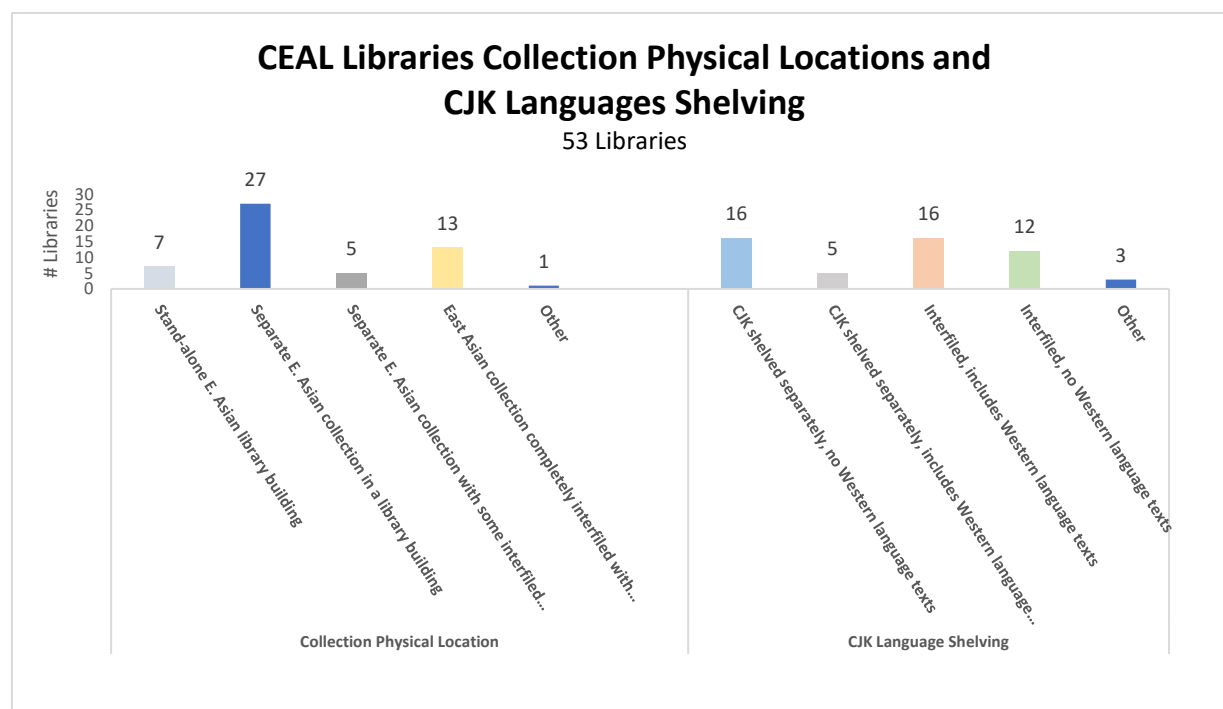


Table 33: CEAL Libraries Collection Physical Locations and CJK Languages Shelving

Reference/Consultation (Select all that apply)

On site: 18 (35%)

Centralized: 34 (65%)

Teaching and Learning (Select all that apply)

EA by appointment: 32 (67%)

Centralized: 16 (33%)

Acquisitions: Order/Receiving (Select all that apply)

On Site: 26 (38%)

Centralized: 33 (48%)

Out-sourced: 10 (14%)

Cataloging and Processing (Select all that apply)

On Site: 25 (33%)

Centralized: 33 (44%)

Out-sourced: 17 (23%)

Circulation (Select all that apply)

On Site: 12 (23%)

On Site and Centralized: 4 (7%)

Centralized: 37 (70%)

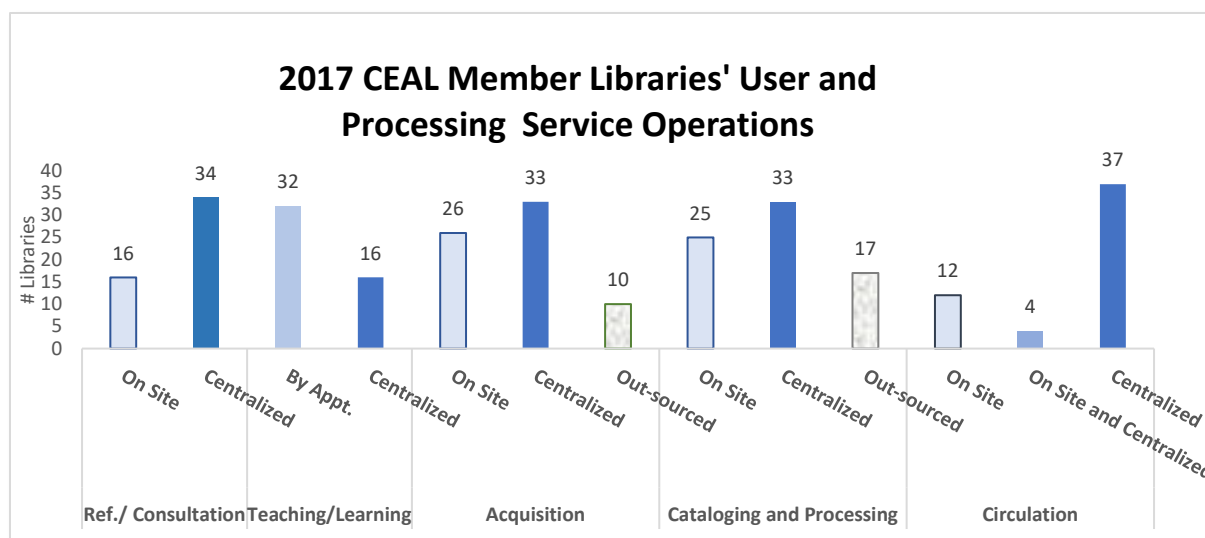


Table 34: 2017 CEAL Member Libraries' User and Processing Service Operations

Summary:

1. Ebooks that have been cataloged; ebooks that were purchased from ebook vendors; ebooks that come as part of aggregate services and locally digitized electronic books, theses, and dissertations are all included in the total volume holding. However, ebooks by subscription are excluded. Ebooks from HathiTrust, CADAL (China Academic Digital Associative Library), and Internet Archive are also excluded unless the ebooks meet the conditions of inclusion.
2. The total acquisition of monographs by CEAL Libraries in 2017 was 389,658 volumes (Chinese 44%, Japanese 24.5%, Korean 20.5%, and non-CJK languages 10.8%). The total volume addition reported by 49 libraries was 347,414 volumes with a 12.16% total growth rate from 2016 to 2017.
3. The trend shows that print monograph additions had been declining since 2011.
4. CEAL libraries' total print volume holding has reached almost 21 million (20,992,037) in 2017 with 53.27% in Chinese, 30.97% in Japanese, 8.85% in Korean, and 6.92% in non-CJK languages. The 2017 volume holding growth rate is up 3.78% over 2016.
5. CEAL's top ten monograph volume holdings for U.S. academic libraries are Harvard-Yenching Library, UC Berkeley, Columbia, Michigan, Chicago, Yale, Stanford, Princeton, Cornell, and UCLA. Seven of these ten academic libraries have all three Chinese, Japanese, and Korean language collections: Harvard-Yenching, UC Berkeley, Columbia, Michigan, Chicago, Stanford, and UCLA. The Library of Congress has the most volume holdings with over three million (3,027,342) volumes. Of these, 1,258,369 are in Chinese, 1,234,336 are in Japanese, and 319,426 are in Korean.

6. A grand total of 4.1 million (4,123,272) serial titles were reported by participating CEAL Libraries. Among these, 4,038,634 (98%) are e-journal titles and 84,638 (2%) are print and other formats.
7. The grand total for the holding of "Other Materials" among the 46 CEAL libraries is 1,542,438 items.
8. Total purchased and non-purchased ebook titles are 8,023,655 from 8,239,272 volumes. As reported by 35 CEAL libraries, total ebook titles by subscription are 19,638,477 from 17,585,876 volumes. E-book by subscription volumes consist of 68.1% of all ebook volumes while purchase and non-purchased volumes consist of 31.9% of all ebook volumes.
9. CEAL total collection holding, including ebooks and without interpolated data is 30,773,747, which is a growth of 13.12% from 27,205,111 in 2016. Printed volumes are 68% of the total holding, ebooks are 27% of the total holding, and other materials are 5% of the total holding. The total collection holding, not including ebooks, and with interpolated data of 58 libraries is 23,177,419, which is a growth of 2.54% from 22,602,264 in 2016. The total collection holding of 52 libraries, not including ebooks and without interpolated data, is 22,534,475, which is a growth of 3.45% from 21,783,079 in 2016. CEAL total collection including ebooks and with interpolated data is 31,427,506, which is a 12.11% growth over 28,033,339 in 2016.
10. The grand total fiscal support in 2017 was USD 19,983,657.85 (almost 20 million), which is a growth rate of 6.16% over 2016 with \$18,824,150.77. 2017 has had the highest total fiscal support since 2013. Among 44 U.S. university libraries, 11 reported Chinese grants at \$640,432.89, 12 reported Japanese grants at \$488,950.88, and 29 received Korean grants at \$441,923.92.
11. 52 libraries reported a total of 433.35 FTE in personnel support. Broken down by status, professional is 180.13 FTE (41%), staff is 158.82 FTE (37%), student assistant is 69.36 FTE (16%), and others are 26.59 FTE (6%). Chinese language has 163.43 FTE (40%), Japanese language has 115.57 FTE (29%), Korean language has 70.4 FTE (17%), and East Asian has 55.57 FTE (14%).
12. A total of 23,380 lending requests and 11,146 borrowing requests were filled in 2017. Borrowing requests filled were down from 12,552 in 2016 to 11,146 in 2017, which is a decrease of 11%. Lending requests filled have fallen 1% from 23,729 in 2016. The average ratio of lending over borrowing from 2011 to 2017 is 2.2:1.
13. 36 libraries reported a total of 2,132 electronic databases by subscription. Among these, Chinese language is 49% of the total, Japanese is 19%, Korean is 13%, and non-CJK languages are 19%. The total e-resource expenditures reported by 28 libraries were \$3,561,458.35.

Council on East Asian Libraries Statistics
2016-2017
For
North American Institutions

Collected and Compiled by the CEAL Statistics Committee, 2017

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Acquisitions of East Asian Materials from July 1, 2016 through June 30, 2017
Monograph Additions

Institutions	Purchased										Rec'd but not Purchased										Total Number of Additions									
	Titles					Volumes					Titles					Volumes					Titles					Volumes				
	CHN	JPN	KOR	N-CJK	TOTAL	CHN	JPN	KOR	N-CJK	TOTAL	CHN	JPN	KOR	N-CJK	TOTAL	CHN	JPN	KOR	N-CJK	TOTAL	CHN	JPN	KOR	N-CJK	TOTAL	CHN	JPN	KOR	N-CJK	TOTAL
Binghamton University, SUNY	203	1	6		210	297	73	6		376	556	316	238		1110	630	418	252		1300	759	317	244	0	1320	927	491	258	0	1676
Brigham Young	394	54	139	0	587	463	54	150	0	667	16	28	9	0	53	37	28	9	0	74	410	82	148	0	640	500	82	159	0	741
British Columbia	3035	885	738	152	4810	3532	1036	1012	152	5732	305	267	230	284	1086	1050	904	332	407	2693	3340	1152	968	436	5896	4582	1940	1344	559	8425
Brown	1540	259	573		2372	2190	355	601		3146	71	474	30		575	103	610	39		752	1611	733	603	0	2947	2293	965	640	0	3898
California, Berkeley	6622	2211	1336		10169	7916	2903	2032	114	12965					0	728	2267	9081	254	12330	6622	2211	1336	0	10169	8644	5170	11113	368	25295
California, Irvine	277	137	99		513	453	173	101		727	226	123	81		430	272	134	318		724	503	260	180	0	943	725	307	419	0	1451
California, Los Angeles	3615	964	1495	1200	7274	5620	2235	2077	130	10062	917	2515	240	40	3712	1254	3062	360	47	4723	4532	3479	1735	1240	10986	6874	5297	2437	177	14785
California, Riverside	261	4	2	434	701	283	5	2	542	832	120	23	4	50	197	150	27	5	55	237	381	27	6	484	898	433	32	7	597	1069
California, San Diego	1851	550	682	287	3370	2199	575	768	293	3835	50	85	38	0	173	60	102	45	0	207	1901	635	720	287	3543	2259	677	813	293	4042
California, Santa Barbara	424	210			634	528	254			782	437	64	46		547	528	74	72		674	861	274	46	0	1181	1056	328	72	0	1456
Chicago	3743	1187	1186	0	6116	6191	2833	1807	0	10831	1290	684	366	0	2340	1518	813	517	0	2848	5033	1871	1552	0	8456	7709	3646	2324	0	13679
Claremont Colleges	45	24	0	3	72	45	201	0	19	265	35	2	0	10	47	779	50	0	40	869	80	26	0	13	119	824	251	0	59	1134
Cleveland Museum of Art	248	281	116		645	248	281	116		645	11	82	8		101	11	82	8		101	259	363	124	0	746	259	363	124	0	746
Colorado, Boulder	262	9	6	182	459	1441	401	442	8074	10358	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	262	9	6	182	459	1441	401	442	8074	10358
Columbia, Starr East Asian	5466	2632	5235	973	14306	7858	3947	6733	1349	19887	697	9	303	25	1034	860	20	321	487	1688	6163	2641	5538	998	15340	8718	3967	7054	1836	21575
Cornell	8446	4107	1889	2589	17031	8446	4107	1889	2589	17031					0					0	8446	4107	1889	2589	17031	8446	4107	1889	2589	17031
Duke	1371	733	1747	990	4841	1645	1160	2007	1089	5901	501	77	18	46	642	550	77	20	46	693	1872	810	1765	1036	5483	2195	1237	2027	1135	6594
Emory University	2577	137	124	0	2838	2765	217	155	0	3137	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2577	137	124	0	2838	2765	217	155	0	3137
Far Eastern Research Library	1072	3	0	720	1795	1201	3	0	720	1924	45	0	0	5	50	49	0	0	53	102	1117	3	0	725	1845	1250	3	0	773	2026
Florida	41	18	0	20	79	40	160	0	20	220	100	30	0	0	130	300	30	0	0	330	141	48	0	20	209	340	190	0	20	550
Georgetown	178	225	96	390	889	334	389	112	450	1285	842	226	78	540	1686	1022	268	128	660	2078	1020	451	174	930	2575	1356	657	240	1110	3363
Harvard-Yenching Library	5754	4029	5189	1427	16399	14900	5470	6209	1549	28128	1470	293	596	319	2678	2969	385	640	324	4318	7224	4322	5785	1746	19077	17869	5855	6849	1873	32446
Hawaii	242	226	247		715	369	458	343		1170	807	214	355		1376	964	264	411		1639	1049	440	602	0	2091	1333	722	754	0	2809
Illinois-Urbana					0	5460	2721	1579		9760					0					0	0	0	0	0	0	5460	2721	1579	0	9760
Indiana	1200	932	410	212	2754	1500	960	450	215	3125	66	85	56	18	225	106	109	71	18	304	1266	1017	466	230	2979	1606	1069	521	233	3429
Iowa	927	439	114	2799	4279	927	439	114	2799	4279					0					0	927	439	114	2799	4279	927	439	114	2799	4279
Kansas	1200	591	171	305	2267	1572	948	186	360	3066	135	56	134	49	374	340	252	297	55	944	1335	647	305	354	2641	1912	1200	483	415	4010
Library of Congress	7710	3530	4385	2413	18038	10342	3881	4623	3691	22537	5	120	9	637	771	4297	9747	8370	8887	31301	7715	3650	4394	3050	18809	14639	13628	12993	12578	53838
Maryland	446	64	107	11	628	446	72	107	11	636	9	25	2	2	38	23	33	3	2	61	455	89	109	13	666	469	105	110	13	697
McGill	330	35	8		373	480	43	10		533	295	35	46		376	390	35	48		473	625	70	54	0	749	870	78	58	0	1006
Michigan	3863	5966	3738	0	13567	7251	7445	5526	0	20222	381	83	413	0	877	491	139	453	0	1083	4244	6049	4151	0	14444	7742	7584	5979	0	21305
Minnesota	1188	277	57	93	1615	1949	407	174	101	2631	52	10	3	2	67	56	15	4	2	77	1240	287	60	95	1682	2005	422	178	103	2708
Nelson-Atkins Museum of Art	51	0	0	6	57	77	0	0	6	83	42	75	9	70	196	42	87	9	75	213	93	75	9	76	253	119	87	9	81	296
North Carolina	1651	90	127	6	1874	1790	90	129	11	2020	342	394	77	83	896	342	394	77	83	896	1993	484	204	89	2770	2132	484	206	94	2916
Northwestern	1239	1222	459	1334	4254	1682	1762	493	1368	5305	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1239	1222	459	1334	4254	1682	1762	493	1368	5305
Notre Dame	297	91	44	0	432	499	386	82	0	967	1																			

Holdings of East Asian Materials of North American Institutions as of June 30, 2017

Total Volumes in Library																									
Vols. Held June 30, 2016						Vols. Added During Year - Gross					Vols. Withdrawn During Year					Vols. Added During Year - Net					Vols. Held June 30, 2017				
Institutions	CHN	JPN	KOR	N-CJK	TOTAL	CHN	JPN	KOR	N-CJK	TOTAL	CHN	JPN	KOR	N-CJK	TOTAL	CHN	JPN	KOR	N-CJK	TOTAL	CHN	JPN	KOR	N-CJK	TOTAL
Binghamton University, SUNY	26930	4139	3765	0	34834	895	418	250		1563	1	0	0		1	894	418	250	0	1562	27824	4557	4015	0	36396
Brigham Young	61626	16498	9832	0	87956	473	143	130	0	746	0	0	0	0	0	473	143	130	0	746	62099	16641	9962	0	88702
British Columbia	346482	176804	47119	92685	663090	8449	7498	2719	793	19459	54	16	1	6	77	8395	7482	2718	787	19382	354877	184286	49837	93472	682472
Brown	153835	26278	7573	0	187686	2032	1156	545		3733	0	0	0	0	0	2032	1156	545	0	3733	155867	27434	8118	0	191419
California, Berkeley	590212	416719	112550	23676	1143157	9780	6227	15014	482	31503	53	0	3500	0	3553	9727	6227	11514	482	27950	599939	422946	124064	24158	1171107
California, Irvine	72366	29533	14101	0	116000	600	231	533	0	1364	12	19	73	0	104	588	212	460	0	1260	72954	29745	14561	0	117260
California, Los Angeles	357790	206376	67500	56137	687803					0					0	0	0	0	0	0	357790	206376	67500	56137	687803
California, Riverside	49539	6170	2750	16765	75224	281	27	4	302	614	0	0	0	0	0	281	27	4	302	614	49820	6197	2754	17067	75838
California, San Diego	72388	70703	8199	56644	207934	2789	979	858	378	5004	0	0	0	0	0	2789	979	858	378	5004	75177	71682	9057	57022	212938
California, Santa Barbara	115837	57124	2193	2040	177194	1236	584	45	0	1865	0	0	0	0	0	1236	584	45	0	1865	117073	57708	2238	2040	179059
Chicago	518958	248172	88341	0	855471	7709	4198	2449		14356	0	0	0		0	7709	4198	2449	0	14356	526667	252370	90790	0	869827
Claremont Colleges	29790	11957	1177	3815	46739	857	234	1	87	1179	0	0	0	0	0	857	234	1	87	1179	30647	12191	1178	3902	47918
Colorado, Boulder	72464	23540	1137	2117	99258	1441	401	442	8074	10358	0	0	0	0	0	1441	401	442	8074	10358	73905	23941	1579	10191	109616
Columbia, Starr East Asian	483510	348649	134118	101049	1067326	7268	8308	8252	1604	25432	6	7	2	4	19	7262	8301	8250	1600	25413	490772	356950	142368	102649	1092739
Cornell	431580	180913	23983	89613	726089	8446	4107	1889	2589	17031					0	8446	4107	1889	2589	17031	440026	185020	25872	92202	743120
Duke	64869	92772	23974	118748	300363	2385	2327	2129	1089	7930	0	0	0	0	0	2385	2327	2129	1089	7930	67254	95099	26103	119837	308293
Emory University	33835	10432	3082	104979	152328	2067	175	342	23	2607	0	0	0	0	0	2067	175	342	23	2607	35902	10607	3424	105002	154935
Far Eastern Research Library	49810	881	1605	8660	60956	589	3		435	1027	11272				11272	-10683	3	0	435	-10245	39127	884	1605	9095	50711
Florida	29078	14058	1174	6212	50522	409	384	0	20	813	1	0	0	0	1	408	384	0	20	812	29486	14442	1174	6232	51334
Georgetown	30665	24128	6517	956	62266	1356	657	240	578	2831	0	0	0	0	0	1356	657	240	578	2831	32021	24785	6757	1534	65097
Harvard-Yenching Library	867358	361252	192765	89599	1510974	20224	5855	6848	1873	34800	0	0	0	0	0	20224	5855	6848	1873	34800	887582	367107	199613	91472	1545774
Hawaii	169531	142496	77129	0	389156	2766	175	1425		4366	0	2	0	0	2	2766	173	1425	0	4364	172297	142669	78554	0	393520
Illinois-Urbana	245002	94877	27163	804	367846	5460	2721	1579		9760	15	0	1		16	5445	2721	1578	0	9744	250447	97598	28741	804	377590
Indiana	167434	85158	24235	52020	328847	2296	883	780	150	4109					0	2296	883	780	150	4109	169730	86041	25015	52170	332956
Iowa	127921	47925	6391	0	182237	927	439	114	2799	4279	0	0	0	0	0	927	439	114	2799	4279	128848	48364	6505	2799	186516
Kansas	161155	89979	7743	42714	301591	1912	1200	483	415	4010	6				6	1906	1200	483	415	4004	163061	91179	8226	43129	305595
Library of Congress	1198981	1222627	310733	213225	2945566	59388	11777	8903	3900	83968	73	68	210	1841	2192	59315	11709	8693	2059	81776	1258296	1234336	319426	215284	3027342
Maryland	61609	84737	12318	1357	160021	717	708	157	0	1582	1799	563	36	0	2398	-1082	145	121	0	-816	60527	84882	12439	1357	159205
McGill	80583	10642	1890	0	93115	870	78	58		1006	3	0	0		3	867	78	58	0	1003	81450	10720	1948	0	94118
Michigan	467449	324552	60821	0	852822	7947	5686	3456	0	17089	0	0	0	0	0	7947	5686	3456	0	17089	475396	330238	64277	0	869911
Minnesota	95989	48300	4904	1610	150803	2269	805	4424	288	7786	546	0	21	40	607	1723	805	4403	248	7179	97712	49105	9307	1858	157982
Nelson-Atkins Museum of Art	16325	7708	790	10642	35465	137	87	9	81	314	0	0	0	0	0	137	87	9	81	314	16462	7795	799	10723	35779
North Carolina	173264	7596	2985	776	184621	3309	567	237	81	4194	0	0	0	0	0	3309	567	237	81	4194	176573	8163	3222	857	188815
Northwestern	29325	26409	1288	29598	86620	1682	1762	493	1368	5305	45	24	1	22	92	1637	1738	492	1346	5213	30962	28147	1780	30944	91833
Notre Dame	25695	6122	1304	0	33121	2627	1045	163	0	3835	0	0	0	0	0	2627	1045	163	0	3835	28322	7167	1467	0	36956
Oberlin College	26841	5627	17	27433	59918	713	110	5	119	947	21	5	0	6	32	692	105	5	113	915	27533	5732	22	27546	60833
Ohio State	166294	147612	9323	0	323229	-8643	215	419		-8009	4249	1711	202	0	6162	-12892	-1496	217	0	-14171	153402	146116	9540	0	309058
Oregon	51135	43375	2505	0	97015	960	529	403		1892	300	0	0	0	300	660	529	403	0	1592	51795	43904	2908	0	98607
Pennsylvania State	27741	13348	1268	0	42357	704	868	32		1604	2				2	702	868	32	0	1602	28443	14216	1300	0	43959
Pennsylvania	194595	97233	10939	0	302767	3620	4030	562	0	8212	0	0	0	0	0	3620	4030	562	0	8212	198215	101263	11501	0	310979
Pittsburgh	307810	140219	18545	16604	483178	2034	571	486	353	3444	0	0	0	0	0	2034	571	486	353	3444	309844	140790	19031	16957	486622
Princeton	575317	220097	37442	0	832856	10827	4897	3354	0	19078	125	0	0	0	125	10702	4897	3354	0	18953	586019	224994	40796	0	851809
Southern California	73800	68956	86619	0	229375	1575	4147	2888		8610	0	0	0	0	0	1575	4147	2888	0	8610	75375	73103	89507	0	237985
Stanford	437161	246153	68441	86663	838418	11210	5169	5545		21924					0	11210	5169	5545	0	21924	448371	251322	73986	86663	860342
Texas, Austin	100624	74778	7886	0	183288	2302	1571	46		3919					0	2302	1571	46	0	3919	102926	76349	7932	0	187207
Toronto	328930	194538	68061	6314	597843	8837	2167	3795	478	15277	0	0	0	0	0	8837	2167	3795	478	15277	337767	196705	71856	6792	613120
Virginia	56365	20591	4034	66978	147968	839	166	229		1234	0	0	0	0	0	839	166	229	0	1234	57204	20757	4263	66978	149202
Washington	308320	162693	137471	40757	649241	5332	3093	2570	208	11203	0	2	142	0	144	5332	3091	2428	208	11059	313652	165784	139899	40965	660300
Washington, St. Louis	103878	56610	3892	0	164380	808	410	71	0	1289	0	0	0	0	0	808	410	71	0	1289	104686	57020	3963	0	165669
Wisconsin	196745	89454	7902	50822	344923	4773	2113	231	2362	9479	0	0	0		0	4773	2113	231	2362	9479	201518	91567	8133	53184	354402
Yale	543151	290117	17714	1249	852231	5703	3251	262	20	9236	0	0	0	0	0	5703	3251	262	20	9236	548854	293368	17976	1269	861467
51 Total Records					20573988					445157					27108					418049					20992037

British Columbia (2017 Volume Holdings Form): Physical volumes

Table 3

Number of Serial Titles: Electronic and Print & Other Formats as of June 30, 2017

Institutions	Total Electronic					Total Print and Other Formats					Total Number of Serials Held				
	CHN	JPN	KOR	N-CJK	TOTAL	CHN	JPN	KOR	N-CJK	TOTAL	CHN	JPN	KOR	N-CJK	TOTAL
Binghamton University, SUNY	3217	0	5190	0	8407	0	0	0	0	0	3217	0	5190	0	8407
Brigham Young	0	0	0	0	0	80	31	5	0	116	80	31	5	0	116
British Columbia	34946	11	7691	30	42678	2186	1499	357	279	4321	37132	1510	8048	309	46999
Brown	4000	0	0	0	4000	84	34	4	55	177	4084	34	4	55	4177
California, Berkeley	48759	35	0	12	48806	1091	1038	226	80	2435	49850	1073	226	92	51241
California, Irvine	10285	119	71	0	10475	63	46	16	0	125	10348	165	87	0	10600
California, Los Angeles	0	0	0	0	0	1058	187	357	112	1714	1058	187	357	112	1714
California, Riverside	12449	141	44	110	12744	63	132	9	11	215	12512	273	53	121	12959
California, San Diego	36966	1925	3056	0	41947	73	224	14	0	311	37039	2149	3070	0	42258
California, Santa Barbara	37134	545	0	0	37679	1033	667	35	0	1735	38167	1212	35	0	39414
Chicago	10120	350	600	0	11070	1513	1220	689	0	3422	11633	1570	1289	0	14492
Claremont Colleges	3356	12	6039	46	9453	100	40	1	11	152	3456	52	6040	57	9605
Cleveland Museum of Art	5	0	0	0	5	49	48	9	0	106	54	48	9	0	111
Colorado, Boulder	87	16	4	296	403	2	7	1	0	10	89	23	5	296	413
Columbia, Starr East Asian	31819	549	9294	46	41708	6813	2847	1264	926	11850	38632	3396	10558	972	53558
Cornell	0	0	0	0	0	1187	793	125	341	2446	1187	793	125	341	2446
Duke	28342	62	8053	46	36503	162	236	53	58	509	28504	298	8106	104	37012
Emory University	0	0	0	0	0	196	65	26	0	287	196	65	26	0	287
Far Eastern Research Library	0	0	0	0	0	6123	350	0	3	6476	6123	350	0	3	6476
Florida	883	5	0	6	894	60	115	35	63	273	943	120	35	69	1167
Georgetown	1734	158	96	2201	4189	60	29	3	115	207	1794	187	99	2316	4396
Hawaii	21668	9	2	12	21691	4	27	9	0	40	21672	36	11	12	21731
Illinois-Urbana	2225841	0	0	0	2225841	459	0	0	0	459	2226300	0	0	0	2226300
Indiana	25854	27	5191	100	31172	1407	742	379	61	2589	27261	769	5570	161	33761
Iowa	2106	1710	352	0	4168	2108	677	89	0	2874	4214	2387	441	0	7042
Kansas	11169	7	7692	151	19019	2194	1200	120	150	3664	13363	1207	7812	301	22683
Library of Congress	53725	3303	8856	136	66020	1937	5840	1145	813	9735	55662	9143	10001	949	75755
Maryland	0	0	0	0	0	124	86	14	0	224	124	86	14	0	224
McGill	1500	40	30	0	1570	44	17	9	0	70	1544	57	39	0	1640
Michigan	19476	1062	10777	0	31315	3108	1571	321	186	5186	22584	2633	11098	186	36501
Minnesota	6247	10163	3887	0	20297	363	215	10	117	705	6610	10378	3897	117	21002
Nelson-Atkins Museum of Art	1	0	0	0	1	66	25	12	85	188	67	25	12	85	189
North Carolina	77309	7863	3379	31	88582	176	22	11	43	252	77485	7885	3390	74	88834
Northwestern	8751	13	5191	0	13955	18	5	2	39	64	8769	18	5193	39	14019
Oberlin College	408	459	45	222	1134	48	15	0	32	95	456	474	45	254	1229
Ohio State	21690	789	3539	74	26092	401	609	124	76	1210	22091	1398	3663	150	27302
Oregon	0	0	0	0	0	100	65	2	0	167	100	65	2	0	167
Penn State University Libraries	0	0	0	0	0	30	15	1	0	46	30	15	1	0	46
Pennsylvania	1550	1839	49	0	3438	981	1207	125	0	2313	2531	3046	174	0	5751
Pittsburgh	24386	540	7690	0	32616	438	108	76	140	762	24824	648	7766	140	33378
Princeton	42906	7	9302	0	52215	1679	819	166	163	2827	44585	826	9468	163	55042
Stanford	0	0	0	0	0	1466	623	334	155	2578	1466	623	334	155	2578
Texas, Austin	0	0	1931	0	1931	1712	870	177	0	2759	1712	870	2108	0	4690
Toronto	0	0	0	0	0	310	163	95	20	588	310	163	95	20	588
Virginia	0	0	0	0	0	54	10	9	45	118	54	10	9	45	118
Washington	1015006	535	5191	14	1020746	329	256	247	100	932	1015335	791	5438	114	1021678
Washington, St. Louis	11615	25	5191	0	16831	67	65	2	0	134	11682	90	5193	0	16965
Wisconsin	4907	1983	1435	968	9293	2717	987	987	1176	5867	7624	2970	2422	2144	15160
Yale	35591	11	4144	0	39746	460	809	36	0	1305	36051	820	4180	0	41051
48 Total Records					4038634					84638					4123272

British Columbia (2017 Serials Form): The big increase in electronic format in Chinese is due to reporting with E-Journal Database List.

Columbia, Starr East Asian (2017 Serials Form): Microform serials statistics are reduced to correct miscalculation during the retrospective conversion project.

Florida (2017 Serials Form): CAJ Series F title count in line 01. Document serials excluded.

Harvard-Yenching Library (2017 Serials Form): Data not available

Table 4-1

Holdings of Other East Asian Materials in North American Institutions as of June 30, 2017
Other Library Materials

Institutions	Microform					Cartographic and Graphic					Audio					Video					DVD				
	CHN	JPN	KOR	N-CJK	TOTAL	CHN	JPN	KOR	N-CJK	TOTAL	CHN	JPN	KOR	N-CJK	TOTAL	CHN	JPN	KOR	N-CJK	TOTAL	CHN	JPN	KOR	N-CJK	TOTAL
Binghamton University, SUNY	10	2	2	0	14	33	4	3	0	40	51	33	10	0	94	39	20	12	0	71	487	188	207	0	882
Brigham Young	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	84	6	0	105	45	247	110	0	402	296	242	17	0	555
British Columbia	81	42	24	9	156	174	1087	16	40	1317	106	970	128	69	1273	55	40	9	11	115	860	855	860	713	3288
California, Berkeley	22118	22118	22118	0	66354	2847	2847	2847	0	8541	243	243	243	0	729	5142	5142	5142	0	15426	1538	1538	1538	0	4614
California, Irvine	4	85	256	0	345	2	8	0	0	10	7	132	49	0	188	66	209	174	0	449	1646	933	1104	0	3683
California, Los Angeles	8776	95585	268	1500	106129	30	314	0	1079	1423	3	131	13	101	248	88	113	40	0	241	11664	259	1261	0	13184
California, Riverside	0	0	0	0	0	19	90	4	6	119	35	526	5	37	603	1109	677	252	106	2144	0	0	0	0	0
California, San Diego	36	0	0	0	36	0	12	0	0	12	3	2	31	23	59	0	0	0	0	0	58	39	220	3	320
California, Santa Barbara	2036	4	0	0	2040	0	0	0	0	0	400	401	30	0	831	99	70	33	0	202	457	249	244	0	950
Chicago	40016	10461	962	0	51439	50	49	52	0	151	145	445	379	0	969	12	45	141	0	198	329	707	355	0	1391
Claremont Colleges	59	2	0	1	62	6	2	0	4	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	56	87	160	3	306
Cleveland Museum of Art	68	9	0	0	77	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	4	7	6	4	0	17
Colorado, Boulder	621	2025	18	9568	12232	127	44	6	3953	4130	1	2	1	434	438	117	5	10	491	623	83	6	10	192	291
Columbia, Starr East Asian	29805	37188	853	10275	78121	1171	869	401	931	3372	145	357	36	83	621	335	361	2	320	1018	6414	685	1773	401	9273
Duke	635	3878	2	13879	18394	80	399	38	9461	9978	133	213	62	232	640	229	61	56	232	578	4557	1354	1514	1837	9262
Emory University	28	24	6	0	58	0	0	0	0	0	28	26	11	0	65	120	65	3	0	188	826	1031	171	0	2028
Far Eastern Research Library	10	0	0	0	10	3	0	0	0	3	35	0	0	1	36	0	0	0	0	0	320	0	0	4	324
Florida	2657	341	0	974	3972	420	305	65	1201	1991	17	78	4	10	109	70	153	8	35	266	450	255	10	37	752
Georgetown	23	47	3	1013	1086	45	20	11	147	223	520	66	48	32	666	923	704	688	1798	4113	882	782	599	0	2263
Harvard-Yenching Library	53789	51198	8529	4774	118290	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hawaii	11447	9072	0	0	20519	113	5137	0	0	5250	116	0	0	0	116	126	0	0	0	126	607	1032	668	0	2307
Indiana	1000	1000	500	500	3000	500	300	100	200	1100	100	100	50	10	260	500	350	450	300	1600	565	350	450	57	1422
Kansas	3720	4157	200	650	8727	130	400	50	0	580	184	235	35	0	454	174	160	237	45	616	1454	866	419	205	2944
Library of Congress	25706	36711	5127	11944	79488	8156	8905	2817	9345	29223	2110	2733	1220	6063	12126	3542	1573	1403	1107	7625	352	186	752	383	1673
Maryland	526	0	0	0	526	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
McGill	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	170	0	0	0	170	1080	770	130	180	2160
Michigan	60565	21002	760	0	82327	21	14	12	0	47	27	69	10	0	106	0	0	0	0	0	492	1085	730	0	2307
Minnesota	1163	601	0	0	1764	437	2308	80	5	2830	50	67	21	0	138	72	82	1	0	155	2433	892	648	225	4198
North Carolina	10781	365	0	930	12076	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	10	831	25	15	6	877	1095	68	432	71	1666
Northwestern	15	17	2	413	447	51	4	0	157	212	35	76	14	171	296	386	1043	166	1474	3069	0	0	0	0	0
Oberlin College	38	0	0	0	38	0	0	0	25	25	35	59	94	0	188	174	205	9	407	795	308	402	77	151	938
Ohio State	13406	51443	115	0	64964	193	2776	13	0	2982	109	386	49	0	544	119	303	24	0	446	2238	786	117	0	3141
Oregon	228	3	0	0	231	92	61	5	0	158	28	52	5	0	85	0	2	0	0	2	772	595	324	0	1691
Penn State University Libraries	376	451	8	0	835	355	267	116	0	738	142	97	19	0	258	0	0	0	0	0	1213	1239	184	0	2636
Pennsylvania	1585	1048	1	0	2634	155	53	11	0	219	106	217	21	0	344	296	1394	104	0	1794	32	191	115	0	338
Pittsburgh	10676	3029	10	1120	14835	6	167	0	0	173	130	151	24	1	306	1246	100	149	16	1511	2133	344	1046	15	3538
Princeton	31649	17794	334	0	49777	225	127	2	0	354	41	1	42	0	84	110	81	49	0	240	939	524	1779	0	3242
Southern California	600	950	3883	0	5433	31	29	609	0	669	15	1050	56	0	1121	70	68	1712	0	1850	1021	578	3246	0	4845
Stanford	32289	4352	645	0	37286	0	0	0	0	0	184	0	499	0	683	389	82	133	0	604	4889	445	1001	0	6335
Texas, Austin	1667	611	5	0	2283	116	199	6	0	321	267	127	18	0	412	64	120	43	0	227	487	219	565	0	1271
Toronto	14190	13697	324	287	28498	0	0	0	0	0	281	30	8	0	319	29	2	44	0	75	1481	25	1190	0	2696
Virginia	445	41	5	0	491	221	216	19	0	456	233	320	102	0	655	1189	675	514	0	2378	1118	507	509	0	2134
Washington	12112	7998	1772	24496	46378	72	407	1	0	480	933	165	193	3	1294	1029	710	198	1	1938	2316	1599	786	11	4712
Washington, St. Louis	4043	1069	0	0	5112	527	3	1	0	531	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin	154	88	4	3309	3555	307	185	5	350	847	290	108	141	1422	1961	64	102	20	43	229	627	359	379	304	1669
Yale	45419	26652	3784	6	75861	228	396	31	0	655	92	376	0	0	468	669	1412	233	0	2314	0	0	0	0	0
46 Total Records	444572	425160	50520	85648	1005900	16943	28004	7321	26904	79172	7405	10128	3677	8692	29902	19698	16403	12186	6392	54679	58582	22278	25594	4792	111246

California, Berkeley (2017 Other Holdings Form): EAL does not keep cumulative numbers for media by language. Numbers above for offline media by language represent a cumulative total divided by 3.

California, Santa Barbara (2017 Other Holdings Form): UCSB migrated to ALMA from ALEPH. ALMA can extract statistics data more precisely than ALEPH.

Columbia, Starr East Asian (2017 Other Holdings Form): Microform statistics are reduced to correct miscalculation during the retrospective conversion project.

Florida (2017 Other Holdings Form): Government docs in microform excluded.

Harvard-Yenching Library (2017 Other Holdings Form): Some data not available

Princeton (2017 Other Holdings Form): Incomplete data; CJK Video, DVD also held outside EAL. Does not include accompanying material since FY11.

Pittsburgh (2017 Other Hodings Form): Additional 4424 Chinese Digitized Archives

Virginia (2017 Other Holdings Form): including streaming film titles

Yale (2017 Other Holdings Form): Yale counts both videos and DVDs as video

Table 4-2

Holdings of Other East Asian Materials in North American Institutions as of June 30, 2017
Other Library Materials

Institutions	Online Map					Online Image/Photograph					Streaming Audio/Music					Streaming Film/Video					Total Other Library Materials				
	CHN	JPN	KOR	N-CJK	TOTAL	CHN	JPN	KOR	N-CJK	TOTAL	CHN	JPN	KOR	N-CJK	TOTAL	CHN	JPN	KOR	N-CJK	TOTAL	CHN	JPN	KOR	N-CJK	TOTAL
Binghamton University, SUNY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	400	400	620	247	234	400	1501
Brigham Young	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	356	573	133	0	1062
British Columbia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	16	6	0	32	1286	3010	1043	842	6181
California, Berkeley	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31888	31888	31888	0	95664
California, Irvine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1725	1367	1583	0	4675
California, Los Angeles	0	95	0	1079	1174	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20561	96497	1582	3759	122399
California, Riverside	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1163	1293	261	149	2866
California, San Diego	0	0	0	0	0	202136	0	66	5004	207206	11	40	5	36	92	43	0	13	1300	1356	202287	93	335	6366	209081
California, Santa Barbara	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	55	11	10	0	76	9	10	5	0	24	3056	745	322	0	4123
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7849	7849	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40552	11707	1889	7849	61997
Claremont Colleges	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	400	400	121	91	160	408	780
Cleveland Museum of Art	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	75	17	6	0	98
Colorado, Boulder	0	0	0	211	211	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	316	318	129	45	331	1223	1728	1078	2129	376	16388	19971
Columbia, Starr East Asian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	37870	39460	3065	12010	92405
Duke	0	2300	0	0	2300	1750	0	0	0	1750	0	0	0	0	0	147	39	283	1388	1857	7531	8244	1955	27029	44759
Emory University	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1002	1146	191	0	2339
Far Eastern Research Library	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	368	0	0	5	373
Florida	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3614	1132	87	2257	7090
Georgetown	37	10	7	138	192	8	10	4	10	32	147	87	33	49	316	388	386	472	1835	3081	2973	2112	1865	5022	11972
Harvard-Yenching Library	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	53789	51198	8529	4774	118290
Hawaii	0	2300	0	0	2300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	520	520	12409	17541	668	520	31138
Indiana	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	50	55	10	5	0	20	35	30	15	0	15	60	2705	2123	1552	1152	7532
Kansas	0	2300	0	0	2300	0	0	0	5004	5004	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	520	520	5662	8118	941	6424	21145
Library of Congress	227	106	42	218	593	101	2433	7	3036	5577	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40194	52647	11368	32096	136305
Maryland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	526	0	0	0	526
McGill	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1250	770	130	180	2330
Michigan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	61105	22170	1512	0	84787
Minnesota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4155	3950	750	230	9085
North Carolina	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12717	458	447	1007	14629
Northwestern	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	400	400	487	1140	182	2615	4424
Oberlin College	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	555	666	180	583	1984
Ohio State	0	2300	0	0	2300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	1820	1837	16065	57994	335	1820	76214
Oregon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1120	713	334	0	2167
Pennsylvania State	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	113	31	278	0	422	2199	2085	605	0	4889
Pennsylvania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	209	83	271	0	563	2383	2986	523	0	5892
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1750	0	17	1700	3467	20365	3791	1246	2852	28254
Princeton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32964	18527	2206	0	53697
Southern California	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1737	2675	9506	0	13918
Stanford	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	37751	4879	2278	0	44908
Texas, Austin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2601	1276	637	0	4514
Toronto	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15981	13754	1566	287	31588
Virginia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3206	1759	1149	0	6114
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16462	10879	2950	24511	54802
Washington, St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4570	1072	1	0	5643
Wisconsin	0	0	0	9	9	25	9	2	274	310	13	13	4	23	53	49	55	30	262	396	1529	919	585	5996	9029
Yale	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	46408	28836	4048	6	79298
46 Total Records	264	9411	49	1655	11379	204020	2455	81	21227	227783	236	158	52	444	890	2877	680	1723	11783	17063	759021	514677	101203	167537	1542438

California, Berkeley (2017 Other Holdings Form): EAL does not keep cumulative numbers for media by language. Numbers above for offline media by language represent a cumulative total divided by 3.

California, Santa Barbara (2017 Other Holdings Form): UCSB migrated to ALMA from ALEPH. ALMA can extract statistics data more precisely than ALEPH.

Columbia, Starr East Asian (2017 Other Holdings Form): Microform statistics are reduced to correct miscalculation during the retrospective conversion project.

Florida (2017 Other Holdings Form): Government docs in microform excluded.

Harvard-Yenching Library (2017 Other Holdings Form): Some data not available

Princeton (2017 Other Holdings Form): Incomplete data; CJK Video, DVD also held outside EAL. Does not include accompanying material since FY11.

Pittsburgh (2017 Other Hodings Form): Custom- 4424 Chinese Digitized Archives

Virginia (2017 Other Holdings Form): including streaming film titles

Yale (2017 Other Holdings Form): Yale counts both videos and DVDs as video

Total East Asian Collections of North American Institutions as of June 30, 2017

Total Physical Volumes Held as of June 30, 2017						Total Electronic Books Volumes Held		Total Other Library Materials (From Table 4)		GRAND TOTAL MATERIALS HELD		Number of Unprocessed/Backlog Materials				
Institutions	CHN	JPN	KOR	N-CJK	TOTAL					w/o E-Books	w/ E-Books	CHN	JPN	KOR	N-CJK	TOTAL
Binghamton University, SUNY	27824	4557	4015	0	36396	123	1501			37897	38020	0	0	0		0
Brigham Young	62099	16641	9962	0	88702	0	1062			89764	89764	9	96	10	0	115
British Columbia	354877	184286	49837	93472	682472	1557	6181			688653	690210	675	695	387	0	1757
Brown	155867	27434	8118	0	191419	1445	0			191419	192864	2405	24	5	0	2434
California, Berkeley	599939	422946	124064	24158	1171107	3272911	95664			1266771	4539682	2140	855	500		3495
California, Irvine	72954	29745	14561	0	117260	26592	4675			121935	148527	65	491	10	0	566
California, Los Angeles	357790	206376	67500	56137	687803	69900	122399			810202	880102	9814	14217	4245	0	28276
California, Riverside	49820	6197	2754	17067	75838	19809	2866			78704	98513	2010	100	10	100	2220
California, San Diego	75177	71682	9057	57022	212938	111639	209081			422019	533658	0	0	0	0	0
California, Santa Barbara	117073	57708	2238	2040	179059	57125	4123			183182	240307	66	9	10	0	85
Chicago	526667	252370	90790	0	869827		61997			931824	931824	13977	1120	50		15147
Claremont Colleges	30647	12191	1178	3902	47918	496	780			48698	49194	2000	2000	150	30	4180
Cleveland Museum of Art	0	0	0	0	0		98			98	98	190	266	101	0	557
Colorado, Boulder	73905	23941	1579	10191	109616	12	19971			129587	129599	0	0	0	0	0
Columbia, Starr East Asian	490772	356950	142368	102649	1092739	2619130	92405			1185144	3804274	17751	2829	6682	4834	32096
Cornell	440026	185020	25872	92202	743120					743120	743120	9760				9760
Duke	67254	95099	26103	119837	308293	11434	44759			353052	364486	419	288	316	0	1023
Emory University	35902	10607	3424	105002	154935	3789	2339			157274	161063	1432	191	187	0	1810
Far Eastern Research Library	39127	884	1605	9095	50711		373			51084	51084	179			24	203
Florida	29486	14442	1174	6232	51334	60	7090			58424	58484	500	0	0	100	600
Georgetown	32021	24785	6757	1534	65097	0	11972			77069	77069	250	180	80	0	510
Harvard-Yenching Library	887582	367107	199613	91472	1545774	679090	118290			1664064	2343154	125	1010	702	240	2077
Hawaii	172297	142669	78554	0	393520	6420	31138			424658	431078	810	12600	1000		14410
Illinois-Urbana	250447	97598	28741	804	377590					377590	377590	3098	809	82		3989
Indiana	169730	86041	25015	52170	332956	1013	7532			340488	341501	860	1910	125	43	2938
Iowa	128848	48364	6505	2799	186516		0			186516	186516	0	0	0	0	0
Kansas	163061	91179	8226	43129	305595	6515	21145			326740	333255	0	0	0	0	0
Library of Congress	1258296	1234336	319426	215284	3027342	0	136305			3163647	3163647	7889	1788	2010	803	12490
Maryland	60527	84882	12439	1357	159205	2	526			159731	159733	502	927	0	0	1429
McGill	81450	10720	1948	0	94118		2330			96448	96448	0	0	0	0	0
Michigan	475396	330238	64277	0	869911	9006	84787			954698	963704	854	7890	2362	0	11106
Minnesota	97712	49105	9307	1858	157982	12886	9085			167067	179953	0	0	0	0	0
Nelson-Atkins Museum of Art	16462	7795	799	10723	35779	0	0			35779	35779	0	0	0	0	0
North Carolina	176573	8163	3222	857	188815	2637	14629			203444	206081	1488	974	143	31	2636
Northwestern	30962	28147	1780	30944	91833	14874	4424			96257	111131	850	75	28	0	953

Total East Asian Collections of North American Institutions as of June 30, 2017

Institutions	Total Physical Volumes Held as of June 30, 2017					Total Electronic Books Volumes Held	Total Other Library Materials (From Table 4)	GRAND TOTAL MATERIALS HELD		Number of Unprocessed/Backlog Materials				
	CHN	JPN	KOR	N-CJK	TOTAL			w/o E-Books	w/ E-Books	CHN	JPN	KOR	N-CJK	TOTAL
Notre Dame	28322	7167	1467	0	36956		0	36956	36956	0	0	0	0	0
Oberlin College	27533	5732	22	27546	60833		1984	62817	62817	560	120	50		730
Ohio State	153402	146116	9540	0	309058	644	76214	385272	385916		300			300
Oregon	51795	43904	2908	0	98607	0	2167	100774	100774	500	700	0	0	1200
Pennsylvania State	28443	14216	1300	0	43959	238	4889	48848	49086	0	0	0		0
Pennsylvania	198215	101263	11501	0	310979		5892	316871	316871	450	0	0	0	450
Pittsburgh	309844	140790	19031	16957	486622	6012	28254	514876	520888	0	0	0	0	0
Princeton	586019	224994	40796	0	851809	457795	53697	905506	1363301	1425	356	2277		4058
Southern California	75375	73103	89507	0	237985		13918	251903	251903	0	0	0	0	0
Stanford	448371	251322	73986	86663	860342	726078	44908	905250	1631328	830	2281	1024		4135
Texas, Austin	102926	76349	7932	0	187207		4514	191721	191721	0	0	0	0	0
Toronto	337767	196705	71856	6792	613120	7773	31588	644708	652481	3961	925	417	1016	6319
Virginia	57204	20757	4263	66978	149202	330	6114	155316	155646	5000	9000			14000
Washington	313652	165784	139899	40965	660300	57501	54802	715102	772603	0	0	0	0	0
Washington, St. Louis	104686	57020	3963	0	165669	35	5643	171312	171347	30	140	0	0	170
Wisconsin	201518	91567	8133	53184	354402	29135	9029	363431	392566	426	33	180	0	639
Yale	548854	293368	17976	1269	861467	25266	79298	940765	966031	1566	611	155	0	2332
52 Total Records					20992037		8239272	22534475	30773747					191195

Binghamton University, SUNY (2017 Unprocessed Backlog Materials Form): n/a

California, San Diego (2017 Unprocessed Backlog Materials Form): No data to report for 2016-17.

California, Santa Barbara (2017 Unprocessed Backlog Materials Form): UCSB no longer does annual inventory of cataloging backlog from 2016-2017 fiscal year on.

Columbia, Starr East Asian (2017 Unprocessed Backlog Materials Form): 1) Backlog does not include continuing resources, e-resources, and archival materials. 2) Japanese uncataloged art catalogs for Avery Library not included: 550 titles, 555 volumes.

Virginia (2017 Unprocessed Backlog Materials Form): The remainder of Ma Kiam collection in Chinese + the gift from Institute of World Religion. Recently received Weistein collection on Buddhism in Japanese, mostly.

Washington (2017 Unprocessed Backlog Materials Form): Unprocessed backlog materials volume counts are not available.

Wisconsin (2017 Unprocessed Backlog Materials Form): Answer to 04 unknowable for unprocessed non-CJK gift backlogs.

Yale (2017 Unprocessed Backlog Materials Form): As of June 30, 2017

Fiscal Support of East Asian Libraries and Collections in North America From July 1, 2016 through June 30, 2017

Institutions	Appropriations (US\$)				Total Appropriations(US\$)
	Chinese Total	Japanese Total	Korean Total	Non-CJK Total	
Binghamton University, SUNY	\$7,326.00	\$0.00	\$5,602.00	\$12,264.00	\$25,192.00
Brigham Young	\$14,000.00	\$9,000.00	\$3,500.00	\$0.00	\$26,500.00
Brown	\$124,738.91	\$40,503.81	\$31,197.53	\$21,002.00	\$217,442.25
California, Berkeley	\$340,676.00	\$295,894.00	\$81,482.00	\$22,803.00	\$740,855.00
California, Los Angeles	\$167,096.00	\$156,092.00	\$134,435.00	\$23,800.00	\$481,423.00
California, Riverside	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$36,000.00
California, San Diego	\$111,908.00	\$38,938.00	\$5,156.00	\$41,925.00	\$197,927.00
California, Santa Barbara	\$42,110.00	\$29,757.00	\$521.00	\$16,358.00	\$88,746.00
Chicago	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$302,130.30	\$302,130.30
Claremont Colleges	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$28,391.00
Cleveland Museum of Art	\$15,000.00	\$10,000.00	\$5,000.00	\$0.00	\$30,000.00
Colorado, Boulder	\$20,327.00	\$20,322.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$40,649.00
Columbia, Starr East Asian	\$330,707.00	\$478,751.00	\$117,431.00	\$123,167.00	\$1,050,056.00
Cornell	\$269,663.00	\$281,567.00	\$38,146.00	\$29,399.00	\$618,775.00
Duke	\$140,274.00	\$147,545.37	\$60,122.91	\$161,018.49	\$467,913.84
Emory University	\$115,804.35	\$12,500.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$128,304.35
Far Eastern Research Library	\$45,500.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$6,000.00	\$51,500.00
Florida	\$13,169.00	\$13,583.00	\$0.00	\$1,922.00	\$28,674.00
Georgetown	\$20,320.00	\$11,000.00	\$6,120.00	\$20,000.00	\$57,440.00
Harvard-Yenching Library	\$1,229.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$16,161.00	\$17,390.00
Hawaii	\$46,347.00	\$75,168.14	\$30,000.00	\$0.00	\$151,515.14
Illinois-Urbana	\$85,295.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$85,295.00
Indiana	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$235,872.00
Iowa	\$130,000.00	\$108,374.00	\$12,556.00	\$0.00	\$250,930.00
Kansas	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$100,879.00
Library of Congress	\$432,692.87	\$357,344.37	\$190,989.75	\$476,501.63	\$1,457,528.62
Maryland	\$4,000.00	\$4,000.00	\$2,100.00	\$1,500.00	\$11,600.00
McGill	\$10,000.00	\$7,000.00	\$2,000.00	\$0.00	\$19,000.00
Michigan	\$462,900.00	\$442,000.00	\$207,000.00	\$43,861.00	\$1,155,761.00
Minnesota	\$49,443.08	\$36,104.24	\$7,187.29	\$22,995.77	\$115,730.38

Fiscal Support of East Asian Libraries and Collections in North America From July 1, 2016 through June 30, 2017

Institutions	Appropriations (US\$)				Total Appropriations(US\$)
	Chinese Total	Japanese Total	Korean Total	Non-CJK Total	
Nelson-Atkins Museum of Art	\$15,916.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$4,461.00	\$20,377.00
North Carolina	\$112,661.82	\$21,252.82	\$4,596.49	\$237.66	\$138,748.79
Northwestern	\$107,223.18	\$57,826.99	\$32,673.99	\$0.00	\$197,724.16
Notre Dame	\$2,259.00	\$1,237.00	\$1,182.00	\$3,801.00	\$8,479.00
Oberlin College	\$18,272.00	\$16,583.00	\$420.00	\$10,067.00	\$45,342.00
Ohio State	\$96,880.00	\$78,872.00	\$12,949.00	\$0.00	\$188,701.00
Oregon	\$33,890.00	\$26,496.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$60,386.00
Pennsylvania State	\$83,968.00	\$20,676.00	\$1,386.00	\$1,040.00	\$107,070.00
Pennsylvania	\$225,009.00	\$259,822.00	\$36,632.00	\$0.00	\$521,463.00
Pittsburgh	\$44,115.52	\$53,068.79	\$11,740.54	\$3,643.19	\$112,568.04
Princeton	\$571,520.00	\$263,220.00	\$76,852.00	\$12,843.00	\$924,435.00
Southern California	\$40,000.00	\$55,000.00	\$55,000.00	\$0.00	\$150,000.00
Stanford	\$528,843.00	\$452,077.00	\$145,083.00	\$180,206.00	\$1,306,209.00
Texas, Austin	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$115,961.00
Toronto	\$223,737.00	\$131,791.00	\$75,216.00	\$7,814.00	\$306,898.00
Virginia	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$4,000.00	\$4,000.00
Washington	\$135,596.00	\$168,199.00	\$73,526.01	\$13,984.00	\$391,305.01
Washington, St. Louis	\$81,763.00	\$25,260.00	\$11,040.00	\$11,620.00	\$129,683.00
Wisconsin	\$99,607.00	\$80,920.00	\$9,138.00	\$9,031.00	\$198,696.00
Yale	\$264,383.00	\$124,327.89	\$13,297.00	\$8,486.00	\$401,493.89
50 Total Records	\$5,686,169.73	\$4,412,073.42	\$1,501,278.51	\$1,614,042.04	\$13,548,959.77

California, San Diego (2017 Fiscal Support Form): Endowments: C \$14556; J \$29699; K \$17574 & Non-CJK \$19780, Korean Grants: C \$0; J \$0; K \$7235 & non-CJK \$505; Millennium Acq. fund codes do not accommodate CEAL categories. Figures based on FY 16-17.

Columbia, Starr East Asian (2017 Fiscal Support Form): Appropriations include the following: 1) Contract Cataloging fees: Chinese (\$4,982); Korean (\$3,844); 2) Binding (\$4,128) and preservation supplies (\$2,138) are counted as non-CJK.

Emory University (2017 Fiscal Support Form): Chinese monographic appropriations includes general East Asia monograph fund. Chinese fund for e-resources shared among all CJK languages.

Harvard-Yenching Library (2017 Fiscal Support Form): Some data not available

North Carolina (2017 Fiscal Support Form): Endowments and Grants are appropriation for CJK combined

Princeton (2017 Fiscal Support Form): Includes EAL funds, special CJK Art funds, outside electronic funds

Fiscal Support of East Asian Libraries and Collections in North America From July 1, 2016 through June 30, 2017

Institutions	Endowments (US\$)				Grants (US\$)				East Asian Program Support (US\$)				Total Acquisitions (US\$)
	CHN	JPN	KOR	TOTAL	CHN	JPN	KOR	TOTAL	CHN	JPN	KOR	TOTAL	
Binghamton University, SUNY	\$1,332.00			\$1,332.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$4,140.00	\$4,140.00	\$0.00	\$300.00	\$0.00	\$300.00	\$30,964.00
Brigham Young	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,500.00	\$0.00	\$1,500.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$28,000.00
British Columbia	\$3,930.00	\$9,315.00		\$13,245.00	\$1,600.00	\$4,977.00	\$23,000.00	\$29,577.00				\$0.00	\$42,822.00
Brown	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,250.00	\$1,250.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$218,692.25
California, Berkeley	\$191,821.00	\$47,727.00	\$217.00	\$239,765.00	\$8,191.00	\$0.00	\$47,817.00	\$56,008.00	\$23,772.00	\$10,868.00	\$10,000.00	\$124,559.00	\$1,161,187.00
California, Los Angeles	\$32,332.00			\$32,332.00	\$3,500.00		\$24,000.00	\$27,500.00				\$0.00	\$541,255.00
California, Riverside	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$36,000.00
California, San Diego				\$81,069.00				\$7,740.00				\$0.00	\$287,278.00
California, Santa Barbara	\$5,236.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$5,236.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$93,982.00
Chicago				\$228,589.10				\$58,032.00				\$137,949.00	\$726,700.40
Claremont Colleges	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$5,605.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2,740.00	\$2,740.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$36,736.00
Cleveland Museum of Art	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,500.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,500.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$31,500.00
Colorado, Boulder				\$0.00			\$1,700.00	\$1,700.00				\$0.00	\$42,349.00
Columbia, Starr East Asian	\$157,782.00	\$206,822.00	\$106,098.00	\$488,751.00	\$7,093.00	\$6,609.00	\$23,336.00	\$40,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,578,807.00
Cornell	\$75,430.00	\$45,385.00	\$16,666.00	\$137,481.00	\$54,813.00	\$361.00	\$4,419.00	\$59,593.00				\$0.00	\$815,849.00
Duke	\$2,123.00	\$13,306.74	\$5,704.87	\$32,592.50	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$24,897.92	\$24,932.92	\$0.00	\$2,683.36	\$0.00	\$6,597.50	\$527,849.78
Emory University	\$30,000.00	\$17,500.00	\$15,000.00	\$62,500.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$190,804.35
Far Eastern Research Library				\$0.00				\$0.00				\$0.00	\$51,500.00
Florida	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$28,674.00
Georgetown	\$0.00	\$7,000.00	\$2,000.00	\$13,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$70,440.00
Harvard-Yenching Library	\$401,289.00	\$240,171.00	\$250,751.00	\$929,460.00	\$372,901.00	\$356,929.00	\$60,655.00	\$860,991.00				\$0.00	\$1,807,841.00
Hawaii	\$28,284.70	\$4,579.00	\$0.00	\$32,863.70	\$0.00	\$14,934.00	\$29,500.00	\$44,434.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$8,500.00	\$8,500.00	\$237,312.84
Illinois-Urbana				\$0.00				\$0.00				\$0.00	\$85,295.00
Indiana				\$31,490.00			\$4,000.00	\$4,000.00				\$7,000.00	\$278,362.00
Iowa				\$0.00				\$0.00				\$0.00	\$250,930.00
Kansas				\$0.00			\$6,400.00	\$6,400.00	\$6,448.00		\$6,439.00	\$12,887.00	\$120,166.00
Library of Congress	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,457,528.62
Maryland	\$2,500.00			\$2,500.00				\$0.00				\$0.00	\$14,100.00
McGill	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$19,000.00	\$0.00	\$5,000.00	\$24,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$43,000.00
Michigan	\$61,096.91	\$49,740.67	\$0.00	\$110,837.58	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$23,000.00	\$23,000.00	\$3,600.00	\$3,600.00	\$1,800.00	\$9,000.00	\$1,295,598.50
Minnesota				\$0.00	\$4,500.00		\$2,070.00	\$6,570.00				\$0.00	\$122,300.38
Nelson-Atkins Museum of Art	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$20,377.00
North Carolina	\$139,504.05	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$139,504.05	\$3,902.89	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$3,902.89	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$282,155.73
Northwestern	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$14,721.88	\$2,104.00	\$16,825.88	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$214,550.04
Notre Dame	\$25,452.00	\$5,575.00	\$212.00	\$38,479.00	\$116,432.00	\$3,500.00	\$2,000.00	\$121,932.00	\$13,500.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$13,500.00	\$182,390.00
Oberlin College	\$2,120.00			\$2,120.00				\$0.00				\$0.00	\$47,462.00
Ohio State	\$897.00	\$35,000.00		\$35,897.00			\$4,250.00	\$4,250.00	\$6,500.00	\$6,500.00	\$5,000.00	\$18,000.00	\$246,848.00
Oregon	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$4,000.00	\$3,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$8,000.00				\$0.00	\$68,386.00
Pennsylvania State				\$0.00				\$0.00				\$0.00	\$107,070.00
Pennsylvania	\$4,403.00	\$61,890.00	\$0.00	\$66,293.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$4,250.00	\$4,250.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$592,006.00
Pittsburgh	\$0.00	\$295.78	\$0.00	\$295.78	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$6,195.26	\$5,932.99	\$0.00	\$12,128.25	\$124,992.07
Princeton	\$118,697.00	\$643,735.00		\$762,432.00		\$21,396.00	\$20,000.00	\$41,396.00	\$83,000.00	\$44,000.00	\$0.00	\$127,000.00	\$1,855,263.00
Southern California			\$115,257.00	\$115,257.00		\$43,000.00	\$77,000.00	\$120,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$3,000.00	\$420,000.00
Stanford	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$25,000.00	\$13,000.00	\$23,000.00	\$61,000.00	\$9,500.00	\$16,000.00	\$8,000.00	\$33,500.00	\$1,400,709.00

Fiscal Support of East Asian Libraries and Collections in North America From July 1, 2016 through June 30, 2017

Institutions	Endowments (US\$)				Grants (US\$)				East Asian Program Support (US\$)				Total Acquisitions (US\$)
	CHN	JPN	KOR	TOTAL	CHN	JPN	KOR	TOTAL	CHN	JPN	KOR	TOTAL	
Texas, Austin	\$706.00			\$706.00			\$4,140.00	\$4,140.00			\$4,000.00	\$4,000.00	\$124,807.00
Toronto				\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$23,000.00	\$23,000.00				\$0.00	\$438,558.00
Virginia				\$62,497.00			\$2,435.00	\$2,435.00				\$0.00	\$68,932.00
Washington	\$10,074.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$10,074.00	\$40,100.00	\$10,000.00	\$30,500.00	\$80,600.00	\$8,640.00	\$9,503.00	\$4,320.00	\$22,463.00	\$504,442.00
Washington, St. Louis				\$0.00			\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00				\$0.00	\$134,683.00
Wisconsin	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2,070.00	\$2,070.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$200,766.00
Yale	\$30,105.00	\$143,242.00	\$7,346.00	\$180,693.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$4,250.00	\$4,250.00	\$50,000.00	\$50,000.00		\$100,000.00	\$695,436.89
51 Total Records				\$3,862,896.71				\$1,788,659.69				\$640,383.75	\$19,983,657.85

California, San Diego (2017 Fiscal Support Form): Endowments: C \$14556; J \$29699; K \$17574 & Non-CJK \$19780 Korean Grants: C \$0; J \$0; K \$7235 & non-CJK \$505

Millennium Acq. fund codes do not accommodate CEAL categories. Figures based on FY 16-17.

Columbia, Starr East Asian (2017 Fiscal Support Form): Appropriations include the following: 1) Contract Cataloging fees: Chinese (\$4,982); Korean (\$3,844)

2) Binding (\$4,128) and preservation supplies (\$2,138) are counted as non-CJK.

Emory University (2017 Fiscal Support Form): Chinese monographic appropriations includes general East Asia monograph fund. Chinese fund for e-resources shared among all CJK languages.

Harvard-Yenching Library (2017 Fiscal Support Form): Some data not available

North Carolina (2017 Fiscal Support Form): Endowments and Grants are appropriation for CJK combined

Princeton (2017 Fiscal Support Form): Includes EAL funds, special CJK Art funds, outside electronic funds

Table 7

Personnel Support of East Asian Libraries and Collections in North America From July 1, 2016 through June 30, 2017

Institutions	Professional Staff, FTE					Support Staff, FTE					Student Assistant, FTE					Others FTE	Outsourcing		Total FTE
	CHN	JPN	KOR	East Asian	TOTAL	CHN	JPN	KOR	East Asian	TOTAL	CHN	JPN	KOR	East Asian	TOTAL		Acquisition	Processing	
Binghamton University, SUNY	0.50	0.20	0.30	0.00	1.00	0.30	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.50	0.20	0.10	0.20	0.00	0.50	0.00	No	No	2.00
Brigham Young	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.25	0.00	Yes	Yes	3.25
British Columbia	1.33	1.33	0.67	0.00	3.33	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.00	2.70	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.00	1.05	5.79	No	No	12.87
Brown	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	2.00	0.00	0.25	0.00	2.25	0.00	No	No	4.25
California, Berkeley	2.00	2.00	1.00	3.00	8.00	3.40	2.40	1.00	5.40	12.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	No	Yes	20.20
California, Irvine	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.90	0.50	0.93	0.00	2.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	No	No	3.33
California, Los Angeles	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	4.00	2.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	4.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	3.00	0.00	No	No	11.00
California, Riverside	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	No	No	0.75
California, San Diego	1.60	0.50	0.50	0.00	2.60	2.08	0.34	0.08	0.00	2.49	0.39	0.23	0.08	0.00	0.69	1.65	Yes	Yes	7.43
California, Santa Barbara	0.50	0.40	0.10	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.50	0.00	0.00	1.50	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.00	No	No	2.70
Chicago	2.70	1.20	1.10	0.00	5.00	3.80	1.50	1.10	0.00	6.40	1.20	0.40	1.20	0.00	2.80	0.00	No	No	14.20
Claremont Colleges	0.60	0.25	0.25	0.00	1.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.60	0.25	0.15	0.00	1.00	0.00	No	No	2.10
Cleveland Museum of Art	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	No	No	0.00
Colorado, Boulder	2.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	4.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	No	No	4.00
Columbia, Starr East Asian	2.00	3.00	1.00	4.00	10.00	2.00	1.83	1.42	5.75	11.00	0.48	0.28	0.57	1.55	2.88	0.25	Yes	Yes	24.13
Cornell	1.40	1.40	0.00	0.00	2.80	2.60	1.00	1.00	0.00	4.60	0.30	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.40	0.00	Yes	Yes	7.80
Duke	1.50	2.00	1.00	0.00	4.50	1.00	0.50	0.50	0.00	2.00	0.75	0.75	0.50	0.00	2.00	0.50	No	Yes	9.00
Emory University	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	No	No	4.00
Far Eastern Research Library	3.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	No	No	4.00
Florida	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	No	No	2.00
Georgetown	0.60	0.20	0.20	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.25	0.00	No	Yes	1.25
Harvard-Yenching Library	3.00	2.00	2.00	1.00	8.00	5.00	3.00	1.50	4.00	13.50	3.00	1.50	2.00	5.00	11.50	3.00	No	Yes	36.00
Hawaii	2.00	3.00	2.00	0.00	7.00	0.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	0.25	8.60	0.25	0.00	9.10	0.00	No	No	18.10
Illinois-Urbana	1.00	0.25	0.25	0.00	1.50	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.60	0.00	No	No	2.60
Indiana	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	1.00	0.50	0.00	0.50	2.00	1.00	0.50	0.50	0.30	2.30	0.90	No	No	7.20
Iowa	3.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	4.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	No	No	4.00
Kansas	0.90	1.00	0.10	0.00	2.00	0.60	0.30	0.10	0.00	1.00	0.80	0.30	0.20	0.00	1.30	0.25	No	Yes	4.55
Library of Congress	13.39	9.88	8.18	0.00	31.45	8.93	2.73	2.83	0.00	15.39	0.10	0.85	0.10	0.00	1.05	1.05	No	No	47.59
Maryland	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.00	No	No	2.20
McGill	0.50	0.20	0.10	0.00	0.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	No	No	0.80
Michigan	1.00	2.00	1.00	1.00	5.00	2.50	2.00	2.00	0.50	7.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	3.00	2.00	No	No	17.00
Minnesota	0.30	0.30	0.10	0.30	1.00	1.00	0.70	0.30	0.00	2.00	0.50	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.60	0.00	No	No	3.60
Nelson-Atkins Museum of Art	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	No	No	2.00
North Carolina	0.80	0.20	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.50	1.00	0.60	0.60	0.00	2.20	0.00	Yes	Yes	4.70
Northwestern	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.75	2.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	4.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	No	No	4.75
Notre Dame	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	No	Yes	1.00
Oberlin College	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	0.00	No	No	3.00
Ohio State	0.80	1.00	0.20	0.00	2.00	1.40	1.40	1.20	0.00	4.00	0.10	0.35	0.10	0.00	0.55	0.30	No	No	6.85
Oregon	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.00	1.50	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.00	No	No	3.75
Penn State University Libraries	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	No	No	2.00
Pennsylvania	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	1.00	0.50	0.25	0.00	1.75	0.00	No	No	5.75
Pittsburgh	2.50	1.00	0.50	0.00	4.00	3.30	2.20	1.10	0.00	6.60	0.30	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.50	0.00	No	No	11.10
Princeton	3.35	2.35	1.00	1.00	7.70	3.73	2.05	0.50	2.85	9.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.50	1.50	0.00	No	No	18.33
Southern California	0.34	1.33	2.33	0.00	4.00	1.50	1.00	2.00	0.00	4.50	0.33	0.33	0.34	0.00	1.00	0.00	No	No	9.50
Stanford	2.00	2.00	2.00	0.50	6.50	3.15	1.80	1.55	0.00	6.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.80	0.80	6.00	No	Yes	19.80
Texas, Austin	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.50	0.00	0.00	1.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	No	No	2.50
Toronto	2.50	1.00	2.00	0.00	5.50	2.00	1.00	1.50	0.00	4.50	1.23	1.23	1.23	0.00	3.69	4.90	No	No	18.59
Virginia	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	No	Yes	3.00
Washington	0.50	2.00	1.50	0.50	4.50	1.00	1.00	0.50	4.00	6.50	1.50	0.20	0.60	2.00	4.30	0.00	No	Yes	15.30
Washington, St. Louis	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	0.50	0.40	0.10	0.00	1.00	1.25	1.00	0.25	0.00	2.50	0.00	No	Yes	5.50
Wisconsin	1.46	0.95	0.32	0.12	2.85	0.44	0.41	0.13	0.00	0.98	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	No	No	3.83
Yale	2.25	2.25	0.50	0.00	5.00	1.00	1.50	0.50	0.00	3.00	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.40	0.00	No	No	8.40
52 Total Records	72.32	55.94	31.45	20.42	180.13	68.53	40.06	25.33	24.00	158.82	22.58	22.02	13.62	11.15	69.36	26.59	5	15	433.55

Public Services of East Asian Libraries and Collections in North America From July 1, 2016 through June 30,

Institutions	Number of Library Presentations	Participants in Presentations	Number of Reference Transactions	Number of Total Circulation	Interlibrary Loans			
					Lending Requests Filled	Unfilled	Borrowing Requests Filled	Unfilled
Binghamton University, SUNY	13	231						
Brigham Young	10	132	195	1027	0	0	0	0
British Columbia	29	447	1640	9314	296	48		
Brown	40	230	180	0	0	0	0	0
California, Berkeley	38	258	504	17468	1975	233		
California, Los Angeles	79	620	2481					
California, Riverside			10					
California, San Diego	34	1522	207	3335	2658			
California, Santa Barbara	2	50	129	0	0	0	0	0
Claremont Colleges	17	256	17	1008	274	291	382	17
Cleveland Museum of Art	35	513	2409	11537	828	1465	95	17
Columbia, Starr East Asian	142	330	1945	16611	1138	205	3520	316
Duke	39	471	177	0	857	6	0	0
Emory University	2	19	100	3030	96	456	3	156
Far Eastern Research Library			79	0	45	1		
Georgetown	25	220	90	6500	590	45	660	0
Harvard-Yenching Library	36	126	1430	87872	3525			
Hawaii	15	180	804					
Illinois-Urbana				9602				
Indiana	15	45	280					
Kansas	23	342	531	8800	589	90	376	5
Library of Congress	160	1880	6819	7335	900	191	0	0
Maryland	22	112	14	1897	356	315	353	105
Michigan	17	354	3409	0	1420	89	0	0
Minnesota			221	2991				
Nelson-Atkins Museum of Art	64	2428	3680	6341	573	730	1297	190
North Carolina	9	100	292					
Northwestern	1	25	30	452	0	0	0	0
Oberlin College	4	42	12					

Public Services of East Asian Libraries and Collections in North America From July 1, 2016 through June 30,

Institutions	Number of Library Presentations	Participants in Presentations	Number of Reference Transactions	Number of Total Circulation	Interlibrary Loans			
					Lending Requests Filled	Lending Requests Unfilled	Borrowing Requests Filled	Borrowing Requests Unfilled
Ohio State	2	19	50	6238	2033		817	
Oregon	20	220	380	1550	0	0	0	0
Pennsylvania State	12	254	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pittsburgh	35	716	376	0	1231	109	517	76
Princeton	28	335	1310	7309	869	271	1736	63
Stanford	36	185	539	12036	458	316	0	0
Texas, Austin	2	4		308				
Toronto	102	521	5969	10433	470			
Virginia	2	45	87	3521				
Washington				13183	1130	43	587	148
Washington, St. Louis	5	35			429			
Wisconsin	6	271	518	7855	640	269	540	56
Yale	67	775	590				263	
42 Total Records	1188	14313	37504	257553	23380	5173	11146	1149

Binghamton University, SUNY (2017 Public Services Form): N/A (Ref. Transactions, Circulations & ILL)

British Columbia (2017 Public Services Form): Inter-Library Loan Requests: number of borrowing requests (07, 08) not available.

California, Los Angeles (2017 Public Services Form): I will update this section when data is made available. Thank you, Vicky.

California, San Diego (2017 Public Services Form): 3335=TOTAL C/O; 74=TOTAL C/O REFLECTING TRANSFERS OR STAGES OF TECH PROC. : 326 =TOTAL CIRC INCL. ILL LEND. & CIRCUIT 57=ILL TOTAL C/O; 24=CIRCUIT C/O; 2658=TOTAL CIRC. EXCL ILL LEND. & CIRCUIT

California, Santa Barbara (2017 Public Services Form): EAC does not handle ILL or Circ. Main Library does.

Claremont Colleges (2017 Public Services Form): Ref statistics available only after February 2017

Cleveland Museum of Art (2017 Public Services Form): These statistics reflect a range of subjects, not restricted to CJK art.

Columbia, Starr East Asian: 1) Data for Reference Transaction is based on sampling. 2) Inter-library Loan includes ILL and Borrow-Direct transactions. Number for Unfilled Borrow-Direct lending is not available.

Harvard-Yenching Library (2017 Public Services Form): Some data not available

Northwestern (2017 Public Services Form): ILL stats for the CJK collections are not available through our systems.

Ohio State (2017 Public Services Form): Unfilled requests no calculated

Penn State University Libraries (2017 Public Services Form): No separate EA circulation/reference

Princeton (2017 Public Services Form): ILL, BD

Virginia (2017 Public Services Form): We don't count day to day reference transactions. The number reflects the data recorded on LibInsight. Circulation data includes Reserves and Renewals

Electronic Resources of East Asian Materials as of June 30, 2017

Grand Total Computer Files											Electronic Databases & Serials															Total Electronic Resources	
											Electronic Indexes and Reference Tools					Electronic Full Text Periodicals					Electronic Subscriptions Total						
											CHN	JPN	KOR	Non CJK	Total	CHN	JPN	KOR	Non CJK	Total	CHN	JPN	KOR	Non CJK	Total		CHN
Institutions	T	CD	T	CD	T	CD	T	CD	Titles	Titles	Titles	Titles	Titles	Titles	Titles	Titles	Titles	Titles	Titles	Titles	Titles	Titles	Titles	Titles	Titles	Expenditure	
Binghamton University, SUNY	25	243	0	0	12	0	0	18	37	261	2	1			3	3	0	4	0	7	5	1	4	0	10		
Brigham Young	10	30	17	184	4	0	0	12	31	226	1	1	0	0	2	2	1	0	0	3	3	2	0	0	5	\$9,500.00	
British Columbia	84	160	40	144	25	19	13	73	162	396					0					0	0	0	0	0	0		
Brown	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	1	0	0	0	1	11	2	3	0	16	12	2	3	0	17	\$68,045.25	
California, Berkeley	461	0	8	11	0	0	0	0	469	4033	3				3	50	9	0	3	62	53	9	0	3	65		
California, Irvine	87	134	65	117	166	13	0	218	318	482	2	1	0		3	29	5	22		56	31	6	22	0	59		
California, Los Angeles	417	1344	46	424	23	0	0	148	486	1916					0	52	20	10	0	82	52	20	10	0	82		
California, Riverside	29	33	10	4	7	8	23	2	69	47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0.00	
California, San Diego	126	731	64	272	0	0	0	14	190	1017	3	6	1	2	12	43	10	18	25	96	46	16	19	27	108	\$85,573.00	
California, Santa Barbara	22986	234	2453	46	146	0	0	0	25585	280	0	2	0	1	3	37	11	0	0	48	37	13	0	1	51	\$35,038.00	
Chicago	333	1195	459	1772	222	0	0	548	1014	3515	3	5	1	4	13	36	11	10	2	59	39	16	11	6	72		
Claremont Colleges	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	3	2	1	4	1	8	4	1	4	2	11	\$19,776.00	
Cleveland Museum of Art	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					0	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	1	0	2	\$8,000.00	
Colorado, Boulder	78	558	24	32	4	0	104	4	210	587	0	0	0	0	0	6	3	1	0	10	6	3	1	0	10	\$0.00	
Columbia, Starr East Asian	991	1010	308	522	79	79	74	77	1452	1688	5	8	1	0	14	48	9	11	24	92	53	17	12	24	106	\$215,096.00	
Duke	398	442	222	498	60	74	661	145	1277	1159	3	7	1	2	13	20	8	12	17	57	23	15	13	19	70	\$192,335.30	
Emory University	264	267	87	111	9	3	0	6	360	387	0	0	0	0	0	18	6	2	0	26	18	6	2	0	26	\$79,487.32	
Far Eastern Research Library	704	1790	0	0	70	0	0	420	774	2210					0					0	0	0	0	0	0		
Florida	26	214	23	48	8	213	213	8	270	483	0	0	0	5	5	3	2	0	12	17	3	2	0	17	22	\$11,000.00	
Georgetown	2420	10243	2025	6428	2848	698	58	3939	7351	21308	0	0	0	0	0	4	7	3	53	67	4	7	3	53	67	\$43,000.00	
Harvard-Yenching Library	724	724	25	25	0	0	0	0	2554	749					0					0	0	0	0	0	0	\$156,000.00	
Hawaii	254	960	543	2219	311	0	0	668	1108	3847	1	6	0	0	7	15	5	4	1	25	16	11	4	1	32	\$0.00	
Indiana	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	434	4	3	2	5	14	32	4	6	1	43	36	7	8	6	57	\$93,884.00	
Kansas	77	166	72	146	28	50	41	125	218	487	6	3	1	6	16	27	5	8	5	45	33	8	9	11	61	\$50,000.00	
Library of Congress	47	37	139	3962	152	296	306	87	644	4382	21	7	4	54	86	54	38	7	0	99	75	45	11	54	185	\$752,381.60	
Maryland	0	0	6	6	0	0	0	0	6	6					2	2	6	0	5	13	2	8	0	5	15		
McGill	11	37	3	3	0	0	0	0	14	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Michigan	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	2	13	0	0	15	59	19	16	2	96	61	32	16	2	111	\$306,000.00	
Minnesota	132	168	190	499	60	15	12	57	394	739				0	0	12	5	1	9	27	12	5	1	9	27	\$5,267.00	
Nelson-Atkins Museum of Art	2	0	1	0	1	0	6	0	10	0					0					0	0	0	0	0	0		
North Carolina	213	215	29	29	43	18	17	80	302	342					0	19	1	2	8	30	19	1	2	8	30	\$165,126.05	
Northwestern	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	3	1	2	0	6	3	2	2	0	7	\$81,650.00	
Oberlin College	33	41	0	0	0	41	36	0	69	82					0					0	0	0	0	0	0		
Ohio State	99	656	449	1700	44	13	0	39	592	2408	0	2	0	0	2	13	7	7	92	119	13	9	7	92	121	\$0.00	
Oregon	44	648	8	8	4	1	0	3	56	660	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0.00	
Pennsylvania State	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					0					0	0	0	0	0	0		
Pennsylvania	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	10	10	0	31	11	10	10	0	31	\$128,982.00	
Pittsburgh	1305	2101	254	824	141	24	18	162	1718	3111					0	29	4	7	0	40	29	4	7	0	40	\$67,254.21	
Princeton	1047	1047	594	594	41	5	0	36	80	80	31	12	0	5	48	156	61	49	44	310	187	73	49	49	358	\$363,707.00	
Stanford	1017	1213	129	370	49	17	0	47	1195	1647	3	5	0	1	9	51	7	15	10	83	54	12	15	11	92		
Texas, Austin	1662	951	130	1260	106	0	0	126	1898	2337					0					0	0	0	0	0	0	\$24,707.00	
Toronto	495	2111	82	203	470	48	7	943	1054	3305		1			1	15	4	14	0	33	15	5	14	0	34	\$97,342.00	
Virginia	5419	72	1190	7	607	2	325	32	7541	113	1	1	1	2	5	8	1	3	0	12	9	2	4	2	17	\$68,111.00	
Washington	127	675	23	258	8	22	2	208	160	1163	4	3	0	0	7	25	5	5	4	39	29	8	5	4	46		
Washington, St. Louis	40	281	14	144	1	0	0	1	55	426	1	4			5	10	5	5	0	20	11	9	5	0	25	\$79,570.00	
Wisconsin	651	1656	152	241	164	232	380	171	1323	2258					0					0	0	0	0	0	0	\$33,024.00	
Yale	325	716	121	245	4	1	1	5	451	967	1	7			8	37	11	4		52	38	18	4	0	60	\$321,601.62	
47 Total Records									61556	69581					301					1831						2132	\$3,561,458.35

Harvard-Yenching Library (2017 Electronic Resources Form): Data not available

Ohio State (2017 Electronic Resources Form): Unable to decipher one-time from accompanied, serial, etc

Electronic Books Holdings of East Asian Materials as of June 30, 2017

Electronic Books in Library																
Institutions	Volumes															
	Purchased Held June 30, 2017					Non-Purchased					Subscription					Volumes
	CHN	JPN	KOR	N-CJK	Total	CHN	JPN	KOR	N-CJK	Total	CHN	JPN	KOR	N-CJK	Total	Total
Binghamton University, SUNY	123	0	0	0	123					0					0	123
British Columbia	1341	216	0	0	1557					0	335986	1333	0	0	337319	1557
Brown	0	0	0	0	0	1445	0	0	0	1445	0	0	0	0	0	1445
California, Berkeley	3260498	12413	0	0	3272911					0	343218	1435	0	0	344653	3272911
California, Irvine	22052	4257	283	0	26592					0	0	0	0	0	0	26592
California, Los Angeles	67369	2328	203	0	69900					0					0	69900
California, Riverside	16154	3518	50	87	19809					0	819461	13729	0	0	833190	19809
California, San Diego	108088	1719	1075	757	111639	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	111639
California, Santa Barbara	57019	106	0	0	57125					0					0	57125
Claremont Colleges	0	0	0	496	496					0			1354	0	1354	496
Colorado, Boulder	12	0	0	0	12					0					0	12
Columbia, Starr East Asian	2602172	1816	851	13101	2617940	1190	0	0	0	1190	4903	1040	15557	0	21500	2619130
Duke	1062	833	283	9256	11434	0	0	0	0	0	40434	1384	10608	5	52431	11434
Emory University	3740	17	32	0	3789	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3789
Florida	0	0	0	60	60					0					0	60
Harvard-Yenching Library	661828	0	17262	0	679090					0					0	679090
Hawaii	946	0	5474	0	6420					0	57487	1302	5396	0	64185	6420
Indiana	291	52	0	670	1013					0	720695	13448	11011	0	745154	1013
Kansas	6480	0	0	35	6515	0				0	60277	1353	11011	5	72646	6515
Maryland	0	0	2	0	2					0					0	2
Michigan	2026	0	0	0	2026	3668	3272	40	0	6980	4574933	18203	19749	5	4612890	9006
Minnesota	33	12267	11	0	12311	562	12	1		575					0	12886
North Carolina	2244	2	6	0	2252		385			385				49	49	2637
Northwestern	8464	578	58	5730	14830	44	0	0	0	44	2800564	1384	9219	0	2811167	14874
Ohio State	0	2	0	434	436	61	141	6	0	208	462530	1285	10631	0	474446	644
Pennsylvania State	238	0	0	0	238					0					0	238
Pittsburgh	5831	181	0	0	6012	0	0	0	0	0	6091907	1353	15363	0	6108623	6012
Princeton	457038	746	1	10	457795					0					0	457795
Stanford	724447	48	1583	0	726078	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	726078
Toronto	6095	0	0	0	6095	1678				1678					0	7773
Virginia	330	0	0	0	330					0					0	330
Washington	57106	122	273	0	57501	0	0	0	0	0	1042137	1517	10631	0	1054285	57501
Washington, St. Louis	0	35	0	0	35					0	40000	1353	10631	0	51984	35
Wisconsin	21804	744	474	6113	29135	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29135
Yale	15040	2215	0	8011	25266					0					0	25266

Electronic Books Holdings of East Asian Materials as of June 30, 2017

Electronic Books in Library																	
Institutions	Volumes																
	Purchased Held June 30, 2017					Non-Purchased					Subscription					Volumes	
	CHN	JPN	KOR	N-CJK	Total	CHN	JPN	KOR	N-CJK	Total	CHN	JPN	KOR	N-CJK	Total	Total	Total
35 Total Records					8226767					12505					17585876		8239272

British Columbia (2017 Electronic Books Form): The significant increase in E-book title and volume counts occurs when the numbers are imported from the E-Book Database List.

California, San Diego (2017 Electronic Books Form): Ebook total \$17,937 includes regular appropriations and endowments for C, J, K and non-CJK.

Columbia, Starr East Asian (2017 Electronic Books Form): E-book numbers adjusted to modify some data from previous year.

Harvard-Yenching Library (2017 Electronic Books Form): Some data not available

Ohio State (2017 Electronic Books Form): OSU does not report expenditure numbers of eBooks to the public

Penn State (2017 Electronic Books Form): 874 are japanknowledge titles were loaded into local CAT.

Wisconsin (2017 Electronic Books Form): 6-30 included in 1-5

Participating Library Characteristics and Contact Information, 2017

Lib. Num.	Library Name	Type	Region	Law	Med	Submitted by (Name)		Position Title	Phone	E-mail	Fax	Sys. Vendor
495	Binghamton University, SUNY	Public U.S. University	New England	No	No	Julie	Wang	Asian&Asian American Studies Librarian	(607) 777-2190	jwang@binghamton.edu	(607) 777-4848	EX-LIBRIS-USA
600	Brigham Young	Private U.S. University	Mountain	No	No	Gail	King	Curator, Asian Collection	(801) 422-4061	gail_king@byu.edu	(801) 422-6708	SIRSI
700	British Columbia	Canadian University	Canada	No	No	Shaun	Wang	Circulation Supervisor	(604) 827-5315	shaun.wang@ubc.ca	(604) 822-0605	Endeavor
800	Brown	Private U.S. University	New England	No	No	Li	Wang	Curator, East Asian Collection	(401) 863-9344	Li_Wang@brown.edu	(401) 863-1272	Innovative Interfaces
900	California, Berkeley	Public U.S. University	Pacific	No	No	Peter	Zhou	Director	(510) 643-6579	pzhou@library.berkeley.edu	(510) 642-3817	
1050	California, Irvine	Public U.S. University	Pacific	Yes	Yes	Azadeh	Vosoughian	Organizational development, Assessment. and Grants Analyst	(949) 824-4145	vosougha@uci.edu	(949) 824-2472	Millennium. Ex Libries in 2018
1100	California, Los Angeles	Public U.S. University	Pacific	No	Yes	Su	Chen	Head, East Asian Library	(310) 825-1401	suchen11@library.ucla.edu	(310) 206-4960	Voyager
1200	California, Riverside	Public U.S. University	Pacific	No	No	Kuei	Chiu	Collection Strategies for Social Sciences	(951)827-3703	kuei.chiu@ucr.edu		Innopac
1300	California, San Diego	Public U.S. University	Pacific	No	Yes	Maria Reinalda	Adams	Administrative Assistant	(858) 534-3307	mradsams@ucsd.edu	(858) 534-0349	Innovative
1400	California, Santa Barbara	Public U.S. University	Pacific	No	No	Cathy	Chiu	Head, East Asian Collection	(805) 893-4082	chiu@ucsb.edu	(805) 893-7706	EX-LIBRIS
1600	Chicago	Private U.S. University	East North Central	Yes	Yes	Yuan	Zhou	Curator	(773) 702-8436	yzhou@uchicago.edu	(773) 753-0569	Horizon
1993	Claremont Colleges	Private U.S. University	Pacific	No	No	Xiuying	Zou	Head, Asian Library	(909) 607-4094	xiuying_zou@cuc.claremont.edu		OCLC
1743	Cleveland Museum of Art	U.S. Non-University	East North Central	No	No	Louis	Adrean	Head, Research and Programs		ladrean@clevelandart.org	(216) 421-0921	ExLibris
1800	Colorado, Boulder	Public U.S. University	Mountain	No	No	Xiang	Li	Chinese & Asian Studies Librarian	(303) 492-7454	xiang.li@colorado.edu		Innovative
2000	Columbia, Starr East Asian	Private U.S. University	Middle Atlantic	No	No	Sarah	Elman	Head of Technical Services	(212) 854-2579	sse2109@columbia.edu	(212) 662-6286	Ex-Libris-USA
2200	Cornell	Private U.S. University	Middle Atlantic	No	No	Liren	Zheng	Curator	(607) 255-5759	lz14@cornell.edu	(607) 255-8438	Endeavor
2400	Duke	Private U.S. University	South Atlantic	No	No	Kristina	Troost	Head, International Area Studies	(919) 660-5844	kkstroost@duke.edu	(919) 668-3134	EX-LIBRIS
2500	Emory University	Private U.S. University	South Atlantic	No	No	Lawrence	Hamblin	Japanese Studies Librarian	(404) 727-8026	lawrence.p.hamblin@emory.edu	(404) 727-0408	Ex Libris
2550	Far Eastern Research Library	U.S. Non-University	West North Central	No	No	Jerome	Cavanaugh	Director	(612) 926.6887	laogan@fareasternlibrary.org	(612) 926-6887	
2600	Florida	Public U.S. University	South Atlantic	No	No	David	Hickey	Asian Studies Coordinator	(352) 392-9075x312	dhickey@uflib.ufl.edu	(352) 846-2746	EX-LIBRIS-USA
2800	Georgetown	Private U.S. University	Middle Atlantic	Yes	Yes	Ding	Ye	Asian Studies & Linguistics Bibliographer	(202) 687-7609	dy33@georgetown.edu	(202) 687-7503	Millenium III
3100	Harvard-Yenching Library	Private U.S. University	New England	No	No	James	Cheng	Librarian	(617) 495-3327	jkcheng@fas.harvard.edu	(617) 496-6008	EX-LIBRIS-USA
3200	Hawaii	Public U.S. University	Pacific	No	No	Dongyun	Ni	China Studies Librarian	(808) 956-2312	dni@hawaii.edu	(808) 956-2318	Endeavor
3500	Illinois-Urbana	Public U.S. University	East North Central	Yes	No	ShuYong	Jiang	Chinese Studies Librarian	(217) 244-3669	shyjiang@illinois.edu	(217) 333-2214	Endeavor
3600	Indiana	Public U.S. University	East North Central	No	No	Wen-ling	Liu	Librarian for East Asian and Tibetan Studies	(812) 855-9695	wliu@indiana.edu	(812) 855-8068	SIRSI
3700	Iowa	Public U.S. University	West North Central	Yes	Yes	Min	Tian	Chinese Studies Librarian	(319) 335-5803	min-tian@uiowa.edu	(319) 335-5900	EX-LIBRIS-USA
4100	Kansas	Public U.S. University	West North Central	No	No	Vickie	Doll	Chinese & Korean Studies Librarian	(785) 864-1617	vdoll@ku.edu	(785) 864-3850	EX-LIBRIS-USA
9890	Library of Congress	U.S. Non-University	Middle Atlantic	Yes	No	Dongfang	Shao	Chief, Asian Division	(202) 707-5919	dshao@loc.gov	(202) 707-1724	Endeavor
4700	Maryland	Public U.S. University	South Atlantic	Yes	No	Jean	Wu	East Asia Collection & Gordon W.	(301) 405-9134	jwu7@umd.edu	(301) 405-9191	
4500	McGill	Canadian University	Canada	Yes	Yes	MACY	ZHENG	East Asian Studies Librarian	(514) 398-5550	macy.zheng@mcgill.ca	(514) 398-8919	EX-LIBRIS
5100	Michigan	Public U.S. University	East North Central	No	No	Yunah	Sung	Korean Studies Librarian / Technical Services	(734) 936-2408	yunahs@umich.edu	(734) 647-2885	EX-LIBRIS-USA
5300	Minnesota	Public U.S. University	West North Central	No	No	Yao	Chen	Librarian for East Asian Studies	(612) 624-5863	chen3200@umn.edu	(612) 626-9353	Alma
9902	Nelson-Atkins Museum of Art	U.S. Non-University	West North Central	No	No	Lihui	Xiong	Asian Language Library Assistant	(816) 751-0413	lxiong@nelson-atkins.org	(816) 751-0498	Exlibris
5800	North Carolina	Public U.S. University	South Atlantic	No	No	Hsi-chu	Bolick	East Asian Bibliographer	(919) 962-1278	bolick@email.unc.edu	(919) 962-4450	Millennium
5900	Northwestern	Private U.S. University	East North Central	No	No	Qiana	Johnson	Collection and Organizational Data Analysis Librarian	847.491.2229	q-johnson@northwestern.edu	847.491.4345	Ex-Libris USA Alma
6000	Notre Dame	Private U.S. University	East North Central	No	No	Hye-jin	Juhn	East Asian Studies Librarian	(574) 631-6121	hjuhn@nd.edu		Ex Libris
6015	Oberlin College	Private U.S. University	East North Central	No	No	Runxiao	Zhu	East Asian Studies Librarian	(440) 775-5116	runxiao.zhu@oberlin.edu	(440) 775-6586	Innovative
6100	Ohio State	Public U.S. University	East North Central	No	No	Guoqing	Li	Chinese/Korean Studies Librarian	(614) 292-9597	li.272@osu.edu	(614) 292-1918	Innovative III
6400	Oregon	Public U.S. University	Pacific	No	No	Kevin	McDowell	Japanese Studies subject specialist	541-346-8923	kevinmc@uoregon.edu		
6600	Pennsylvania State	Public U.S. University	Middle Atlantic	Yes	Yes	Yurong	Atwill	Asian Studies Librarian	(814) 863-0738	yya2@psu.edu		SIRSI
6500	Pennsylvania	Private U.S. University	Middle Atlantic	No	No	Brian	Vivier	Chinese Studies Librarian	(215) 898-3412	vivier@pobox.upenn.edu	(215) 898-0559	Voyager
6700	Pittsburgh	Public U.S. University	Middle Atlantic	No	No	Yue	Xu	East Asian Studies Librarian	412-648-7781	yux22@pitt.edu	412-648-7683	Voyager
6800	Princeton	Private U.S. University	Middle Atlantic	No	No	Martin	Heijdra	Director	(609) 258-3183	mheijdra@princeton.edu	(609) 258-4573	Voyager; Blacklight
7500	Southern California	Private U.S. University	Pacific	No	No	Ken	Klein	Head, East Asian Library	(213) 740-1772	kklein@usc.edu	(213) 740-7437	
7700	Stanford	Private U.S. University	Pacific	No	No	Jidong	Yang	Head	(650) 724-7761	jdYang@stanford.edu	(650) 724-2028	SIRSI/Dynix
8400	Texas, Austin	Public U.S. University	West South Central	No	No	Meng-fen	Su	Head Librarian, East Asian Library Program	(512) 495-4323	msu@mail.utexas.edu	(512) 495-4296	
8600	Toronto	Canadian University	Canada	No	No	Lily	Yip	Secretary	(416) 978-7691	lily.yip@utoronto.ca	(416) 978-0863	Sirsi
8900	Virginia	Public U.S. University	South Atlantic	No	No	Wei	Wang	Research Librarian for East Asian Studies	(434) 243-6253	ww5y@virginia.edu		SIRSI
9100	Washington	Public U.S. University	Pacific	No	No	Zhijia	Shen	Director, East Asia Library	(206) 543-5635	zhijia@u.washington.edu	(206) 221-5298	Ex Libris
9300	Washington, St. Louis	Private U.S. University	West North Central	No	No	Tony H.	Chang	East Asian Studies Librarian	(314) 935-4816	tchang@wustl.edu	(314) 935-4045	Ex-Libris-USA,
9600	Wisconsin	Public U.S. University	East North Central	No	No	Dianna	Xu	East Asian Studies Librarian	(608) 262-1645	dxu@library.wisc.edu	(608) 262-4861	Endeavor
9700	Yale	Private U.S. University	New England	No	No	Michael	Meng	Librarian for Chinese Studies	(203) 432-4438	michael.meng@yale.edu	(203) 432-8527	Endeavor
52 Total Records												

CEAL Statistics Table Completion, 2017

Library Name	Fiscal Support	Monographic	Other Holdings	Personnel Support	Public Services	Serials	Backlog Materials	Volume Holdings	E-Resources	E-books
Binghamton University, SUNY	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Brigham Young	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-
British Columbia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Brown	Yes	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
California, Berkeley	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
California, Irvine	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
California, Los Angeles	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-
California, Riverside	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
California, San Diego	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
California, Santa Barbara	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Chicago	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-
Claremont Colleges	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Cleveland Museum of Art	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Colorado, Boulder	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-
Columbia, Starr East Asian	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Cornell	Yes	Yes	-	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	-
Duke	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Emory University	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Far Eastern Research Library	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-
Florida	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-
Georgetown	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Harvard-Yenching Library	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Hawaii	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Illinois-Urbana	Yes	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	-
Indiana	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Iowa	Yes	Yes	-	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	-
Kansas	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Library of Congress	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Maryland	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
McGill	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-
Michigan	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Minnesota	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Nelson-Atkins Museum of Art	Yes	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-

CEAL Statistics Table Completion, 2017

Library Name	Fiscal Support	Monographic Holdings	Other Holdings	Personnel Support	Public Services	Serials	Backlog Materials	Volume Holdings	E-Resources	E-books
North Carolina	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Northwestern	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Notre Dame	Yes	Yes	-	Yes	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-
Oberlin College	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-
Ohio State	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Oregon	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-
Penn State University Libraries	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	Yes
Pennsylvania	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-
Pittsburgh	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Princeton	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Southern California	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-
Stanford	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Texas, Austin	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Toronto	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Virginia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-
Washington	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Washington, St. Louis	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Wisconsin	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Yale	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
52 Total Records										

Lists of Selected Full-text Databases by Subscription in East Asian Studies

Compiled and edited by

Vickie Fu Doll, University of Kansas

Wen-ling Liu, Indiana University

Fabiano Rocha, University of Toronto

With the large array of digital products becoming standard research tools and major items in library budgets, in 2002, the CEAL Statistics Committee responded to the new landscape by adding the category of electronic resources to the annual statistics survey. Fifteen years later, in response to the discussion on statistical reporting of e-resources in East Asian languages, the Statistics Committee added databases by subscription in the 2016/2017 CEAL Statistical Survey to facilitate and standardize the statistical reporting of e-book, e-journal, and multi-media databases in East Asian languages and related to East Asian studies.

This supplement is made up of three database lists: E-Book Database by Subscription (88), E-Journal Database by Subscription (76), and Multi-Media Database by Subscription (9). Each list covers Chinese, Japanese, Korean, and Non-CJK databases. In total, 173 databases are included in three lists as of November 2017. Each list consists of the following columns: (1) Title in English, (2) Title in CJK, (3) Romanized, (4) Subtitle/Module, (5) Languages, (6) Sub-series, (7) Publisher, (8) Description/source, (9) Notes, (10) Title counts, and (11) Volume counts. For the convenience of readers in North America, the commonly accepted title of the database usually takes precedence over the database's original name. For example, CHANT is a known abbreviation for Chinese Ancient Texts Database 漢達文庫; therefore, the abbreviated name is listed first, with the English and Chinese titles next to it. The same format is applied to the columns of vendor and publisher.

These lists are a collaborative work by CEAL members who have contributed to the compilation, editing, and review of the content. Among them, Fabiano Rocha (University of Toronto and Chair of the Committee on Japanese Materials) input and reviewed all of the Japanese databases with help from members of the CJM. Susan Xue (UC Berkeley and the Chair of the UC System CJK E-Resources Task Force) contributed to the review and editing of most of the University of California system Chinese databases. Our thanks also go to the assistance and illuminating ideas of Dr. Peter Zhou (UC Berkeley), Sarah Elman (Columbia University), Dr. Martin Heijdra (Princeton University), Hee-sook Shin (Columbia University), and Hyoungbae Lee (Princeton University). It is worth noting that some large East Asian electronic collections, especially Princeton, Harvard, Columbia, Stanford, and University of Michigan are invaluable for descriptions of databases.

The attached lists are in no way a complete inventory. We hope this database information may also serve the e-resource collection development needs of East Asian studies librarians. We welcome feedback for improvements.

E-Book Database by Subscription, 2017

Title	Cjk title	Romanized Title	Subtitle	Chinese	Japanese	Korean	Non-CJK	Sub series number	Publisher	Ebook titles	Ebook volumes	Data Source
(Airusheng) Chinese Local Gazetteer Database	中国方志库	Zhongguo fang zhi ku	历代省通志及府州县厅志2000种									
				Yes	No	No	No	初集 Series 1	爱如生	2000	2000	eruson@163.com
(Airusheng) Chinese Local Gazetteer Database	中国方志库	Zhongguo fang zhi ku	历代省通志及府州县厅志2000种	Yes	No	No	No	二集	爱如生	2000	2000	
Academia Sinica Scripta Sinica database	中央研究院漢籍電子文獻資料庫	Han ji dian zi wen xian zi liao ku		Yes	No	No	No		Academia Sinica (Taiwan)	1044	1044	http://hanchi.ihp.sinica.edu
Airiti e-books (iRead eBook)	華藝電子書 (華藝電子書服務平台)	Huayi dian zi shu		Yes	No	No	No		Airiti Inc.	1664	1664	http://www.airitibooks.com/
Airiti E-Books DDA	华艺电子书按需采购	Airiti dian zi shu an xu cai gou		Yes	No	No	No		Airiti	835	834	http://www.airitibooks.com/
Apabi e-bboks	阿帕比电子书	Apabi dian zi shu		Yes	No	No	No	All subjects	Apabi	11416	11416	http://www.apabi.com/uc/
Apabi E-books - Literature	阿帕比电子书 / 方正阿帕比电子书	Apabi dian zi shu	Literature	Yes	No	No	No		Apabi	19187	19187	
Apabi E-books - art			Art	Yes	No	No	No	ART	Apabi	7024	7024	
Apabi E-books - Economics	阿帕比电子书 / 方正阿帕比电子书	Apabi dian zi shu	Economics	Yes	No	No	No		Apabi	49041	49041	
Apabi E-books - History, Geography			History, Geography	Yes	No	No	No		Apabi	16281	16281	
Apabi E-books - Language, Linguistics			Language, Linguistics	Yes	No	No	No		Apabi	19187	19187	
Apabi E-books - Philosophy and Religion			Philosophy and Religion	Yes	No	No	No		Apabi	9363	9363	
Apabi E-books - Politics, Law			Politics, Law	Yes	No	No	No		Apabi	22930	22930	
Apabi E-books - Reference			Reference	Yes	No	No	No		Apabi	2571	2571	
Apabi E-books - Social Sciences			Social Sciences	Yes	No	No	No		Apabi	7652	7652	
Apabi E-books -Culture, Science, Education, Sport			Culture, Science, Education, Sport	Yes	No	No	No		Apabi	64961	64961	
Archives of the Chinese Government	中国政府资料库	Zhongguo zheng fu zi liao ku		Yes	No	No	No		Oriprobe Information Services,Inc	0	0	http://www.oriprobe.com/document.shtml
BookRail	누리미디어 북레일	Nurimidiö pukreil		No	Yes	No	No		Nurimedia	0	0	http://www.bookrail.co.kr/
CDMD. China Doctoral Dissertations/Masters' Theses Full-text Database	中国博硕士论文全文数据库	Zhongguo bo shuo shi lun wen quan wen zi liao ku	Series F - Literature/History/Philosophy	Yes	No	No	No	6	CNKI	112710	112710	http://gb.oversea.cnki.net/kns55/support/gb/products.aspx
CDMD. China Doctoral Dissertations/Masters' Theses Full-text Database	中国博硕士论文全文数据库	Zhongguo bo shuo shi lun wen quan wen zi liao ku	Series A - Physics/Astronomy/Mathematics	Yes	No	No	No	1	CNKI	112710	112710	http://gb.oversea.cnki.net/kns55/support/gb/products.aspx
CDMD. China Doctoral Dissertations/Masters' Theses Full-text Database	中国博硕士论文全文数据库	Zhongguo bo shuo shi lun wen quan wen zi liao ku	Series B - Chemistry/Metallurgy	Yes	No	No	No	2	CNKI	112710	112710	http://gb.oversea.cnki.net/kns55/support/gb/products.aspx
CDMD. China Doctoral Dissertations/Masters' Theses Full-text Database	中国博硕士论文全文数据库	Zhongguo bo shuo shi lun wen quan wen zi liao ku	Series C - Industrial Technology & Engineering	Yes	No	No	No	3	CNKI	112710	112710	http://gb.oversea.cnki.net/kns55/support/gb/products.aspx
CDMD. China Doctoral Dissertations/Masters' Theses Full-text Database	中国博硕士论文全文数据库	Zhongguo bo shuo shi lun wen quan wen zi liao ku	Series D - Agriculture	Yes	No	No	No	4	CNKI	112710	112710	http://gb.oversea.cnki.net/kns55/support/gb/products.aspx
CDMD. China Doctoral Dissertations/Masters' Theses Full-text Database	中国博硕士论文全文数据库	Zhongguo bo shuo shi lun wen quan wen zi liao ku	Series E - Medicine/Health	Yes	No	No	No	5	CNKI	112710	112710	http://gb.oversea.cnki.net/kns55/support/gb/products.aspx
CDMD. China Doctoral Dissertations/Masters' Theses Full-text Database	中国博硕士论文全文数据库	Zhongguo bo shuo shi lun wen quan wen zi liao ku	Series G - Politics/Military affairs/Law	Yes	No	No	No	7	CNKI	112710	112710	http://gb.oversea.cnki.net/kns55/support/gb/products.aspx
CDMD. China Doctoral Dissertations/Masters' Theses Full-text Database	中国博硕士论文全文数据库	Zhongguo bo shuo shi lun wen quan wen zi liao ku	Series H - Education/Social Sciences	Yes	No	No	No	8	CNKI	112710	112710	http://gb.oversea.cnki.net/kns55/support/gb/products.aspx
CDMD. China Doctoral Dissertations/Masters' Theses Full-text Database	中国博硕士论文全文数据库	Zhongguo bo shuo shi lun wen quan wen zi liao ku	Series I - Electronics/Information Sciences	Yes	No	No	No	9	CNKI	112710	112710	http://gb.oversea.cnki.net/kns55/support/gb/products.aspx
CDMD. China Doctoral Dissertations/Masters' Theses Full-text Database	中国博硕士论文全文数据库	Zhongguo bo shuo shi lun wen quan wen zi liao ku	Series J - Economics/Management	Yes	No	No	No	10	CNKI	112710	112710	http://gb.oversea.cnki.net/kns55/support/gb/products.aspx

CHANT (Chinese ANcient Texts)	漢達文庫	Han da wen ku								
				Yes	No	No	No	CUHK	1093	1093 chant@cuhk.edu.hk
China Statistical Yearbooks Database	中国经济社会发展统计数据	Zhongguo jing ji she hui fa zhan tong ji shu ju ku		No	No	No	No	CNKI	1045	8133 http://tongji.oversea.cnki.net/oversea/engnavi/navidefault.aspx
Chinamaxx Digitl Library E-Books	超星电子书全库	Chaoxing dian zi shu shu quan ku		Yes	No	No	No	All subjects	704651	704651 http://www.chinamaxx.net/
Chinese Historical Local Archives Database	中国地方历史文献数据库	Zhongguo di fang li shi wen xian shu ju ku		Yes	No	No	No	Shanghai jiaotong University	0	0 http://dfwx.datahistory.cn/
CMSD. China Monographic Series Database				Yes	No	No	No	CNKI	650	650
CNPIEC E-Books DDA	中图公司电子书按需采购	CNPIEC dian zi shu an xu cai gou		Yes	No	No	No	CNPIEC	36	36 http://www.cnpereading.com/
Collection of Korean Anthologies	韓國歷代文集叢書			No	Yes	No	No	Media Korean Studies	3000	3000 http://db.mkstudy.com/en/
Collection of Korean Geography, Customs and History	韓國地理風俗誌			No	Yes	No	No	Media Korean Studies	400	400 http://db.mkstudy.com/en/
CRWO. China References Works Online				Yes	No	No	No	CNKI	8903	8903
Da Ming shi lu (Veritable records of the Ming dynasty)	大明實錄 (明實錄)	Da Ming shi lu		Yes	No	No	No	Shu tong wen (Beijing Unihan Company)	69	69
Diao long	雕龙 : 中国日本古籍全文检索数据库	Diao long		Yes	No	No	No		0	0
EB-PISHU: China Economy, Public Policy, Security Database	皮书	Pi shu	all subjects	Yes	No	No	No	EastView	263	http://www.eastview.com/Files/EVPishu.pdf
EB-PISHU: China Economy, Public Policy, Security Database	皮书	Pi shu	Series 2: China Economic Development	Yes	No	No	No			2402 (Catherine Jansen, <Catherine.Jansen@eastview.com> 2017-11-16)
EB-PISHU: China Economy, Public Policy, Security Database	皮书	Pi shu	Series 3: China Regional Analysis – Provincial	Yes	No	No	No	2 EastView	0	0 http://www.eastview.com/Files/EVPishu.pdf
EB-PISHU: China Economy, Public Policy, Security Database	皮书	Pi shu	Series 4: China Regional Analysis – Municipal	Yes	No	No	No	3 EastView	0	0 http://www.eastview.com/Files/EVPishu.pdf
EB-PISHU: China Economy, Public Policy, Security Database	皮书	Pi shu	Series 5: China Regional Analysis – Hong Kong/Macao/Taiwan	Yes	No	No	No	4 EastView	0	0 http://www.eastview.com/Files/EVPishu.pdf
EB-PISHU: China Economy, Public Policy, Security Database	皮书	Pi shu	Series 6: China Industrial Sectors	Yes	No	No	No	5 EastView	0	0 http://www.eastview.com/Files/EVPishu.pdf
EB-PISHU: China Economy, Public Policy, Security Database	皮书	Pi shu	Series 7: Global Economy, Politics, Security	Yes	No	No	No	6 EastView	0	0 http://www.eastview.com/Files/EVPishu.pdf
EBSCOhost eBook Collection (Japanese)				Yes	No	No	No	7 EastView	0	0 http://www.eastview.com/Files/EVPishu.pdf
Encyclopedia of Chinese Language and Linguistics				No	Yes	No	No	EBSCO	336	336
Essentials of Koryo History	高麗史節要	Koryosa choryo		No	No	No	Yes	Brill	1	5 http://www.brill.com/products/online-resources/encyclopedia-chinese-language-and-linguistics
				No	Yes	No	No	Media Korean Studies	35	35
ETDS. Electronic Theses and Dissertations Service	電子學位論文服務	Dian zi xue wei lun wen fu wu		Yes	No	No	No	Airiti Inc.	3343800	3343800 http://www.airiti.com/en/page_etds.html
Grand Council Archives	清代宮中檔奏摺及軍機處檔摺件	Qing dai gong zhong dang zou zhe i junji chu dang zhe jian		Yes	No	No	No	National Palace Museum (Taipei, Taiwan)	0	0 http://www.npm.gov.tw/gct.htm
Grand Secretariat Archives (Grand Council Archives)	內閣大庫檔案	Ne ge da ku dang an		Yes	No	No	No	Institute of History and Philology, Academia Sinica (Taiwan)	217139	217139 http://applyonline.ihp.sinica.edu.tw/source/source_5.htm
Gu jin tu shu ji cheng	古今圖書集成	Gu jin tu shu ji cheng								
				Yes	No	No	No		1	808
Guo xue bao dian	国学宝典	Guo xue bao dian		Yes	No	No	No		4903	4903

HathiTrust digitized e-books	HathiTrust 数字化电子书	HathiTrust shu zi hua dian zi shu	Yes	No	No	No	HathiTrust	8177	8177	https://www.hathitrust.org/
HathiTrust digitized e-books	HathiTrust 数字化电子书	HathiTrust shu zi hua dian zi shu								
Hytung Books	瀚堂典藏古籍数据库	Han tang dian cang gu ji shu ju ku	Yes	No	No	No	HathiTrust NeoHytung Inc. Beijing	17500	17500	e5wang@vip.163.com
JapanKnowledge (Lib + Kokushi Daijiten)	ジャパンナレッジ (Lib + 国史大辞典)	JapanKnowledge (Lib + Kokushi Daijiten)	No	Yes	No	No	NetAdvance	889	1302	http://japanknowledge.com/en/contents/index.html
JapanKnowledge (Lib + Nihon Rekishi Chimei Taikei + Kokushi Daijiten)	ジャパンナレッジ (Lib + 日本歴史地名大系+国史大辞典)	JapanKnowledge (Lib + Nihon Rekishi Chimei Taikei + Kokushi Daijiten)	No	Yes	No	No	NetAdvance	890	1353	http://japanknowledge.com/en/contents/index.html
JapanKnowledge (Lib + Nihon Rekishi Chimei Taikei)	ジャパンナレッジ (Lib + 日本歴史地名大系)	JapanKnowledge (Lib + Nihon Rekishi Chimei Taikei)	No	Yes	No	No	NetAdvance	889	1336	http://japanknowledge.com/en/contents/index.html
JapanKnowledge (Lib + Sekai Daihyakka Jiten + Kokushi Daijiten)	ジャパンナレッジ (Lib+世界大百科事典+国史大辞典)	JapanKnowledge (Lib + Sekai Daihyakka Jiten + Kokushi Daijiten)	No	Yes	No	No	NetAdvance	890	1333	http://japanknowledge.com/en/contents/index.html
JapanKnowledge (Lib + Sekai Daihyakka Jiten + Nihon Rekishi Chimei Taikei + Kokushi Daijiten)	ジャパンナレッジ (Lib + 世界大百科事典 + 日本歴史地名大系 + 国史大辞典)	JapanKnowledge (Lib + Sekai Daihyakka Jiten + Nihon Rekishi Chimei Taikei + Kokushi Daijiten)	No	Yes	No	No	NetAdvance	891	1384	http://japanknowledge.com/en/contents/index.html
JapanKnowledge (Lib + Sekai Daihyakka Jiten + Nihon Rekishi Chimei Taikei)	ジャパンナレッジ (Lib+世界大百科事典+日本歴史地名大系)	JapanKnowledge (Lib + Sekai Daihyakka Jiten + Nihon Rekishi Chimei Taikei)	No	Yes	No	No	NetAdvance	890	1367	http://japanknowledge.com/en/contents/index.html
JapanKnowledge (Lib + Sekai Daihyakka Jiten)	ジャパンナレッジ (Lib+世界大百科事典)	JapanKnowledge Lib + Sekai Daihyakka Jiten	No	Yes	No	No	NetAdvance	889	1316	http://japanknowledge.com/en/contents/index.html
JapanKnowledge Lib (Basic Package)	ジャパンナレッジLib	JapanKnowledge Lib	No	Yes	No	No	NetAdvance	888	1285	http://japanknowledge.com/en/contents/index.html
JK Books: Gunsho ruijū (sei, zoku, zokuzoku)	群書類従 (正・続・続々)	Gunsho ruijū (sei, zoku, zokuzoku)	No	Yes	No	No	NetAdvance	888	1285	http://japanknowledge.com/en/contents/index.html
Kenkyusha Online Dictionary (Add-on titles)	研究社オンラインディクショナリー (Add-on titles)	Kenkyusha Onrain Dikushonari (Add-on titles)	No	Yes	No	No	Yagi Shoten/NetAdvance	3	133	
Kenkyusha Online Dictionary (Basic package)	研究社オンラインディクショナリー (Basic package)	Kenkyusha Onrain Dikushonari (Basic package)	No	Yes	No	No	Kenkyusha	6	6	http://kod.kenkyusha.co.jp/service/
KoreaA2Z	동방미디어 코리아 A to Z		No	Yes	No	No	Kenkyusha Dongbang Media Co. Ltd.	18	18	http://kod.kenkyusha.co.jp/service/
Korean History & Culture Research Database	한국 역사·문화 조사자료 데이터베이스	Han'guk yōksa munhwa chosa charyo teit'ōbeisū	No	Yes	No	No	Zininzin	4352	4352	http://www.excavation.co.kr/
KRpia	누리미디어 케이알피아	Krpia	No	Yes	No	No	Nurimedia	1412	1412	http://www.krpia.co.kr/
KSI E-Book	한국학술정보 이북 (북스 아이 앤 아이)	Books I&I	No	Yes	No	No	Korean Studies Information	9219	9219	http://ebook.kstudy.com
LAWnB	로앤비 법률 정보	LAWnB	No	Yes	No	No	Lawnb	1066	1066	http://academy.lawnb.com/doc/info_ebook_main.asp
Selection of Chinamaxx E-Books	超星电子书 - 选书	Chaoxing dian zi shu - xuan shu	Yes	No	No	No	Superstar	54409	54409	http://www.chinamaxx.net/
Si bu cong kan	四部丛刊 (四部叢刊)	Si bu cong kan	Yes	No	No	No		504	3134	
Sixth National Population Census of China Database	第六次人口普查数据库	Di liu ci ren kou pu cha shu ju ku	Yes	No	No	No	CNKI	61	133	http://tongji.oversea.cnki.net/npcen/engnavi/NaviSearch.aspx?code=F&type=type&t=T
Wanfang Data - Dissertations of China	万方数据 : 学位论文	Wanfang shu ju : Xue wei lun wen	Yes	No	No	No		2484109	2484109	

Wanfang Data - Local Gazetteers	万方数据 - 新方志	Wanfang shu ju : Xin fang zhi							
Wanfang Data Old Local Gazetteers (-1949)	万方数据 旧方志	Wan fang shu ju jiu fang zhi	Yes	No	No	No	Wanfang	0	40000 http://new.wanfangdata.com.cn/index.html
Wenyuange Si ku quan shu	文淵閣四庫全書	Si ku quan shu	Yes	No	No	No	Wanfang	0	80000 http://new.wanfangdata.com.cn/index.html
Yǒnhaengnok Collection (2016 6-ch'a kaejǒng chŭngbop'an)	연행록총간 (2016년 6차 개정증보판) 燕行錄叢刊增補版	Yǒnhaengnok ch'onggan chŭngbop'an	Yes	No	No	No		3461	36000
Zhongguo ji ben gu ji ku	中國基本古籍庫	Zhongguo ji ben gu ji ku	No	Yes	No	No	Nurimedia	380	380 http://www.krpia.co.kr
Zhongguo li dai shi ke shi liao hui bian	中國歷代石刻史料匯編	Zhongguo li dai shi ke shi liao hui bian	Yes	No	No	No		10000	10000
Zhongguo shu zi fang zhi ku	中国数字方志库	Zhongguo shu zi fang zhi ku	Yes	No	No	No		1	16
Zhongguo su wen ku	中国俗文库	Zhongguo su wen ku	Yes	No	No	No		2000	150000
Zhongguo su wen ku	中国俗文库	Zhongguo su wen ku	Yes	No	No	No	1 Airusheng	2000	2000
Zhongguo su wen ku	中国俗文库	Zhongguo su wen ku	Yes	No	No	No	2 Airusheng	2000	2000
Zhonghua Ancient Books Database	中华经典古籍库	Zhonghua jing dian gu ji ku	Yes	No	No	No	3 Airusheng	2000	2000
88 Total Databases							Zhonghua shu ju	1274	1274 http://www.gujilianhe.com.cn
								8274011	8590994

E-Journal Database by Subscription, 2017

Title	Cjk title	Romanized Title	Subject(s) / Module(s)	Series	Vendor	Chinese	Japanese	Korean	Non-CJK	Sub series number	Publisher	Description	Notes	Ejournal count	DB/Module count	Data Source
Airiti Chinese Electronic Proceedings Services	華藝中文會議論文資料庫	Hua yi Zhong wen hui yi lun wen zi liao ku			Airiti	Yes	No	No	No		Airiti			0	1	http://www.airitilibrary.com/
Apabi China Digital Library Digital newspapers	阿帕比数字报纸	Apabi shu zi bao zhi			Apabi	Yes	No	No	No		Apabi		UC	26	1	http://www.apabi.com/uc/
APABI. Apabi Newspapers					EastView	Yes	No	No	No		Apabi			436	1	
Asahi Shinbun Digital	朝日新聞デジタル	Asahi Shinbun Dejitaru				No	Yes	No	No		Asahin Shinbunsha	A newspaper database for Asahi shinbun; searchable contents for the past one year; subscription required for unlimited search and access to articles.		1	1	
Biography Literature (1962-2017)	傳記文學全文資料庫	Zhuan ji wen xue quan wen zi liao ku				Yes	No	No	No		United Digital Publications Company (Taipei)			1	1	http://db1.udpweb.com.tw/biography/; http://udpweb.squarespace.com/biography
CAJ. China Academic Journals	中国期刊全文数据库	Zhongguo qi kan quan wen shu ju ku	Mathematics/ Physics/ Mechanics/ Astronomy	A	CNKI - EastView	Yes	No	No	No		CNKI	CAJ is a comprehensive, full-text database of Chinese academic journals		817	1	
CAJ. China Academic Journals	中国期刊全文数据库	Zhongguo qi kan quan wen shu ju ku	 Chemistry/ Metallurgy/ Environment/ Mine Industry(B	CNKI - EastView	Yes	No	No	No		CNKI	CAJ is a comprehensive full-text Chinese academic journal database		1098	1	http://oversea.cnki.net/kns55/oldnavi/n_Navi.aspx?NavID=48&Flg=local
CAJ. China Academic Journals	中国期刊全文数据库	Zhongguo qi kan quan wen shu ju ku	Architecture/ Energy/ Traffic/ Electromechanics, etc	C	CNKI - EastView	Yes	No	No	No		CNKI			1264	1	
CAJ. China Academic Journals	中国期刊全文数据库	Zhongguo qi kan quan wen shu ju ku	Agriculture	D	CNKI - EastView	Yes	No	No	No		CNKI			630	1	http://oversea.cnki.net/kns55/oldnavi/n_Navi.aspx?NavID=48&Flg=local
CAJ. China Academic Journals	中国期刊全文数据库	Zhongguo qi kan quan wen shu ju ku	Medicine & Public Health	E	CNKI - EastView	Yes	No	No	No		CNKI			1339	1	
CAJ. China Academic Journals	中国期刊全文数据库	Zhongguo qi kan quan wen shu ju ku	Literature/History/Philosophy	F	CNKI - EastView	Yes	No	No	No		CNKI			989	1	
CAJ. China Academic Journals	中国期刊全文数据库	Zhongguo qi kan quan wen shu ju ku	Politics/Military Affairs/Law	G	CNKI - EastView	Yes	No	No	No		CNKI			778	1	
CAJ. China Academic Journals	中国期刊全文数据库	Zhongguo qi kan quan wen shu ju ku	Education & Social Sciences	H	CNKI - EastView	Yes	No	No	No		CNKI			2154	1	
CAJ. China Academic Journals	中国期刊全文数据库	Zhongguo qi kan quan wen shu ju ku	Electronic Technology & Information Science	I	CNKI - EastView	Yes	No	No	No		CNKI			594	1	
CAJ. China Academic Journals	中国期刊全文数据库	Zhongguo qi kan quan wen shu ju ku	Economy & Management	J	CNKI - EastView	Yes	No	No	No		CNKI			1263	1	
CCND. China Core Newspapers, 2000-	中国重要报纸全文数据库	Zhongguo zhong yao bao zhi quan wen shu ju ku	政治军事与法律 教育与社会科学综合 Education/Social Science 电子技术及信息科学 Electronics/Information Technology Literature/History/Philosophy 哲学与人文科学		CNKI/East View	Yes	No	No	No		CNKI		Check this item if you have any subject of this CCND for newspaper title counts: 635. You can choose other subject title under CCND but the titles in subject category will not be counted as they are all 623.	623	4	
Central Daily News (1928-2006)	中央日報全報 (1928-2006)	Zhong yang ri bao				Yes	No	No	No		Transmission Books & Microinfo Company (TBMC)			1	1	http://www.tbmc.com.tw/en-us/product/27
China Daily News	中國時報	Zhong shi bao			TBMC (Transmission Books & Microinfo Company)	Yes	No	No	No					1	1	
China Data Online	中国数据在线	Zhongguo shu ju zai xian				Yes	No	No	No		China Data Center			234	1	http://chinadataonline.org/member/yearbooknew/yearbook/Ayblast.aspx
China Digital Library Yearbooks	阿帕比年鉴	Apabi nian jian			Apabi	Yes	No	No	No		Apabi		UC	375	1	http://www.apabi.com/uc/
China from Empire to Republic: Missionary, Sinology, and Literary Periodicals					Gale	No	No	No	Yes		Gale	A collection of 17 English language periodicals published or about China during a period of over 130 years, extending from 1817 to 1949.	1. The Chinese Recorder (教務雜誌, 1867–1941) 2. The West China Missionary News (華西教會新聞, 1899–1943) w 3. The China Mission / Christian Year Book (中國基督教年鑑, 1910–1939) 4. Educational Review: continuing the monthly bulletin of the Educational UC	17	1	http://gale.cengage.co.uk/empire/title-list.aspx
Chinamaxx Journals	超星期刊	Chao xing qi kan			Superstar	Yes	No	No	No		Superstar			657	1	http://www.chinamaxx.net/
Chinese Periodicals Full-text (1911-1949)	民国时期期刊全文数据库(1911-1949)	Min guo qi kan quan wen shu ju ku (1911-1949)			Shanghai Library	Yes	No	No	No		Shanghai Library			14643	1	
Chinese Periodicals Full-text, 1833-1911	晚清期刊全文数据库 1833-1911	Wan Qing qi kan quan wen shu ju ku, 1833-1911	晚清期刊全文数据库, 1833 ~ 1911, 300 titles 晚清期刊全文数据库, 1833 ~ 1911, 增輯 200 titles		Shanghai Library	Yes	No	No	No		Shanghai Library			500	2	http://www.cnbsky.net/product/productDescription?id=11&isProduct=false
Choson Ilbo Aarchives 1920-present	조선일보 (朝鮮日報)	Chosŏn ilbo ak'aibŭ			Korean Studies Information Co.	No	No	Yes	No		Chosŏn Ilbo			1	1	http://srchdb1.chosun.com
CJP-1. Phase I of Century Journals Project (100 titles)	中国期刊全文数据库(世纪期刊)	Zhongguo qi kan quan wen shu ju ku (Shi ji qi kan)			CNKI - EastView	Yes	No	No	No		CNKI	1915年至1993年 (部分刊物回溯至创刊)		100	1	http://gb.oversea.cnki.net/kns55/brief/result.aspx?dbPrefix=CCFD
CJP. Century Journals Project (circa 1915-1993) (Comprehensive Collection)	中国期刊全文数据库(世纪期刊)	Zhongguo qi kan quan wen shu ju ku (Shi ji qi kan)		1915-1993	CNKI - EastView	Yes	No	No	No		CNKI			3724	1	http://gb.oversea.cnki.net/kns55/brief/result.aspx?dbPrefix=CCFD
CPCD. China Conference Proceedings	中国重要会议论文全文数据库				CNKI - EastView	Yes	No	No	No		CNKI			25394	1	
CSYD. China Statistical Yearbooks Database	中国统计年鉴 (中国经济社会发展统计数据库)				CNKI - EastView	Yes	No	No	No		CNKI			1078	1	
CYFD. China Yearbooks Full-text Database	中国年鉴全文数据库				CNKI - EastView	Yes	No	No	No		CNKI			2828	1	http://oversea.cnki.net

Da gong bao (Ta Kung Pao, L'impartial)	大公报 1902-1949	Da gong bao		Yes	No	No	No			Tianjin, Shanghai, Chongqing, Hankou, Hong Kong	1	1	
Dacheng old journal database	大成老旧期刊数据库	Dacheng lao jiu qi kan shu ju ku	Chaoxing	Yes	No	No	No	Chaoxing		以收藏1949年前期刊为特点，目前已收藏数字化期刊7000多种。	7000	1	http://www.dachengdata.com/tuijian/showTuijianList.action?cataid=1
DBpia	누리미디어 디비피아		Nurimedia	No	No	Yes	No	Nurimedia			1920	1	http://www.dbpia.co.kr
Donga Ilbo Archive	동아일보 아카이브	Tonga ilbo ak'aibū	Korean Studies Information Co.	No	No	Yes	No	Tonga Tat'ôm			1	1	http://news.donga.com/Pdf
Dragonsource	龙源期刊网	Long yuan qi kan wang	Popular magazines/journals	Drangonsource	Yes	No	No	No	Drangonsource	UC	1000	1	http://uc.vip.qikan.com/text/text.aspx
E-Article	학술 교육원 이아티클				No	No	Yes	No			2000	1	
EB-PISHU: China Economy, Public Policy, Security Database	皮书数据库	Pi shu shu ju ku	All subjects	East View	Yes	No	No	No	East View	UC	625	1	https://dlib.eastview.com/browse/books/1610?searchLink=%2Fsearch%2Fsimple#/
Global Times, 1993 - present	环球时报	Huan qiu shi bao		Oriprobe Information Services,Inc	Yes	No	No	No			1	1	http://data.people.com.cn/directLogin.do?target=129&userid=haiwai
Guang ming ri bao, 1949 - 2013	光明日报	Guang ming ri bao		EastView	Yes	No	No	No	Green Apple		1	1	http://gmrbs.egreenapple.com/
Hytung modern China periodicals	瀚堂近代报刊数据库	Han Tang jin dai bao kan shu ju ku		Neo Hytung Inc. Beijing (北京时代瀚堂科技有限公司)	Yes	No	No	No	Neo Hytung Inc. Beijing (北京时代瀚堂科技有限公司)		4239	1	eSwang@vip.163.com
Jiefangjun Bao (PLA Daily), 1956 - present	解放军报	Jie fang jun bao		East View	Yes	No	No	No			1	1	
JK Books: Bijutsu shinpō	美術新報	Bijutsu shinpō		Kinokuniya	No	Yes	No	No	Yagi Shoten/NetAdvance	UC	1	1	
JK Books: Tōyō keizai shinpō, Shūkan Tōyō keizai : dejitaru ākaibuzu	東洋経済新報, 週刊東洋経済 : デジタルアーカイブズ	Tōyō keizai shinpō, Shūkan Tōyō keizai : dejitaru ākaibuzu	Dai 1-ki: 1895-1945	Kinokuniya	No	Yes	No	No	Toyo Keizai Shinposha/NetAdvance	UC	2	1	
JK Books:Bungei kurabu	文藝俱樂部	Bungei kurabu		Kinokuniya	No	Yes	No	No	Nihon Kindai Bungakkan/NetAdvance	UC	1	1	
JK Books:Taiyō	太陽	Taiyō		Kinokuniya	No	Yes	No	No	Nihon Kindai Bungakkan/NetAdvance	UC	1	1	
Journal of Taiwan Law	台法月報	Tai fa yue bao			Yes	Yes	No	No			1	1	http://elib.infolinker.com.tw/login_twlaw.htm
JTP. CNKI Journal Translation Project - a bilingual database of Chinese academic journals				CNKI - East View	Yes	No	No	Yes	CNKI International Publishing Center (IPC)		140	1	http://jtp.cnki.net/bilingual
Kikuzo II Visual	聞蔵II ビジュアル	Kikuzo II Bijuaru		Multiple vendors	No	Yes	No	No	Asahi Shinbunsha	Kikuzo II Visual is the online database for the newspaper Asahi Shinbun. It is the largest newspaper database in Japan.	7	1	https://database.asahi.com/help/eng/about_e.html
										BASIC COVERAGE includes full Text Database from 1985 to the present, Shukan Asahi, AERA; Image Database of Post-WWII Showa Period (1945-1989) and Heisei Period (1989-1999) of the Asahi Shimbun Reduced-size Facsimile Edition; Contemporary Dictionary Chiezo;			
										OPTIONAL CONTENTS includes Image Database of Pre-war Showa Period (1926-1945) of the Asahi Shimbun Reduced-size Facsimile Edition, Image Database of Meiji and Taisho Period (1879-1926) of the Asahi Shimbun Reduced-size Facsimile Edition, Who's Who Database, Historical Photo Archive, Asahi Graph, English-language News Database.			
KISS. Korean Studies Information Service System	한국학술정보	KISS		Korean Studies Information Co.	No	No	Yes	No	Korean Studies Information (KSI)		3270	1	http://kisseng.kstudy.com
LawInfoChina (pkuLaw.cn)	北大法寶 (北大法律信息网)	Beida fa bao (Beida fa lu xin xi wang)	ChinaLawInfo (Chinese) LawInfoChina (English)	East View	Yes	No	No	Yes			151	2	http://www.pkulaw.cn .
Maisaku (Mainichi Shinbun Online Database)	マイサク (Mainichi Shinbun Online Database)	Maisaku (Mainichi Shinbun Online Database)		Multiple vendors	No	Yes	No	No	Mainichi Shinbunsha	The Mainichi Shimbun is the one of 3 major Japanese newspapers and the oldest daily newspaper. Provides the following: Mainichi Shimbun (1872+); Weekly Economist (1989+; images in reduced size edition is available from 1989-1999); and The Mainichi (English) (2008+). Can also browse today's news and breaking news.	3	1	https://mainichi.jp/contents/edu/maisaku/

Nikkei Telecom (All Contents Plan)	日経テレコン (All Contents Plan)	Nikkei Telecom (All Contents Plan)	Multiple vendors	No	Yes	No	No	Nihon Keizai Shinbunsha	Article Archive Search (National newspapers: Yomiuri Shinbun, Asahi Shinbun, Mainichi Shinbun, Sankei Shinbun, and more), Regional Newspapers (Hokkaido Shinbun, Fukushima-Minpo, Chunichi Shinbun, Kyoto Shinbun, Chugoku Shinbun, and more), Magazines (Nikkei Business, Weekly Toyo Keizai, Diamond Weekly, Mainichi Weekly Economist, AERA and more), Trade Publications; Corporate Profiles (Tokyo Shoko Research, Teikoku Databank, Riskmonster, RECOF and more); PEOPLE SEARCH (Tokyo Shoko Research, Diamond, Asahi, Yomiuri); English Content (Japan Times, Mainichi, Daily Yomiuri, New Straits Times, Business Times Malaysia, People's Daily Online, Want China Times, Maeil Business Newspaper, and more).	"The number of resources [in All Contents Plan] changes (not much in Nikkei Plan). New publications can be added at any time."	530	1	Figures provided by representative from Nikkei America.
Nikkei Telecom (Nikkei Content Plan)	日経テレコン (Nikkei Content Plan)	Nikkei Telecom (Nikkei Content Plan)	Multiple vendors	No	Yes	No	No	Nihon Keizai Shinbunsha	Nikkei Telecom is one of the largest and most reliable business databases in Japan. The Nikkei Content Plan Sources package includes: News Flash (Nikkei Flash News, Press Release); Article Archive Search (The Nikkei Morning and Evening Editions, Nikkei Business Daily, Nikkei MJ, Nikkei Financial Daily, Nikkei Magazine, Nikkei, Regional Economy Page, Nikkei Plus 1, Nikkei NEEDS Stats Data, Nikkei POS Information); Corporate Profiles (Nikkei Company Profile, Corporate Financial Summary); People Search (Nikkei Who's Who); English Content (Nikkei English News, Nikkei Major Articles, Nikkei Weekly)	"The number of resources [in All Contents Plan] changes (not much in Nikkei Plan). New publications can be added at any time."	20	1	Figures provided by representative from Nikkei America.
North-China Daily News & Herald Newspapers and Hong Lists (1850-1951)	字林洋行中英文报纸全文数据库 (1850 ~ 1951)	Zi lin yang hang zhong ying wen bao zhi quan wen shu ju ku (1850-1951)	Shanghai Library	Yes	No	No	Yes	Shanghai Library			7	1	
NPCC. National Population Census of China database	第六次全国人口普查数据库 (2010 省级)	Quan guo ren kou pu cha shu ju ku	CNKI-EastView	Yes	No	No	No	CNKI			0	1	
Okinawa Times Kiji Database	沖縄タイムス記事データベース	Okinawa Taimusu Kiji Detabesu	Multiple vendors	No	Yes	No	No	Okinawa Times	All articles published in the Okinawa Times since 1997.		1	1	http://www.okinawatimes.co.jp/list/info/database
People's Daily (1946-)	人民日报 (1946-)	Ren min ri bao	ProQuest	Yes	No	No	No	multiple ProQuest	Includes 12 English-language Chinese historical newspapers published from 1832-1953.		1	1	http://www.proquest.com/products-services/hnp_cnc.html
ProQuest Historical Newspapers - Chinese Newspapers Collection				No	No	No	Yes				12	1	
Renmin University of China Social Sciences Database , 1995-	中国人民大学复印报刊资料全文数据库	Zhongguo ren min da xue fu yin bao kan zi liao quan wen shu ju ku		Yes	No	No	No				3000	1	http://ipub.exuezh.com/index.html
RISS. Research Information Service System				No	No	Yes	No	KERIS (Korea Education & Research Information Service) 韓國教育學術情報院	estimated.		2500	1	riss_international@keris.or.kr
Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury	大美晚报	Da mei wan bao	Chaoxing	No	No	No	Yes				1	1	http://shwb.dachengdata.com/home/index
Shen Bao (1872-1949)	申报 (1872-1949)	Shen bao (1872-1949)	multiple	Yes	No	No	No				1	1	
Shun tian shi bao 1907-1930 (Dacheng)	大成順天時報数据库	Shuntian shi bao shu ju ku	Chaoxing (Super Star)	Yes	No	No	No				1	1	http://stshibao.dachengdata.com/home/index
Sinica Sinoweb (Academia Sinica)	台灣經典人文學刊庫	Taiwan jing dian ren wen xue kan ku	East View	Yes	No	No	No	United Digital Publications Co. Ltd.			14	1	http://sinoweb.udpweb.com.tw/
Superstar Journals Database	超星期刊库	Chao xing qi kan ku	Chaoxing (Super Star)	Yes	No	No	No	Chaoxing			6500	1	http://qikan.chaoxing.com/search/openmag?index=index http://www.airitilibrary.com/
TEPS. Taiwan Electronic Periodical Services	台灣電子期刊服務網	Taiwan dian zi qi kan fu wu wang	Airiti	Yes	No	No	No	Airiti			2706	1	
Translations of the Peking Gazette Online	京報	Jing bao	Brill Online	No	No	No	Yes		Translations of the Peking Gazette Online is a comprehensive database of approximately 8,500 pages of English-language renderings of official edicts and memorials from the Qing dynasty that cover China's long nineteenth century from the Macartney Mission in 1793 to the abdication of the last emperor in 1912.		10	1	Translations of the Peking Gazette Online, Brill, Leiden and Boston, 2017 < http://primarysources.brillonline.com/browse/the-peking-gazette >
UDNdata	聯合知識庫 (全文報紙庫)	Lian he zhi shi ku	Transmission Books & Microinfo Co., LTD	Yes	No	No	No	United Daily News Group	Taiwanese full-text newspapers by UDN Group: Lian he bao, 1951-; United Daily News, 1951-; Min Sheng Daily, 1978-2006; Star News, 1999-2006; Economic Daily News, 1967-; United Evening News, 1988-; Europe Daily, 2000-2009; World News America, 2000-; and Upape, 2007-present		9	1	http://www.tbmc.com.tw/en-us/product/index
Wanfang Data - Philosophy/politics	万方数据期刊库 - 哲学政法	Wanfang shu ju qi kan ku - Philosophy/politics	Wanfang	Yes	No	No	No	Wanfang			609	1	
Wanfang Data Conference Proceedings	万方数据会议论文库	Wanfang shu ju hui yi lun wen ku	Wanfang	Yes	No	No	No	Wanfang			2200737	1	
Wanfang Data Conference Proceedings	万方数据会议论文库	Wanfang shu ju hui yi lun wen ku	Wanfang Data	Yes	No	No	No	Wanfang Data	UC		5711	1	http://c.g.wanfangdata.com.cn/Conference.aspx
Wanfang Data Journals	万方数据期刊库 - 社科人文	Wanfang shu ju qi kan ku - she ke ren wen	Wanfang Data	Yes	No	No	No	Wanfang Data	UC		3217	1	http://c.g.wanfangdata.com.cn/Periodical.aspx

WiseNews	慧科新聞	Hui ke xin wen		Yes	No	No	Yes	Wisers Information Limited		1000	1	http://wisearch6.wisers.net/wevo/login&ipaccess?gid=HARVARDU&user=ipaccess	
Yomidas Bunshokan	ヨミダス文書館	Yomidas Bunshokan	Multiple vendors	No	Yes	No	No	Yomiuri Shimbun	Yomiuri Shinbun (newspaper) online database. Coverage: Heisei (1986-); The Japan News (1989-); Gendai Jinmeiroku.	Optional contents include Showa no chikibkan (1933-2001)	3	1	https://info.yomiuri.co.jp/english/digital.html
Yomidas Rekishikan	ヨミダス歴史館	Yomidas Rekishikan	Multiple vendors	No	Yes	No	No	Yomiuri Shinbunsha	Yomiuri Shinbun (newspaper) online database. Coverage: Meiji, Taisho, Showa (1874-1898); Heisei (1986-); The Japan News (1989-); Gendai Jinmeiroku.	Optional contents include Showa no chikibkan (1933-2001)	3	1	https://info.yomiuri.co.jp/english/digital.html
Zhong gong dang shi qi kan shu ju ku (-1949)	中共党史期刊数据库(-1949)	Zhong gong dang shi qi kan shu ju ku (-1949)	Chaoxing 超星	Yes	No	No	No	Chaoxing 超星			200	1	
76 Total Databases											2308725	2308806	

Multi-media Database by Subscription, 2017

Title	Cjk title	Romanized Title	Subtitle	Type	Chinese	Japanese	Korean	Non-CJK	Publisher	Description	Notes	AV Titles	Data Source
Apabi Tu pian ku (image) database	阿帕比图片库	Apabi tu pian ku	Asian studies	Online Image/Photograph	Yes	No	No	No	Apabi	This online version is directly based upon a previously published microfilm set entitled The Chinese Filmscript and Advertisement Collection, and the text images are of intermediate quality and not full-text searchable. The collection is arranged into the four series Advertisements and Film Description Series, 1953-1966; Documentary and Newsreel Scripts, 1946 (?) -1985; Feature Filmscripts, undated; and Newspaper Clipping Scrapbook, 1950-1959. For more information, see the home page of the database. The original items are held at Duke University.		200000	https://libguides.princeton.edu/ealdbbs/c/hinese#s-lg-box-8717323
Asian Film Online				Streaming Film/Video	No	No	No	Yes	Alexander Street				
Chinese Film and Newsreel Scripts from the Cultural Revolution Online				Online Image/Photograph	Yes	No	No	No	Zhong yang xin wen ji lu dian ying zhi pian chang (Central Newsreel and Documentary Film Studio)				
Films on Demand				Streaming Film/Video	No	No	No	Yes	Infobase	More than 120 films on Asia or on Chin or Japan, or Korea		120	
History Culture Series				Streaming Film/Video	No	No	Yes	No		A multimedia contents database dedicated to Korean history and culture. The Japanese Historical Maps Collection of the East Asian Library contains early maps of Japan and the World. Represented in this online collection are a selection of maps and books from the collection. The maps were selected by Yuki Ishimatsu, Head of Japanese Collections at the East Asian Library at U.C. Berkeley, and scanned and put online by David Rumsey and Cartography Associates		17	
Japanese Historical Maps				Online Map	No	Yes	No	No	East Asian Library, University of California - Berkeley			2300	http://www.lunacommons.org/luna/servlet/RUMSEY~9~1
Kanopy		Kanopy		Streaming Film/Video	No	No	No	Yes		Kanopy provides access to over 26,000 award-winning documentaries, feature and training films on all topics. There are quite a number of Chinese, Japanese, Korean, and Asian documentary and commercial films available in the Kanopy Streaming system.		400	https://indiana.kanopystreaming.com/
National Palace Museum (Taipei, Taiwan)				Online Image/Photograph	No	No	No	Yes	National Palace Museum (Taipei, Taiwan)	The scope of these works spans seven millennia of Chinese history and pre-history. Works include rare books, ceramics, paintings, bronzes, jewelry, studio accessories, costumes, and more.		5004	http://www.lunacommons.org/luna/servlet/ChineseArt-ENG~1~1
Nineteenth Century Collections Online: Asia and the West			Asia and the West	Online Image/Photograph	No	No	No	Yes	Gale	Includes history of British and U.S. foreign policy and diplomacy; Asia political, economic, and social affairs; the Opium Wars; the Boxer Rebellion; missionary activity in Asia; and etc.. Formats includes letter and diaries, nautical charts, maps, shipping ledgers, company records, and expedition and survey reports. British Foreign Office: Japan Correspondence, 1856-1905 Dispatches from U.S. Consuls in Osaka and Hiogo (Kobe), Japan, 1868-1906 Dispatches from U.S. Consuls in Seoul, Korea, 1886-1906 Chinese Missionary Gleaner (1853-1859) Relating to the War Department Project for Publishing of History, 1899-1903 Missionary Files: Methodist, Episcopal Church Missionary Correspondence, 1846-1912 (China, Japan, Korea) Notes from the Korean Legation in the United States to the Department of State, 1883-1906	archives		http://www.gale.com/c/ncco-asia-and-the-west-diplomacy-and-cultural-0 exchange
9 Total Databases													210891

Participating Libraries Organizational Structure and Operation Status, 2017

Library	Title of East Asian collection	Collection Administration													
		Position in Charge	Head of collection reports to	Collection organized under	Top department the collection is under	Next highest position collection is under	Other Associated departments/units	East Asian librarians are part of group							
								International / global studies	Subject librarians/ consultant	Collection development	Research and learning	Technical processing	Public services	Special collections	Other
Arizona	N/A	Associate Librarian	Head, Research and Learning Department	Vice Dean (for collection and R &L)	Vice Dean	Vice Dean	Content & Collections; Delivery, Description & Acquisitions;	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
Binghamton University, SUNY		Asian & Asian American Studies Librarian	Director of Collections					No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
Brigham Young	Asian Collection	Gail King	Humanities Department Chair	Humanities Department, Public Services Division	Public Services Division	Associate University Librarian for Public Services	Humanities Department, Public Services Division, Acquisitions Department, Collection Development	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No
British Columbia				Asian Library	Head of Asian Library	Head of Asian Library	Tecnical Services, Rarebooks and Special Collections, Digital Iniatives	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Brown	East Asian Collection	Curator, East Asian Collection						No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No
California, Berkeley	C. V. Starr East Asian Library	Director, C. V. Starr East Asian Library	University Librarian	UC Berkeley Library	UC Berkeley Library	University Librarian	EAL librarians and other staff associate with a number of units or departments within the UC Berkeley Library system. In addition to the councils and expertise groups named below, EAL works with <ul style="list-style-type: none">•Catalog & Metadata Services•Digital & Collaborative Services•Interlibrary Borrowing, Interlibrary Lending, Interlibrary Services•Instruction Services Division•Library Design Office•Library Development Office•Library Graphics Office•Library IT•Northern Regional Library Facility•Preservation Department•South/Southeast Asia Library	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
California, Berkeley-Chinese Center								No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
California, Irvine	East Asian Collection	Research Librarian for East Asian Studies	Collection Strategies Department	Collection Strategies Department	Research Resources Division	Associate University Librarian	Collection Strategies, Reference	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
California, Los Angeles	Richard C. Rudolph East Asian Library	Head, Richard C. Rudolph East Asian Library	Associate University Library for Library Special Collections, East Asian Library and International Program	Division for Library Special Collections and International Collections		Associate University Librarian	Division for Library Special Collections and International Collections and collaborate with other library units	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes
California, Riverside	No title	Asian Studies Librarian	N/A	Collection Strategies	Collections Division	AUL for Collections	Collection Strategies	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No

Participating Libraries Organizational Structure and Operation Status, 2017

California, San Diego	East Asia Collection at UC San Diego Library	East Asia Collection Coordinator	Program Director, Academic Liaison Program and Assistant Director of Collection Development & Management Program	Collection Development & Management	UC San Diego Library	Associate University Librarian (Collection Services)	Administrated by the Collection Services AUL in conjunction with its Chinese, Japanese and Korean Librarians and collection development personnel.	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
California, Santa Barbara	East Asian Collection	East Asian Studies Librarian	AUL for Collection Services	Area Studies Department		AUL for Collection Services		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Chicago	East Asian Collection, The University of Chicago	Curator for East Asian Collection	AUL for Research and Learning	Division of Research and Learning	Division of Research and Learning	AUL for Research and Learning	Science Library, Special Collections Research Center, Research and Learning Department for Humanities and Social Science	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Claremont Colleges	Asian Library	Head	Director, Special Collections & Libraries	Speical Collections		Associate Dean of the Libraries		No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
Cleveland Museum of Art	n/a	multiple staff (no single point person)	n/a	Library	n/a	n/a	Collection Development	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Colorado, Boulder		Chinese & Asian Studies Librarian, Japanese & Korean Studies Librarian	Head of Humanities Department	Humanities	Scholarly Resource Development	Senior Associate Dean		No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
Columbia, Starr East Asian Library	C.V. Starr East Asian Library	Director	Associate University Librarian for Collections	Columbia University Libraries	Columbia University Libraries	Associate University Librarian for Collections	N/A	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Cornell	Charles W. Wason Collection on East Asia	Curator, Charles W. Wason Collection on East Asia	Associate University Librarian	Kroch Asia Library	Cornell University Library	Associate University Librarian	Southeast Asian Collection, Southeast Collection, Rare and Manuscript Collections	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No
Duke	East Asian Collection	Head, East Asian Collection	Head, International and Area Studies	International & Area Studies	Public Services	AUL for Collections and User Services	Reference & Instructional Services, International & Area Studies, Collection Development, Technical Services, Rubenstein Rare Book & Manuscript,	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No
Emory University	N/A	Chinese Studies Librarian	Research and Engagement Services Leader	International Area Studies	Services Division	N/A	Collection Management	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
Florida	Asian Studies Collections	vacant	vacant	Department of Special and Area Studies Collections	Special and Area Studies Collections	Chair, Special and Area Studies Collections	Special Collection	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No
Georgetown		Asian Studies and Linguistics Bibliographer	Head, Department of Collection, Research and Instruction	Department of Collection, Research and Instruction		Head, Department of Collection, Research and Instruction	Collection, Research and Instruction	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
Harvard-Yenching Library	Harvard-Yenching Library	Librarian, Harvard-Yenching Library	Vice President for the Harvard Library and University Librarian	Harvard College Library	Faculty of Arts and Science		Assess Services, Information Technical Services, Imaging Services, Preservation/Conservation Services	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
Hawaii	Asia Collection, University of Hawaii at Manoa Library	Head of Asia Collection	University Librarian of the Library	Public Service Division		None	Collection Services division & IT division	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
Illinois-Urbana	International and Area Studies Library							No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Indiana	East Asian Collection	Librarian for East Asian and Tibetan Studies	Head of Area Studies Department	Area Studies Department		Research & Learning Services Division	Research & Learning Services Division	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No

Participating Libraries Organizational Structure and Operation Status, 2017

Iowa	The University of Iowa East Asian Collection	Associate University Librarian for Collection Development and Management	N/A	Research and Library Instruction Department		AUL	N/A	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Kansas	University of Kansas East Asian Collection	Librarian for Chinese and Korean Studies	Head, International Collections	International Collections	Distinctive Collections	Assistant Dean, Distinctive Collections	Collection Development, Research and Learning,	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
Library of Congress	Asian Division	Head of Scholarly Services	Asian Division Chief	Collection & Services Directorate		Director of Collection & Services	Asian Division	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
Maryland	East Asia Collection	Curator, Gordon W. Prange Collection and East Asian Studies Librarian	Associate Dean, Collection Strategies and Services	Collection Strategies and Services	same	Associate Dean	Collection Development	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
McGill	East Asian Collection	East Asian Studies Librarian	Head of Humanities and Social Sciences Library	Humanities and Social Sciences Library	Humanities and Social Sciences Library	Associate Dean of McGill University Library	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No
Michigan	Asia Library	Head, Asia Library	Associate University Librarian, Research	Research		Associate University Librarian	Research	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
Minnesota		Librarian for East Asian Studies		Arts and Humanities				No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
Montréal - Bibliothèque des lettres et sciences humaines, Université de	Études asiatiques	Bibliothécaire, Études asiatiques	Chef de service, référence	Bibliothèque des lettres et sciences humaines				No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No
Nelson-Atkins Museum of Art	The Nelson-Atkins Museum of Art, Spencer Art Reference Library	Head, Library Services	Director, Education and Interpretation	Library	Education			No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
North Carolina	East Asian Collections	East Asian Studies Librarian	Director of Research and Instructional Services	Global Resources and Area Studies (GRAS)	Research & Instructional Services	Dir, Public Serv & Interim AUL for Coll	Resource Description & Management, E-Resources & Serials Management, Preservation	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
Northwestern	n/a	East Asian Studies Librarian	Head	Research and Learning Services	Collection Strategies	Associate University Librarian		No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
Notre Dame	East Asian Studies Collection	East Asian Studies Librarian	Head, Area Studies and Global Affairs Unit		Collections Strategy and Subject Services Program	Academic Services and Collections	Area Studies and Global Affairs Unit	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
Oberlin College	East Asian Collections	East Asian Studies Librarian	Associate Director	Public Services		Associate Director	Collection Development, Metadata and Discovery Services, Special Collections	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Ohio State	East Asian Studies Collection	Professor and Chinese Studies Librarian	Head of Area Studies	Area Studies	Area Studies and Special Collections	Associate Director of Area Studies and Special Collections	Collection Development	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
Oregon	Asian Collection	East Asian Cataloging Team Leader/Chinese Studies Specialist and Japanese Studies Subject Specialist	Head of Collection Services Department and Head of Research and Instructional Services	Associate Dean of Research Services	Associate Dean of Research Services	Associate Dean of Research Services	Collection Services, Library Systems, Digital Scholarship Services, Special Collections and University Archives, Marketing and Promotion, Access Services, Research and Instructional Services, Human Resources	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Penn State University Libraries		Asian Studies Librarian	Head, Arts and Hmanities Library	Intergrated in University Libraries collection		Associate Dean for Research, Collections, and Scholarly Communications		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No

Participating Libraries Organizational Structure and Operation Status, 2017

Pennsylvania	None	Chinese Studies Librarian; Japanese Studies Librarian	Assistant University Librarian for Collections and Liaison Services	Area Studies Collections	Collections & Liaison Services	Associate University Librarian for Collections and Liaison Services	Social Sciences Collections; Humanities Collections	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
Pittsburgh	East Asian Library	Head of East Asian Library	Assistant University Librarian	n/a		n/a	n/a	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes
Princeton	The East Asian Library and the Gest Collection	Director	Head, Collection Development	Collection Development		Head, Collection Development	Technical Services	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Southern California	East Asian Library, University of Southern California	Head, East Asian Library	Director, Arts and Humanities Division	Arts and Humanities Division	Public Services	Associate Dean for Public Service	Collections, Special Collections	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	YES
Stanford	East Asia Library	Head, East Asia Library	Associate University Librarian, Public Services and Collection Development	East Asia Library	Stanford University Libraries	Associate University Librarian for Public Services and Collection Development		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Texas, Austin		East Asian Studies Liaison Librarian	Head, Arts, Humanities and Global Studies Engagement Team and South Asian Studies Liaison Librarian	Research Support & Digital Initiatives: Arts, Humanities, & Global Studies Engagement Team	Director of Academic Engagement	Director of Academic Engagement	Digital Scholarship, Teaching and Learning, Discovery and Access	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
Toronto	Cheng Yu Tung East Asian Library	Director	Deputy Chief Librarian	East Asian Library		Deputy Chief Librarian	Collection Developmrnt, Technical Processing	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
Virginia				Collection Access & Discovery		Senior Director (AUL) of Collection Access & Discovery	Collection Management Team	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Washington		Director, East Asia Library; Chinese Studies Librarian	Associate Dean of University Libraries for Distinctive Collections & Director of Special Collections	Distinctive Collections				No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Washington, St. Louis	East Asian Library	East Asian Librarian	Associate University Librarian			Associate University Librarian		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Wisconsin	East Asian Collection	East Asian Studies Librarian		Associate University Librarian for Public Services	Collections and Research Services	AUL for Collections and Research Services	Collection Development	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
Yale	East Asia Library			Department of Area Studies and Humanities Research Support		Associate University Librarian for Arts & Humanities Arts-Area Libraries		Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No

54 Total Records

California, Santa Barbara (2017 Library Information Form): EAC used to report to AUL for public services for more than 25 years, and was changed to report to AUL for Collection services last year because of reorganization in the library administration..

Chicago (2017 Library Information Form): CJK shelving: CJK shelved separately, no Western language texts (for our Harvard –Yenching Collection)

Cleveland Museum of Art (2017 Library Information Form): The East Asian collection is part of our overall collection and is not separated. I am not clear what you mean by the most recent date of organizational change; do you mean the type of change that would impact the collection?

Columbia, Starr East Asian (2017 Library Information Form): C.V. Starr East Asian Library is part of Columbia's Distinguished Collection Group/DCG.

Western language materials are acquired and cataloged by staff at the main library.

Emory University (2017 Library Information Form): Both the Chinese Studies Librarian and Japanese Studies Librarian are in charge of the East Asian materials at Woodruff Library. Cataloging and acquisitions are performed by staff within the Area Studies team, rather than by staff in the Content Division (which handles those responsibilities for Western languages), though Content does perform some post-cataloging processing. However, as East Asian materials are shelved as part of the main collection, circulation of those materials is not separate.

Florida (2017 Library Information Form): David Hickey retired, Dec. 2016. Hikaru Nakano left UF, Jan. 2018

Harvard-Yenching Library (2017 Library Information Form): Shelving; all languages shelved separately within the Harvard-Yenching library building

Oberlin College (2017 Library Information Form): CJK languages are intershelved with other Western languages. only PL is separated in its own location

Oregon (2017 Library Information Form): N/A

Pittsburgh (2017 Library Information Form): East Asian Library is a standing unit.

Toronto (2017 Library Information Form): Some Western languages reference materials are included in this library.

Washington, St. Louis (2017 Library Information Form): Will have an organizational change in February 2018.

Participating Libraries Organizational Structure and Operation Status, 2017

Collection Building and Services

Library					Acquisition (Order and Receiving)			Cataloging and Processing			Circulation		Most recent change
	Collection physical location	CJK Languages (shelving)	Reference / Consultation	Teaching and Learning	On Site	Centralized	Out-sourced	On Site	Centralized	Out-sourced	On Site	Centralized	
Arizona	Separate E. Asian collection within a library building	CJK shelved separately, includes Western language texts	Centralized	Centralized	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	01/01/2013
Binghamton University, SUNY	East Asian collection completely interfiled with main library collection	Interfiled, includes Western language texts	Centralized	Centralized	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	
Brigham Young	Separate E. Asian collection within a library building	CJK shelved separately, no Western language texts	On Site	Centralized	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	
British Columbia	Separate E. Asian collection with some parts interfiled with other collections (by subject, call number block, size, etc.)	CJK shelved separately, includes Western language texts	On Site	EA Appt	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	
Brown	Separate E. Asian collection within a library building	CJK shelved separately, no Western language texts	On Site	EA Appt	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	
California, Berkeley	Stand-alone E. Asian library/collection building	Other	On Site	EA Appt	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	
California, Berkeley-Chinese Center					No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	
California, Irvine	Separate E. Asian collection within a library building	CJK shelved separately, no Western language texts	Centralized	EA Appt	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	
California, Los Angeles	Separate E. Asian collection within a library building	Interfiled, no Western language texts	On Site	EA Appt	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	01/23/2017
California, Riverside	East Asian collection completely interfiled with main library collection	Interfiled, includes Western language texts	Centralized		No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	09/24/2017
California, San Diego	Separate E. Asian collection within a library building	CJK shelved separately, includes Western language texts	Centralized	EA Appt	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	
California, Santa Barbara	Separate E. Asian collection within a library building	Interfiled, no Western language texts		EA Appt	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	08/01/2017
Chicago	Separate E. Asian collection within a library building	Interfiled, no Western language texts	On Site	EA Appt	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	
Claremont Colleges	Separate E. Asian collection within a library building	CJK shelved separately, includes Western language texts	On Site	EA Appt	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	
Cleveland Museum of Art	Other	Interfiled, includes Western language texts	On Site	Centralized	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	
Colorado, Boulder	Separate E. Asian collection within a library building	CJK shelved separately, no Western language texts	On Site	Centralized	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	01/01/1989
Columbia, Starr East Asian	Stand-alone E. Asian library/collection building	Interfiled, includes Western language texts	On Site	EA Appt	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Cornell	Separate E. Asian collection within a library building	CJK shelved separately, includes Western language texts	On Site	EA Appt	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	

Participating Libraries Organizational Structure and Operation Status, 2017

Collection Building and Services

Library					Acquisition (Order and Receiving)			Cataloging and Processing			Circulation		Most recent change
	Collection physical location	CJK Languages (shelving)	Reference / Consultation	Teaching and Learning	On Site	Centralized	Out-sourced	On Site	Centralized	Out-sourced	On Site	Centralized	
Duke	Separate E. Asian collection with some parts interfiled with other collections (by subject, call number block, size, etc.)	Interfiled, no Western language texts	On Site	EA Appt	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	07/01/1991
Emory University	East Asian collection completely interfiled with main library collection	Interfiled, includes Western language texts	Centralized	Centralized	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	08/01/2017
Florida	East Asian collection completely interfiled with main library collection	Interfiled, includes Western language texts	Centralized	Centralized	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	
Georgetown	East Asian collection completely interfiled with main library collection	Interfiled, includes Western language texts	Centralized	Centralized	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	07/31/2016
Harvard-Yenching Library	Stand-alone E. Asian library/collection building	Other	On Site	EA Appt	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	
Hawaii	Separate E. Asian collection with some parts interfiled with other collections (by subject, call number block, size, etc.)	CJK shelved separately, no Western language texts	On Site	EA Appt	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	01/01/1970
Illinois-Urbana	East Asian collection completely interfiled with main library collection	Interfiled, includes Western language texts	On Site		No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	
Indiana	Separate E. Asian collection within a library building	CJK shelved separately, no Western language texts	On Site	EA Appt	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	07/01/2014
Iowa	Separate E. Asian collection within a library building	CJK shelved separately, no Western language texts	On Site	EA Appt	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	
Kansas	Separate E. Asian collection with some parts interfiled with other collections (by subject, call number block, size, etc.)	Interfiled, no Western language texts	On Site	EA Appt	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	07/01/2015
Library of Congress	Separate E. Asian collection within a library building	CJK shelved separately, no Western language texts	On Site	Centralized	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	10/01/1979
Maryland	Separate E. Asian collection within a library building	CJK shelved separately, no Western language texts	On Site	EA Appt	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	03/01/2016
McGill	Separate E. Asian collection within a library building	Interfiled, no Western language texts	Centralized	EA Appt	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	
Michigan	Separate E. Asian collection within a library building	Interfiled, no Western language texts	On Site	EA Appt	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	09/08/2015
Minnesota					No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	
Montréal - Bibliothèque des lettres et sciences humaines, Université de	Separate E. Asian collection within a library building	Interfiled, includes Western language texts	Centralized		No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	11/02/2017

Participating Libraries Organizational Structure and Operation Status, 2017

Collection Building and Services

Library					Acquisition (Order and Receiving)			Cataloging and Processing			Circulation		Most recent change
	Collection physical location	CJK Languages (shelving)	Reference / Consultation	Teaching and Learning	On Site	Centralized	Out-sourced	On Site	Centralized	Out-sourced	On Site	Centralized	
Nelson-Atkins Museum of Art	East Asian collection completely interfiled with main library collection	Interfiled, includes Western language texts	Centralized	Centralized	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	
North Carolina	East Asian collection completely interfiled with main library collection	Interfiled, includes Western language texts	On Site	Centralized	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	
Northwestern	Separate E. Asian collection within a library building	CJK shelved separately, no Western language texts	On Site	EA Appt	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	
Notre Dame	East Asian collection completely interfiled with main library collection	Interfiled, includes Western language texts	Centralized	EA Appt	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	10/01/2015
Oberlin College	Separate E. Asian collection with some parts interfiled with other collections (by subject, call number block, size, etc.)	Other	On Site	EA Appt	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	01/02/2017
Ohio State	Separate E. Asian collection within a library building	CJK shelved separately, no Western language texts	On Site	Centralized	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	
Oregon	Separate E. Asian collection within a library building	CJK shelved separately, no Western language texts	On Site	Centralized	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	
Penn State University Libraries	East Asian collection completely interfiled with main library collection	Interfiled, includes Western language texts	Centralized	Centralized	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	
Pennsylvania	Separate E. Asian collection within a library building	CJK shelved separately, no Western language texts	On Site	EA Appt	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	12/11/2017
Pittsburgh	Separate E. Asian collection within a library building	CJK shelved separately, no Western language texts	On Site	EA Appt	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	06/01/2013
Princeton	Stand-alone E. Asian library/collection building	CJK shelved separately, no Western language texts	On Site	EA Appt	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	
Southern California	Separate E. Asian collection with some parts interfiled with other collections (by subject, call number block, size, etc.)	Interfiled, no Western language texts	Centralized	EA Appt	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	
Stanford	Separate E. Asian collection within a library building	CJK shelved separately, no Western language texts	On Site	EA Appt	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Texas, Austin	East Asian collection completely interfiled with main library collection	Interfiled, includes Western language texts	Centralized	EA Appt	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	11/15/2017
Toronto	Stand-alone E. Asian library/collection building	Interfiled, no Western language texts	On Site	EA Appt	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	
Virginia	East Asian collection completely interfiled with main library collection	Interfiled, includes Western language texts	Centralized	EA Appt	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	07/01/2015
Washington	Stand-alone E. Asian library/collection building	Interfiled, includes Western language texts	On Site		Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	

Participating Libraries Organizational Structure and Operation Status, 2017
Collection Building and Services

Library					Acquisition (Order and Receiving)			Cataloging and Processing			Circulation		Most recent change
	Collection physical location	CJK Languages (shelving)	Reference / Consultation	Teaching and Learning	On Site	Centralized	Out-sourced	On Site	Centralized	Out-sourced	On Site	Centralized	
Washington, St. Louis	Stand-alone E. Asian library/collection building	Interfiled, no Western language texts	On Site	EA Appt	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	02/21/2018
Wisconsin	Separate E. Asian collection within a library building	Interfiled, no Western language texts	On Site	Centralized	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	06/01/2017
Yale	East Asian collection completely interfiled with main library collection	Interfiled, includes Western language texts	Centralized	Centralized	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	

54 Total Records

California, Santa Barbara (2017 Library Information Form): EAC used to report to AUL for public services for more than 25 years, and was changed to report to AUL for Collection services last year because of reorganization in the library administration..

Chicago (2017 Library Information Form): CJK shelving: CJK shelved separately, no Western language texts (for our Harvard –Yenching Collection)
Cleveland Museum of Art (2017 Library Information Form): The East Asian collection is part of our overall collection and is not separated. I am not clear what you mean by the most recent date of organizational change; do you mean the type of change that would impact the collection?

Columbia, Starr East Asian (2017 Library Information Form): C.V. Starr East Asian Library is part of Columbia's Distinguished Collection Group/DCG.
Western language materials are acquired and cataloged by staff at the main library.
The Library out-sources a small amount of Chinese and Korean collections to vendors for acquisitions and cataloging.
Although there is an onsite circulations unit, East Asian Library's materials may be circulated by other branch libraries as well.
Emory University (2017 Library Information Form): Both the Chinese Studies Librarian and Japanese Studies Librarian are in charge of the East Asian materials at Woodruff Library. Cataloging and acquisitions are performed by staff within the Area Studies team, rather than by staff in the Content Division (which handles those responsibilities for Western languages), though Content does perform some post-cataloging processing. However, as East Asian materials are shelved as part of the main collection, circulation of those materials is not separate.

Florida (2017 Library Information Form): David Hickey retired, Dec. 2016. Hikaru Nakano left UF, Jan. 2018
Harvard-Yenching Library (2017 Library Information Form): Shelving; all languages shelved separately within the Harvard-Yenching library building
Oberlin College (2017 Library Information Form): CJK languages are intershelved with other Western languages. only PL is separated in its own location
Oregon (2017 Library Information Form): N/A
Pittsburgh (2017 Library Information Form): East Asian Library is a standing unit.
Toronto (2017 Library Information Form): Some Western languages reference materials are included in this library.
Washington, St. Louis (2017 Library Information Form): Will have an organizational change in February 2018.

NEW APPOINTMENTS

Joshua Seufert has been appointed Chinese Studies Librarian at the Princeton East Asian Library effective March 1st.

Joshua comes to Princeton from the Bodleian Libraries of the University of Oxford, where he has spent the past five years working as HD Chung Chinese Studies Librarian and more recently as Head of the East Asia section. During his time in Oxford, he was heavily involved in planning and opening the new KB Chen China Centre Library. Joshua holds a Magister Artium in Sinology from the University of Wurzburg and an M.A. in Library and Information Science from Humboldt University Berlin. After graduation, he worked as Junior Lecturer at the Institute for Sinology at the University of Wurzburg and served as Managing Director for two inter-university study programs at Peking University. Prior to Oxford, he spent a year at State Library Berlin as a graduate trainee..

After his arrival, Joshua can be reached by email at jseufert@princeton.edu and by phone at 609-258-5336.

(From an Eastlib posting by Martin Heijdra, Princeton University)

RETIREMENTS

Dr. Taemin Park retired on September 1, 2017 after more than 34 years of service to the Indiana University Bloomington Libraries.

Taemin grew up in Korea and graduated from Seoul's Ewha Women's University. In May, 1983, she joined the staff of Indiana University Libraries, working in the Section of Serials. She completed the Master of Library Science from Indiana University in 1984, and in November, 1986, began an appointment as a Visiting Assistant Librarian in Serials. The following year, she began her appointment as an Assistant Librarian in the Cataloging Section of Serials. In 1992, she attained the rank of Associate Librarian with tenure. In 1993, she completed the Ph.D. degree in Library and Information Science and has been teaching cataloging courses as an adjunct faculty member of the School of Library and Information Science to the present. From 2002 until her retirement, she held the position of East Asian Cataloger in the Area Studies Cataloging Section. In addition to the above accomplishments, Taemin achieved full librarian status in 2013.

As Taemin's colleagues, we are proud of her distinguished career as an accomplished cataloger, a teacher, a prolific scholar, and a supportive colleague. We thank her wholeheartedly for her professional dedication for more than three decades and will miss her presence among us dearly. A proud (and busy) grandmother of several grandchildren, we know for sure that she is enjoying a happy and fulfilling new chapter of her life!

Wen-ling Liu

Librarian for East Asian and Tibetan Studies

Indiana University Libraries

Tony H. Chang, East Asian Studies and Chinese Studies Librarian at Washington University in St. Louis, retired from the position at the end of December 2017.

Tony received his MLS from the University of California, Berkeley, and worked as a Chinese cataloging librarian at the Ohio State University from 1985 to 1989. He then joined Washington University in St. Louis in 1989 as the cataloging and subject librarian for Chinese studies. In 1999, as East Asian Studies Librarian, he became the head of the Washington University East Asian Library, while continuing to hold his subject and cataloging responsibilities for Chinese studies. Although his expert knowledge will be sorely missed, we wish him a long and happy retirement.

Tony as a private individual can be reached at chang.tonyh@gmail.com. Until his successor is named, please direct all inquiries and requests to the East Asian Library at Washington University in St. Louis to Ryuta Komaki (rkomaki@wustl.edu).

Ryuta Komaki, Ph.D.
Japanese+Korean Studies Librarian
East Asian Library, Washington University Libraries
Washington University in St. Louis

IN MEMORIAM

Wei-Ying Ting
1928-2018

Wei-Ying Ting was born on April 14, 1928 in Tokyo, Japan, and died at the age of 89 on January 25, 2018. Wei-Ying graduated in 1961 from Northwestern College in Orange City, Iowa. During her life she served in a variety of positions: clerk at Stevens, Davis, Miller, and Mosher LLC in Washington DC; English Professor at Keisen School for Young Women in Tokyo; and Senior Cataloger in the Northeast Asia Section at the Library of Congress.

Wei-Ying Ting is predeceased by two siblings and survived by three siblings in Asia along with their extended families. She is survived by family members in America: her siblings Hsien-Chang (Scarlett), Hui-Chun (Jian-Hua), and Hui-Feng (Henry); her nieces and nephews Jack (Jessie), Chen (Hao Hao), Sally (Fusataka), Judie (Chris), and Julianna (Bill); her great nieces and great nephew Kurumi, Anzu, Andrew, Allison, Harriet, and Beatrice.

A visitation was held at Demaine Funeral Home in Fairfax, Virginia on Sunday, February 4.
(From the obituary in the *Washington Post*, February 1, 2018, page B7
<http://www.legacy.com/obituaries/washingtonpost/obituary.aspx?n=wei-ying-ting&pid=188038585&fhid=2195>
and an Eastlib posting by Frank L. Shulman)