Committee Activities

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I. 1977 Executive Group Election Results

Completing three-year terms on the CEAL Executive Group were:

Richard C. Howard (Library of Congress) 1974-1977
S. Y. Teng (Indiana University) 1974-1977
Key-P. Yang (Library of Congress) 1974-1977

To replace these retiring members, the following new members were elected to three-year terms on the CEAL Executive Group:

Shizue Matsuda (Indiana University) 1977-1980
Edward W. Wagner (Harvard University) 1977-1980
Frances D. Wang (Claremont Colleges) 1977-1980

II. 1977 CEAL Executive Group Meeting

The CEAL Executive Group was convened on March 24 at 8:00 p.m. at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel in New York City. The following members of the Executive Group were present: Eugene Wu (Chairperson), Thomas C. Kuo (past Chairperson), William F. Dorrill (faculty), Richard C. Howard, Miwa Kai, Marlene Mayo (faculty), Tung King Ng, Weiying Wan, and Key-P. Yang. Members unable to attend were Eugene Carvalho and S. Y. Teng (faculty). Present in a non-voting capacity were the three newly-elected members: Shizue Matsuda, Edward W. Wagner (faculty), and Frances D. Wang, who, after the annual meeting, were to fill the vacancies left by the three retiring members. Also present by invitation were Tao-tai Hsia (Chairperson, Subcommittee on Liaison with Chinese Libraries), Thomas Lee (Chairperson, Subcommittee on Technical Processing), and T. H. Tsien (Chairperson, Subcommittee on Resources and Development).

The Chairperson opened the meeting with a review of the CEAL membership registration drive: as of that date only 30 individual, and 11 institutional memberships had been registered. He pointed out that an up-to-date membership roster would be very useful for purposes of mailing ballots and announcements, and for seeking outside funding of CEAL activities. On this latter subject, he reported that he had requested from the Association for Asian Studies travel funds for the three CEAL members who had recently been appointed to ALA subcommittees, as well as funds to support the Newsletter. He had asked $1000 from the Association and $500 each from the China and Inner Asia Council and the North East Asia Council. Each of the Councils had agreed to provide $350 for the Newsletter, but no word had yet been received on the request from the Association. He reported a balance of $2500 in the CEAL account, but noted that this sum was barely sufficient to cover the cost of the Newsletter and the Directory for the coming year. Including 37 new subscriptions, there were now 157 paid subscriptions to the Newsletter, as well as the complementary subscriptions distributed to the various officers of the Association. On the
subject of the Newsletter, Dr. Howard reviewed the report of the Publications Subcommittee, emphasizing the need to strengthen the content of the Newsletter by the regular inclusion of substantive articles that would be of interest to scholars as well as librarians.

The Chairperson referred briefly to the work of the ACLS Steering Committee for a Study of the Problems of East Asian Libraries. He noted that its primary purpose was to identify problems and make recommendations for national projects, but that discussion on these topics would be reserved for the general meeting of CEAL the following day, at which time reports would be presented by Dr. Howard on bibliographical control, and by Prof. George Beckmann, Steering Committee Chairman, on collection development, access, and preservation.

The Chairperson asked Weiying Wan to comment on proposals to reactivate the CEAL Subcommittee on Chinese Materials. Mr. Wan replied that the reactivation of the Subcommittee might be justified in view of the appearance of new materials and the development of new microfilming and preservation projects. With respect to such projects, he observed that there were two types of Chinese materials to be considered: those which were in poor physical condition and in need of filming for preservation; and scarce materials which should be filmed and made available to the library and research communities, such as those produced by the ARL Center for Chinese Research Materials. There followed some discussion as to precisely what the Subcommittee's charge should be. T. H. Tsien suggested that perhaps preservation should be the concern of a separate Subcommittee. The Chairperson referred to the national program on preservation being developed at the Library of Congress. He proposed that CEAL wait and see how this program might affect East Asian materials, and noted that as this program developed, CEAL would have a responsibility to provide LC with guidelines for the preservation of East Asian materials. (See also item VII of this section.)

The Chairperson reported that three members of CEAL, Hideo Kaneko (Chairperson of the Subcommittee on Japanese Materials), Warren Tsuneishi (Chairman of the CULCON American Panel Subcommittee on Libraries), and Karl Lo (Chairperson of the Subcommittee on National Union Catalog), were at that moment attending a meeting of representatives of ten "major" Japanese collections with Francis B. Tenny, Executive Director of the Japan-U.S. Friendship Commission, to discuss a proposal for the support of major Japanese collections by means of the Commission's Trust Fund. (At a later point in the Executive Group deliberations, Mr. Kaneko and Dr. Tsuneishi joined the Group to report on this meeting, at which Mr. Tenny had informed them that annual funding by the Friendship Commission would be at the $1,500,000 level, of which $200,000 would be designated for library support, and that an evaluation board would meet in September, by which time the Commission would like to have for its consideration some form of national consensus on the needs of Japanese collections in the U.S.) The Chairperson stated that he had written to Mr. Tenny of CEAL's concern with the development of Japanese collections, and that Mr. Kaneko would develop a paper outlining to the Commission CEAL's position in support of funding for national programs rather than support of individual institutions. Prof. Dorrill expressed concern that the Commission might make important decisions on guidelines for library support before CEAL could present its position to the Commission.
T. H. Tsien reported on the Survey of East Asian Collections in American Libraries, copies of which had been distributed free of charge to all East Asian libraries recorded in the Survey. He also referred to a proposal he had drawn up for CEAL two years ago for a handbook of East Asian collections, providing detailed descriptions of some 70 collections in America and 30 collections abroad. He saw this as a two-year project, requiring a principal field investigator and field investigators in Europe and Asia, as well as a general editor, with funding at a level of $135,000 to $150,000. The Chairperson indicated that the time had come for CEAL to involve itself seriously in this project, by seeking endorsement from the Association for Asian Studies and funding from foundations. Copies of Prof. Tsien's original proposal would be distributed at the CEAL general meeting for discussion by the membership.

On the subject of library panels, the Chairperson noted that Thomas C. Kuo had been appointed to the AAS Program Committee and would be in charge of library panels for the 1978 annual meeting. He emphasized that these panels should deal primarily with resources and research materials so that they should be of interest to scholars as well as librarians. Prof. Tsien suggested that the library panels might take the form of a dialogue between librarians and scholars, so that the points of view of library users could be articulated.

Tao-tai Hsia announced that the Library of Congress was planning to resubmit to the China Travel Service a proposal for a reconstituted delegation of American librarians to visit the People's Republic of China, and that William Welsh, Deputy Librarian of Congress, would ask CEAL to nominate three persons to represent it on this delegation. The Chairperson stated that CEAL would respond affirmatively to such a request and that a decision would have to be made as to the method of selecting the CEAL representatives to accompany the library group. After some discussion it was agreed that the selection of representatives should be determined by a vote of the membership as a whole and that the question would be presented to CEAL members at the general meeting.

Prof. Richard B. Mather of the University of Minnesota was invited to discuss with the Executive Group a proposed festschrift for Dr. A. Kaiming Ch'iu in honor of his 80th birthday. He reported that he had received encouraging responses from ten prospective contributors to the volume, and an offer to edit and publish it from Robert Irick, director of the Chinese Materials and Research Aids Service Center. Prof. Mather asked that CEAL act as sponsor for the proposed volume. In the ensuing discussion there was some question voiced as to what responsibilities sponsorship entailed, and whether it was necessary for CEAL to sponsor the volume if someone were already willing to edit it. A suggestion was made that an advisory editorial committee be established for the project, but no decision was reached on the question of CEAL sponsorship.

The Executive Group meeting was adjourned at 11:20 p.m.

III. 1977 CEAL General Meeting

A. First Session (Friday, March 25, 1977, 9:00 a.m. - 12:00 noon)
The 1977 General Meeting of the Committee on East Asian Libraries was held in the Washington Room of the Dorsal Inn, New York City, on March 25. The Chairperson, Eugene W. Wu, called the meeting to order and outlined the agenda of the meeting. He announced the three new members elected to the CEAL Executive Group, and then distributed a form in two parts. The first part was for membership registration, to be completed by all members and those eligible for membership in CEAL. Members were advised to return the completed forms to the Chairperson during the meeting, or to mail them to him as soon as possible after the meeting, so that the membership roster could be kept up to date. The second part of the form was for subscription to the CEAL Newsletter. There were currently 157 paid subscriptions, representing a gain of 37 over the previous year. However, because contributions to the support of the Newsletter from the Association and the two regional Councils might not continue in the coming year, more subscriptions to the Newsletter would be needed to make it an entirely self-supporting enterprise. A copy of the Directory of East Asian Collections in American Libraries for 1977 was made available to each subscriber, in addition to the complimentary copies sent to East Asian libraries.

Editorial plans. Richard C. Howard, Chairperson of the CEAL Subcommittee on Publications, gave a brief report on other matters relating to the Newsletter. He stated that since its formation in March 1976, the Subcommittee had overseen the production of three issues of the Newsletter. In addition to its regular news features, it had included bibliographical articles, excerpts from the Library Survey of 1975, and other special features. However, the future success of the Newsletter would depend upon continued active involvement of the membership as a whole, in the form of substantial articles or reports, of about ten pages in length, footnoted and documented, such as the two articles that had appeared in the July and November 1976 issues on the historical sources on Chinese immigration, and the historiography of Japanese Americans. Dr. Howard suggested that another way to improve the Newsletter would be to add new features, such as a "Letters to the Editor" column, in which CEAL members could express responsible views and discuss problems of interest to East Asian librarians. New microfilm projects, and important recent library acquisitions of microforms might also be reported as a regular feature.

During the discussion it was proposed that the name of the CEAL Newsletter be changed to CEAL Bulletin, inasmuch as the content of the Newsletter had in recent years become more substantial than its existing title implied, and would be better identified by the title, "Bulletin." A resolution was moved, seconded, and carried, that the English title, Newsletter, be changed to Bulletin; it was agreed that the Chinese characters, "t'ung hsìn," (tsūshin) should remain unchanged.

Technical processing. Thomas H. Lee, Chairperson of the CEAL Subcommittee on Technical Processing, gave an account of recent activities of the Subcommittee, updating information reported in the March 1977 issue of the Newsletter.

(1) Participation in the two newly established ALA RTSD CCS Ad Hoc Subcommittees on Descriptive Cataloging and Subject Analysis of Asian and African Materials. Mr. Lee (and subsequently Yung-hsiang Lai of Harvard University) had been appointed to serve on the Subcommittee on Subject Analysis, while Mr. Lee and Effie Chen of Princeton University were serving on the Subcommittee on
Descriptive Cataloging. Each Subcommittee had met twice to discuss its working procedures and future plans, and had decided to solicit opinions from area specialists and librarians in order to draft preliminary recommendations prior to the 1977 ALA summer convention in June.

(2) Participation in reviewing the draft of a second edition of the Anglo-American Cataloging Rules (AACR). Part I of the draft, consisting of rules for description, was currently under review, while Part II, consisting of rules for choice of form and entry, would be available for review within a few weeks. The deadline for returning the entire draft was May 13.

In conclusion, Mr. Lee asked CEAL members to complete and return to him a questionnaire which he had distributed at the meeting. The first page of the questionnaire, on descriptive cataloging, was prepared by Mr. Lee himself; the second page by the Ad Hoc Subcommittee on Subject Analysis. Mr. Lee stated that he was relying on the response of the CEAL membership in the form of suggestions, recommendations, and ideas, so that contributions could be made to these national projects that had a direct or indirect bearing upon East Asian librarianship.

NPAC and the Chinese Korean Searching Project. Rodney Sarle, Chief of the Overseas Operations Division, Processing Department, Library of Congress, was invited by the Chairperson to speak briefly on the status of the National Program for Acquisitions and Cataloging (NPAC), and of the Chinese and Korean Searching Project, an activity of NPAC conducted at the Library of Congress. Mr. Sarle described in outline the Tokyo Shared Cataloging Center, which had been in operation for nine years. He reported that Mr. Matsumoto, the Director of the Center, was scheduled to return to the Library of Congress this summer and that a new director was to be appointed to replace him in Tokyo.

Concerning the acquisition and cataloging of Chinese materials, he stated that LC had requested appropriations for fiscal year 1977 to set up an office in Hong Kong, but that this request had been denied by the Congress. Lacking an office in Hong Kong, the Library had strengthened its program of Chinese acquisitions by employing alternative methods which were apparently quite effective, although problems remained in the cataloging of Chinese materials, due to staff vacancies which had not as yet been filled.

Regarding the Chinese and Korean Searching Project, Mr. Sarle stated that reports of acquisitions received from cooperating university libraries had been very helpful in establishing which current titles LC was not acquiring through its blanket order dealers. He did, however, request that these reports be written more legibly in the future, so that they could be processed more quickly. He reported that about 20% of the outside library reports had generated orders by LC. In answer to the Chairperson's question why this should be the case, considering the comprehensiveness of LC's acquisitions program, Mr. Sarle replied that the Library's blanket order dealers had not been able to locate all available titles, and that the blanket orders might be too restrictive and thus eliminate some of the titles that other libraries would be interested in. He added that the blanket orders of LC were primarily designed to meet its own needs, but might be expanded somewhat in due course if the need were demonstrated.

Commenting upon Mr. Sarle's presentation, the Chairperson emphasized that CEAL should continue to press for a China center under the NPAC, not only to improve
LC's acquisitions of Chinese materials, but also to speed up the cataloging of these acquisitions and the availability of printed cards.

Chinese Cooperative Catalog. Gloria Hsia, Chief of the Catalog Publications Division, Processing Department, Library of Congress, was invited to report on the Chinese Cooperative Catalog. She reviewed the history of the Catalog since it commenced monthly publication in January 1975, noting the enhanced legibility achieved through commercial printing of the 1976 issues and the publication of a 3-volume annual cumulation of the 1975 issues. Despite these improvements, the number of subscribers was still insufficient to make the Catalog self-supporting. To make it more attractive to potential new subscribers in terms of both utility and cost, Mrs. Hsia explained that the Library of Congress was exploring the feasibility of issuing the Catalog in microfiche. It had found that 784 entries could be reproduced on one sheet of fiche, and that an entire annual cumulation could be included on approximately 31 sheets of fiche.

To assess the interest of library subscribers in this format, a questionnaire was circulated to the membership, which outlined four separate options: the first three were to be in microfiche, published either monthly or bimonthly, either with separate issues or with each issue cumulating all preceding issues, and ranging in estimated price from $220 to $245; the fourth option was the book-form Catalog, priced at $575 per year. Members were asked to indicate their preference and to send the completed questionnaire to Karl Lo, Chairperson of the Subcommittee on National Union Catalog, who would tabulate and analyze the responses. Mrs. Hsia stated that the continued publication of the Chinese Cooperative Catalog in 1978 would depend upon the response to the questionnaire. (See item V of this section.) If response proved to be unfavorable, and insufficient subscription orders were placed, publication of the Catalog might be terminated by the end of 1978. Raymond Tang of the University of California at Berkeley suggested that copies of Mrs. Hsia's report be mailed with the questionnaire directly to library directors to apprise them of an LC publication and its uses which they might not otherwise have occasion to take note of. The Chairperson agreed that this might result in increased subscriptions to the Catalog and stated that CEAL would undertake to do the mailing.

United States-Japan Friendship Commission. The Chairperson introduced the question of library support for Japanese collections in the United States by the recently created Japan-U.S. Friendship Commission. He reported that the previous evening a meeting to discuss this matter had been attended by representatives of ten institutions having major Japanese collections, and that three CEAL members, Hideo Kaneko, Chairperson of the CEAL Subcommittee on Japanese Materials, Warren Tsuneishi of the Library of Congress, and Karl Lo of the University of Washington, had been present.

Dr. Tsuneishi outlined the developments in U.S.-Japan relations since 1961 which had led up to the establishment of the Commission and explained its close connection with the U.S.-Japan Conference on Cultural and Educational Interchange (CULCON). He reported that Francis B. Tenney, Executive Director of the Commission, had indicated that CEAL was among the library organizations he would consult on the matter of library support. On this latter point Mr. Kaneko stated that it would be appropriate for CEAL, as well as the ACLS Steering Committee for a Study of the Problems of East Asian Libraries, to make recom-
mendations to the Commission on the formulation of guidelines respecting the use of its trust fund for library-related activities. He also announced that the CEAL Subcommittee on Japanese Materials had scheduled a meeting the afternoon of March 26 to discuss its recommendations to the Commission, and that the Director and Deputy Director of the Commission had been invited to attend. (See item IV of this section.)

The Chairperson noted that the ACLS Steering Committee had developed the position that funding for East Asian libraries should be directed to the support of national programs, beneficial to all libraries regardless of size, rather than to the support of individual library collections. He expressed the opinion that this national approach should also be CEAL's position with respect to the use of Commission trust funds in support of Japanese collections. He also urged that CEAL members attend the meeting of the Subcommittee on Japanese Materials, so that the interests of both the larger and the smaller collections could be articulated.

Survey of East Asian Libraries. T. H. Tsien, Chairperson of the CEAL Subcommittee on Resources and Development, was invited to report on the recent activities and future plans of the Subcommittee. He stated that the library survey, co-sponsored by CEAL and the ACLS-SSRC Task Force on (Chinese) Libraries and Research Materials, had been completed late in the summer of 1976 and that the final report of the survey, entitled Current Status of East Asian Collections in American Libraries, had been published in September by the Center for Chinese Research Materials of the Association of Research Libraries in Washington. In October, an additional grant was obtained from the China Committees of the ACLS and the SSRC, so that 250 copies of the report could be distributed to the libraries participating in the survey, major centers for East Asian studies, funding agencies, and other institutions and individuals concerned with CEAL activities. A revised version of the report would be published in the May 1977 issue of the Journal of Asian Studies. Dr. Tsien distributed copies of a table showing the expenditures of East Asian collections in 1974-1975, based on reports in the survey. The table indicated that for book acquisitions, 9 collections spent over $100,000, and that 62 spent under $50,000; for salaries, 11 collections spent over $100,000, while 51 spent less than $50,000; and for total expenditures, 19 institutions spent over $100,000, and 45 spent less than $50,000.

Proposed Handbook on East Asian Libraries. Dr. Tsien also distributed copies of a proposal for a handbook on East Asian libraries which he had drawn up two years ago. The proposal called for a handbook containing the following features: (1) general information on resource institutions, including their location, conditions of access, service hours, staff in charge, and facilities for study; (2) general survey articles on different language/area collections—in Chinese, Japanese, Korean, Manchu, Mongolian, Tibetan—including data on total holdings of resources, annual additions, subject specialties, unique and rare collections, and available publications describing these collections; and (3) descriptive reports of individual collections, their history, current status, subject strengths, specialties and rarities, organization, and methods of bibliographical control. The handbook would also include a combined index to languages, subjects, special and rare collections, and notable and unique titles.
During the ensuing discussion, the question was raised whether the term "major libraries," used in the proposal, might not lead to the exclusion from consideration of certain smaller and less well-known, but nevertheless important collections of research materials in North America. Dr. Tsien replied that the word "major" was not used to refer to the size, but to the significance of collections bearing on East Asian studies. He indicated that if CEAL should decide to proceed with this project, and succeed in obtaining funding for its implementation, it would be necessary to identify an editor for the proposed handbook, since other commitments would prevent him from assuming full responsibility for the project. Interested members were invited to get in touch with Dr. Tsien or the other members of the Subcommittee on Resources and Development, Drs. Tsuneishi and Wu.

Library and information panels. The Chairperson observed that there had been no East Asian library panels scheduled for the AAS annual meeting this year. Only one proposal for such a panel had been submitted by CEAL members to the AAS Program Committee during the past year, and this proposed panel had not been approved because the topic had been judged to be too narrow. He noted that prospects for an East Asian library panel at the next AAS meeting had been much improved with the nomination of Thomas C. Kuo of the University of Pittsburgh to the 1978 AAS Program Committee. To ensure the inclusion of such a panel on the 1978 program of the Association, Dr. Kuo asked for the active support of the CEAL membership. He invited members who were interested in organizing panels relating to East Asian librarianship and bibliography to discuss with him possible topics and participants. He pointed out that panel proposals for the 1978 meeting should be submitted to the AAS Program Committee before August 1.

Proposed library delegation to the PRC. The Chairperson announced that a group of American librarians was being organized by the Library of Congress to visit the People's Republic of China for two to three weeks late in the autumn of 1977 or in late March 1978. Letters from William J. Welsh, Deputy Librarian of Congress, would be sent to the American Library Association, the Association of Research Libraries, and the Committee on East Asian Libraries of the Association for Asian Studies inviting each organization to nominate three representatives to accompany representatives of the Library of Congress as members of the visiting group. Each prospective member would be expected to arrange for his or her own travel expenses (about $2,500), and nominations should be sent to Mr. Welsh by May 6. The names selected would then be submitted to Peking for approval, and once submitted, no substitutions would be made.

The Chairperson stated that this matter had been discussed the previous evening at the CEAL Executive Group meeting, where the consensus had been that the most equitable procedure for selecting the three representatives of CEAL to accompany the visiting group would be for the membership to send to the Chairperson the names of persons to represent CEAL. The Chairperson would then draw up a list of the persons most frequently nominated, and submit their names to the registered CEAL membership for a vote, with space on the mail ballot for one write-in candidate. The three persons receiving the most votes would be designated the CEAL representatives, with the two persons receiving the next largest number of votes being designated the alternates. After agreement by the membership on this procedure, the Chairperson urged that nominations be submitted as soon as possible, so that the voting process might be completed before the May 6
deadline set by Mr. Welsh. (Subsequent to the CEAL meeting, a mail ballot by registered members of CEAL resulted in the selection of the following persons to represent CEAL on the proposed LC-sponsored group of American librarians to visit the PRC: Eugene Wu, T. H. Tsien, P. K. Yu; selected as alternates were Richard C. Howard and Frances D. Wang.)

B. Second Session (Friday, March 25, 1:45 - 5:00 p.m.)

The Chairperson, Mr. Wu, reported briefly on the work of the ACLS Steering Committee for a Study of the Problems of East Asian Libraries, on which he and Dr. Tsuneishi continued to serve as members. The Steering Committee has commissioned a number of CEAL members to prepare position papers on problems relating to bibliographical control, access, and collection development. These papers had subsequently been brought together into two major reports, one on bibliographical control, prepared by Dr. Howard, and the other, on collection development, access, and preservation, prepared by Dean George M. Beckmann of the University of Washington, who also served as Chairperson of the Steering Committee. The recommendations made in these two reports were to be presented and discussed at the meeting; CEAL members were invited to give comments, criticism, and advice, so that their input could be incorporated into the final recommendations to be submitted for consideration by the Steering Committee, and eventually by a national conference on East Asian libraries.

Bibliographical control. Dr. Howard outlined his work of incorporating the findings and recommendations of the commissioned position papers into a single report for submission to the ACLS Steering Committee. The papers summarized in this report were on the following topics: NPAC and its consequences for East Asian libraries, by Dr. Tsuneishi; the MARC system developed by the Library of Congress, by James Agenbroad of the LC MARC Development Office; special subject bibliographies, by Thomas C. Kuo; cataloging, subject classification and romanization, by Thomas Lee; a national union catalog for East Asian publications, by Karl Lo; a union list of East Asian serials, and a union list of East Asian microforms, both by Edwin G. Beal, Jr. The first part of the Howard report was devoted to an introductory description of the problems of bibliographical control and how they arose as an aspect of the development of East Asian libraries in the United States. The second section consisted of summaries of each of the above-mentioned position papers, and the final section contained the specific recommendations to the ACLS Steering Committee.

The first of these recommendations concerned a question raised in the paper by Thomas Lee—the involvement of East Asian librarians in the working committees and subcommittees of professional library associations, where important decisions were made regarding the general cataloging rules and practices which affected the cataloging of East Asian publications. Effective participation in such bodies as the ALA committees and subcommittees demanded regular attendance at their working sessions, but expenses for travel to attend these meetings were often not available to East Asian librarian members of these bodies. It was, therefore, recommended to the Steering Committee that funding be sought to provide travel expenses to East Asian librarians for this purpose.

The remaining recommendations in the report concerned union catalogs and lists as mechanisms for national bibliographic access to East Asian collections in
American libraries. For purposes of discussion and analysis, the question of union catalogs was considered in two aspects. The first related to the bibliographical control of East Asian catalog records that were being currently produced, or would be produced in the future. It was noted that while LC Chinese/Japanese/Korean cards were regularly included in the National Union Catalog and the East Asian cataloging of other libraries appearing on LC printed cards was recorded in the LC Register of Additional Locations, the original cataloging records prepared by East Asian libraries and sent in to the Library of Congress were routinely excluded from the NUC, the rationale for these exclusions being based on questions of cost. These excluded non-LC East Asian cards were forwarded from the LC Catalog Publication Division to the Orientalia Division, where they were filed into separate Chinese, Japanese, and Korean union catalog card files. Since 1958 these cards have been received at the rate of tens of thousands of cards a year and presently numbered over 1.5 million; and because of staffing shortages in the Orientalia Division, increasing arrearages of unfiled, or only partially filed, union catalog cards have accumulated. Access to these union catalog card files by researchers and librarians--through inquiry by mail, telegraph, or telephone--was indirect, inconvenient, and time-consuming. Because the omission of these catalog records from the NUC worked to their serious disadvantage of scholars and librarians in the field of East Asian studies, the report recommended to the Steering Committee that it urge the Library of Congress to reassess its rationale for excluding non-LC East Asian cards, with a view to making the currently published NUC a mechanism of more truly comprehensive access to the nation's library resources.

The second aspect of the union catalog question related to national bibliographic access to "retrospective" East Asian catalog records. Although access to the holdings of certain East Asian libraries was directly available through published book-form catalogs (California at Berkeley, Hoover, University of Chicago, and LC) and indirectly through the East Asian union catalog card files at LC, large and important segments of the 2.6 million East Asian titles reported in American libraries still remained to be placed under national bibliographical control. Projects for the compilation of comprehensive catalogs to access East Asian monographs, serials, and microfilms had been proposed in the position papers by Dr. Beal and Mr. Lo. Assessing feasibility against national need, the Howard report argued that highest priority be assigned to a union catalog for East Asian monographs, followed by union listings of serials, and of microforms, in that order.

Based on the paper prepared by Mr. Lo, and a supplementary paper prepared by Dr. Beal, the report presented four options for a union catalog of East Asian monographs:
(1) Reproduction on microfilm or microfiche of the card catalogs of those major East Asian collections (i.e., Harvard, Columbia, Princeton, pre-1958 East Asian catalogs at LC) for which book catalogs had not yet been published.
(2) Publication of book-form catalogs of the same collections.
(3) Assembling on one place of the card catalogs or reproductions thereof of all major East Asian collections in North America, including the East Asian union catalog card files at LC, the pre-1958 catalogs at LC, 88,000 East Asian titles cataloged under the Card Reproduction Project at LC between 1949 and 1958, and copies of some 40,000 cards printed by Harvard before 1941. All of these records
would be interfiled in separate catalogs by language, arranged alphabetically by romanized title, and edited for library locations. Access to this file would be available through (a) servicing by LC staff of outside inquiries in a manner similar to that now being used to service the union catalog card files; (b) publication of a book-form catalog of these combined records; or (c) reproduction of the combined file on microfilm or microfiche.

(4) The same as option three (a combined catalog) but made available through automated procedures, with access (a) through telephone lines to computer terminals distributed throughout the country, or (b) by means of printouts of the automated data base on microfiche. This option would require the inputting of the entire combined catalog on tape, in romanized form with no Chinese characters. It was pointed out that only the third and fourth options would result in a genuine union catalog, while the first and second options would only result in separate catalogs that would provide general access to the major collections in the country. The report made no special recommendations with regard to any of the four options, but emphasized that considerations of cost of a union catalog to individual libraries, especially to smaller institutions, should be kept in mind.

Dr. Howard stated that the report on bibliographical controls had been reviewed by several members of the Steering Committee at a meeting held in New York in February. At that time there had been an indication of preference for a union catalog of East Asian monographs prepared according to a modified version of option 3c: the microfilming of the catalogs of several major collections; the reproduction from the film of 3x5 cards; interfiling these cards, unedited, alphabetically by romanized title; and reproduction of the combined file on microfiche. For serials, the Committee had been inclined toward an updated version of the Union Card File of Oriental Vernacular Serials, prepared some years ago at the Library of Congress. In the interests of economy, it was thought that both projects should be done at some location other than the Library of Congress.

In the discussion that followed, Mr. Lo suggested a modification to the method outlined above for the preparation of a union catalog of East Asian monographs. First, instead of microfilm, he proposed microfiche for the reproduction of the card catalogs; then, instead of preparing and interfiling 3x5 cards, he suggested that each title be keypunched directly from the fiche into an automated data base in romanized form, so that entries could be sorted by computer rather than by a lengthy manual process; and by computer sort multiple indexes, by title, author, imprint date, etc., could be produced by COM (computer output microform) on microfiche. In response to a question from Raymond Tang regarding the use of "pinyin" system of romanization in the union catalog, Mr. Lo explained that in the system he proposed, all Chinese entries in Wade-Giles romanization could be converted automatically to "pinyin" by a computer program.

With regard to the National Union Catalog, Mrs. Hsia pointed out that the Processing Department of the Library of Congress was presently investigating the possibility of including non-LC East Asian catalog records in the NUC as well as the cost and possible sources of funding connected with this effort. She stated that she was personally investigating the expenses involved in publishing a catalog that would include all languages, French, Greek, Persian, etc., as well as Chinese, Japanese, and Korean, with the possibility that such a catalog

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would be on-line.

Collection development, access, and preservation. George M. Beckmann, Chairperson of the ACLS Steering Committee, was invited to report on collection development, access, and preservation. He observed that the Steering Committee's attention was focussed primarily on collection development and access, and that questions relating to preservation and the training of librarians were probably best left to CEAL. The problems of collection development and access were considered more critical, because they stemmed from serious economic difficulties confronting American libraries and their parent academic institutions.

Prof. Beckmann observed that the golden days of library development of the 1950's and 1960's were past, and that in view of the fiscal stringencies faced by academic and other institutions it no longer seemed feasible to develop a large number of comprehensive East Asian collections. The development of East Asian collections should be considered in the context of a national library system, built upon regional and local interlibrary arrangements. Therefore, there was a need for cooperation among individual libraries to coordinate their acquisitions policies, so that unnecessary duplications of costly but little-used materials might be avoided. As examples of library coordination on a national scale, Prof. Beckmann proposed a national lending center for East Asian periodicals, an expansion of NPAC by the Library of Congress, by which an extra copy of its foreign acquisitions would be acquired to create a dedicated national collection of monographs for the purpose of interlibrary lending and summer research programs, by which scholars at smaller academic institutions might be brought to major collections to utilize their resources.

During the discussion of the Beckmann report, a question was raised concerning the role of the Library of Congress in the proposed national library system. Dr. Tsuneishi responded that in fulfilling its responsibilities as a national library, LC had under consideration the liberalization of its regulations regarding lending, but that the acquisition through NPAC of extra copies for lending purposes would pose serious space problems for LC in storing these added materials. To a question whether the proposed national lending center for periodicals would be modelled on the British Lending Library, Warren J. Haas, Vice President for Information Services and University Librarian, Columbia University, and a member of the Steering Committee, replied that the only services of this kind now available in the United States were provided through the Library of Congress, the Center for Research Libraries in Chicago, and computer access to the British Lending Library itself; but that a task force of the National Commission of Library and Information Science was presently working to develop an American counterpart of the British Lending Library, consisting of a dedicated collection that would provide to anyone in the country access to some 30,000 to 40,000 periodical titles in the collection.

Prof. William Dorrill of the University of Pittsburgh commended the Steering Committee for taking a position that favored a truly national approach to the problems of collection development and access. He perceived an urgent need to develop a national strategy for funding East Asian collections that would allow a rational division of labor among institutions, avoid harmful competition, re-
strain predatory tendencies in larger institutions, and permit smaller and
more recently organized programs not only to survive but to make the useful
contributions for which they had originally been established and funded. If
such a strategy were to be evolved, planning committees and coordinating
bodies would have to be broadly representative to ensure a spirit of mutual
trust, confidence, and cooperation. To this Prof. Beckmann added that what
the Steering Committee had in mind was a national system designed not to su­
persede existing regional and local arrangements, but to strengthen and im­
prove the capacity of each collection, whatever its size, to serve the needs
of its local constituency.

Bibliography of Asian Studies. The concluding report of the CEAL meeting con­
cerned the current status and future prospects of the Bibliography of Asian
Studies. Dr. Howard stated that with the appearance (early in 1977) of the
volume covering 1974 publications, the Association for Asian Studies was no
longer able to support the full cost of preparation and publication. For this
and other reasons it had terminated its arrangements with the Knowledge Avail­
ability Systems Center of the University of Pittsburgh to compile and produce
the Bibliography and had instructed its Advisory Committee on the Bibliography
to investigate alternative arrangements. Representatives of the Association
and of the Library of Congress had discussed the possibility of producing the
Bibliography at LC, and the Library had agreed to request funds from the Con­
gress to do so, but not before fiscal year 1980. Meanwhile, the Advisory Com­
mittee, under the chairmanship of Louis Jacob, Head, Southern Asia Section,
Orientalia Division, Library of Congress, had been actively exploring other
arrangements for the funding and production of issues of the Bibliography cover­
ing publications for the years 1975 through 1978.

Dr. Tsuneishi explained that while LC had indicated its intention to include
in its budget request to the Congress for the fiscal year 1980 funds to pro­
duce the Bibliography at the Library, there was no certainty that this request
would be approved. Moreover, the Library had made it clear that should fund­
ing for the production of the Bibliography at LC be approved, it would commence
operations with coverage of publications dated in the year the program was in­
itiated at LC, that is, 1979 or 1980, and would not attempt retrospective cover­
age of imprints prior to that date.

(from notes provided by Paul J. Ho)

IV. Annual Meeting of the Subcommittee on Japanese Materials

The CEAL Subcommittee on Japanese Materials held its 1977 annual meeting in
405 Kent Hall, Columbia University on March 26, 1:30 to 3:00 p.m. The follow­
ing members of the Subcommittee were present: Hideo Kaneko, Chairperson (Yale
University), Naomi Fukuda (University of Michigan), Miwa Kai (Columbia Univer­
sity), Shizue Matsuda (University of Indiana), and Eiji Yutani (University of
California, Berkeley). Two items were on the agenda: (1) liaison with ALA and
CULCON Subcommittees; and (2) the Japan-U.S. Friendship Commission Trust Fund.
Since it had been announced in advance that the primary purpose of the meeting
would be to obtain information on the objectives and guidelines of the Japan-
U.S. Friendship Trust Fund, and to sort out opinions as to how the fund might
best assist the further development of Japanese collections, the meeting was open to CEAL members in general, and was attended by 28 persons in all, representing 18 libraries and academic institutions.

The meeting began with brief reports by Allen Veaner, Chairperson, ALA Advisory Committee on Liaison with Japanese Libraries, and Warren Tsuneishi, Chairperson, CULCON American Panel Subcommittee on Libraries, on the work of their respective committees. The possibility of holding the fourth U.S.-Japan library conference in the United States was being explored by Mr. Veaner's committee, and broad U.S.-Japan bi-national cooperation in various areas of library work was to be taken up with its counterpart Subcommittee in Japan by Dr. Tsuneishi's Subcommittee. The CEAL Subcommittee's continued close liaison with these committees was considered to be highly desirable, and individual CEAL members were also urged to take an active part in ALA committee activities.

The remainder of the meeting was devoted to discussion of the Japan-U.S. Friendship Trust Fund. The remarks of Ivan Hall, Associate Executive Director of the Japan-U.S. Friendship Commission, and his answers to questions, are summarized as follows:

(1) The capital Fund is $30,000,000. About $1,700,000 annually is to be allocated for the entire program, and no more than $200,000 is to be spent on library related grants. The objective of the program is to provide support in four areas:

(i) Japanese studies in the U.S. (which is to receive the major portion of the available sum), including provision for graduate fellowships, research grants, and support for library collections;
(ii) American studies in Japan;
(iii) Mutual exchanges in the areas of the fine arts and other creative and performing arts;
(iv) Cultural communications and public affairs.

(2) Although "nothing has been decided," each proposal should be conceived as a component of a larger program, and no single institution would be granted funds for isolated requests unrelated to a larger and more general need.

(3) Since the funds are limited they should not be spread out too thinly; to be effective, some selective concentration of effort may be desirable.

(4) As a rule, duplication of replacement of programs established by other funding agencies would be avoided.

(5) Funds will not be made available for staff support, but consideration will be given to the training of staff, or for more frequent exposure of staff to Japan. No funds will be provided for the acquisition of Western-language materials by U.S. libraries.

Highlights of the discussion on the use of the Fund for Japanese collections are summarized as follows:

(1) Projects supported by the Fund should maximize their effectiveness by not duplicating other institutional projects, and by taking full advantage of all other efforts, on-going or planned, at the national, regional and local level. Whether related to a lending library, a union catalog, or a microfilming program, insofar as possible a project should be national rather than local in scope, and East Asian rather than only Japanese in its language and area coverage. It was believed that projects involving only Japanese-language materials
would prove to be not only very expensive, but ineffective as well.

(2) Financial problems, especially those relating to acquisitions budgets, are becoming increasingly critical. Many collections are barely able to cover the current scholarly or other necessary materials coming out of Japan, not to speak of retrospective acquisitions to fill in gaps in their holdings. Without the past and current grants from HEW and foundations, the Japanese collections in this country would be in a deplorable state.

(i) Collections receiving acquisitions grants would be expected to cooperate nationally and regionally in building their collections, in interlibrary lending, and in other aspects of library operations.

(ii) Accessibility to scholars at other institutions of the resources of grant recipient collections could be facilitated by defraying the cost of interlibrary loans, and by providing travel grants to scholars to do research at libraries of their choice.

(iii) Grants for acquisitions might be made on a matching fund basis, with due consideration being given to the possible impact of such grants upon national planning designed to maintain "major" Japanese collections at key institutions.

(iv) The opinion was expressed that funding for acquisitions is the least imaginative approach to library problems, and that funds might better be used to develop bibliographical tools, automation, and other projects.

(3) Research and travel grants for librarians working with Japanese materials would be highly desirable, to enable them to gain specialized experience with Japanese materials and to improve their skills and effectiveness as professional librarians. Occasional exposure to the book trade and the library community in Japan would be very important to curators and bibliographers of Japanese collections.

(4) Fellowships enabling Japanese scholars specializing in Japanese history, literature, or the social sciences to visit Japanese collections in the United States would seem to be an effective way of strengthening these collections. As in-depth consultants, these visiting scholars could appraise collections and provide acquisitions advice. By working closely with these scholar specialists, U.S. librarians could benefit immensely from their up-to-date expertise in various subject disciplines.

On the basis of the information and the opinions expressed at this meeting, the Subcommittee on Japanese Materials will prepare and submit to the CEAL Chairperson a series of recommendations regarding guidelines for the use of the Trust Fund to support Japanese collections in the U.S. The Chairperson will then present the CEAL recommendations to the Japan-U.S. Friendship Commission.

(Hideo Kaneko)

V. Format Survey for the 1978 Chinese Cooperative Catalog

At the CEAL general meeting in March 1977 Gloria Hsia, Chief, Catalog Publication Division, Library of Congress, reported that because of high printing costs and insufficient subscriptions, the Chinese Cooperative Catalog had not become a self-supporting publication, as was required by law, and that in searching for less costly alternatives, the Catalog Publication Division had
investigated the possibility of issuing the CCC in microfiche format. Sample sheets of microfiche, prepared by the LC Photoduplication Service from the 1975 annual cumulation of the CCC, were distributed at the CEAL meeting together with a LC questionnaire.

The questionnaire asked representatives of East Asian libraries to indicate a preference for the CCC in (A) the present printed format of 12 paperbound monthlies and a casebound annual cumulation, at $575 per annual subscription, or in (B) one of three microfiche formats:

1. Two non-cumulating monthlies, cumulative quarterlies, the fourth quarterly being the annual, at $220 per annual subscription;
2. Monthly issues, January to May, and July to November, a January-June cumulation, and an annual cumulation, at $220 per annual subscription;
3. Issues every other month which cumulate all previous issues, at $245 per annum. Copies of this questionnaire were also mailed to all libraries listed in the CEAL Directory with the request that they be completed and returned to Karl Lo, Chairperson of the CEAL Subcommittee on National Union Catalog, for tabulation and analysis. The results of this survey indicated that of the 85 copies of the questionnaire circulated, 54 were returned to Mr. Lo: 46 respondents, or 85%, expressed interest in subscribing to the Chinese Cooperative Catalog in one or other of the four suggested formats; 8, or 15% indicated that they were not interested in the CCC in any form.

The preferences of the 46 interested respondents are recorded as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Microfiche (1)</th>
<th>Microfiche (2)</th>
<th>Microfiche (3)</th>
<th>Printed Volumes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First choice</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second choice</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third choice</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fourth choice</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The tabulations show that 34 respondents, or 74% of those interested in subscribing to the CCC, preferred the microfiche (3) alternative as their first or second choice, while only 17, or 37%, gave printed volumes as their first, second, or even fourth choice. From this response to the survey, it would appear that the lower cost of microfiche and the facility of a totally cumulative catalog make microfiche (3) preferable even to the printed volumes. Preference for the total cumulation feature is especially evident from the fact that microfiche alternatives (1) and (2) attracted less support than the printed volumes, even though the estimated price of the former was 62% less than the latter.

Since the results of the survey show a clear preference for the microfiche (3) alternative, the Catalog Publication Division is recommending to the Processing Department that in 1978 the Chinese Cooperative Catalog be offered solely in a totally cumulated, bi-monthly microfiche version. Whether the CCC issued in this format will attract a sufficient number of subscribers remains to be seen; if not, the Library of Congress will continue to search for other, viable alternatives.

(from reports by Karl Lo and Gloria Hsia)
VI. CEAL receives travel grant from ACLS

CEAL has applied to and received from the American Council of Learned Societies a one-time travel grant of $3,000 to enable CEAL members to attend national library meetings in the United States in an official capacity. The grant was made to and is administered by the Association for Asian Studies, Inc.

The CEAL Executive Group has agreed on the following guidelines for the use of this grant:

1. **Eligibility.** Registered members of CEAL serving as CEAL representatives on committees of national library organizations such as the American Library Association may apply. In order to make the best possible use of the grant, those eligible are urged to apply first to their own institutions, whenever possible, for such professional travel. CEAL grants will be made only to those whose travel expenses cannot be borne by their own institutions, or to supplement such expenses when necessary.

2. **Coverage.** CEAL will provide as necessary funds for transportation to and from the meeting and for hotel accommodations, if needed, only for the duration of the official business meeting. Grantees should attempt to arrange transportation schedules to avoid, or minimize, hotel costs insofar as possible. A per diem of $10.00 will be provided to cover the cost of meals. Conference registration fees, if required, can also be provided if not covered by other sources.

3. **Procedures.** Applications must be in writing to the Chairperson of CEAL stating the purpose of the trip, the duration of the official business meeting, and the transportation cost. The traveler can request either an advance or a reimbursement. Ticket stubs and hotel receipt must accompany the travel voucher which will be available from the CEAL office. The traveler should present the CEAL Chairperson a brief substantive report on the meeting(s) attended upon his or her return.

(Eugene W. Wu)

VII. CEAL Subcommittee on Chinese Materials Reactivated

Following the CEAL annual meeting in March 1977, the CEAL Subcommittee on Chinese Materials was reactivated. Weiying Wan (University of Michigan) was appointed Chairperson. Members are C. P. Chen (University of California, Center for Chinese Studies), Anthony Marr (Yale University), and Chester Wang (University of Wisconsin).

VIII. CEAL Members Serving on American Library Association (ALA) Committees


Member-at-Large (1975-1978): Karl Lo (University of Washington)
Member-at-Large (1977-1980): Hideo Kaneko (Yale University)
Association of College and Research Libraries. Representative to CEAL.

T. H. Tsien

International Relations Committee. Advisory Committee on Liaison with Japanese Libraries.

Member: Warren Tsuneishi (Library of Congress)
Member (1976-1978): Hideo Kaneko


Member: Effie Chen (Princeton University)
Member: Thomas Lee (Yale University)

Resources and Technical Services Division. Cataloging and Classification Section. Subject Analysis Committee. Ad Hoc Subcommittee on Subject Analysis of Asian and African Materials.

Member: Yung-hsiang Lai (Harvard University)
Member: Thomas Lee (Yale University)