Committee Activities

Committee on East Asian Libraries

Follow this and additional works at: https://scholarsarchive.byu.edu/jeal

BYU ScholarsArchive Citation
Available at: https://scholarsarchive.byu.edu/jeal/vol1978/iss56/3

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by the Journals at BYU ScholarsArchive. It has been accepted for inclusion in Journal of East Asian Libraries by an authorized editor of BYU ScholarsArchive. For more information, please contact scholarsarchive@byu.edu, ellen_amatangelo@byu.edu.
COMMITTEE ACTIVITIES

I. 1978 Executive Group Election Results

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

- William F. Dorrill (Ohio State University, Athens) 1975-1978
- Miwa Kai (Columbia University) 1975-1978
- Marlene Mayo (University of Maryland) 1975-1978

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

- Hideo Kaneko (Yale University) 1978-1981
- Lillian M. Li (Swarthmore College) 1978-1981

II. 1978 CEAL Executive Group Meeting

The CEAL Executive Group was convened for its annual meeting on March 29 at 8:00 p.m. at the Palmer House in Chicago. In addition to the regular and newly elected members of the Executive Group, the meeting was attended, at the invitation of the Chairperson, by the Chairpersons of the CEAL Subcommittees. The meeting was called to order by the Chairperson, Eugene Wu, who announced the results of the Executive Group election, introduced the new members, and thanked the retiring members for their service to the Committee.

The Chairperson reviewed the events that had taken place since the ACLS Steering Committee for a Study of the Problems of East Asian Libraries had issued its final report and recommendations. He reported that the Ford Foundation had called members of the Steering Committee to a meeting with representatives from other private foundations and government funding agencies, and that indications were reasonably good that funding would be available for some of the projects recommended in the Steering Committee's report, in particular, the proposals for a national union catalog of East Asian monographs and a union list of East Asian serials. He stated that until a committee was set up to oversee the implementation of these projects, an ad hoc group would be working with Karl Lo to continue with the development of projects for a national union catalog and a union list of serials.

In connection with the Steering Committee report, Professor Marshall raised a question of concern to the North East Asia Council relating to foundation interest in the support of outside-scholar access to major collections and the defrayment of interlibrary loan and library use fees. Warren Tsuneishi explained that while there was a growing awareness that each collection was part of a national resource, the mechanics of implementing general access to these collections was vague and still remained to be explored.

The Chairperson then discussed the recent activities of the Japan-U. S. Friendship Commission, in particular the appointment of an Advisory Committee on Libraries
to prepare by June, 1978, recommendations for the funding of projects related to the development of Japanese library collections in the U. S. In its initial meeting, the Advisory Committee had reached no consensus on the allocation of available funds—on whether these funds should be used to support the development of the ten major Japanese collections, or to support medium-sized as well as major Japanese collections, or for other projects. Warren Tsuneishi emphasized the need for the Advisory Committee to come up with sound proposals which would be of national advantage to all interested libraries and scholars and not only to a selected few institutions. The Chairperson suggested that the libraries concerned with this question should convey their sentiments to the members of CEAL who were on the Advisory Committee.

Hideo Kaneko reported that Warren J. Haas, Chairman of the Advisory Committee, had submitted a proposal to the Commission for a series of workshops or seminars that would bring together librarians and specialists to discuss various problems relating to Japanese libraries. Since no one present on the Advisory Committee had seen the proposal, there was some question as to what CEAL's position should be regarding this project.

Concerning the CEAL Bulletin, the Chairperson reported that during 1977 there had been 174 paid subscriptions; for 1978, there was a total of 167 subscriptions, including 100 renewals from individual subscribers. He noted that during the past year the Bulletin had published papers presented by librarians participating in the AAS Mid-Atlantic Conference, and that future regional conferences might also produce papers suitable for publication.

The Executive Group approved a proposal submitted by the Chairperson to confirm the status of the Subcommittee on Technical Processing as a standing Subcommittee of CEAL. This was done in conformity with the recommendations of the final report of the ACLS Steering Committee and in view of the Subcommittee's growing importance in the representation of CEAL in various subcommittees of the American Library Association. Thomas Lee, the current Subcommittee Chairperson, indicated that he would invite all CEAL members to attend a meeting of the Subcommittee on Technical Processing on the night of Saturday, March 31, to discuss the restructuring of the Subcommittee.

The Chairperson announced the creation of a new CEAL Subcommittee on Automation. This action was taken in response to a need for East Asian librarians to keep abreast of new developments in library automation, and also because of the ACLS Steering Committee's recommendation that the East Asian national union catalog be in automated form. The Subcommittee's first task would be the preparation of a state-of-the-art report on major automated systems currently in use in American libraries, and in particular on those systems that might be of benefit to East Asian libraries. Karl Lo was named Chairperson of the new Subcommittee, while John Yung-hsiang Lai was named to replace Mr. Lo as Chairperson of the Subcommittee on the National Union Catalog.

T. H. Tsien was asked to report on the present status of the proposal for a Handbook on East Asian Library Resources. Dr. Tsien stated that since it had been first drafted in 1975, nothing had happened. The proposal called for a two-year project, at an estimated cost of $130,000, to produce a volume of about 500 pages containing descriptive essays on some 150-200 collections in the U. S. and abroad. There was discussion on the possibilities for funding this project, whether as part of the ACLS Steering Committee proposals, or separately by the National Endowment for the Humanities or other funding agencies.
At the Chairperson's suggestion, further discussion of this question was referred to the CEAL Subcommittee on Research and Development.

Warren Tsuneishi reported that the Library of Congress was resubmitting a request to the authorities of the People's Republic of China for permission for a visit to China by a group of American librarians and that William Welsh, Deputy Librarian of Congress, had sent out letters to CEAL, the Association of Research Libraries, and the American Library Association asking whether the same three representatives of each body that had been selected a year ago were still to be included in this library group. It was agreed that the three members elected last year, T. H. Tsien, Eugene Wu, and P. K. Yu, would continue as the representatives of CEAL on this group.

The meeting was adjourned at 11:15 p.m.

III. 1978 CEAL General Meeting

A. First Session (Thursday, March 30, 1978, 9:00 a.m.-12:00 noon)

The 1978 General Meeting of the Committee on East Asian Libraries was held in the Wabash Parlor of the Palmer House Hotel, Chicago, on March 30. The Chairperson, Eugene W. Wu, called the meeting to order, welcomed members and special guests, and outlined the agenda of the meeting. The present meeting had been scheduled one day ahead of the AAS meetings for the purpose of securing a better room assignment and for the convenience of members who might be interested in attending other AAS panels and meetings. The Chairperson asked those present whether they would also like to have the next CEAL general meeting in 1979 scheduled one day ahead of the regular AAS meetings. The members generally agreed to this proposal.

CEAL Membership. The Chairperson stated that CEAL had maintained a membership roster for the past few years, and that it was essential to carry out an annual membership registration in order to keep the roster current and update the mailing list for sending out announcements. Last year there had been 109 individual members and 45 institutional members on the roster, but during the current year only 86 individuals and 33 institutions had been registered up to the time of the meeting. Additional membership registration forms were therefore distributed at the meeting for the use of those who had not yet registered. It was pointed out that all AAS members were eligible to join CEAL without having to pay a fee, and that subscribers to the CEAL Bulletin did not automatically become CEAL members.

CEAL Subcommittees. The Committee was informed of the Executive Group decision to make the Subcommittee on Technical Processing a Standing Subcommittee of CEAL because of its increasing involvement in national library matters concerning technical processing, and because of the rather permanent nature of some of its projects. This step had been taken to adjust the status of the Subcommittee so that it could represent CEAL in discussions on technical processing matters.

The Executive Group had also decided to create a new Subcommittee on Automation with Karl Lo to be appointed as Chairperson. The vacant Chair of the Subcommittee
on National Union Catalog, created by the new appointment of Karl Lo, was to be filled by John Yung-hsiang Lai of the Harvard-Yenching Library.

It was announced that the Subcommittee on Technical Processing had scheduled an open meeting in Parlor D on the 6th floor of the Palmer House Hotel at 8:00 p.m. on March 31, and the Subcommittee Chairperson, Thomas H. Lee, would like to see as many CEAL members as possible attending the meeting. The Subcommittee on Chinese Materials, the Subcommittee on Japanese Materials, and the Subcommittee on Resources and Development would also hold separate meetings during the current AAS Annual Meeting period, and all CEAL members interested in attending one or more of these meetings were urged to contact the Chairpersons concerned.

Proposed library delegation to the PRC. During the past year, in response to an invitation from the Library of Congress, the CEAL membership had nominated T. H. Tsien, P. K. Yu, and Eugene W. Wu to join a delegation of American librarians from the American Library Association, the Association of Research Libraries, and the Library of Congress to visit the People's Republic of China. However, the visit has not yet materialized. CEAL had just received information that the Library of Congress was planning to submit another application to the PRC for the same purpose. The Chairperson reported that the Executive Group had decided to submit the same slate of names that it had submitted last year for this purpose.

Letter to LC concerning automation of nonroman scripts. The Library of Congress had announced in its Information Bulletin that it was planning to use South Asian material for a pilot project to automate nonroman scripts to determine whether fully romanized records in the MARC data base could serve the desired purpose without original scripts, and had invited interested parties to send in their comments on the matter of automating nonroman scripts in cataloging. On behalf of CEAL, the Chairperson had written a letter to Mr. Joseph H. Howard, Director of Processing of the Library of Congress, to the effect that if LC should switch to automation of nonroman scripts, he would urge LC to continue to maintain its card catalog and distribute its printed cards in the East Asian languages until suitable means were found to input vernacular scripts into the automated data base.

The Chairperson explained that several major East Asian libraries, through their main university libraries, had asked him to write such a letter to LC expressing their concern over the matter, and that he would be happy to send a copy of the letter and of the LC announcement to any members who wished to receive them. CEAL members were urged to take advantage of this opportunity to express their concern by requesting their university library administrations to send a letter to LC expressing their opinions on this question.

ACLS Steering Committee. At the invitation of the Chairperson, Warren Tsuneishi, Chief, Orientalia Division, LC, reported briefly on the results of CEAL participation in the work of the ACLS Steering Committee for a Study of the Problems of East Asian Libraries. He and Eugene W. Wu were members of that Committee, and a number of other CEAL members had contributed papers and ideas for the deliberation of the Committee during the past year, as reported in the November, 1977, and March, 1978, issues of the CEAL Bulletin. A final report had been released by the ACLS Steering Committee and presented to representatives of private and government funding agencies at a meeting at the Ford Foundation offices in
New York in January, 1978, conveying a series of recommendations which had been approved by a two-day national conference convened in Chicago by that committee last September. At the January meeting, there were expressions of interest and support from the Ford Foundation, the Office of Education, the Japan-U. S. Friendship Commission, and other agencies which hopefully would be translated into the funding needed to implement the recommendations.

The Chairperson stated that the ACLS Steering Committee was continuing its operation for the time being, pending the appointment of an oversight committee by the ACLS/SSRC Joint Research Council and the Association of Research Libraries. The new oversight committee would be in charge of implementing the projects proposed in the ACLS Steering Committee report. Currently, work was in progress on the appointment of the oversight committee composed of library users, library administrators, and university administrators. The Chairperson observed that East Asian libraries and librarians would have to continue to work on developing these proposed projects in the future. As further information became available it would be conveyed to the CEAL members through the CEAL Bulletin.

Bibliographical control. The Chairperson stated that one of the basic proposals in the ACLS Steering Committee report was the compilation of a national union catalog of East Asian monographs and a national union list of East Asian serials, as these were considered essential steps towards basic bibliographic control over East Asian materials in American libraries. Without such bibliographical controls, there would be no way to move forward to deal with other problems in the areas of resources development, access, and so forth. The Chairperson went on to say that CEAL and its predecessor, the Committee on American Library Resources on the Far East, had been trying to solve the bibliographical problem for more than twenty-five years, and had never before come so close to a solution.

(A) NUC of East Asian monographs. Karl Lo, who had been responsible for developing the proposed national union catalog project for submission to the ACLS Steering Committee, was invited to lead a discussion on the topic. With the aid of a few charts designed by himself he outlined the possibility of using the shelf list as a data base for the union catalog. A survey he had conducted for the proposed project during the past year revealed that there were altogether 2.1 million East Asian shelf list cards in the 34 responding libraries, in contrast to 6.5 million cards in the author/title catalogs of these libraries. The minimum amount of filing was a primary consideration for the ACLS Steering Committee in its recommendation that the shelf list, rather than the author/title or the dictionary catalog, be used as the data base. The basic design of the proposed union catalog consisted of two parts: the first, the shelf lists of some 34 libraries on separate sets of microfiche; and the second, a Computer Output Microfilm index showing the author, title, year of publication, pagination, library location, call number, and LC card number (if available). The COM index was designed in such a way that it would indicate the specific location of a particular entry on a particular set of microfiche.

A number of technical questions were discussed at the meeting, such as the quality control of the shelf lists prior to microfiching; indication of the LC card number in the index; the updating of library records sent in to the proposed project center; alphabetical control of the COM index in its six-month cumulations; and direct-keying as a method of saving time. It was generally
agreed that the CEAL Subcommittee on Technical Processing should be consulted on such problems in the future.

Dr. Edwin Beal pointed out some of the problems of using shelflists, and the advantages of using the author/title catalogs as the data base. Professor P. K. Yu suggested a union catalog in book form for the convenience of users. However, further discussion revealed that a book catalog would be much more expensive, and in a way less convenient, because it could not cumulate in one alphabet as could a COM index.

Following a debate on some basic policy questions relating to the adoption of a shelf list approach, and to the number of library collections to be represented in the union catalog, Warren Tsuneishi proposed that a separate advisory committee be appointed for the union catalog project, to advise on matters precisely of this kind. In his opinion, this would not affect the overall design and concept of the project which were by now pretty well determined.

Concerning those East Asian collections which did not have the shelf list separated from the shelf list of the main library, the Chairperson suggested that the best way to cope with this situation was to microfilm the shelf list of the entire library, because the cost of pulling out East Asian cards from the main library shelf list for the microfilming process and then filing them back in would be more costly than dealing with the entire library shelf list.

(B) Union list of East Asian serials. The Chairperson indicated that the proposed union list of East Asian serials was less complicated than the proposed union catalog of East Asian monographs, being an attempt to repeat what had been done by LC during the years 1959-1965. He said that, according to the proposal developed by Dr. Edwin Beal, East Asian libraries would be asked to microfilm their serials records and send the microfilms to a project center for enlargement to make 3 x 5 cards. These cards would be unified with a minimum amount of editing to form an integrated file, and would then be microfilmed again in one alphabetical order by language, i.e. Chinese, Japanese, and Korean. The microfilm thus produced was to serve as a union list of serials. It could be made available either on microfilm or on 3 x 5 cards; the information within the union list would be exactly what the participating libraries had submitted.

(C) Problems of funding and administration. The Chairperson informed the meeting that no effort had yet been made to select an institution to administer either the union list of East Asian serials or the union catalog of East Asian monographs. However, in the case of the union catalog of East Asian monographs, Karl Lo might be asked to do the work, and probably the University of Washington would be involved as the coordinating agency for the project. The initial step was to contact all the institutions which had the interest and ability to conduct the various projects, and then to ask a particular interested institution to make its own proposal for funding. Such funding would be solicited and expedited with the help of the oversight committee to be appointed for that purpose.

Japan-U. S. Friendship Commission Library Advisory Committee. The Chairperson reported briefly on the historical background of the Japan-U. S. Friendship Commission, and announced that the Commission had appointed an Advisory Committee to advise on various possible ways of using the funds at its disposal for library
support in the United States to promote Japanese studies. Eight persons had been appointed to serve on the Advisory Committee, four of them being CEAL members: Hideo Kaneko, Shizue Matsuda, Marlene Mayo, and Warren Tsuneishi.

Hideo Kaneko, Chairperson of the CEAL Subcommittee on Japanese Materials and a member of the above Advisory Committee, was invited to report on the work of the Committee. He mentioned that the Advisory Committee had its first meeting in Washington, D.C. on February 13, 1978, to discuss matters concerning collection development, bibliographical control, access, and training. In the area of collection development, one approach was to provide financial support to a number of established collections which would have a national or regional impact. Another suggestion was that money should be spent on certain special materials, such as archival material, national periodical collection material, and so forth. In this respect, Mr. Kaneko himself had conducted a survey with a questionnaire sent out to thirty libraries. So far he had received twenty-five responses. He said that when the survey was complete, he would also send the information to the Chairpersons of the Subcommittee on Chinese Materials and the Subcommittee on Korean Materials. At the moment, he was not sure whether it was feasible to recommend the development of a national periodical collection, although he could see immediate benefit from such a collection. He added that a decision was made at the Advisory Committee meeting to inquire of LC whether it would be possible for LC to establish an acquisition center for American research libraries in Tokyo, because Tokyo was thought to be a good place to assemble and ship the materials to various libraries in the United States.

In the area of professional staff training, Mr. Kaneko stated that the Advisory Committee was considering a recommendation for a workshop or seminar for 3 or 4 days connected with collection development. About 24 practicing librarians engaged in bibliography and collection development would be invited to join the seminar, and possibly the Association of Research Libraries offices in Washington, D.C. could be used for such a seminar.

In the area of bibliographical control, Mr. Kaneko said that the Advisory Committee considered this matter out of its scope, and decided to leave it to the ACLS Steering Committee and other foundations. On the other hand the Advisory Committee was much concerned over the problems of access and service. CEAL members were urged to send in their suggestions in these problem areas, and were informed that at the present time the AAS Northeast Asia Regional Council could provide grants of up to $250 each for scholars to go to major libraries to do research.

Warren Tsuneishi, who was also a member of the Advisory Committee, informed the meeting that the Advisory Committee was a temporary group created for the purpose of making recommendations this summer for possible programs that could continue over an initial period of five years, and that after submitting these recommendations the Advisory Committee would be disbanded. Mr. Tsuneishi pointed out that in the next five years about $200,000 would be made available each year by the Friendship Commission for library support in the United States to promote Japanese studies, and an equivalent amount would be made available in Japan for the development of American studies. He added that he agreed with Warren J. Haas, Chairperson of the Advisory Committee, that all projects supported by the Friendship Commission ought to have national impact or at least regional impact so that they would be beneficial to all centers involved in the projects in this country.
In conclusion, CEAL members were urged to send their suggestions and comments to Mr. Haas and other members of the Advisory Committee, or to communicate with the Chairperson of CEAL, Eugene W. Wu, concerning this matter. They were also informed that reports about the work of the Friendship Commission and its Advisory Committee appeared in the November, 1977, and March, 1978, issues of the CEAL Bulletin.

Regional library cooperation. Moving to the next item on the agenda, the Chairperson said that the ACLS Steering Committee had emphasized in its report not only national approaches but also regional systems such as the University of California Berkeley/Stanford Cooperative Program, the Research Libraries Group, and so forth. Such consortium arrangements could help to solve our problems through the sharing of resources and other cooperative activities.

(A) U. C. Berkeley/Stanford Cooperative Program. For a presentation of one such regional consortium, Raymond Tang, Head, East Asiatic Library, University of California Berkeley, was first asked to give a preliminary report on the University of California Berkeley/Stanford cooperative program; Emiko Moffitt, Mark Tam, and their colleagues were invited to present their viewpoints and their experience at the Hoover Institution. A leaflet explaining the program to the library users of both universities was distributed at the meeting for general information, and the following details were revealed during the presentation and subsequent discussions.

An agreement for sharing East Asian materials at the U. C. Berkeley and Hoover Institution was signed by representatives of both universities in January, 1977. By this agreement, faculty, academic staff, and graduate students at both Berkeley and Stanford were encouraged to participate in the cooperative program by obtaining a Program Borrower's Card from either campus. Under the terms of the agreement, participants from either campus would have equal privileges at both libraries.

The program was described as mutually beneficial for cooperative collection development. In practice, the cooperation between the East Asiatic Library and the Center for Chinese Studies Library at Berkeley and the East Asian Collection at Hoover was one step ahead of the main libraries at both universities. Some concrete steps had already been taken to facilitate this cooperation, such as a joint list of serials from which duplicate subscriptions could be weeded by mutual consultation. In addition, with the support of the Japan-U. S. Friendship Commission, a survey of the Japanese collections of both universities had already been started, covering local histories, newspapers, company histories, and government documents. A preliminary survey of Chinese gazetteers had already been completed. The next step would be for faculty and librarians to come together and try to shape the collection policies.

Mr. Tang said that since circulation was considered an important aspect of the service, the aid of an intercampus shuttle bus had been enlisted in order to deliver materials as quickly as possible. He stated that some problems did exist in the areas of cooperative acquisition, material retrieval, and non-return of material by borrowers from one campus to another. All these problems had been analyzed and possible solutions for them had been discussed.
Southern California East Asian Library Group. Frances D. Wang, Curator, Asian Studies Collection, Claremont Colleges, was invited to report on the work of the Southern California East Asian Library Group, previously known as the Southern California Asian Libraries Organization until the present name was adopted in 1976. She outlined the four areas of cooperation in which the group had been involved since its inception in 1971. The first was cooperative cataloging. Each participating institution sent a copy of each of its originally cataloged titles to the other member institutions. The second area was inter-library loan, which had proved to be quite beneficial to the faculty and students of the member institutions. The third area was the distribution of each library's updated serial list among the other member institutions for interlibrary loan purposes. The fourth area was the exchange of duplicate materials.

Mrs. Wang said that the group was operating on a small scale with no financial support from any source. It had convened eight meetings and one library panel during the period from 1972 to 1977. Its present membership consisted of four institutional members (Oriental Library UCLA; Oriental Library UCSB; Asia Collection, San Diego State University; and Asian Studies Collection, Claremont Colleges), and two associate members (UC Irvine and UC Riverside).

Research Libraries Group. At the invitation of the Chairperson, Philip Yampolsky, Librarian of the East Asian Library of the Columbia University, reported briefly on the role of East Asian libraries in the Research Libraries Group which was formed in 1974 as a consortium of the research libraries at Yale, Harvard, and Columbia Universities, and the New York Public Library, with an aim to improve access to recorded materials in member libraries. Among its plans was the establishment of a bibliographic information center at Yale to provide access to the combined collections, with the assistance of an on-line data base for holdings of periodicals and government documents, etc., in the member libraries.

Mr. Yampolsky stated that the RLG had held meetings to explore what could be done in terms of East Asian materials. A list of current serials had been distributed, and the member libraries had consulted each other informally on the purchase of expensive items. All interlibrary loan procedures had been worked out among the libraries as a whole. In a way, the member libraries were committed to cooperative collection development, particularly for Japanese materials which would be acquired with funds from the Japan-U. S. Friendship Commission, although nothing definite had yet been worked out in this respect. It was noted that the recipients of grants from the Friendship Commission would not include the New York Public Library, one of the four member libraries of the RLG.

In subsequent discussion, the Chairperson noted a very attractive feature of the RLG: free xerox service funded by a grant. By mutual agreement, qualified users from any of the four member libraries could ask another member library to supply a maximum of forty xeroxed pages of materials free of charge, and the supplying library would be reimbursed on a quarterly basis from a fund given to the RLG for this purpose. This service was said to have worked out very well, without any serious abuses of the privilege on the part of the users.

In connection with the on-line data base mentioned above, three member libraries (Yale, Columbia, and New York Public Library) had recently opted for the BALLOTS system, while the other (Harvard) had opted for OCLC. What effect this would have in the future could not be predicted. It was pointed out, however,
that neither BALLOTS nor OCLC could really handle East Asian languages at the present time.

**ILL among the East Asian Libraries.** At this point, James S. K. Tung, Curator (retired) of the East Asian Collection, Princeton University, made a suggestion in connection with interlibrary loan among East Asian libraries: to explore the possibility of an arrangement which would enable the heads of East Asian collections to deal with interlibrary loan requests directly, without having to process the materials through the parent university libraries. He explained that in so doing, each collection could still coordinate with the central library loan staff in keeping records and statistics. In Mr. Tung's opinion, this could save much time at both ends, and could avoid possible errors in romanization during the process. The Chairperson thanked Mr. Tung for his suggestion on behalf of all the members.

The meeting was adjourned at 12:00 noon.

**B. Second Session (Thursday, March 30, 1978, 2 p.m.-5 p.m.)**

**Library panels.** When the meeting resumed, the Chairperson expressed his thanks to Dr. Thomas C. Kuo for the excellent work he had done in organizing library panels as a member of the 1978 AAS Program Committee. He announced that Dr. Kuo was due to retire from the AAS Program Committee after the present meeting, and that Giok Po Oey of Cornell University had been elected to fill the vacancy left by Dr. Kuo. CEAL members were urged to get in touch with Mr. Oey within the next few months if they had any ideas or suggestions for next year's library panels. Panel proposals for the 1979 annual meeting were to be submitted before August 1, 1978. Panel guidelines and application forms could be found in the March, 1978, issue of the Asian Studies Newsletter.

**LC and East Asian library matters.** On behalf of CEAL, the Chairperson welcomed John C. Crawford, a special guest from the Library of Congress, who had been invited to report on plans and activities at LC which would have an impact on East Asian librarianship. Mr. Crawford was introduced as a very suitable person to talk on these matters, as he was currently the Assistant Chief of Overseas Operations of the Processing Department of LC, and previous to his current assignment he had at different times been Field Director of LC's overseas offices in Nairobi, Djakarta, and New Delhi.

(A) **Closing the card catalog and automating nonroman scripts.** Mr. Crawford informed the Committee that one of the top priorities to which LC was committed at the present time was the freezing of its card catalog by January 2, 1980, and that one particular problem connected with this was the treatment of nonroman scripts. LC was investigating four possible options: (1) Process all roman-alphabet material through the automated system, but continue to process all nonroman-scripts through the manual system; (2) Input an abbreviated romanized record to the automated system so that at least an index to the records would be available; full records in the vernacular would continue to be produced for a manual catalog; (3) Input nonroman-script material in full in romanized form and continue to produce records in the vernacular through the manual system; (4) Input all nonroman scripts in full in romanized form and discontinue the production of vernacular cards. Each of these options was considered to
have its advantages and disadvantages. According to Mr. Crawford, option (2) seemed to have the most support at LC at the present time, because the abbreviated romanized record could easily be expanded in the future, when a system for handling multiple nonroman scripts had been devised.

Following a brief discussion of this matter, the Committee members supported the recommendation mentioned previously by the Chairperson in his letter to Mr. Howard, which urged LC to continue its production and distribution of printed cards in the East Asian languages until suitable means were found to input vernacular scripts into the data base. It was noted that option (2) was quite close to this proposal, although it did not mention precisely the continued distribution of printed cards.

(B) Chinese Cooperative Catalog. Mr. Crawford reported that the first bi-monthly edition in microfiche of the Chinese Cooperative Catalog had been distributed on March 9, but at the moment LC had received only 33 subscriptions to the microfiche edition. He urged CEAL members to give more support by way of subscription, and noted the attractive features of the microfiche edition: each issue was cumulated up to the annual issue, and its cost was only $245 per year as compared with $350 or more for the previous printed edition. A copy of the January-February, 1978 issue of the fiche containing 3308 entries was circulated at the meeting for general inspection. Mr. Crawford emphasized that its continued publication would be in jeopardy if more support were not forthcoming.

In answer to a question about cataloging arrearages, Mr. Crawford said that it was difficult to give precise figures because there was a lapse of time between various stages from descriptive cataloging to the printed card. However, he explained that LC had already tried to include preliminary reports in the Chinese Cooperative Catalog as early as possible in order to meet to some extent the needs of the East Asian libraries for prompt cataloging information. He described space and budget as the principal factors that had caused arrearages in cataloging.

(C) Tokyo NPAC Center. Mr. Crawford stated that the Tokyo Shared Cataloging Center continued to prosper under the leadership of Dr. Andrew Kuroda, who had established and expanded the contacts with Japanese leaders that had contributed so greatly to the success of the Tokyo office in the past. During the fiscal year 1977, the Center had acquired 10,560 titles out of the 37,589 titles listed in the Japanese National Bibliography. In its master card program, the Center had forwarded 20,513 entries of Chinese, Japanese, and Korean language catalog cards for photo-offset printing during the fiscal year 1977, and 11,078 entries during the first five months of fiscal year 1978. This was viewed as an indication that the total for fiscal year 1978 would exceed the total for fiscal year 1977.

(D) Task Force in Taipei. Mr. Crawford noted that an agreement had been made between LC and the National Central Library in Taipei during the past year by which the National Central Library agreed to establish a Task Force to search non-trade publications in Taiwan. It was reported that in the first three months the Task Force had sent out 1,510 requests to institutions and government agencies, resulting in the receipt of 402 titles in 539 volumes. This agreement was deemed a viable substitute for a full field office which could not be established in Taiwan. LC was paying the Task Force $5,600 per year under this agreement.
NPAC Chinese/Korean Searching Project. Mr. Crawford informed the meeting that the NPAC Chinese/Korean Searching Project continued to be a valuable source of acquisition information. Twelve libraries were participating in the project, but only seven libraries had reported titles during the period October, 1977, to February, 1978. During fiscal year 1977, 29 per cent of the reports, or 3,664 titles, were found not to have been acquired by the Library; 3,021 titles had been ordered from the Library's blanket order dealers. Statistics for fiscal year 1977 and for the period from October, 1977, to February, 1978 were compared, showing some signs of encouragement.

It was noted that LC had requested participating libraries not to report monographic series without supplying the titles of individual volumes in the series, because there was no series approach in the searching project. Participating libraries were also asked to send legible copies of their reports and to indicate the source of the citation and from whom the title was ordered. A brief discussion on the last suggestion disclosed the fact that some libraries had submitted copies of acquisition orders to LC which obviously indicated from whom the title was ordered.

Hard-to-get materials from the PRC. Concerning the need for information about the source of acquisitions, it was suggested that it would be helpful to East Asian libraries if LC would provide the same type of information about its own acquisitions, particularly about the hard-to-get materials published in the People's Republic of China, including materials such as those acquired by Dr. Chi Wang during his recent trip to the PRC. Consequently, it was proposed that the ARL Center for Chinese Research Materials send representatives to LC to identify and list unique items recently acquired and perhaps to borrow from LC some of the more important titles for reproduction by CCRM. This approach was thought to be very useful for resources development, because about 50 per cent of the titles brought back from the PRC by Dr. Wang were probably not available through regular book dealers in Hong Kong. P. K. Yu stated that the Committee on Scholarly Communications with the PRC had agreed to trace all the publications sent back by individuals directly from the PRC or through Hong Kong, either original or xeroxed copies.

Center for Research Libraries. Ray Boylan, Assistant Director of the Center for Research Libraries in Chicago, was invited to report on the work of the Center, with particular reference to its collection of East Asian materials which could be made available to its member libraries. He said that the Center had acquired a substantial body of material for East Asian studies, although it never had a program specifically focussed on the acquisition of such material. In an overview of the Center's microfilm holdings, Mr. Boylan stated that the Center held a total of 221,116 reels of microfilm, of which 13,619 reels were older serials, monographs, and archival materials related to East Asia. Archival records on microfilm were considered to be one of the major categories of material which the Center had collected. For example, it had acquired a large number of microfilm records of the U.S. Department of State relating to China, Japan, and Korea. It also held some 2,000 reels of microfilm of the British Foreign Office archives relating to China and Japan, as well as a microfilm collection of selected archives of the Japanese Army, Navy, and other government agencies from 1868 to 1945 filmed by LC, and the archives of the social and labor movement of Japan from 1921 to 1934. A complete list could be found in the Center's Handbook.
When asked about other materials concerning East Asia, Mr. Boylan said that the Center had purchased a considerable number of periodicals and monographs from the Union Research Institute in Hong Kong and the ARL Center for Chinese Research Materials. The Center also had a retrospective microfilmed collection of several significant newspapers printed in China, Japan, and Korea in vernacular and Western languages, and in hard copy a number of ethnic papers in East Asian languages printed in the U.S. In addition, the Center had 650 East Asian serial titles, mostly from Japan and in the fields of science and technology, and a number of current government documents from Japan and Taiwan; these were also listed in the Center's Handbook.

In answer to a question concerning the purchase of expensive items which individual libraries could not afford to buy, Mr. Boylan reported that some publishers had asked for a multiple price for such items, which the Center was not supposed to pay, the reason being that if the Center paid this multiple price, the RLG and every other library involved in a consortium would be asked to do the same. In response to questions about the Center's demand purchases and other services, Mr. Boylan stated that the Center used to acquire material on demand, provided the price was not astronomical. It also used to provide positive copies of negative microfilm for purchase by member libraries, unless there was a legal restriction. For non-members, the Center had a different scale of prices. Non-members could also borrow up to ten items a year by the payment of a fee.

Chairperson's report to the AAS Board of Directors. The Chairperson asked to be excused in order to make an appearance before the AAS Board of Directors to report on CEAL activities. Before leaving, he informed the meeting that CEAL had received a $1,000 subsidy from the Association during the past year, and that he had to justify to the Board CEAL's request for a $1,000 subsidy for its activities in the coming year, particularly for the publication of the CEAL Bulletin, which was not yet self-sufficient from subscriptions. Hideo Kaneko, an Executive Group member, was asked to take the place of the Chairperson in his absence.

Trends and development of East Asian librarianship.

(A) Romanization of Chinese characters. Raymond Tang led a brief discussion on trends and developments in East Asian librarianship. The first topic was the romanization of Chinese characters. Mr. Tang stated that the British Library had switched to the pinyin romanization system, but that some of the other libraries in the United Kingdom had not followed this example. He also mentioned that some of the major journals on China and many scholars of Chinese studies were now using the pinyin system. Moreover, some Ph.D. candidates at Berkeley were using the pinyin system in the preparation of their dissertations.

However, in favor of the continued use of the Wade/Giles system was the consideration that there would be an enormous number of catalog cards to be converted to pinyin if that system were adopted. It was therefore suggested that while the Wade/Giles system was still in use, East Asian librarians could help that new generation of scholars by displaying conversion tables on the catalog cabinets, so that library users could readily convert the Wade/Giles romanization into pinyin or vice-versa.

Warren Tsuneishi noted that The Library Association, the Canadian Library
Association, and the Australian and New Zealand Library Association had come to an agreement that they would continue to use the Wade/Giles romanization system. At this moment it would be difficult for CEAL members to arrive at any kind of national standard for romanization, particularly because the American National Standards Institute and the International Organization for Standardization had not yet reached a decision in the matter of Chinese romanization.

The Chairperson returned to the meeting and expressed the opinion that CEAL probably should not come to a basic decision of this type, but should rather follow the general usage. The members agreed that there were a number of aspects involved in this issue, which should be a matter of debate among the linguists and other scholars who might wish to push one system over another for linguistic reasons.

A list of publications on the pinyin system, compiled by Raymond Tang, was distributed for general information at the end of discussion on this topic.

(B) Automation as related to romanization systems. When automation was discussed in connection with the romanization systems, members generally agreed that it did not really matter what romanization system was put into the computer, because the computer could probably take care of most of the work in converting one system into another. Karl Lo, the newly appointed Chairperson of the Subcommittee on Automation, reported to the meeting that the Subcommittee did not have a full membership constituted at this moment, but he would like very much to hear the opinions of members at any time.

(C) Nonprofessional workers. Henry Hsing informed the meeting of an experiment at the University of Toronto libraries of using nonprofessional workers in cataloging East Asian material. These nonprofessionals were recruited from holders of bachelor degrees in the arts and sciences with linguistic backgrounds, and were given the title of "associate catalogers." After a period of training, they assumed the duty of preparing work sheets which would be revised by professional catalogers. The experiment was said to be satisfactory.

(D) Bibliography of Asian Studies. As a concluding report of the meeting, Warren Tsuneishi outlined briefly the future prospects of the Bibliography of Asian Studies. The Association of Asian Studies was no longer able to support the full cost of preparing and publishing this bibliography since the publication of the latest volume, for 1974, in 1977. As a result of discussions between the representatives of the Association and LC, the latter had agreed to request funds from the Congress to have the BAS compiled at the Library, but not before fiscal year 1980. In the meantime, the Advisory Committee of the Bibliography was still exploring other funding arrangements to produce the interim issues.

IV. CEAL Followship Dinner

The CEAL Fellowship Dinner was held on March 30 at the Man-Dar Inn Restaurant in Chicago after the annual CEAL meetings on the same day. A total of 73 persons attended. Guests included Mr. and Mrs. Howard W. Dillon and Ms. Jane E. Marshall, Associate Director for Public Services and Personnel Officer, respectively, of the University of Chicago Library; Professor S. Y. Teng of Indiana University; Mr. James Shih-kang Tung, Assistant University Librarian and Curator Emeritus,
Gest Oriental Library and East Asian Collection, Princeton University; and Dr. Kan Lai-bing, University Librarian of the Chinese University of Hong Kong.

During the dinner, tributes were paid to three colleagues who will be retiring from the profession this year. Dr. Warren Tsuneishi recounted the many contributions of Miss Naomi Fukuda to the field of librarianship, especially to the furthering of American-Japanese cultural understanding. Mr. Weiying Wan also thanked Miss Fukuda for her service, friendship, guidance, and dedication to the building of an outstanding Japanese collection at the University of Michigan. Mrs. Frances D. Wang and Mr. Karl Lo paid tributes to the scholarly achievements and long-standing service to Far Eastern libraries of Dr. Ernst Wolff, who is retiring as Curator from the Far Eastern Library, University of Illinois. Drs. Richard C. Howard, Edwin Beal, Nelson Chou, and David Tsai paid tributes to the outstanding achievements in scholarly work and contributions to the development of East Asian libraries and the education of East Asian librarians of Professor T. H. Tsien, who is retiring as Curator of the Far Eastern Library at the University of Chicago after thirty-one years' service, but will remain on the faculty to teach and concentrate on his research on the origin and development of paper and printing in China to be published as part of Science and Civilization in China by Joseph Needham of Cambridge University. On behalf of CEAL, Dr. Eugene Wu thanked all retirees for their service and contributions to the advancement of scholarship and the library profession. Dr. Wu also awarded Professor Tsien an outstanding service award on behalf of CEAL.

The CEAL Fellowship Dinner has been an annual occasion to foster fellowship among members, guests, and friends of CEAL. The host institution usually takes charge of local arrangements. Next year's CEAL meetings and Fellowship Dinner will be held in Los Angeles, in conjunction with the 1979 Annual Meeting of the Association for Asian Studies.

V. CEAL Subcommittee Appointments

At the CEAL general meeting the Chairperson announced the creation of a Subcommittee on Automation, with Karl Lo as Chairperson; members of the new Subcommittee are Nelson Chou, Henry Hsing, and Warren Tsuneishi. The new Chairperson of the Subcommittee on National Union Catalog is John Yung-hsiang Lai, with Karl Lo, Thomas C. Kuo, Jack Jacoby, Edwin G. Beal, Jr., and Gloria Hsia invited to serve as members. Two new members of the Subcommittee on Japanese Materials are Emiko Moffitt and Robert Sewell. Three new members have been invited to serve on the Subcommittee on Technical Processing: Beatrice Ohta, Ayako Hayashi, and Chang Choo-un, all from the Library of Congress.

VI. Advance Reporting of LC Acquisitions from the PRC

During the CEAL general meeting, the discussion that followed Mr. Crawford's report on Library of Congress activities focussed upon ways in which LC might make known as promptly as possible information regarding its acquisition of materials of special interest to East Asian librarians.
In a letter of April 10 to LC, the Chairperson summarized the suggestions made at the CEAL meeting to expedite the reporting of unusual items acquired by LC from the People's Republic of China. With reference in particular to those items acquired following acquisitions trips to the PRC by LC staff members, the Chairperson offered the following proposals: that upon arrival at LC of such book shipments from the PRC, members of the ARL Center for Chinese Research Materials (CCRM) be permitted to come to LC to examine these materials and to compile lists of unusual items; that CCRM be allowed to borrow selected acquisitions from LC for immediate reproduction and distribution to the scholarly community; and that in the future LC might xerox and distribute copies of invoices of materials purchased from PRC book stores.

In a letter of May 16 to the Chairperson, the Library of Congress replied that while permission could not be granted to a representative of an outside institution to have access to LC acquisitions before these were fully processed, and while regulations required that all photocopying of LC materials be done through the LC Photoduplication Service, it would be possible to make available to CCRM xeroxed copies of the title pages, or of itemized invoices, if obtainable, of materials acquired by LC as a result of acquisitions trips to the PRC. The Library also stated that it had been advised that 1978 issues of Ch'Uan kuo hsìn shu mû were now freely available from authorized export sources.