Committee Activities

Richard C. Howard
D. E. Perushek
Weiying Wan
Eiji Yutani
Thomas H. Lee

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I. 1980 Executive Group Election Results

The following three persons have been elected to three-year terms as mem­bers of the Executive Group:

Effie Chen (Princeton University)
Lloyd Eastman (University of Illinois), Faculty Member at Large
Ryoko Toyama (University of Oregon)

The continuing members of the Executive Group, and their terms, are:

Hideo Kaneko (Yale University), Chairperson of CEAL and Chairperson of the Executive Group 1979-82
Lillian Li (Swarthmore College), Faculty Member and CIAC Representative 1978-81
Byron Marshall (University of Minnesota), Faculty Member and NEAC Representative 1978-81
Anna T. Liang U (University of Toronto) 1979-82
William S. Wong (University of Illinois) 1979-82
Joyce Wright (University of Hawaii) 1979-82
Philip Yampolsky (Columbia University) 1979-82

The retiring members of the Executive Group, who have completed their three­year terms, are:

Edward W. Wagner (Harvard University), Faculty Member at Large
Shizue Matsuda (Indiana University)
Frances D. Wang (Claremont Colleges)

II. Report of the 1980 CEAL Executive Group Meeting

The annual meeting of the CEAL Executive Group was held on March 19 from 7:30 to 10:30 p.m. in the Farragut Room of the Washington Hilton Hotel, Washington, D. C. In addition to the regular and newly elected members of the Executive Group, the meeting was attended by chairpersons of CEAL subcommittees. The meeting was called to order by the Chairperson, Hideo Kaneko, who presented the agenda and announced the results of the Executive Group election.

Eugene Wu, Chairperson of the Subcommittee on CEAL Procedures, was called upon to report on the work of that group during the past year and to present a draft of the revised procedures. There followed an article-by-article discussion of the draft, and a number of further revisions in the wording of the draft were adopted. It was proposed that Mr. Wu should submit the draft procedures to a vote by the entire membership of CEAL at the full meeting to be held the next day. However, it was then decided that a vote should be postponed pending
the completion of a full roster of CEAL members, and that a resolution to
that effect should be prepared by Mr. Wu for presentation at the next day’s
meeting.

The Chairperson introduced John Haeger, Director of the East Asian Library
Program of the American Council of Learned Societies. After summarizing the
activities of the Program during the past year (reported in the minutes of
the CEAL General Meeting), Mr. Haeger discussed the future of the Program,
noting that its Joint Advisory Committee, or a successor committee with some
change in membership, might continue for another three years to entertain
proposals for, and to oversee the implementation of, various East Asian li-
brary projects, should the Advisory Committee determine that CEAL itself was
not set up to utilize effectively the Ford Foundation moneys originally set
aside for East Asian library needs.

Mr. Kaneko then turned to the question of Chinese romanization. He reported
that he had received from the Library of Congress a questionnaire, which LC
had also sent to the directors of a number of research libraries, requesting
an indication of preference either for the traditional Wade-Giles system or
for pinyin in romanizing Chinese cataloging records. It was agreed that CEAL
should respond to the questionnaire with a formal statement of its pre-
ference, and that this preference should be determined by a vote among the
members of the Executive Group. After some discussion, the question was
voted on by the eight members of the Executive Group present at the meeting.
Seven votes were registered in favor of Wade-Giles, and one in favor of pin-
yin. The CEAL response to the LC questionnaire was duly recorded as a
preference for continuing with the Wade-Giles romanization.

After discussion on the question of creating new standing subcommittees
in addition to the Subcommittee on Technical Processing, the meeting was
adjourned.

(Richard C. Howard)

III. Report of the 1980 CEAL Plenary Session

The 1980 Committee on East Asian Libraries Plenary Session was called to
order on March 20, 1980, at 9:00 a.m. in the Monroe Room of the Washington
Hilton Hotel by Chairperson Hideo Kaneko. The meeting commenced with intro-
ductions by those at the speakers’ table and all others present at the
meeting. Copies of the agenda of business for the Plenary Session and the
draft for changes proposed in the CEAL Procedures along with copies of the
current CEAL Procedures were distributed. The February 1980 edition of the
CEAL Bulletin was also available at the Plenary Session.

The results of this year’s election of new members to the Executive Group
were announced. These names are given above, under 1980 Executive Group
Election Results. In addition, it was announced that Miwa Kal of Columbia
University will represent CEAL on the AAS Program Committee which will plan
next year’s panels. Richard C. Howard will step down as the editor of the
Bulletin. Replacing him will be Edwin G. Beal, who assumes editorial responsi-
bilities for one year. Appreciation was voiced for the efforts made by P. K. Yu in proofreading, printing, and distributing the Bulletin.

Meetings of subcommittees and panels related to libraries and source materials were announced, as was the agenda of the meeting to be held for Asian librarians at the Library of Congress the following day.

The first order of business was a reading of the draft of the revised CEAL Procedures and an explanation of the revisions by Eugene Wu, Chairperson of the Subcommittee on CEAL Procedures. This amended version was written by the subcommittee which was appointed last year; members include Eugene Carvalho, Richard Howard, Miwa Koj, Lillian Li, T. H. Tsien, and Eugene Wu. The fourth draft of the proposed revisions which was under consideration at the Plenary Session is specifically designed to include suggestions received from members during the past years. The following four assumptions incorporate the various suggestions: (1) The revised Procedures aim at wider participation in CEAL activities by CEAL members; (2) Certain basic features of a constitution are contained, although the document is known as the "Procedures" of CEAL, an official affiliated organization of the Association for Asian Studies; (3) Institutional membership is done away with as unnecessary; and (4) An up-to-date membership roster will be kept.

Revisions affect the objectives of CEAL, membership in CEAL, the nomination and election of members to the Committee and other CEAL offices, the nomination and voting rights of faculty members of the Executive Group, the formation of ad hoc task forces, and the proposal of amendments to the Procedures.

In the discussion of the proposed changes, matters of concern included the assured representation by collections of all sizes in the Executive Group and other committees, and the role of the faculty members in the Executive Group. A complete membership roster will be compiled expeditiously and the Executive Group will review the necessity of all present subcommittees. The draft was accepted unanimously by the CEAL body in an oral vote, with the understanding that a few minor changes will be made in wording. The new procedures will be implemented next year, as new vacancies effected by the changes come up.

Pinyin and Other Technical Services Issues. In the report on pinyin presented by Thomas Lee, Chairperson of the Subcommittee on Technical Processing (STP), a summation was given of the points made at the ALA Midwinter Conference by its Committee on Cataloging: Asian and African Materials. At that meeting a 5 to 2 vote was cast in favor of retaining the Wade-Giles system as the standard romanization for Chinese in libraries. The majority decision and a minority opinion have been forwarded to the Library of Congress. STP concurs with the majority decision to retain Wade-Giles, believing that there is no compelling reason at this time to change, in view of the fact that one need not identify AACR II with the adoption of pinyin; it further holds that libraries should not apply pinyin in its still-evolving form. If Chinese publications begin to appear in pinyin form or if other
persuasive factors arise, this decision to retain the Wade-Giles system can be reconsidered. The CEAL Executive Group similarly voted 7 to 1 in favor of continuing to use the Wade-Giles system.

The Subcommittees on Chinese Materials and Library Automation also gave reports on their stances regarding this issue. Weiyang Wan, Chairperson of the Subcommittee on Chinese Materials, reported that that subcommittee evaluated pinyin on its merits as a bibliographic presentation system, not as a transliteration system. The conclusion of this Subcommittee is that the disadvantages of setting up and using a second file created to accommodate pinyin outweigh the advantages of continuing the use of the Wade-Giles system. Materials are still appearing overwhelmingly in Chinese characters, not in pinyin; furthermore, the use of pinyin as single syllables with no tonal differentiation may make it impossible for us to make use of products for bibliographic control from China should they choose to produce them in some other form.

Karl Lo, Chairperson of the Subcommittee on Automation, reported that his committee refrained from taking a pro or con stance on the use of pinyin. Instead, it studied the possibility of both systems’ being translated into machine-readable form. The conclusion was that they can both be so translated, and further that each can be translated into the other. Computer programs have been written at the University of Washington, and a test-case run, translating an excerpt from the novel Huan le ti hai from one romanization system to the other. Copies of the program are available upon request from Mr. Lo. The program will be submitted to the CEAL Bulletin for publication at a later date. As yet the possibility of converting all words is not present; as the title field is probably the crucial one for bibliographical control, he is of the opinion that libraries may do well to consider converting this field only.

Discussion from the floor centered around the fact that because of the introduction of AACR II, most libraries will be using two files in 1981 or soon thereafter even if East Asian libraries do not change to pinyin. It was stated that once the system as used in the People’s Republic of China is completely standardized, then will be the time to execute a change to pinyin.

Trips to the People’s Republic of China, Republic of China. Tao-tai Hsia of the Library of Congress introduced a report on the official delegation of twelve librarians which visited sixteen libraries in five cities in the PRC in September, 1979. Reports on this trip have already been published in the CEAL Bulletin and the Library of Congress Information Bulletin. Eugene Wu reported on this trip, which he took in the capacity of one of the three CEAL representatives. The trip was to help lay the foundation for future library cooperation between PRC and American libraries. Visits were permitted for all places requested by the group. At each library the delegation was given a briefing, a meeting with the head librarians and deputy librarians, and tours of the libraries, and a discussion on topics of mutual interest was held. The group sensed a great need for exchange of personnel and books, now that other libraries besides the National Peking Library have been given permission to exchange with libraries abroad as a way to
acquire foreign books without having to convert foreign currency. This new opening of exchange on a wide scale is the most important recent development in China as far as American East Asian libraries are concerned.

Antony Marr of Yale, group leader of a second party of East Asian librarians who visited China in September and October 1979, compared this trip with one he had taken the year before. A generally more relaxed feeling was perceptible in 1979, down to the fact that post offices everywhere were equipped to accept packages of books for mailing abroad. This group visited ten libraries and numerous bookstores in six cities. In the less frequently visited cities of Changsha, Nanchang, and Lushan, many otherwise unavailable materials were purchased, and often books were as reasonably priced as ten cents per volume. A two-part report on this trip is currently being published in the CEAL Bulletin. (The second part appears in this issue).

Thomas Kuo spent one year in Taiwan under Fulbright auspices teaching, conducting research, and speaking in library schools. Conditions there for research are more crowded than Western scholars are accustomed to, though a few universities now have new, modern library buildings. However, the general conclusion was that public and technical services are inadequate and more emphasis is needed in the areas of collection development and professional training.

Ramon Myers of Stanford University proposed that a national clearinghouse be set up for information on China, trips there, library collections, and their accessibility. If information brought back from China by individuals could be collected at one library and published in the CEAL Bulletin, it would lead to more systematized information at our disposal. In discussion, it was mentioned that the Washington, D.C.-based Committee on Scholarly Communication with the People's Republic of China, which might be able to provide such services, may be too overworked and understaffed to undertake such a mission. From this starting point, further discussion branched out to consider the general availability of materials from the PRC. CCRM is trying to establish a type of clearinghouse of acquired materials; for example, it has recently compiled a list of all items purchased by the unofficial delegation of librarians last fall. This list will be distributed to all, and reproduced copies of the works listed will be made available to all institutions which would like to add them to their collections.

Other Subcommittee and Project Reports. A report from the Subcommittee on the National Union Catalog was made by John Lai, Chairperson. Since its capacity is advisory, this committee let the report by the ACLS/ARL/SSRC East Asian Library Program cover its activities of the past year. A project suggested at an earlier CEAL session for a union list of Chinese, Japanese, and Korean periodical holdings is presently under consideration by this committee.

The subcommittees on Publications and Library Access had no formal reports to make; however, the continued appearance of the CEAL Bulletin is evidence of the Publications Subcommittee's activity.
Survey of Japanese Collections. Naomi Fukuda gave a progress report on the survey which she is currently conducting of Japanese collections. An interim report on twenty-four libraries surveyed to date was distributed. A comparison of this interim report and the earlier Current Status of East Asian Collections in American Libraries 1974/75 by T. H. Tsien reveals the general trends in Japanese collections over the past four years, and can be used as a basis for long-range planning in collection development. In this period, about 18,000 titles have been added by the major collections. The final report which is forthcoming will show the state of affairs in Japanese libraries. Questions from the floor concerned a five-year update of the 1975 Survey. CEAL plans to conduct such a project under the Subcommittee on Resources and Development, and forms for this update will be sent in June 1980. If anyone desires some specific information to be included in the survey, requests should be made to Hideo Kaneko.

ACLS/ARL/SSRC East Asian Library Program. John Haeger reported on three major areas the Joint Advisory Committee is now working on. These are:

(1) To develop working relationships with libraries and other organizations which have the capability for handling East Asian programs, e.g., The Center for Research Libraries, the Library of Congress, and the Research Libraries Group; (2) To prepare a package of recommendations to the Ford Foundation and other organizations interested in automated bibliographic records, librarian training, and union lists of serials; and (3) To work on automation, in view of the state of the field as described at the ACLS Conference on East Asian Character Processing in Automated Bibliographic Systems held in Stanford, California, last November 8-10. The major points discussed at the Stanford meeting, which was attended by representatives from Taiwan, Japan, Korea, and Great Britain as well as the United States, were an application of the art as it exists today, human engineering problems, the problems of library systems interfacing with East Asian scripts, and costs and priorities. Summaries of the issues considered and the statements endorsed at this meeting appear in the February 1980 edition of the CEAL Bulletin. Copies of the full texts of the papers presented have been deposited in the Hoover Institution's East Asian Collection and the Harvard-Yenching Library.

RLG has proposed a joint project with the Library of Congress to develop the capacity to store and output bibliographic data in East Asian scripts and to include such data in the RLG data base. This would be a basic-level capability, while the Library of Congress will use the capability to catalog online into the RLG system when it is developed. The data will be available on other networks and in the public domain, so that not only the fourteen RLG members with East Asian collections will reap benefits from this project. The proposal will seek a total of $1.3 million from the Ford Foundation, the Mellon Foundation, the National Endowment for the Humanities, and the Hewlett Foundation.

Discussion from the floor concerned the fact that the RLG stance on Chinese romanization is in favor of the Wade-Giles system, although this was not an issue in the RLG-LC agreement regarding the automated data base. It was also emphasized that each East Asian collection must be sure that its own institution has some kind of operating capability in order for this automated material to be useful in East Asian libraries.

The National East Asian Serials Program, still only in the drafting stage,
proposes to: (1) Identify what is urgent need of preservation; (2) Ferret out, consolidate, and film fragmentary runs; (3) Implement a retrospective conversion program to put records in machine-readable form; and (4) Produce an on-line machine-readable catalog which could be printed out as a union list of serials. An interface with libraries which are not members of RLG will have to be undertaken by some other organization, such as the Center for Chinese Research Materials.

Library Automation in Taiwan. Margaret Fung of Taiwan Normal University presented a talk on the state of the art of library automation in Taiwan. From the early 1970's, when a start was made at processing information in romanized form, development was rapid, so that by 1975 a union list of Western language science serials, made possible by such processing, was published. Various systems for representing Chinese characters have been devised, including a radical-code method, but the most promising to date seems to be a three-corner system which requires no knowledge of the Chinese language; the main objective is to find a coding, indexing, and retrieving system for Chinese characters. The three-corner system uses 300 fundamental symbols arranged on a matrix in two-digit code numbers assigned to the upper left, upper right, and lower left parts of each character. Using these existing systems, a national union list of Chinese periodicals was compiled by the National Central Library and Wang Laboratories which indexes 6,543 journal titles. For each, title, holdings, and location, etc., are given, all in stroke-count order. Other current applications of machine-readable Chinese characters include the automated data bases used by the Information Center for Agriculture Science and the Freedom Council, which provides abstracts from international sources in both Chinese and English. The recently formed Library Automation Working Group is striving to set up a national computerized information network. Its goals are to make its data base compatible with the international standard; to devise comprehensive subject headings; to evolve a Chinese character code for interchange; to include initially the "standard character set" of 4,807 Chinese characters most frequently used (according to a study made by Taiwan Normal University in 1978) but to include eventually a complete set of 50,000 characters as well as kanji and Korean-Chinese characters; and to develop a Chinese MARC format. Ms. Fung's talk concluded with the showing of slides of terminals and keyboards, records, the union list of serials print-out, and other materials connected with automation in Taiwan. The hardware is commercially available to interested parties as is the software.

Preservation of Traditionally bound Books. Edward Martinique, who recently returned from a four-month stay in Taiwan sponsored by the Pacific Cultural Foundation to study methods for preserving traditionally bound books in Taipei, explained the methods used for preventing deterioration and damage from insects, fire, flood, and other hazards, as he observed them in various institutions. Environment can be controlled by dehumidifiers, climate-control systems, and dust filters. The National Central Library has installed metal bookcases on rollers so that they can be easily carried out in case of fire. Facsimiles and microfilms are being made in Taiwan; for instance, at the NCL the entire rare book collection is now on negative film. Slides were shown of the repair and refurbishing of stitched Chinese volumes, where the objective is first to make the book as sturdy as possible, and then to treat
It as an artifact, not as a book to be read. The three-stage preservation project includes repairing the book, storing the volumes securely, and reproducing them. The number of people specializing in preservation in Taipai amounts to only one at the National Central Library and one with an assistant at the National Palace Museum. It would take an individual approximately six months to master these preservation techniques through intensive work. Mr. Martinique also showed slides of the hand-making of paper in P'u-lli, Taiwan.

Concluding Remarks. The meeting next year of the Association for Asian Studies will take place in Toronto. The Plenary Session of CEAL will again be held one day prior to the AAS meeting.

(Diane E. Perushek)

IV. Report of the Subcommittee on Chinese Materials

The Subcommittee on Chinese Materials held its open meeting on the evening of March 22, 8:00-11:30 p.m., in the Bancroft Room, Washington Hilton Hotel. More than thirty persons attended.

The meeting was organized as a round table. The topics outlined for discussion included observations on Chinese libraries, the resiliency of the Chinese publishing industry, the exchange of publications with Chinese libraries, new source materials and bibliographies, and the outlook for East Asian collections in the 1980's. The second half of the meeting was reserved for discussion on cooperation among the East Asian libraries in North America, in the realms of collection development, the exchange of duplicates, and the sharing of materials. Since this was the first year for most libraries to have developed exchange relations with Chinese libraries other than the National Library of Peking, the greater portion of the evening was devoted to sharing information and observations on exchange of publications with these other Chinese libraries.

From the discussion it became clear that many Chinese university libraries were interested in establishing exchange relationship with American libraries, especially for science and technology publications. For American universities where there is an active university press, the libraries were capable of responding to exchange requests with greater ease. Local publications not intended for overseas distribution could often be obtained through exchange arrangements. There seemed to be a real possibility for American libraries to work out a cooperative plan to share the responsibility of collecting provincial press publications.

In addition to this sharing of information on exchange arrangements made by the libraries represented at the table, there were discussions on the sharing of duplicates resulting from the China exchange, and on conducting a survey of holdings of those journals of political activism that are hard to come by and thus are incomplete in various collections.

(Weiyung Wan, Chairperson)
V. Report of the Subcommittee on Japanese Materials. During the 1980 Annual Meeting of the AAS, the Subcommittee on Japanese Materials held two meetings: (1) A preliminary meeting attended on March 21 by six Subcommittee members; and (2) an open meeting on March 22. The purpose of this report is to outline the major issues, the views presented, and the agreements reached during these meetings.

In the closed preliminary meeting, the members agreed on the subjects to be discussed at the open meeting. Of a total of 10 proposals, four were selected for discussion. It was also agreed that if time permitted, other subjects could be discussed. Some of these other proposals were: improving communication among committee members and with other librarians; the compilation of supplements to the Bibliography of Reference Works for Japanese Studies (edited by Naomi Fukuda and published by the Center for Japanese Studies, The University of Michigan, 1979); and the reduction of postal rates. It became apparent during the preliminary meeting that a more thorough-going exploration of these proposals would be desirable before taking them up in the open meeting; and that although the tenure of the present members of the Subcommittee expires this year, the same issues will continue to be of concern to librarians in charge of Japanese collections.

Some 30 librarians attended the open meeting, which devoted a full three hours to discussing the agenda items. These were:

A. Librarians' panel for the 1981 AAS Meeting. It was agreed that a small group of librarians, possibly including though not limited to members of the Subcommittee, might undertake to organize a panel of high quality at the national or regional level on the problems of Japanese collections in America.

B. Improving interlibrary loan of material in the Japanese language. It was generally recognized that despite the fact that the 10 libraries which have received grants from the Japan-U.S. Friendship Commission do at present provide Japanese materials to "non-major" libraries free of charge, various problems—for instance, inadequate dissemination of this information among research libraries—remain to be dealt with. On this matter, several recommendations were offered: (1) The CEAL Subcommittee on Library Access should take up this issue; (2) a notice by this Subcommittee or by CEAL itself could be published in the AAS Newsletter or in the various national library journals; and (3) a form letter listing the 10 libraries which have received grants should be sent to the directors of academic and research libraries in order to insure that all persons involved in each library are fully informed.

C. A second national workshop. Some participants in the meeting expressed a desire for a second workshop, which should deal with such topics as automation, management, and collection building. Even though it was pointed out that the Subcommittee was not the appropriate body to undertake the organization and financing of such a workshop, a suggestion was made that a preliminary study be conducted by the Subcommittee, in consultation with CEAL, so that any future proposals would reflect the views of those concerned with Japanese collections.
D. Bibliographic control and access. (1) There was almost unanimous agreement on the need for the dissemination of information regarding specific titles, topics, and library holdings. A recommendation was made that each librarian in charge of a Japanese collection report on it to the CEAL Bulletin. (2) There was a discussion of the utility of published book catalogs vs. automated national union catalogs. Librarians from various major collections explained the difficulties which they faced in the publication of book catalogs, such as the condition of their catalogs, the lack of financial and personnel resources, and the priority of other programs. Also mentioned were the high cost of book catalogs and the expected impact of automation. Nevertheless, the Far Eastern Library of the University of Chicago reported its intention of bringing out a 10-volume catalog supplement in late 1981. It was pointed out, however, that OCLC is not receiving much data for retrospective materials in the English language and that it is unlikely that we can expect automated systems to include much retrospective Japanese language material.

In addition to the four agenda items discussed above, two other matters were discussed by the Subcommittee. (1) Widespread interest was expressed in the holdings by the Library of Congress of local official serial publications, even though these are not used so frequently or extensively as national government publications. The hope was voiced that LC would increase its holdings of publications of the major Japanese cities and make these publications easily accessible. There was also a suggestion that those local official publications which LC does not desire to retain could be divided among some of the major research libraries in the United States. (2) The other subject discussed was the Matsuda survey of Japanese serial publications being received by American libraries. It was agreed that adding characters to these serial titles would not be necessary.

(Eiji Yutani, Chairperson)

VI. Report of the Meeting of the Subcommittee on Technical Processing

A special meeting was called by the CEAL Subcommittee on Technical Processing (CEAL/STP) during the 1980 CEAL Annual Meeting in Washington, D.C., to study the influence of the second edition of the Anglo-American Cataloging Rules (AACR 2) on East Asian cataloging. The meeting was held at the Caucus Room of the Washington Hilton Hotel on March 21, from 8:00 to 11:00 p.m. Three cataloging experts from the Library of Congress were invited to give talks on AACR 2 and other cataloging issues. Sixty-one librarians, representing thirty-one institutions, signed the attendance sheet (some late-comers might not have had an opportunity to sign their names, and the actual number of participants may have been higher). This was more than double the originally anticipated attendance of thirty. As a result, all handouts prepared by the speakers ran short, which prompted the Chairperson of the meeting to make a quick promise that all materials related to the talks would be published in the forthcoming (June 1980) issue of the CEAL Bulletin.
Subcommittee Chairperson Thomas H. Lee opened the meeting by noting that although some studies had been done in the last year or so on the impact of AACR 2 on general cataloging, no such study had been done specifically for East Asian cataloging. He said that this had made this night's session all the more meaningful and important, and he thanked the three guest speakers for taking the trouble to come to share their knowledge and experience with the conferees. The three LC speakers were: Beatrice Chang Ohta, Head of the Chinese and Korean Section, Descriptive Cataloging Division, and Ayako Hayashi, Head of the Japanese Language Section, Shared Cataloging Division, who discussed in turn the impact of AACR 2 on Chinese and Korean, and on Japanese name headings; and Choo-un Chang, Head of the Asian Materials Section, Subject Cataloging Division, who reported on recent developments in LC classification and subject analysis for East Asian materials. (For their presentations see "What's New in Technical Processing" in this issue of the CEAL Bulletin.)

The audience responded enthusiastically to the talks, at times showing excitement and at other times expressing puzzlement as they listened to the explanations of the new cataloging rules. This might be because, for many, the session marked the first chance for them to really touch the essence of the new code. After the meeting one had the impression that perhaps more sessions like this one should be sponsored by CEAL/STP to familiarize East Asian catalogers with the new cataloging rules and their application to East Asian cataloging situations, and to place them in a better position to appreciate or assess the impact of these regulations.

(Thomas H. Lee, Chairperson)

VII. CEAL Subcommittees and Task Forces for 1980-81

In May 1980, the CEAL Executive Group approved the establishment of five permanent subcommittees and two ad hoc task forces. Pursuant to the newly revised CEAL Procedures, the election of subcommittee chairpersons for a term of three years will take place in March 1981; in the meantime, the Executive Group has appointed the following individuals to serve as interim chairpersons of subcommittees:

- Weiyang Wan, Subcommittee on Chinese Materials
- Eiji Yutani, Subcommittee on Japanese Materials
- Sungha Kim, Subcommittee on Korean Materials
- Edwin G. Beal, Jr., Subcommittee on Publications
- Thomas Lee, Subcommittee on Technical Processing

Chairpersons for the task forces are:

- Karl Lo, Task Force on Automation and National Union Catalog
- Thomas Kuo, Task Force on Library Resources and Access

The major charge for the Task Force on Library Resources and Access is to conduct the 1980 survey of East Asian collections in North America early this fall.
Subcommittees and task forces are being organized by the respective chairpersons; appointments will be made with the approval of the Executive Group (see the CEAL Procedures published as the Appendix to this issue of the Bulletin).