2-1-1981

Libraries and Institutions

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University of British Columbia, Asian Studies Library

Due to the current financial constraints at the University of British Columbia, there has been a shortage of book funds in recent years. However, with the generous library support grants received in 1980 from the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council, Ottawa, and also from the Japan Foundation, Tokyo, we have been very fortunate in being able to obtain the following two major items in the fields of economics and fine arts:

1) Tokyo Keizai Zasshi (東京経済雑誌)

Tokyo, Keizai Zasshi Sha, 1879-1923.
A complete back file: vol. 1 - 2138 (1879-1923)

This journal, which was purchased on a grant of $24,000 from the SSHRC, Ottawa, is one of the most important research materials dealing with the economic history of the Meiji and Taisho eras (1868-1926). We are the only Canadian institution to hold a complete set of this journal.

2) Shinshū Nihon emakimono zenshū (新修日本絵巻物全集)

Tokyo, Kadokawa Shoten, 1975-78. 30 vols.

This newly compiled complete collection of Japanese scroll paintings, which was purchased on a grant of $2,500 from the Japan Foundation, Tokyo, consists largely of photographic reproductions of almost all existing scroll-paintings from 987 to 1867. It will be useful not only to students of Fine Arts but also to those in the fields of Japanese literature, thought, and religion.

(Tsuneharu Gonnami)

CETA (Chinese-English Translation Assistance) Group

An exchange of scholars has been formalized between CETA and the English-Chinese Dictionary Group, Fudan University, Shanghai. This scholar exchange is planned as a continuing program to support Chinese and English lexicography, research and translation (including computer-aided), and to insure the highest standards of accuracy in current Chinese and English usage. Chinese and U.S. language specialists will reside in the host country for a period of three months to a year.

From January 1981 through July 1981, Lu Gusun 陆谷孙, Associate Professor, Foreign Languages Department, Fudan University, and Xue Shiqi 雪詩綺,
Senior Editor, English-Chinese Dictionary Group, will work with CETA on its projects, especially the general language dictionary. They will also lecture and participate in workshops in the Washington, D.C. area and elsewhere.

In return, CETA will select individuals to visit China in late 1981 to work with the editors of the Shanghai English-Chinese Dictionary Group. The CETA representatives must be U.S. citizens, have provided services to CETA, and have advanced knowledge of modern written Chinese and a native command of idiomatic English. The representatives will also be expected to lecture (through a translator) on modern English usage and lexicography and will consult with editors of Chinese-English dictionary work in Beijing and Nanjing. In addition they will have access to regular workshops with editors of Hanyu Da Cidian 漢語大詞典.

These exchanges are sponsored by CETA and the Shanghai Translation Publishing House and Fudan University and are expected to lead to continued cooperation and mutual support between CETA and other institutions in China.

If you or your professional or academic institution wishes to invite either of the visiting Chinese scholars for short lectures or for consultation, please contact CETA.

(From the CETA Bulletin, Winter 1980)

The China Society of Library Science

The China Society of Library Science 中國圖書館學會, led by the Chinese Communist Party, is a learned organization with mass participation. The Society itself has joined the China Association for Science and Technology as a collective member. Guided by Marxism-Lenism-Mao Zedong Thought, the Society implements the Party's line of "Letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend", adheres to the principle of combining theory with practice, unites library workers of the whole country, carries on research activities and promotes the cause of library service and library science. By so doing, the Society seeks to contribute to the four modernizations of China.

The Society was founded on July 9, 1979. At present it has 1,234 members. Membership of the Society is open to those who support the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, abide by the constitution of the People's Republic of China, love the cause of library service, observe the regulations of the Society and at the same time fulfil one of the professional requirements listed below. Application for personal membership is made through a provincial or an autonomous-regional, a municipal or a special library society, which will make a recommendation to the Council of the Society, on whose approval applicants become regular members. When deemed necessary, members may be directly invited.

To meet the professional qualifications for membership, one must be

1) A member of the teaching profession with the rank of instructor or higher;
or a research or library worker with the rank of assistant research fellow or higher; or
2) A university or college graduate from the Department of Library Science or related department, who has over 3 years of experience in teaching, research or other work in library science, and who has shown competence in this field; or
3) A library worker with an experience of over five years, and ability to work independently and with the necessary academic qualifications; or
4) One who has made important contributions to library science or to the cause of library service; or
5) A leading cadre of related departments, who is enthusiastic for the work of the Society and actively supports its programs; or one who is of a profession other than library science, but has been enthusiastic in research in this discipline and has attained achievements.

The Congress of Representatives is the highest organ of authority in the Society. The Council of the Society is the executive organ of the said Congress. The Council has at present 71 members. At the Founding Congress of the Society, it was unanimously agreed to reserve two council seats for Taiwan Province.

To meet the needs for research activities, there have been set up under the Council an Academic Committee for Research, an Editorial and Translation Committee, and a Secretariat. The Academic Committee for Research, taking into account the past and the present status of research in library science in China, as well as the specialty of individual committee members, has further set up 11 research groups with different topics. These topics are: Establishment of the cause of librarianship, and fundamental theory; bibliography; classification, cataloging, and subject-heading; Readers Service; library staff training; rare editions and ancient books; standardization in library work; information service; scientific management; modernization of library service; and lastly, library work abroad. Under the Editorial and Translation Committee is the Editorial Board of the organ of the Society, Bulletin of the China Society of Library Science. There are two groups under the Secretariat, the Secretariat Research Group and the Liaison Group, taking care of the daily work of the Society. The Secretariat has its office in the National Library of Beijing.

The following is a list of the chief officers of the Council and the various committees and groups:

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Name</th>
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<tr>
<td>President of the Council</td>
<td>Liu Jiping, Director, National Library of Beijing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vice-presidents</td>
<td>Ding Zhigang, Vice-director, National Library of Beijing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Huang Yusheng, Director, People's Library of Tianjin</td>
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<td>Gu Tinglong, Director, Shanghai Library</td>
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<td>Wang Changbing, Director, Nanjing Library</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Liang Sizhuang (fem.), Vice-director, Beijing University Library</td>
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<td>Dong Zenggong, Librarian-in-charge, Library of Academia Sinica</td>
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<td>Secretary-General</td>
<td>Tan Xiangjin, Vice-director, National Library of Beijing</td>
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<tr>
<td>Deputy Secretaries</td>
<td>Bao Zhenxi, Head, Department of Library Science Studies, National Library of Beijing</td>
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<td>Du Ke, Administrative Bureau of Libraries, Ministry of Culture</td>
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At the time when the China Society of Library Science was established, various provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions had successively set up their library societies. These library societies, plus those of the institutions of higher education in Beijing, the central government departments, and special research institutes made up a total of 28 library societies in China, with a membership of 4,551, according to statistics obtained at the end of 1979. All these local library societies are collective members of the China Society of Library Science.

Following are the activities carried on by these library societies since their establishment:

1. Research activities
One of the chief functions of the library societies is to organize activities of professional research. In July 1979, the China Society of Library Science convened its first scientific seminar. It was attended by two hundred participants from different parts of the country, representing various posts in different types of library work, such as management, theoretical research and teaching in library science. The 174 papers presented at the seminar for inter-
flow were recommended by the many local societies and covered a wide variety of subjects, e.g., the social function of libraries, the theory and practice of classification of books, the relationship between librarianship and information science, the organization of library networks, the scientific management of library service, the modernization of libraries in China, etc.

In April 1980, the Academic Committee for Research of the China Society of Library Science called its first meeting to discuss among its various professional groups the research program for 1980-1982, as well as the topics of research to be stressed at the present time. Discussed at this meeting was also the "Library Science Study Primer" organized and edited by the Library Society of Sichuan Province.

The China Society of Library Science as well as the local and special library societies often hold various kinds of academic conferences, seminars on special topics, informal forums, etc. From time to time, they also organize lectures, visits, etc., for the purpose of discussing theoretical problems in library science as well as practical problems confronting library workers at present.

2. Editing and Publishing the Organ of the CSLS, "Bulletin of the China Society of Library Science"
The Editorial and Translation Committee edits the Bulletin, which is a national publication on library science, bibliography, information science, and documentation. It is published quarterly by the Cultural Relics Press. Two issues appeared in 1979, each with over 90 quarto pages. The 1980 issues will appear in March, June, September, and December. This publication is to be distributed in China through the General Post Office, and abroad, by the Guozhi Shudian. This Bulletin has made exchange arrangements with over 70 institutions in over 30 countries.

The Editorial and Translation Committee also has made a plan to edit and translate a series of monographs on library science, as well as collections of essays on this subject.

3. Training of Library Workers
The various library societies provide training opportunities to library staffs with different backgrounds of education, especially to young library workers without any previous training in librarianship. The training is provided through short-term courses, correspondence courses, study groups, and study and discussion workshops. According to incomplete statistics, the number of persons who took part in such training courses surpassed 2,500.

4. International Cultural Exchange Activities
Since its founding, the China Society of Library Science has received the U.S. Library Delegation, headed by Mr. William J. Welsh, and the Delegation of the Australian National Library, headed by Dr. George Chandler. Upon the invitation of the Society, the delegates delivered lectures on library science to the librarians of Beijing.

In April 1980 the China Society of Library Science and its counterparts in the U.S.A. jointly sponsored a series of workshops on library science. The U.S. side sent four library specialists. They included Mr. Rutherford David...
Rogers, Director of Yale University Library, and Mr. Warren J. Haas, President of the Council of Library Resources. These workshops were held both in Beijing and in Shanghai. 140 students attended the course, while 150 more took part as auditors.

(Adapted from a brochure published by the China Society of Library Science)

**Library of Congress**

[The following paragraphs, dealing with entries not in the Roman alphabet, are drawn from "Library of Congress Plans for the National Union Catalog", by Judith G. Schmidt, Technical Officer, Processing Services. This statement was published as an Appendix to the Library of Congress Information Bulletin January 16, 1981.]

**Nonromanized Entries**

The Library has not, until recently, had machine access to bibliographic records in Japanese, Arabic, Chinese, Korean, Persian, Hebrew, or Yiddish (JACKPHY). The Library of Congress is changing this situation and continuing to produce non-MARC vernacular printed cards as well. The Library's automated in-process file (APIF), which contains brief (preliminary) cataloging records, does not have the capability for handling vernacular scripts. The inputting of records in romanized form to APIF for titles in all nonroman languages, including JACKPHY, has begun. Thus for in-process purposes only, the Library has a machine-readable brief romanized record for these languages. This record initially contains, among other fields, the main entry, description, and call number, but no notes or subject headings. The Library will continue to print cards for the complete record, as it has in the past, in the vernacular with certain portions romanized.

These machine-readable records can be used to make brief entry indexes to JACKPHY records, thus making it possible to expand the NUC to include JACKPHY. Additional information such as subject headings, however, will have to be added to the APIF record.

The register portion of the NUC will contain a separate set of manually mounted printed cards in the vernacular for titles in JACKPHY. The indexes will be produced, however, by machine utilizing the data captured in APIF.

Obviously, in order to make this portion of NUC a true union catalog, the Library will need reports from other libraries. The Library of Congress is considering the expansion of NUC to include JACKPHY records from other libraries for prospective imprints. Those that are duplicates would be listed in the Register of Additional Locations (LC/NUC card number index). For original vernacular records, the Library would key the romanized access points which would permit the creation of the indexes to the NUC. The full vernacular record would be included in the manually produced register with all of the Library's records. For original romanized records, the entire record would be keyed and used in the machine-produced romanized register and indexes.
Advantages

The advantages of the proposed register/index system include multiple access points to all NUC entries, broader coverage, and more prompt publication (assuming that the form of publication is COM). At the same time, when such bases of information as state documents are added (in lieu of the Monthly Checklist of State Publications), the user will find that additional locations are available. The same will apply to maps and atlases. A third advantage will be timely subject search capability.

The improvement on coverage for Chinese, Japanese, Korean, Arabic, Persian, Hebrew, and Yiddish will involve the use of multiple Library systems, which will include the capability to process Library of Congress, as well as, outside library reports. The NUC register portion will have the potential to carry records in both romanized machine form and vernacular manual form.

Conclusion

This all-encompassing plan for the National Union Catalog will require a response from and the cooperation of many libraries, as well as the bibliographic utilities. Responses to the questionnaire, which many libraries will be receiving, will be carefully evaluated in order to make this both a useful and affordable product for the nation's libraries and their users.

Institutional comments on the proposed format for the register/index NUC should be coordinated by library directors and forwarded to Joseph H. Howard, Assistant Librarian for Processing Services, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20540. Individual replies should also be directed to Mr. Howard.

University of Toronto Library

On November 19, 1980, the University of Toronto Library Automation Systems (UTLAS) released two documents, which are of great interest to the East Asian librarians. The first was a contract signed in Toronto between UTLAS and the Maruzen Company Ltd. of Japan, and the second a memorandum of understanding between UTLAS and Research Libraries Group, Inc.

In accordance with the first contract, UTLAS will provide computerized library services and products valued at over one million dollars in annual revenue to Maruzen for a period of three years. Maruzen functions as a book dealer, an importer of foreign publications, especially in the research and academic fields, an exporter of Japanese publications, a distributor of information retrieval services, and a supplier of stationery and office equipment. By using UTLAS, Maruzen's ordering department will be able to automate the compiling and printing of its catalogues of foreign materials. Maruzen, founded in 1869, is a company providing comprehensive services in the information industry, and, according to Maruzen Director, Yoshimasa Shimooka, the Company imports 50 percent of all foreign publications coming into Japan and roughly 3,000,000 volumes from North America alone. Through the UTLAS on-line services, Maruzen will cut the six-month purchasing cycle in half, facilitate cataloguing of some of its existing collections, and make new
acquisitions more expeditiously. There are three or four library automation systems in North America but UTLAS was chosen by Maruzen, because it is considered the most versatile and flexible. Also, a demonstration, UTLAS provided in Tokyo during the first week of October 1980 probably impressed Maruzen and three thousand or so other Japanese users as well.

The second document released on the same date was a cooperative agreement between UTLAS and RLG for a number of library projects and programs. The consortium of more than twenty American major university and research libraries will use the UTLAS facilities to produce page-form catalogues for its member libraries. In accordance with the agreement, UTLAS and RLG will work towards development of a capacity to locate and transfer authority records from one system to another on the technical level, as well as towards consistent bibliographic policies and procedures that underpin authority record creation. Furthermore, RLG has a project to develop support for East Asian character processing in RLIN. An UTLAS representative will participate on the task force overseeing this project. The development of an East Asian input-output capacity by RLIN whereby records of Chinese, Japanese, and Korean materials becomes functional on-line, will be a major contribution to East Asian Libraries.

(Henry C. Hsing)

PROFESSIONAL VACANCIES

Yale University. East Asian Collection

Position: Chinese Cataloger

Available: Immediately

Responsibilities: Descriptive cataloguing and assignment of subject headings and classification for materials in Chinese. Trains and revises cataloguing assistants.


Salary from $14,000, higher depending on qualifications. Fringe benefits include contributory health and life insurance plans, five weeks' vacation.

Please send resume including salary history and the names of three references by March 31, 1981 to Bella Z. Berson, Yale University Library, Box 1603A Yale Station, New Haven, Connecticut 06520. An affirmative action employer. All interested persons are encouraged to apply.
Position: Chinese Cataloger

Available: Immediately

Description: Responsible for cataloguing and classifying Chinese language materials (monographs and microforms), using the Harvard-Yenching classification scheme. Other related duties include the supervision of Western language card catalogue and stacks, and overseeing reserve and bindery matters. Reports to the Head of the Chinese Section.

Qualifications: MLS degree from ALA accredited library school required. Proficiency in classical and vernacular Chinese essential. Relevant catalog experience required. Relevant subject background desirable. Reading knowledge of Japanese and one European language helpful. Knowledge of cataloguing changes and technological advances is important.

Benefits: Twenty-four (24) vacation days a year plus eleven (11) paid holidays. Annuity program (TIAA/CREF), group life insurance, major medical insurance and disability insurance, all paid for by the University.

Salary and Rank: Dependent upon qualifications and experience.

Applications, including resume, academic transcripts, and the names of three references to be contacted, should be sent by March 31, 1981 to: Chinese Cataloguer Search Committee, c/o Maria G. Gopel, Personnel Librarian, Princeton University Library, Princeton, New Jersey 08544. An equal opportunity/affirmative action employer.