Committee Activities

D. E. Perushek

Yasuko Makino

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

BYU ScholarsArchive Citation
COMMITTEE ACTIVITIES

I. 1981 Election Results

This year the Committee elected Chairpersons for five Subcommittees. No librarian members were completing their terms on the Executive Group this year, and therefore no elections were held for this category. Next year the Chairperson of the Committee and four librarian members of the Executive Group will be retiring, and successors will be elected. Two faculty members completed their terms this year, and replacements were requested from the China and Inner Asia Council and the Northeast Asia Council.

Faculty members joining the Executive Group:

Cho-yün Hsu (University of Pittsburgh), Faculty Member and CIAC Representative.

James R. Bartholomew (Ohio State University), Faculty Member and NEAC Representative. (No name for this post had been designated at the time of the Executive Group Meeting. Professor Bartholomew was subsequently chosen by the NEAC)

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
Effie Chen (Princeton University) 1980-83
Lloyd Eastman (University of Illinois), Faculty Member at Large 1980-83
Ryoko Toyama (Research Libraries Group, Inc.) 1980-83
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 three-year terms, are:

Lillian Li (Swarthmore College), Faculty Member and CIAC Representative 1979-82
Byron Marshall (University of Minnesota), Faculty Member and NEAC Representative 1979-82

The newly elected Chairpersons of the five Subcommittees are:

Subcommittee on Chinese Materials: Antony Marr (Yale University)
Subcommittee on Japanese Materials: Emiko M. Moffitt (Hoover Institution, Stanford, California)
Subcommittee on Korean Materials: Sungha Kim (Harvard University)
Subcommittee on Publications: Edwin G. Beal, Jr. (Library of Congress (retired))
Subcommittee on Technical Processing: Thomas Lee (University of Wisconsin)
The Chairpersons of two Task Forces are continuing:

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

II. Report of the 1981 CEAL Executive Group Meeting

The annual meeting of the CEAL Executive Group was held in the York Room of the Sheraton Centre, Toronto, on the evening of Wednesday, March 11. The meeting was called to order at 8:00 p.m. by Chairperson Hideo Kaneko, who presented the agenda. As had been the practice in other years, the meeting was attended not only by the members of the Executive Group, but also by the Chairpersons of various CEAL Subcommittees.

The first order of business was the counting of the ballots received in the 1981 election, the first to be held under the Procedures adopted in March 1980. The counting of the 88 ballots returned (of approximately 130 sent out) was undertaken by Lloyd Eastman and Eugene Wu; however, since Mr. Wu was presenting the next item on the agenda, his place was taken by Karl Lo. This year five subcommittee Chairpersons were elected. In 1982 a new CEAL Chairperson and four librarian members will be chosen for the Executive Group. So that there shall be some new librarian members coming in each year, it was proposed and agreed that in 1982 two librarian members should be elected to serve three-year terms and two to serve two-year terms.

Mr. Kaneko reported that he had asked both the China and Inner Asia Council and the Northeast Asia Council of the Association to designate representatives to serve with the CEAL Executive Group. CIAC designated Professor Cho-yun Hsu, of the University of Pittsburgh, who joined the meeting on March 11. The NEAC, however, apparently did not understand Mr. Kaneko's request, and, instead of designating someone to serve, sent Mr. Kaneko a list of three names. Mr. Kaneko stated that he would discuss this further with the NEAC, and that he expected that the NEAC would select a suitable representative.

The election of the Chairperson of the Subcommittee on Publications raised a problem which the Executive Group then had to discuss. The question was raised as to what was the correct procedure to be followed if the Chairperson of a Subcommittee resigns or is for any other reason unable to complete his term. The Executive Group examined the Procedures adopted in March 1980, and upon finding that no provision for this had been made, recommended that an amendment to the Procedures be drafted to care for this eventuality. Dr. Yampolsky made a motion, which was seconded by Miss Toyama, to the effect that "Whenever the Chairperson of a Subcommittee resigns his post before the end of his term, the Chairperson of CEAL is empowered to appoint an appropriate person to complete the term." This resolution was reported to, and was adopted by, the full CEAL meeting on the following day.

Former Chairperson Eugene Wu then gave the Executive Group a preview of a presentation to be made on the following day by Mr. Donald Simpson, the new Director of the Center for Research Libraries in Chicago. He explained that
as a result of a Ford Foundation grant of one million dollars, the CRL was undertaking to expand its work on Asia, and that a new East Asia Subcommittee had been appointed to advise the CRL on its acquisitions of East Asian materials. It was explained that the Ford grant was intended to cover the cost of acquisitions only, and that the additional staff to process and control this material was to be supported by CRL funds. It is hoped that a catalog will be issued, and that it will be updated periodically, although the form which this is to take has not yet been decided upon. The hope was expressed by the Executive Group that the newly appointed CRL Subcommittee would work with CEAL, and Mr. Kaneko emphasized that CEAL must take steps to make sure that its views are heard and considered by CRL.

The Executive Group then turned its attention to the LC proposal regarding word division in romanized Korean. A draft proposal on this subject, together with a statement regarding the "impact of its adoption," had been drawn up by Mr. Dae Wook Chang, of the Descriptive Cataloging Division of the Library of Congress. These had been transmitted to Mr. Kaneko, with a covering letter by Mr. Ben W. Tucker, Chief, Office for Descriptive Cataloging Policy, LC. Mr. Tucker wrote in his letter of February 11 that "This policy is in large part based on proposals made in 1973 and nearly adopted at that time." He explained that it had been submitted to the ALA/RSTD/CCS Committee on Cataloging: Asian and African Materials, chaired by Thomas Lee, at the recent ALA Midwinter Meeting. He also stated that unless a reply from CEAL was received by April 15, he would assume that the new policy met with no objection, and it would be put into effect on May 1. The Executive Group took the position that the major Korean collections in America had not been contacted; that there was not time for the appropriate CEAL subcommittees (Korean Materials and Technical Processing) to study and evaluate the proposals before the April 15 deadline; and that the matter should be studied by the forthcoming conference on Korean studies to be held at the University of Hawaii. Mr. Kaneko stated that he would communicate these views to Mr. Tucker and would ask for a postponement of the April 15 deadline.

Miss Toyama then explained the RLG interest in word division in romanized Chinese. The purpose of this is to limit the number of syllables under which searches must be made, and thus to "access" key words in titles, and presumably in other items, such as corporate names. As a sample title, she wrote T'ai pei shih li nu tzu shih fan hsueh hsiao t'u shu kuan mu lu, which contains 15 syllables. If, however, this is grouped by joining the syllables of polysyllabic words, the number of possible access points is reduced from 15 to 7: T'ai-pei shih-li nu-tzu shih-fan hsueh-hsiao t'u-shu-kuan mu-lu. These seven, or at least most of them, are key words. It is conceivable that someone could look under "t'u-shu-kuan mu-lu" and "access" could be provided for these terms. Readers, however, would not look under such items as li, tzu, fan, or shu. Mr. Lo also added some details to this discussion. The Executive Group took the position that this was an interesting matter, and that it had been discussed before in several other contexts. It had been discussed, for example, by the Orientalia Processing Committee in the mid-1950's, and more recently in connection with the possible adoption of pinyin spelling. The Executive Group was interested to learn of RLC's work on this problem, but did not see that there was anything that the Executive Group or CEAL itself could or should do about it at this time.
[Subsequently, John W. Haeger, Director of Program Coordination, RLG (The Research Libraries Group, Inc.), Stanford, California, sent Mr. Kaneko a draft of "Chinese Syllable Aggregation Guidelines" and some samples on which those guidelines could be tested. Dr. Haeger emphasized that this "syllable aggregation" would affect RLIN (Research Libraries Information Network) users only, but stated that he thought that other CEAL members might be interested in the matter, and that the RLG would be happy to include their experience in his analysis. In his communication of March 30 he wrote: "Please note that April 30 is a firm date; we will proceed with our analysis based on whatever we have received as of then." On April 2 Mr. Kaneko distributed copies of the guidelines and instructions to various East Asian libraries. Since this issue of the CEAL Bulletin will not appear until long after the April 30 deadline has passed, this information is inserted here merely as a matter of record, and as a follow-up of the discussion held in the Executive Group. Probably we shall read more about this in a future issue of the CEAL Bulletin.]

Under the final rubric of "Other business" the Executive Group discussed the survey which Thomas Kuo and his Task Force on Library Resources and Access have been conducting. Dr. Kuo presented a preliminary version of his "Holdings of East Asian Material in American Libraries" as of June 30, 1980, and a preliminary version of "Fiscal Support of East Asian Collections in American Libraries," based upon replies received from the collections which had reported by March 10, 1981. He pointed out that he had sent questionnaires to 111 institutions, but as of the present time he had received only 70 replies; he felt, therefore, that further analysis should be postponed until more institutions had replied. There was some discussion as to how frequently these surveys should be made. Some of those present favored reporting every year; others, every five years. Miss Toyama stated that the reports which Dr. T.H. Tsien had conducted over a period of many years had given her valuable support in dealing with the library administration at her previous post. Mrs. U urged that librarians should be told in advance just what questions would be asked in future surveys, so that statistics on these matters could be kept. Though no resolution on the matter was passed, it seemed to be the general consensus of the Group that, in view of the amount of work involved, a survey every five years is sufficient, but that it would be helpful to have the questions at the beginning of the five-year period, so that appropriate statistics could be kept.

Dr. Kuo also raised for discussion the possibility of compiling a "Guide to East Asian Collections," as was proposed some years ago by Dr. T.H. Tsien. The Executive Group agreed that this would be desirable, but felt that it would require a great deal of labor, and perhaps considerable expense. There seemed to be no prospect of anyone's being in a position to undertake this arduous task in the foreseeable future. Mr. Wan pointed out that at least for certain types of materials it would be desirable to collect information not only from American collections, but from those abroad as well.

As a second item under "Other business," Eugene Wu suggested that the time has come for the expansion of the annual CEAL meeting, to include at least one other day during which workshops could be held. Possibly the day could be occupied by three workshops held simultaneously—on Chinese, Japanese, and Korean problems.
He stated that CEAL has a responsibility to find out what is happening, and to serve as a clearing house for information. Such workshops could deal with problems of acquisition, or the implications of AACR II, romanization problems, regional coordination, or any of a host of other matters. The Executive Group agreed to consider this possibility, but took no action at this meeting. It was reported that funds might be available from the Japan-United States Friendship Commission or from the Japan Foundation for a second workshop on Japanese materials (the first such workshop was held in 1978), but at present no funds have been identified for comparable workshops on Chinese or Korean. Mr. Kaneko remarked that he might appoint a task force to consider possible approaches. The meeting was adjourned at 10:50 p.m.

(E. G. B.)

III. Report of the 1981 CEAL Plenary Session

The 1981 Plenary Session of the Committee on East Asian Libraries was held on March 12, 1981, in the Essex Room of the Sheraton Centre, Toronto, Canada.

At 9:00 a.m. Chairperson Hideo Kaneko called the meeting to order and announced the results of the recent election, the first ever held by popular vote. The ballots had been opened and counted the night before in a confidential and fair manner by the CEAL Executive Group. The results of the election are given above under "1981 Election Results." The Executive Group comprised the nominating committee, forming the slate from nominations presented by the general CEAL membership. There were three nominees for each position except the Subcommittee on Publications, for which there were only two. Elections next year will be held for CEAL Chairperson and four seats on the Executive Group. At a meeting of the Executive Group on March 11, that Group had approved an amendment to the CEAL Procedures reading: "Whenever the Chairperson of a Subcommittee resigns his post before the end of his term, the Chairperson of CEAL is empowered to appoint an appropriate person to complete the term." A motion was made for the Plenary Session of CEAL to approve this amendment, and it was carried by a voice vote. The reason for having such an amendment is to provide for a successor when necessary, without having to resort to a vote by the full membership, which normally occurs only once a year.

It is hoped that again next year there will be an AAS panel on a library-related topic. Suggestions for such a panel should be forwarded to the AAS Program Committee by August 3, 1981. This past year the library representative to that committee was CEAL member Miwa Kai. Next year's representative will be from CORMOSEA (Committee on Research Materials on Southeast Asia).

In a brief report on current membership in CEAL, Mr. Kaneko mentioned that there are about 140 individual subscriptions to the Bulletin, and nearly 70 institutional subscriptions. In addition, a small number of copies are sent free of charge to AAS Officers, and to other professors and a few
librarians in Asia and Europe. This marks an all-time high in the number of subscriptions.

**Local Arrangements and Announcements**

Announcements were made regarding local activities in Toronto, at the UTLAS base of operations, and the East Asian Library at the University of Toronto. A brief introduction to the International Council for Adult Education, which has its headquarters in Toronto, was given.

**Reports of Subcommittees and Task Forces**

**Subcommittee on Publications**

Edwin Beal announced that no. 64 of the CEAL Bulletin had been sent some time ago for reproduction, and should be distributed soon. He extended warm thanks to Chairperson Kaneko and his assistant, Miss Mary Farnham, for their continuing devotion to Manuscript Preparation, and especially for producing the CEAL Directory for the current year.

An innovation implemented during the past year has been the solicitation and printing of advertising from publishers for the Bulletin to help support its cost. Letters were sent to commercial and university publishers in this country, Japan, Europe, Taiwan, and Hong Kong. Advertising in Number 63 of the Bulletin filled two pages, which were placed at the end of the issue. Number 64 will contain nine pages of advertisement, with the likelihood of even more in the future. The rates are $100 for a full page in three consecutive issues, $50 for one page in one issue. Discussion was conducted concerning the most visible and practical placement of advertising in the Bulletin—at the end, in the center, or scattered throughout the publication. A vote showed a fairly even split between having advertising at the end and having it placed in the center. Very few members favored having it scattered throughout the publication.

Dr. Beal noted that there are sufficient articles for the next two issues of the Bulletin. However, more information is needed on activities in libraries and institutions as well as write-ups on individual new publications. Such information should be forwarded to the Editor or the three editors for Chinese, Japanese, and Korean matters. Another area where the CEAL Bulletin can serve as a clearinghouse for information is on trips to and stays in the People's Republic of China, and what visitors there have ascertained about libraries and archives. Such information has been sought through the Committee on Scholarly Communication. Number 64 of the Bulletin will contain an article by Ezra Vogel on his stay in Guangzhou. In addition, a questionnaire was also distributed to people who have returned from China, also with some response. Such information will continue to appear in the Bulletin in the future.

**Subcommittee on Technical Processing**

Chair Thomas Lee reported that the major task of this committee has been the compilation of a workbook on Anglo-American Cataloging Rules II. A committee has been working on this project, going through the new cataloging rules chapter by chapter, choosing potentially problematic rules, and giving
Library of Congress interpretations with examples in Chinese, Japanese, and Korean. A draft of the workbook has been completed, and is now in the final editing stages. A preliminary draft has been prepared for discussion at the Subcommittee on Technical Processing meeting to be held during this conference.

Another item for consideration is word division in Korean, a topic on which LC has made a proposal. Advice on the proposal is sought during the month of April.

Mr. Lee, also the Chair of the American Library Association Resources and Technical Services Division, Cataloging and Classification Section, Committee on Cataloging: Asian and African Materials (CCAAAM), reported on current topics in descriptive and subject cataloging under consideration by that committee. They have reviewed romanization tables and approved a number of them already; the next to be studied is Korean. In conjunction with the implementation of AACR II, the committee has received special reports on minimal level cataloging, on the LC-RLG agreement on computerization of East Asian language scripts, and on the use of standard romanization as opposed to the well-established English of a romanized author’s name. Guidelines on the last item will appear in the next CEAL Bulletin.

Mr. Lee pointed out that CCAAM provides a good bridge between librarians who are Asian specialists and those who are generalists. He called for the support of CCAAM by CEAL members through attendance at ALA and CCAAM meetings and presentation of their cataloging problems to CCAAM. A representative from among Southeast Asian librarians is needed on the committee. Should anyone wish to suggest someone for this position, he should contact Mr. Lee. In answer to a question by Jack Jacoby concerning the handling of works in Tibetan, Mongolian, and Manchu, it was stated that while CEAL does not deal with these languages directly, any problems concerning them might be raised with CEAL; Mr. Lee said that there is a possibility that CCAAM might consider these languages as part of its responsibility if people bring the matter to its attention.

Subcommittee on Chinese Materials

Wei-ying Wan presented the report of the Subcommittee on Chinese Materials. During the past year, they have discussed the matter of libraries and library materials in China, with special attention given to exchanges with Chinese libraries and the specific arrangements involved. A list of short-lived periodicals in the field of political activism has been compiled by Pai-yüan Chang and will appear in the CEAL Bulletin. The Committee’s advice was sought by the ACLS in regard to a study on the reproduction of Chinese materials, and also by the CRL East Asian Subcommittee in connection with their work on the collecting of Chinese materials. In addition, the Subcommittee has sought new sources for the acquisition of Chinese materials; these will be reported in the CEAL Bulletin.
Subcommittee on Japanese Materials

The full report of the past year's activities of the Subcommittee on Japanese Materials appears elsewhere in this issue of the Bulletin; however, Subcommittee Chair Eiji Yutani reported that discussion will be conducted on a second national workshop on Japanese collections and on the possibility of improving interlibrary services.

Subcommittee on Korean Materials

Sungha Kim commented on the projects currently undertaken by the Subcommittee on Korean Materials. They are conducting a survey of holdings of vernacular newspapers published in the United States and Canada with a view to filming them. The filming may be done with the help of the publishers or perhaps with the aid of CRL, now that it is expanding its Korean holdings. Another project is a union list of Korean serials in major university libraries and the Library of Congress. Also under discussion is the proposal from the Library of Congress for word division in romanized Korean.

Task Force on Library Resources and Access

In the report by the Task Force, three members reported on work in progress. The committee is composed of Thomas Kuo, James Cheng, and Naomi Fukuda, with T.H. Tsien and William Parrish as consultants. The task of surveying East Asian collections in American libraries has gone through the questionnaire design and distribution stage. Tabulation of the questionnaire responses regarding holdings, technical processing, unit cost, financial support, patron use, circulation and access, etc. has been completed on the 71 returned questionnaires of the 111 which had been disseminated. Suggestions which came back with questionnaires included proposals that there be notification well in advance as to what statistics should be kept in preparation for the five-year survey, and that the questionnaire be confined to one page.

James Cheng, in reporting on the technical aspects of the survey, distributed preliminary compilations of the holdings of each library and of the fiscal support of East Asian collections. No interpretations of the raw data have been made at this time. Certain problem categories, such as holdings of current serials, will require further verification. The Task Force anticipates that the survey will be completed in early May, making it possible to publish the findings in the summer issue of the CEAL Bulletin or else as a separate publication. Some articles on the survey may appear in library literature, such as the Library Journal. Eugene Wu asked for an interpretation of the term "current periodicals," which could mean either "total current holdings" or "titles currently received." Mr. Cheng responded that individual libraries will be contacted on this point. Frank Shulman made the suggestion that questionnaires be distributed in advance so that statistics needed for the five-year survey could be kept uniformly by all libraries. Mr. Kaneko answered that the Executive Group agrees with this suggestion and intends to inform collections of the questions well in advance.

Naomi Fukuda reported that her survey of Japanese collections was finished last year, and that it is now with the typist. Two printer's copies were
available for examination by those present at the meeting. The gathering of statistics was spread out over two years, and the figures are now becoming out of date; however, the finished work will be published at the end of April by the University of Michigan Center for Japanese Studies.

Task Force on Automation and National Union Catalog

To explain the situation in automation around the world, Karl Lo gave a country-by-country description of the achievements in several countries. On this continent, LC has announced that East Asian holdings can be reported and that some holdings will appear in the National Union Catalog. The University of Washington is the recipient of a grant from the Ford Foundation to put East Asian serials (including holdings) into the WLN database. At the University of Toronto, for almost one decade now, East Asian materials have appeared in their database in romanized form only. This is probably the largest database of its kind. In the OCLC database, which represents over 2,000 member libraries, there are also some romanized records, most of them serials. In the LC MARC-S database there are over 1,200 serials in East Asian languages, though holdings are not given. The Research Libraries Group has received $1.3 million in grants to enter Chinese, Japanese, and Korean in the RLIN database by 1983.

Japan is probably the leader in the processing of East Asian languages where, for example, the National Diet Library is the headquarters of Japanese MARC. In April this database will be produced on tape though as yet there is no institution in the United States with the facilities to use that database. The database of the Japanese Institute of Language and Literature is used to build indexes to Japanese literature and language, and recently the Japanese Industrial and Scientific Information database has become operable. This database was recently demonstrated and shown to send kanji via telephone wire to a terminal-printer no larger than a portable typewriter. The Japanese Industrial Standard (JIS) currently has codes for some 6,000 kanji.

The PRC has recently bought two machines for automated typesetting. The typesetting tape could possibly be used to form a workable database.

In South Korea most databases are in the fields of science and technology; for instance, those used by the Korean Institute of Science and Technology and the Korean Scientific and Technical Information Center. Both of these use hangul for data processing.

While a Chinese MARC is being developed in Taiwan, there is also a small group of Chinese, Japanese, and Korean librarians who are promoting the idea of an "inter-MARC" for Chinese-Japanese-Korean. Taiwan also has an operating education database. The Chinese Character Code for Information Interchange (CCCII) now consists of 4,807 characters and is still expanding.

The Chinese University of Hong Kong is introducing automation in its library. Also in existence in Hong Kong is a Chinese herbal medicine database, which includes indexing to ancient Chinese texts on materia medica.
Finally in England, outstanding work has been done in Cambridge University on the coding of Chinese materials.

The advances in CJK databases are significant, and it is clear that our task should be to catch up with these advances in Asia.

International Workshop on Chinese Library Automation

Nelson Chou offered a report on the Workshop which was held in Taipei in February 1981 under the joint sponsorship of several organizations. Twenty-nine papers on computerization and the linguistic- and library-related problems connected with it were presented. The participants, who came from thirty-five countries, numbered 200. In addition to the papers, there were also demonstrations of automation systems by some fourteen vendors.

Dr. C.C. Yang of the Institute for Information Industry of Taiwan told those present about CCCII, which is designed to be used as a standard mechanism by different computer systems. Under present conditions each system has an internal code which requires a conversation table to translate into any other code. With the CCCII standard, these internal codes are unnecessary. At present about one-third of the project's 80,000 characters and all possible variants are completed; in other words, about 20,000 characters and 15,000 variants have been established and categorized according to use frequency. Volume I of CCCII, which appeared last year, has already been supplanted by "Volume II," actually an expanded version of Volume I. It is hoped in the future to compile a dictionary or lexicon of characters with coding schemes to convert them into romanization systems such as Wade-Giles and pinyin.

ACLS-SSRC-ARL Joint Advisory Committee

The report on the East Asian Library Program and its Joint Advisory Committee was given by John Haeger. The Committee is slowly drawing its activities to a close as funds are being withdrawn by foundations such as the Ford Foundation, which has completed its withdrawal from East Asian libraries with its grant of $1 million to CRL for expanded facilities and acquisitions, as well as a grant to RLG for the information network in Chinese-Japanese-Korean, and a small grant to the University of Washington to put its East Asian serial records into MARC format. Within the month of March, the Joint Committee will probably hold its last meeting, which will be followed by a final report. CEAL will then be the continuing professional organization to initiate further projects.

Center for Research Libraries

Donald B. Simpson, Director of CRL, first spoke in general about the current developments and activities at CRL, such as the 20-year building program, administrative overhaul, and membership promotion program. Other priority projects are an expanded journal program which will bring the number of journals to 55,000, a bibliographic access program, and a review of acquisitions and depository policies. Specifically in the area of East Asian acquisitions, CRL has received $1 million from the Ford Foundation for a
new building and $250,000 to be used over the next five years for acquisition of East Asian materials. Comments on the proposal "Expansion of East Asian Acquisitions Component" prepared by the CRL International Studies Committee's East Asian Sub-Committee and published in this issue of the CEAL Bulletin, may be directed to Mr. Simpson. It is expected that in 1982 a statement will be presented on the specific objectives for these acquisitions and that an advisory panel will make decisions on acquisitions. Effie Chen asked if connections with Japanese and Chinese libraries similar to those between the British Library Lending Division and CRL would be established; the answer was that though some libraries might be interested, CRL does not yet have the structure to carry on such programs. When asked by Mr. Kaneko if current journal subscriptions were a part of the new program, Mr. Simpson responded that they are not, though more current subscriptions will be added once the East Asian Program is better defined. A question concerning filling the requests of non-members was asked by Mark Tam; the answer was that CRL can honor a limited number of inter-library requests from non-members. Eiji Yutani asked about the timing and implementation of balloting for the selection of East Asian materials; it is CRL's intention to establish an advisory panel between April and June and carry out balloting at the beginning of the next academic year.

Research Libraries Group, Inc.

Alan Tucker related the work that RLG is doing in its Chinese-Japanese-Korean character enhancement project. This CJK automation will enhance the existing RLIN system (which by summer will include a new on-line cataloging system, an on-line acquisition system, and on-line authority control), not offer a separate system. When this system is operable in 1983, LC expects to use it to catalog on-line into the system.

Recently, steps were taken to detail specific functions the system is to perform. This led to the "Definition of Requirements for Equipment." Subsequently a "Request for Proposal" was distributed to systems vendors in Japan, Taiwan, and the United States. Two mechanisms which are requirements in the system are one in MARC, so that MARC can handle any non-Roman data, and one that will permit the data in romanization and vernacular to be handled in parallel. Thus even searches done on terminals which cannot accommodate CJK scripts can turn up records of CJK works in romanized form.

A planned on-line thesaurus will consist of 20,000 characters and variants, using CCCII and JIS as the contents. Quality control of the thesaurus is stated to be the responsibility of the Library of Congress. Search access will be as complete as that for the rest of the RLIN system.

Library of Congress

Richard Howard gave a description of the status of Minimal-level Cataloging (MLC) which is not yet formally instituted at LC. MLC will be used for titles in the lowest level of priority, which is non-English materials such as textbooks, children's literature, and other materials of marginal interest to LC. About thirty Chinese titles have been cataloged at the MLC level, which means that records are given in romanized form only. These books will be
stored outside of the Asian Division and can be accessed only by romanized title, romanized personal name, and LC card number. The Automated Process Information File is receiving information in Chinese and Korean romanization only. The information included is similar to that found in the preliminary cataloging which appears in the Chinese Cooperative Catalog. This process has not yet been implemented for Japanese materials. An index to Japanese government serial publications held in the Library of Congress, which will include about 3,000 titles, will be published in the near future. Extensive headway has been made in filing into the Chinese and Japanese Union Catalog Card Files, thanks to overtime work, the Japanese being the one closer to completion. No work has been done recently on the Korean UCCF. These files may possibly be available in microfiche in the future. Plans have been made to invite librarians from the PRC here for in-service training for six months. The participants, who will concentrate on library management and automation, will be chosen from the Peking National Library and academic libraries. Predicted to begin in fall 1981 or spring 1982, this is seen to be an on-going program with funds coming from the Council on Library Resources and other sources.

A question from Eugene Wu concerned the impact of budget cuts at LC; though there are no plans to close down the Tokyo office, costs there are high and there is some question about the feasibility of keeping it open. There may also be a 10 percent cut in the LC budget which could affect staffing and acquisitions. In response to a query from Dr. Wu on exchanges with the National Peking Library (NPL), it was stated that LC has 40 exchange partners in the PRC, and that further regional exchanges are in the development stage. In the past twelve months, some 2,000 volumes have come from National Peking Library alone. Each month LC selects 200 to 300 titles from the Ch'üan kuo hsin shu mu, but not all are provided, perhaps because some titles go out of print quickly and because NPL has limited staff to fill exchange requests. Wei-ying Wan asked if LC can provide a list of titles received; it was answered that the Chinese Cooperative Catalog can serve as a list of acquired materials, or that perhaps an informal circular could be composed to show important titles received. To Chester Wang's question about what LC sends to Chinese libraries, it was replied that PRC libraries usually choose titles in science and technology from the LC gift and exchange lists which are sent to them. Dr. Howard mentioned that the LC Gift and Exchange Division tries to dispose of duplicates by asking for bids for books sight-unseen. Recently only Brigham Young University has been taking advantage of these offers.

UTLAS

A general overview of the University of Toronto Library Automated Systems (UTLAS) was given by Jack Cain. In the late '60s the system was formed as part of the University of Toronto Library; now it is an independent system servicing 200 Canadian libraries. Recently UTLAS has also agreed to make contracts with RLG to provide page-form catalogs, and with Maruzen Book Company of Japan for Western-language library services. Maruzen will also act as a broker for UTLAS services in Japan, probably to Japanese libraries interested in automated cataloging.
Washington Library Network

WLN, as described by Karl Lo, had originally been organized by the State of Washington to automate the libraries in that State, though it now services about sixty-five members, some of them in Oregon, Idaho, Montana, and Alaska. It is designed to be a "total network" in the future, taking care of all library procedures from selection to circulation and statistics. Thus far the cataloging and on-line reference components are operational. The East Asian serials which are being put into the database with the help of the grant from the Ford Foundation should include all 4,500 titles; presently about 1,500 records are at full MARC level, though not all records will necessarily be at the highest MARC level. The project will be completed by the end of June.

Human Relations Area File

Hesung Chun Koh spoke about the HRAF Korean Family and Kinship Studies Group and the International Computerization Project for East Asian Studies, both of which use computerized materials. Another project already completed is the Directory of Researchers in Korean Studies, an index of anyone who has worked in the area of Korean studies. The entire database for these names, over eighty percent of which are in Chinese, Japanese, and Korean, was computerized in six months. At present in Korea there is a database of 8,000 Chinese characters, plus kana and hangul. A conversion table is being developed so that input can be retrieved according to the JIS. An additional 2,000 characters will be entered into the database in the future.

The meeting was adjourned at 4:45 p.m.

(Diane E. Perushek)

IV. Library Panel at Toronto Meeting

A two-hour session entitled "East Asian Librarianship in the 1980s: New Perspectives" was held on the morning of March 14. Attended by some 100 persons, it was chaired by William S. Wong (University of Illinois at Champaign-Urbana). The panel's program consisted of: Ramon Myers (Hoover Institution) who spoke on "Problems and Strategies for East Asian Collections in the 1980's"; Diane Perushek (Cornell University), on "Library Services and Bibliographical Instruction in East Asian Collections"; and Luc Kwanten (University of Chicago), on "Educational Requirements for East Asian Librarians," with James Bartholomew (Ohio State University) and Eugene Wu (Harvard University) as discussants.

In making his opening remarks, Dr. Wong outlined his criteria for selecting the speakers as follows: (1) Being a trained scholar in an academic discipline, (2) having a dual responsibility as curator of a collection and as faculty member of a teaching department, and (3) being a relatively new administrator in the East Asian library community. Drs. Bartholomew and Wu represented, respectively, the teaching faculty and practicing librarians.
Dr. Myers first identified some major elements in collection development in the 1980s and explored certain areas of fiscal adversity. He concluded by suggesting certain collection development strategies. Dr. Myers indicated that American research libraries possess certain strengths in their collections, and they must try to build on these existing strengths whenever possible. The problems of inadequate library space, preservation of materials, and reduced staff services were other factors that must be considered in developing and maintaining excellent collections. He also cited three aspects of fiscal adversity which began affecting East Asian collections in the 1970s. On the basis of sampling data obtained at Hoover's East Asian Collection, he reported that a book from Japan or Taiwan in 1978-79 cost approximately 2.3 times more than the same book in 1962-69. For books from Hong Kong, the figure was 5.6 times more. Unfavorable currency exchange rates, inflation, and increased postal costs were the major causes for the sharp rises in book prices. In order to deal with these fiscal realities, Dr. Myers recommended continuing to build collections in areas of recognized strengths. Furthermore, cooperative acquisition projects, improvements in bibliographical control, and library automation procedures must be supported by administrators, faculty, and librarians alike.

Miss Perushek emphasized that bibliographical instruction has become one of the primary responsibilities for academic librarians. Today, formal bibliography courses have two main components: materials and methods. A student must learn what materials are available and how to use them; the methods section familiarize students with how to select a research topic, to explore the research process itself, to compose a thesis statement, and to determine in what format to present the completed work. Current trends indicate that methodology should be stressed increasingly in these courses, because their purpose is to guide students to become self-sufficient in library use, rather than merely to show them what resources exist. This is not the case, however in most East Asian bibliography courses being taught today. The thrust of these courses still tends toward materials and the mechanics of using them. Miss Perushek then suggested what the appropriate structure and content of an East Asian bibliography course should be, as well as the language requirements for students and the qualifications of course instructors. She also recommended, for reasons stated earlier, that chairpersons of East Asian studies departments be encouraged to establish courses in bibliography. Final suggestions were for CEAL to appoint a subcommittee on bibliographical instruction, and for ACLS to sponsor summer workshops for those who are involved in these instructional activities.

In his presentation on education for East Asian librarians, Dr. Kwanten noted that the ideal requirements which had been set forth by Dr. T. H. Tsien in his 1976 report have remained valid. They include: (1) Scholarly competence in the language and culture of the area, (2) a professional education in general librarianship, and (3) a special knowledge of East Asian bibliography and library subjects. However, he argued that while the need for language training would not provoke any dispute among our colleagues, the nature of the language training might stimulate some discussion. His observation was that library administrators have usually emphasized native language ability over scholarly language ability. He then asked a central question: Should the primary educational requirement for East Asian librarians be East Asian
studies or library science? According to Dr. Kwanten, this could be a choice between a disciplinary and an area studies approach. In his opinion, the minimum educational requirement for employment as an East Asian librarian should be an M.A. in East Asian studies; nevertheless, because of the extensive language requirements, a doctorate would be preferable. If, in addition, a library science degree is acquired, perhaps the ideal level of competence could be attained.

The first discussant, Professor Bartholomew, expressed the view that, while acquisition of the Ph.D. might be desirable for an East Asian librarian, its value could be overemphasized, particularly because doctoral programs are designed to train specialists, whereas librarians, to provide the best patron and acquisition services, should be generalists. He agreed with Dr. Myers that in the area of collection development, library priorities must be set and strategies specified. Cooperation among libraries was indeed desirable and necessary; however, the obstacles to achieving greater cooperation should not be underestimated. He endorsed Miss Perushek's emphasis on the need for bibliography courses and library orientation tours. With regard to access to East Asian collections for all scholars, Professor Bartholomew praised the successful cooperative program between the University of California (Berkeley) and Stanford University. He expressed the hope that a greater degree of library cooperation would emerge in other regions of the country as well. Trends of the last decade, according to Professor Bartholomew, tended to create an imbalance between the physical location of books and the physical location of potential borrowers. As a solution to this problem, he recommended that travel grants for researchers be expanded. He also proposed a move from the "Center" funding concept toward a "Project Grant" funding concept.

The second discussant, Dr. Wu, thought a paper on technical processing would have been useful in this meeting. On the three papers presented at the panel, he agreed with the general theme in Dr. Myers' statement that fiscal adversity demands a different strategy in developing East Asian libraries in the 1980s. Regarding automation, he believed it important for East Asian libraries to be prepared both technically in terms of librarian training and financially in underwriting the initial investment and future maintenance costs. He applauded Miss Perushek for pointing out a weak link in the services currently offered by East Asian libraries. Dr. Wu emphasized that an East Asian library, like any research library, must employ a variety of talents in order to discharge all of its responsibilities properly. Using an advanced degree in East Asian studies as the sole criterion for selection of personnel for East Asian libraries, without regard to the candidate's professional library competence, thus becomes a highly questionable proposition. He also disputed Dr. Kwanten's contention that university library administrators tend to make appointments in their East Asian libraries purely on the basis of a professional library degree without any consideration being given to the candidate's academic training in East Asian subjects. He thought a glance at vacancy announcements in recent years would show that libraries do indeed seek out candidates with both library training and subject competence. He concurred in Dr. Kwanten's suggestion that library schools include in their curriculum special courses on East Asian librarianship, especially East Asian bibliography, for those who wish to choose East Asian librarianship
as a career. In conclusion, he counseled a multidimensional rather than a one-dimensional approach to solving the problems of East Asian libraries.

(Yasuko Makino
University of Illinois)