Committee Activities

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Committee Activities

Authors
COMMITTEE ACTIVITIES

I. 1982 Election Results

This year a new Chairperson was elected for the Committee, together with four librarian members for the Executive Group. As had been done last year, suggestions for persons to fill these posts had been solicited from the entire CEAL membership. The Nominating Committee, as constituted by the Executive Group, in accordance with Section 1 of Article V of the CEAL "Procedures" (published in CEAL Bulletin no. 62, June 1980), had tallied the suggestions and prepared a ballot. Approximately 140 ballots containing these names had been sent to all members of CEAL; of these, 111 had been returned. In order to avoid the delay incurred by the time-consuming process of actually counting the ballots at the Executive Group meeting (as had been done last year in Toronto), the ballots had been counted by the Chairperson and several assistants on the evening of March 30. This process also made it possible for the newly elected Chairperson and Executive Group members to be invited to the Executive Group meeting on the evening of March 31. The retiring Chairperson, Mr. Hideo Kaneko, pointed out that this was the first time a CEAL Chairperson had been chosen by popular election.

The following persons have been elected:

For Chairperson:

Richard C. Howard (Library of Congress), Chairperson of CEAL and Chairperson of the Executive Group 1982-85

For the Executive Group. In compliance with Article IV, Section 2 (a) of the "Procedures," which states that one third of the six librarian members of the Executive Group should be replaced each year, the two persons who received the largest number of votes were elected for three-year terms, and the next two highest were elected for two-year terms. The persons elected are:

Karl K. Lo (University of Washington) 1982-85
Frank Joseph Shulman (University of Maryland) 1982-85
Emiko M. Moffitt (Hoover Institution) 1982-84
James Cheng (University of Chicago) 1982-84

The continuing members of the Executive Group are:

Faculty members:

Lloyd Eastman (University of Illinois), Faculty Member at Large, appointed by the Board of Directors of the Association for Asian Studies 1980-83
III. The retiring members of the Executive Group, who have completed their three-year terms, are:

Anna T. Liang U (University of Toronto)
William S. Wong (University of Illinois)
Joyce Wright (University of Hawaii)
Philip Yampolsky (Columbia University)

In accordance with Article IV, Section 2(e), of the "Procedures," "The immediately retired Chairperson shall serve ex officio in the Executive Group for one year."

II. Report of the 1982 Executive Group Meeting

The annual meeting of the CEAL Executive Group was held on March 31 from 8:10 to 11:30 p.m. in Private Dining Room no. 5 of the Palmer House, Chicago. In addition to the regular and newly elected members of the Executive Group, the meeting was attended by the Chairpersons of the various CEAL Subcommittees and Heads of the Task Forces, in addition to several observers. The Chairperson, Mr. Kaneko, presented the agenda, and opened the meeting with a statement of the election of officers, as has been described above.

Dr. William S. Wong raised two questions regarding the nominating procedures followed during the year just completed. His first question pertained to the fact that in the election just completed, the heads of the various CEAL subcommittees and task forces had served with the Executive Group members on the Nominating Committee, even though he felt there had not been a clear decision that this was to be done. After some discussion it was agreed that these additional persons would also serve with the Executive Group members during the 1982-83 election; at the 1983 meeting it will be decided whether or not they should continue in this capacity. The "Procedures" are permissive on this point. They merely state in Article V, Section 1: "The Executive Group may constitute itself as the Nominating Committee or may appoint such a committee, and shall invite nominations from the membership."
Dr. Wong's second problem was that some nominating procedures had been conducted during the Christmas rush, and some nominations which he had made as a CEAL member had not arrived in time to be included on the ballot. It was suggested that this could be avoided by soliciting nominations earlier, and thus avoiding the year-end congestion in the delivery of mail.

It was explained that the responsibility for arranging AAS panel sessions on materials and their collection rotates among three committees of the Association. These are CORMOSEA (Committee on Research Materials on Southeast Asia); CONSALD (Committee on South Asian Libraries and Documentation); and CEAL. For 1983 this responsibility resides with a representative from CONSALD. In 1984 the responsibility will return to a representative from CEAL. For the 1982 AAS meeting, a materials panel entitled, "Collection Development in East Asian Collections: Trends and Problems," had been organized by Richard C. Howard and was scheduled to be held on the morning of April 3.

The discussion concerning the CEAL Bulletin dealt chiefly with its financial status and problems. Mr. Kaneko provided the Group with a set of detailed financial reports covering the period from January 1, 1979, through March 29, 1982. The balance available at the end of March 1982 was $6,810.52. (In addition, $1,325.49 remained in the ACLS Travel Grant; the only charge against it had been for Thomas H. Lee to attend the ALA/LC AACR2 Institute in August 1980.) In 1979 the income had come from three sources: Subscriptions ($2,056.00); a grant from the North East Asia Council (NEAC, $450.00); and a Ford grant ($500.00). In 1980, 1981, and 1982 there have been only two sources of income: Subscriptions and advertisements. Extended discussion followed regarding whether the dues for individual membership in CEAL (including subscription to the Bulletin) should be increased from $12 per year to $15. A motion to raise the dues at this time was defeated. The possibility of reducing subscription rates for retired CEAL members was also discussed; there seemed to be no consensus that such a reduction was necessary at this time.

Mr. Kaneko informed the Group that he had been sending out approximately 100 copies of each issue of the Bulletin as a means of encouraging additional subscriptions and advertisements.

The Group then discussed the proposal made originally by Eugene Wu in Toronto a year ago, and more recently in correspondence, concerning the restructuring of the annual CEAL meetings and the inclusion of one or more workshops. There was agreement in principle that such workshops would be desirable, but it was felt that there would be considerable difficulty in securing the financial support to enable members to spend an extra day or more at the time of the Annual Meeting. Mr. Kaneko pointed out that this recommendation had in fact affected the organization of the CEAL meeting in 1982; there had been a reduction of time allotted to reports, and the entire afternoon session had been divided between presentations by the Research Libraries Group and the Center for Research Libraries. Still there was expressed the need for more give and take at the meetings; and it was pointed out that the possibility of actual concrete results from a workshop might help members secure travel
assistance from their own institutions. It was noted, in conclusion, that the 1983 Annual Meeting will be held in San Francisco, and that it may be possible for the Research Libraries Group at Stanford to invite interested CEAL members to visit Stanford and to see for themselves what is being accomplished in automated bibliographical control of material in East Asian languages.

The discussion then turned to Resources and Development Planning. Thomas Kuo raised the question whether his task force should not now be disbanded. It had been established to carry out the 1980 survey of collection development. Its preliminary report, entitled "Current Status of East Asian Collections in American Libraries: A Preliminary Report for 1979/80," appears in CEAL Bulletin no. 67; more analytic work remains to be done and a fuller report will be published later in the year. Dr. Kuo then raised several serious considerations: (1) Does the East Asian library community actually need a survey of this type every five years? He pointed out that collecting the material had been a very time-consuming and arduous task, and that it should not be undertaken more often than is really necessary. (2) Experience has demonstrated that such a survey cannot be completed in three months. He is convinced that it is at least a two- or three-year undertaking. (3) If it is to be done again, there must be an allotment of at least several thousand dollars to support it. It requires not only professional time, but also staff time for correspondence, follow-up requests, typing, photographic reproduction, and many other types of operation. He pointed out that in this case the University of Pittsburgh had in fact subsidized the survey to a very considerable extent; and that more adequate provision must be made for support before anyone is asked to undertake it again. The Executive Group listened with interest to these considerations. It pointed out that these surveys have been conducted every five years in the past, and that it would be desirable to continue this practice if it is at all possible to do so. Nevertheless, it certainly recognized the difficulties and expense involved. Eugene Wu suggested that an appropriate acknowledgment be made to the directors of the libraries (the University of Pittsburgh and the University of Chicago) which had contributed staff time and effort to the completion of the 1980 survey.

(E. G. B.)

III. Report of the 1982 CEAL Plenary Session

Chairperson Hideo Kaneko called the 1982 Plenary Session of the Committee on East Asian Libraries to order at 9:00 a.m. on April 1, 1982, in the Wabash Room of the Palmer House, Chicago, Illinois. Members in attendance were asked to introduce themselves and their institutions, and then results of this year's elections for the Executive Group were announced. As a result of new election procedures implemented last year, the two newly elected members with the highest number of votes will serve for three years; the other two newly elected members will serve for two years. In accordance with these procedures, two new members will be elected to the Executive Group annually beginning next year.
Chairperson's Report

The Chairperson's remarks on CEAL undertakings and achievements during the year 1981 began with an account of the shift of responsibility from the ACLS-SSRC-ARL Joint Advisory Committee to the RLG East Asian Library Program, whose final report entitled Automation, Cooperation and Scholarship: East Asian Libraries in the 1980s was published last summer. The Joint Advisory Committee had been organized in 1978 to implement the recommendations of its predecessor national committee, the ACLS Steering Committee for a Study of the Problems of East Asian Libraries. CEAL had a hand in the creation of the Steering Committee in 1975, and it has ever since worked closely with the two committees. The Joint Advisory Committee's final report envisions automated processing of East Asian scripts as the keystone of future development of East Asian libraries. This challenge was met by RLG, which successfully procured funds to enhance their system capability with Chinese, Japanese, and Korean scripts; and it is now planned that a system to process these vernacular scripts will be in operation sometime in 1983. In view of the progress which RLG has been making on the application of automated procedures to bibliographical control, the Executive Group has decided that the former Task Force on Automation, headed by Karl K. Lo, should be changed to a regular standing committee on Library Technology. An election for a Chairperson will be held in the near future; in the meantime Mr. Lo will serve as Chairperson pro tempore. The new Subcommittee is to devote its attention to such matters as preservation of library materials through deacidification and other procedures, automation of circulation controls, and other aspects of the application of automated procedures to library technology. It will monitor developments in library automation and technology, and will disseminate information to CEAL members concerning these matters. It is possible that sufficient information will be developed to justify the establishment of a regular new section in the Bulletin.

In the area of resource sharing and collection development, the Center for Research Libraries (CRL) received a three-year grant from the Ford Foundation for expanding its East Asian acquisitions program. CEAL has helped in the initial planning stages and now is participating in the implementation stage through representation on the Advisory Panel for this project. This year the Japan-U. S. Friendship Commission has made funds available for three regional conferences or workshops to be held with an eye to further coordinating Japanese collections in the United States. In January 1982 the Western States held the first of these conferences; it is to be followed by meetings of libraries in the Midwestern States in May and the Eastern States in June. Issues discussed by the Executive Group in their meeting prior to the Plenary Session included subscription rates to the CEAL Bulletin, which will stay the same as they have been in the past due to the revenue-earning practice begun last year of posting advertising in the Bulletin; the 1980 East Asian Library Survey, which has been substantially funded by the University of Pittsburgh; and the format of the CEAL annual meeting. Though a workshop-style annual meeting had been suggested, reactions were mixed; as a result this year a slightly different format was followed in that the afternoon sessions pertained
to two broad topics rather than consisting of subcommittee reports. Next year there is a possibility of planning a workshop on automation, perhaps to precede immediately the regular CEAL meeting.

The 1980 East Asian Library Survey

Thomas Kuo, Chairperson of the Task Force on Library Resources and Access, distributed a special report, "Current Status of East Asian Collections in American Libraries: a Preliminary Report for 1979/80." He thanked William Parrish and T. H. Tsien for the contributions they made to the work of the Task Force. The final report is expected to be completed this summer, and publication possibilities are currently being investigated. With regard to future surveys, the Task Force has the following recommendations: (1) Two or three years are needed to conduct a meaningful survey, since some institutions do not respond promptly; (2) financial support should be provided (the Task Force was fortunate in obtaining such support for the 1979-80 survey from the Library Director of the University of Pittsburgh, to whom Hideo Kaneko has written a letter of gratitude on behalf of CEAL); (3) the cooperation of East Asian librarians is essential to the success of the survey. Finally, Mr. Kuo raised the question of the need for a survey every five years. James Cheng suggested that a mini-survey documenting growth rate could be conducted on a regular five-year basis, but a comprehensive survey of use patterns, services, etc., might not need to be done more than once every 10 years, since patterns in these areas have remained stable. Karl Lo argued that an annual survey would be especially useful in presenting information to library administrators, and that it could be processed through a microcomputer without too much difficulty.

The CEAL Bulletin

Edwin G. Beal, Jr., chairperson of the Subcommittee on Publications and editor of the CEAL Bulletin, announced that the three area editors will be Diane Perushek for China; Frank Yorichika for Japan; Boksoon Hahn for Korea. Though the length of the Bulletin has tended toward 80 or 90 pages of late, it will be kept at around 60 pages in the future in order to control costs. More regularity in the reporting of subcommittee activities was urged, with the next deadline set at May 1, 1982. Such reports should be of 1-1/2 to 2 pages in length and must be double-spaced. The new Subcommittee on Library Technology will keep the membership apprised of bibliographic control in terms of technology, while the book review portion of the Bulletin will continue to supply descriptive reviews of newly published works. The question of a cumulated index to the Bulletin was raised; this matter will be investigated.

Technical Services Issues

Thomas Lee reported on the activities of the ALA Committee on Cataloging: Asian and African Materials, and on the CEAL Subcommittee on Technical Processing. At the ALA Mid-winter meeting in Denver two issues of interest to East Asian librarians were discussed.
In 1983 the Library of Congress will begin inputting cataloging for all East Asian materials into the RLIN database. In return, LC will receive records on tape for distribution to other libraries. The main problem at the present is how this will be done. The options are: Printed cards with vernacular script and romanization; romanized cards; purely romanized records on tape; tapes including both characters and romanization. Mr. Lee mentioned the need for reports from the Library of Congress and RLG on these possibilities and for input from libraries outside the RLIN system.

The Library of Congress asked Mr. Lee to conduct a survey on the need for a revision of practices in Japanese word division. He contacted representatives at 18 large Japanese collections and found that some 15 wanted revisions. The results of the survey were given to LC, and LC's draft proposal for changes in Japanese romanization and word division was distributed to 30 libraries in early March. This proposal is currently under review and was discussed at the meeting of the Subcommittee on Technical Processing. Finally, Mr. Lee reported on progress in the compilation of a workbook on the application of AACR 2 rules. At this time only three chapters (no. 22-24) have been completed, since the work has proven more demanding than had been anticipated.

A survey of Library of Congress East Asian activities during the past year was given by Richard Howard. Exchanges with the People's Republic of China, both of personnel and materials, have made advances with an initial six-month exchange of personnel made to LC and Yale, and two more staff members from the National Library of China [NLC] (one a cataloging expert and one an automation applications specialist) to arrive at LC in May. From LC David Ladd and Henriette Avram had made visits to the PRC. Originally, an exchange of U.S. government documents for selected materials from the Ch'uan kuo hsin shu mu was established, but lack of NLC exchange staff has caused this to be altered to a new system whereby NLC will send LC single copies of specialized and provincial publications which are used by NLC for cataloging purposes and to provide cataloging copy for other libraries in China. Already two shipments totaling some 14,000 volumes have been received from NLC, and in addition in FY 1981 over 1,600 monographs and 2,500 serials issues from 52 other Chinese libraries. Another method of acquiring materials from the PRC is a blanket order for certain types of publications (major exclusions being children's literature, translations into Chinese, textbooks and "how-to" books) from the China National Publishing Industry Trading Company [CNPITC], which supplies LC first with various bibliographies and lists for their approval and additions. CNPITC binds books in cloth for approximately $1.50 to $2.00 per volume. It is expected that annually 5,000 to 6,000 volumes will be acquired in this fashion.

Since the retirement of Andrew Kuroda, the Library of Congress Tokyo Office staff continues to operate under the supervision of Anami Motoki. Their accomplishments during the past year include the forwarding to LC of 8,155 titles in 10,800 volumes (including over 1,100 gifts); 24,000 CJK printed cards were sent to LC (an 8.7-percent decrease from 1980), and 7,648 titles were selected for purchase by JPTC (an 11.2-percent decrease from last year).
Arrearages in the Asian Division Union Catalog Card Files continue to be dealt with so that the Chinese personal author national union catalog now contains over 500,000 cards, and the corporate-entry NUC contains over 100,000 cards, with arrearages totaling 350,000. In the Korean national union catalog, 230,000 cards have had preliminary sorting; and 75,000 LC cards and 80,000 reports from other libraries dated from 1979 on wait to be filed into the Japanese union catalog, which now contains 606,000 cards through 1978.

At the request of the National Diet Library (NDL), the LC Photoduplication Service has been microfilming South Manchuria Railway publications held by the Library of Congress, with negatives of these materials left at LC for 2,400 titles. 800 remain to be microfilmed. The filming is to cover all titles held by LC but not by NDL. The project is based on the union list included in Volume 4 of Kyūshokuminchi kankei kikan kankōbutsu sōgō mokuroku, published by Ajia Keizai Kenkyūjo in 1979.

Thaddeus Ohta's Japanese National Government Publications in the Library of Congress was published in April. A series of catalogs of pre-Meiji works in the Library of Congress has begun with the first volume on Japanese mathematics. Future publications from LC will concern Japanese local histories, Japanese microfilm holdings, and Chinese newspapers. Konishi Jin'ichi of Tsukuba University has been appointed to the Library of Congress Council of Scholars, under the auspices of which he will undertake research at LC and survey the LC collection. His stay will be broken into two parts, so that he is now at LC for six months and will return again for six months next year.

[For accounts of the relations between the RLIN CJK system and LC; and the issue of Japanese word division, please refer to the section in this report on East Asian Library Automation and the report of the Subcommittee on Technical Processing.]

Comments and questions from the floor concerned first a possible joint task force to survey foreign language holdings in American libraries and recommend concrete projects explained by Warren Tsuneishi. A suggested project for this task force may be an update of the 1974 ARL-ACE study, as suggested by Rose Hayden, chair of the National Council on Foreign Languages and International Studies. LC is soliciting reactions from library groups and seeks to identify a person to conduct the study. Wan Weiyang asked if LC could provide a price list and check list of South Manchuria Railway publications already microfilmed. This will be investigated by LC and CCRM; such information might be made available either in book form or in microfilm. In the meantime the list given in the Ajia Keizai Kenkyūjo bibliography can serve as a guide. In answer to a question posed by Eugene Wu concerning the possible insertion of missing issues into microfilms of Chinese newspapers, Richard Howard reported that LC's Photoduplication Service was not willing to incorporate more than three splices into a reel of archival negative film (since each splice weakens the film), but that a supplemental film of missing issues might be feasible.
Asian Library Automation

The RLG Project

Alan Tucker brought the Committee up to date on progress in the development of Chinese-Japanese-Korean character enhancements for the RLIN system. Of more than thirty potential vendors, the Transtech International Corporation of Wellesley, Massachusetts, was chosen. This firm offers a system utilizing the component-entry technique with transposition of a "character controller" miniprocessor between the computer and the terminal containing all established character forms. The terminal will be called the "RLG CJK terminal." At present Transtech is making modifications in the hardware and software. They will also develop the dictionary, which will include a basic character set of about 11,000 characters (the original Sinoterm character set) plus additions from Volume I of the Chinese Character Code for Information Interchange [CCCII], the PRC "first set," the Japanese Industrial Standard [JIS] characters, and a list of Chinese characters used in Korea, in addition to the ALA-MARC extended character set, hiragana, katakana, and hangul. The basic character set formed from these sources will include approximately 14,000 to 15,000 characters. The entirety of CCCII (ca. 30,000 characters) will be a resource file for the system. The RLG CJK terminal will include Chinese "word roots," kana, hangul and the MARC extended character set. Characters will be constructed through a unique sequence of selected units. It is estimated that 2.8 strokes will be needed to generate a character on the average. A modified MARC structure is being designed on the principle that the basic record must be built on the vernacular, but that romanized information must also be provided for essential elements. Possibilities for using National Central Library (Taiwan) and National Diet Library (Japan) MARC records for derived cataloging are currently being investigated.

Ayako Hayashi reported that the Library of Congress plans to purchase 24 CJK terminals, six controllers and six printers in the spring of 1983. Inputting will begin as soon as possible after that, and the tapes received from RLG will be distributed to other libraries. When Mrs. Hayashi mentioned that printed cards will be distributed only if warranted by demand, a show of hands indicated that most East Asian Libraries would still need to receive printed cards. Eugene Wu inquired about the cost of using RLIN. Alan Tucker said that the tentative discussions held so far are based on the principle that using the CJK terminal should not be appreciably more expensive than regular use, which at present is $2.05 per FTU. He mentioned that the current delays in receiving LC copy will be eliminated, since records will be accessible on the day after they have been input into the system. In related areas, Karl Lo read a letter from the Washington Library Network [WLN] indicating its interest in developing East Asian character capability only if outside financial support were to become available. On-line link-ups with RLG and LC are currently under development. The WLN now has 132 member libraries and is self-supporting. Mr. Lo also reported on a telephone conversation with Fred Kilgour, founder of OCLC, Inc., on March 8, 1982. Dr. Kilgour reported that OCLC is at present investi-
gating the possibility of using the three-corner system as a means of including East Asian characters in the OCLC database. This method is attractive to OCLC because no subsystem will be involved, but the investigation of economic and technical feasibility has not yet been completed. The Committee was told of the possibility of a workshop on character processing and automation at the time of the next CEAL meeting, and individual Committee members were asked to inform members of the Subcommittee on Library Technology of their opinions on the feasibility of such a workshop.

Developments in the Republic of China (ROC)

Professor Margaret Fung of National Taiwan Normal University spoke of the accomplishments in the ROC, especially in research and development, since the International Conference on Chinese Library Automation in 1981. In order to share information, the Chinese MARC format has been standardized to comply with the Uni-MARC structure, and the first Chinese MARC tape will be available for purchase in August 1982. These tapes can be read on any hardware, and a printout done on a Univac computer was displayed. To further standardize the character set, CCCII now contains 33,000 characters, and will include JIS and the Korean National Character Set once it is announced. A cross-reference database is being developed in order to facilitate the processing of characters. A tape of this database is now available which contains 4,807 cross references. Chinese cataloging rules are under revision to accommodate AACR 2 and ISBD. Separate rules are being devised for books and serials, and rules for cataloging rare books and manuscripts are also under revision. A list of subject headings is being compiled, with headings for general topics, religion, philosophy, and geography completed so far. Slides were shown of a CJK terminal now in use, of the on-line National Union List of Chinese Periodicals, of Chinese Educational Information Resources similar to ERIC, and of Chinese Computer Assisted Instruction (an on-line system for teaching the Chinese language). Copies of the related materials Chinese MARC Format for Books, Chinese Indexes Interchange Table, and Chung wen t’u shu chi tu pien mu ke shih shih yung shou ts’e are available upon request from the National Central Library, 43 Nanhai Road, Taipei, Taiwan, ROC.

The CRL East Asian Acquisition Program

With the receipt of a five-year grant of $250,000 from the Ford Foundation to be used for East Asian acquisitions, and with an increase in its own funding for EA materials, the Center for Research Libraries has decided to emphasize large retrospective reprint and microfilm sets, journals, and newspapers (especially Chinese) in an effort to supplement major East Asian collections and thereby aid East Asian studies in general in the United States. Roy Boylan, Vice President of CRL, reported that the Advisory Panel was named as the quality control group for selection of titles. The members of the panel represent a distribution covering Chinese, Japanese, and Korean as well as large and smaller institutions. Members are James Cheng, Yoon-whan Choe, Sungha Kim, Shuet-keung Leung, Yasuko Makino, Anthony Marr, Shirue Matsuda and Weiying Wan. In the future the membership will revolve every two years. For the selection
of journal titles (which will not be paid for with Ford Foundation funds but rather from CRL general funds, since these are continuing titles), the panel requested member libraries to identify their holdings of selected priority titles, so that titles held by more than six libraries could be eliminated from consideration. Then titles to order were selected as follows: 36 Chinese, 49 Japanese, 12 Korean. Eight of the Japanese titles and one of the Chinese have already been ordered. In the case of retrospective microfilms and reprint sets, the panel again asked for recommendations from member libraries. The panel made final decisions on sets to be ordered in the following numbers: 8-9 Chinese (average cost: $3,856); 12 Japanese (average cost: $5,780); 9 Korean (average cost: $1,447). Next fall requests will again be sent out for recommendations, this time for titles costing not less than $300. The rule of thumb to follow when recommending is to name works which one would select for one's own library if funds were available. The Center will be putting more emphasis on science and technology journals in the future, thus augmenting its current 500 titles, most of which are from Japan. In view of the fact that Japanese titles at CRL are used about as much as English titles (after Russian, the most borrowed language at CRL), most East Asian journals included in the Center's expanded journal program will probably be in Japanese. The Chinese newspapers segment of the acquisition program is still in the planning stage; consultation with LC concerning such titles will take place in the future. Desired titles will be identified so that CRL can film copies held by members; these films will be sold to help offset the cost of film. Since the gaps in coverage of Korean materials are recognized, CRL will consider the possibility of expanding its holdings, though no funds at present are available.

Questions from Emiko Moffitt regarding bibliographic control of East Asian materials drew the response that the materials will be cataloged as received and entered into the OCLC database in romanization. Their tapes will eventually be included in the RLIN system and other local databases. Moreover, Focus, the newsletter of the Center for Research Libraries, will report both when orders are issued and when titles are received at the Center. CRL's short-title science journal list will be expanded to include East Asian titles, and a microfiche catalog of CRL's retrospective holdings will be issued this summer. A number of questions were asked concerning the CRL policy on newspapers. The responses were that CRL will entertain suggestions for Japanese newspaper titles in the future, that the Center is committed to acquiring some current regional Chinese papers, and will avoid duplication of such titles by discussing the matter with LC. Chris Filstrup brought up the matter of the selection of science titles and the inclusion of medical journals. In reply Mr. Boylan stated that in the past the CRL has built up a considerable collection of journals (mostly Japanese) in science and technology; it has not been CRL policy to collect extensively in the field of medicine, though it has acquired some medical titles. In the fields of science and technology CRL has worked out an agreement with the British Library Lending Division (BLLD). Under this agreement, the CRL, in response to a member's request, will seek to secure from the BLLD a photocopy of any article in science and technology which CRL is unable to supply from its own holdings. In response to a question by David Hu concerning a CRL holdings list, Mr. Boylan answered that cataloging on-line should remove the necessity
for such a list. For libraries without on-line access to CRL records, a fiche catalog will be available in the summer and will be updated. Eugene Wu asked if the Center plans to acquire all Tunhuang manuscripts; Mr. Boylan answered that they will consider this purchase.

The Plenary Session concluded with Hideo Kaneko passing the CEAL seal on to Richard Howard, the newly elected chairperson of CEAL.

(Diane Perushek and Maureen Donovan)

IV. Report of the Subcommittee on Chinese Materials

This Subcommittee met on April 2, 1982, in Room A-11 of the Regenstein Library of the University of Chicago. Fifty-two attended in an open forum arrangement. Anthony Marr, the chair, opened the meeting by giving a short report on this year's focus, which was on identifying new sources for acquisitions from China. Samples of local publishers' catalogs were circulated for examination by those who attended. For those who could not attend the meeting, the names and addresses of these publishers and dealers are given here, together with a note on the type of service offered by each.

1. Shanghai Publishing Co.
   211 Henan Lu (C)
   Shanghai
   People's Republic of China

   (Shanghai Publishing Co. will supply on request its monthly booklist free of charge, and on request will also purchase publications from publishers in Jiangsu, Zhejiang, and Anhui.)

2. Chi Lu Book Co.
   143, Jing San Lu & Wei Si Lu
   Jinan, Shandong
   People's Republic of China

   (Chi Lu will mail on request its list entitled "New books from Shandong" (free of charge.)

3. Tianjing Publishing Co.
   29 Hubei Lu
   Tianjing
   People's Republic of China

   (Tianjing will send its pre-publication booklist on request, as well as lists of books published in the three Northeastern provinces.)
Si-ma Road, Dahepatou
Guangzhou, Guangdong
People's Republic of China

(This firm will supply listings of publications of Guangdong and Guangxi.)

5. Xiada Bookstore
Xiamen University
Post Box 83
Xiamen, Fujian
People's Republic of China

(This is a university bookstore, Mr. Zhang, the Manager, will supply catalogs of local publications, especially from Fujian.)

6. Linking Book News
6/F, 555 Chung Hsiao E. Rd., Section 4
Taipei, Taiwan
Republic of China

(List of new books published in Taiwan, but mainly those published by Linking. This list is distributed free of charge, upon request.)

7. Chinese Book Index Monthly
2/F, 52 Chung King S. Rd., Section 1
Taipei, Taiwan
Republic of China

(Computer printout of Taiwan publications, including government publications. The book-selling part is done by the King's Publishing Co. at the same address. A list of all CEAL members was sent to them in February, so CEAL members should be receiving a free sample copy of this monthly in the near future. Single copies are sold for US$5.00. However, one book-dealer in Taipei, the Asian Pacific Book Co., P. O. Box 10124, Taipei 100, Taiwan will supply a free copy upon agreement to purchase publications through them.)

James Cheng, of the University of Chicago, was then introduced and gave a 20-minute talk on his recent trip to Peking and Shanghai at the invitation of the China National Publishing Industry Trading Co. Chester Wang of Wisconsin followed with a 20-minute report on his four-month stay at Peking University and his visit with the librarians there. P. K. Yu of CCRM then took the floor to give a short summary of activities of the past year and plans for the coming
year. Eugene Wu of Harvard reported that Mr. Li Zhizhong, Head of the Chinese Rare Books Department of the National Library of China, will soon arrive in Cambridge for a stay of 6 months as Luce Visiting Scholar.

After a round of questioning by the audience, the meeting broke up barely in time to vacate the room for an excellent reception hosted by the University of Chicago Library and arranged by James Cheng and his staff.

(Anthony Marr, Chairperson)

V. Report of the Subcommittee on Japanese Materials

As soon as the proposed membership of this group had been approved by the Executive Group, the Subcommittee first worked to define its own purpose and goals. Agreement was reached on the following statement:

"The primary function of the Subcommittee on Japanese Materials is to promote library activities in support of education and research related to Japan in the United States and Canada. Such activities include:

1. Advancing library cooperation on collection development, access, and resource sharing of Japanese materials;

2. Serving as a clearing house for information, comments and ideas to provide input to the CEAL Executive Group;

3. Providing information and assistance regarding Japanese language materials to the CEAL members through the CEAL Bulletin;

4. Preparing and updating bibliographical tools in the area of Japanese studies.

The Subcommittee next considered several projects compatible with this definition of activities and with the planned (but not yet carried out) projects of the previous Subcommittee. It was decided to work on the following three projects on a continuing basis. Each project will be the responsibility of a Subcommittee member as indicated.

1. A project to up-date the Bibliography of Reference Works for Japanese Studies, by Naomi Fukuda. (Masaei Saito)

2. A survey of ongoing or planned bibliographic works. (Yasuko Makino)

3. Control of current periodicals. (Shizue Matsuda)
The Subcommittee's annual meeting convened at 8:00 p.m. on April 2, at the Palmer House, and was attended by about forty persons in addition to the Subcommittee members. The chair first reported on the events of the past year and briefly explained the backgrounds of the above three projects. Then the responsible members explained plans and procedures for carrying out the projects. Participation and cooperation of the librarians in the field will be solicited through announcements in the CEAL Bulletin or by direct contact with the project coordinators.

The meeting then turned to the regional conferences of Japanese libraries, supported by the Japan-United States Friendship Commission. Miwa Kai (Columbia) and Masaei Saito (Michigan) reported on the upcoming conferences for the East Coast and Midwestern regions, which are scheduled for June 14-16 and the last week of May respectively. Emiko Moffitt (Hoover) reported on the conference for the Western-Pacific region libraries, held on January 14-15 at the Hoover Institution. That conference focused on financial difficulties, and on various aspects of interlibrary cooperation and linking, as well as on the RLG/RLIN East Asian program.

There were two reports from the Library of Congress. Hisao Matsumoto reported that Phase I of the filing of cards into the Japanese National Union Catalog (an interfiling of 400,000 cards) had been completed; 606,000 cards are now under control. Phase II (an interfiling of 75,000 Library of Congress printed cards) and Phase III (the incorporation of 80,000 cards from other libraries) are yet to be undertaken. Richard Howard discussed options in making the East Asian NUC available to the field, one of which is to make an unedited microfiche catalog of all the cards assembled. Dr. Howard also reported that the disposition of the Japanese local government publications is still undecided, and the possibility of deposit in the Center for Research Libraries is being studied.

From the floor, Naomi Fukuda reported that she is now undertaking a revision of Japanese History: A Guide to Japanese Reference and Research Materials, by John W. Hall, and distributed a list of Japanese periodicals frequently referred to in history works and bibliographies. Miwa Kai suggested that this Subcommittee make a request to the Columbia University Press to reprint Research in Japanese Sources: A Guide, by Herschel Webb, as the participants of the meeting agreed on its value for bibliographic work and instruction. The meeting was adjourned at 10:00 p.m.

The Subcommittee looks forward to its second year of work with the support and cooperation of the librarians in the field.

(Emiko M. Moffitt, Chairperson)
VI. Report of the Subcommittee on Korean Materials for 1981/82

As was reported at the CEAL meeting last year in Toronto, two projects which the Subcommittee on Korean Materials has planned are: (1) The gathering of information on the Korean vernacular newspapers published in the United States and Canada and on the holdings of such publications by various institutions in North America; and (2) the compilation and publication of a union list of Korean serials in North America. Both projects are now in their initial stages. As a step toward the first project, Dr. Key P. Yang of the Library of Congress made a survey in December 1979 on the "Organizations and Publications of Korean Residents in the U. S." This survey includes many, if not all, locally published newspapers. Our task is to keep this list up to date, and to find out the holdings of the various libraries. After compilation of such a list, we shall proceed to microfilm the newspapers. We hope this can be accomplished either by the Library of Congress or by the Center for Research Libraries. If this approach is not feasible, we shall try to finance the microfilming by dividing the expense among participating libraries.

In addition, our Subcommittee proposes the compilation of a union list of Korean serials, without regard to their place of publication. As a first step toward this project, we have completed a survey of microfilm holdings of Korean newspapers in selected research libraries, including the Library of Congress. This survey includes most newspapers published in Korea, both north and south. We hope that this survey will serve as a nucleus for and guide to the further expansion of the project. With the hope of compiling a comprehensive union list of Korean serials, we are still looking for a possible source of funding. It may not require a great amount of capital, yet we must secure some funds before we can set this project firmly on track.

Last year at Toronto our Subcommittee also discussed briefly the problems of Korean romanization and the standardization of word division in romanized Korean. Being confronted by the imminent implementation of the LC decision on Korean word division rules, we were belatedly awakened to the importance of such rules, and asked LC to postpone their implementation for at least a few months. In the meantime, the Center for Korean Studies at the University of Hawaii decided to call independently a conference on romanization, without being aware of LC's decision. Participants at the Subcommittee's annual meeting, then, had to wait until the outcome of this romanization conference, which was to be held on June 3-6, 1981, before responding to LC's decision. Several prominent scholars of Korean studies, particularly linguists, were present at this conference. Even though no librarians were invited to attend, Professor Edward Wagner of Harvard University reflected and explained the librarians' point of view sufficiently. At this conference some thirty-three recommendations were proposed regarding word division of romanized Korean. We believe that these are all sound and workable recommendations. However, in order to make these proposals compatible with LC practice, they need to be reviewed and reformulated. Our concern, of course, is to determine how much difference there is between the Library of Congress practice and the proposals.
It seems that the differences are not very substantial. We know that the information of rules cannot be achieved through mail correspondence alone; it needs to be discussed and opinions explored in a joint meeting between all parties concerned. For this, we definitely need another workshop conference, such as the University of Hawaii held a year ago.

(Sungha Kim)

VII. Report of the Subcommittee on Technical Processing

Current membership of the Subcommittee consists of Yong Kyu Choo (UC Berkeley), Gene C. S. Hsiao (Arizona), Michiko Kiyohara (Hoover Institution), Ellen Anne Nollman (Freer Gallery of Art), Meng-fen Su (Ohio State), Abraham Jung-i Yu (North Carolina), LC representatives Ayako Hayashi and Beatrice Chang Ohta (serving on alternate years), and Thomas H. Lee (Wisconsin-Chair).

The Subcommittee continued to work on the AACR 2 Workbook for East Asian Publications during 1981-82. A partial version of the workbook was completed in March 1982, which comprised three AACR 2 chapters: Chapter 22: Headings for Persons; Chapter 23: Geographic Names; and Chapter 24: Headings for Corporate Bodies. Copies of the partial version were distributed at the Subcommittee meeting held on April 2, 1982, during the CEAL Annual Meeting in Chicago. Other chapters are now being worked on and are expected to be completed in the next few months.

The Subcommittee also worked jointly with the Library of Congress on the revision of word division rules used in Japanese romanization. It had a special discussion session on the topic of Japanese word division during the CEAL Annual Meeting, based on the LC draft revision proposal which was distributed to CEAL members prior to the annual meeting. The opinions and ideas gathered from this session had been sent to LC for consideration and LC has consented to the general request that a final version of the revision proposal be prepared and circulated before adoption. The Subcommittee was notified by LC that the final version would reach the Subcommittee by the middle of May 1982. On receiving it, the Subcommittee was to send its copies to CEAL institutional members for examination.

(Thomas H. Lee, Chairperson)