Committee Activities

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Authors

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COMMITTEE ACTIVITIES

I. 1985 Election Results

In February 1985, ballots were mailed out to CEAL members listing a slate of candidates named by the Nominating Committee for election to fill the vacancies in the Chair and the Executive Group left by retiring officers of CEAL. The eighty-eight ballots that were returned were tallied, and the following persons were elected to three-year terms.

For Chairperson:
Karl K. Lo (University of Washington) 1985-88

For the Executive Group:
Kevin Lin (University of Texas) 1985-88
James Reardon-Anderson (Columbia University) 1985-88

The faculty members of the Executive Group, appointed by appropriate subdivisions of the Association for Asian Studies, are as follows.

Faculty Member-at-Large:
Chae-Jin Lee (University of Kansas) 1984-87

Faculty Member (CIAC):
Vivienne Shue (Cornell University) 1983-86

Faculty Member (NEAC):
Mary Elizabeth Berry (UC-Berkeley) 1985-88

The retiring officers of CEAL were the following.

Richard C. Howard (LC), Chairperson 1982-85
Karl K. Lo (Washington), Executive Group 1982-85
Frank J. Shulman (Maryland), Executive Group 1982-85

II. Report of the 1985 Executive Group Meeting

The annual meeting of the CEAL Executive Group took place on Wednesday, 20 March, from 8:00 to 11:00 p.m. in the Seminar C Room of the Franklin Plaza Hotel in Philadelphia. Following presentation of the election results, the Chair announced the CEAL activities scheduled for the 1985 annual meeting, which included receptions at the University of Pennsylvania Library and at the Gest Oriental Library at Princeton University, as well as an AAS panel session on "Pioneers in
the Development of East Asian Research Collections in American Libraries," a continuation of the library panel theme at the 1984 meeting in Washington.

The Chairperson, Richard Howard, distributed copies of the CEAL annual report for the year 1984 to the AAS Board of Directors and noted that CEAL had responded to an Association for Research Libraries survey on foreign language collections in North American libraries relating to the acquisition and bibliographic control of East Asian publications. A copy of this CEAL response, incorporating data supplied from some ten East Asian collections, had been attached as an appendix to the annual report. Also discussed was a notification to the AAS from the American Library Association that official representation of several area studies library groups, including CEAL, on the ALA Committee on Cataloging: Description and Access, had been terminated. Since CEAL considers its continued participation on this ALA committee to be vital to the interests of East Asian libraries, the CEAL Chair and the Chair of the Subcommittee on Technical Processing assisted in the preparation of an official AAS response to the ALA, arguing that CEAL representation should be continued and requesting ALA to reconsider its decision. As yet, no reply has been received from the ALA. The Chair also noted that his request of last year to the Board of Directors to reconsider its decision to drop library committees' representation on the Program Committee was still under consideration by the ad hoc AAS Committee on Program Policy.

A summary of the CEAL financial statement for 1984-85 was distributed. The first point to be discussed was an AAS audit, which had disclosed that an ACLS/CEAL account to enable authorized CEAL members to attend professional meetings such as the ALA annual conference had been inactive since September 1980. Unless it was soon utilized for its designed purpose, the balance of this account would be returned to the ACLS. Thus CEAL members who required assistance in funding their travel expenses to such professional meetings were to be encouraged to apply to the CEAL chair for this support. The summary financial statement indicated a small decrease from last year in the year-end balance of the special CEAL account maintained by the AAS. The Chair reported that both printing and mailing costs for the CEAL Bulletin had increased about ten per cent during the year and that no revenues had been received from advertising this year. It was therefore agreed that (1) a motion be placed before the CEAL Plenary Session to increase individual subscriptions to the Bulletin from $12.00 to $15.00 per year, and (2) the Chair resume efforts to solicit advertisements from book publishers and dealers.

Continuing on the subject of publications, Diane Perushek, Chair of the Subcommittee on Publications, commented on the three issues of the CEAL Bulletin that had been compiled, edited, and published in the past year and pointed in particular to the continuing need for book reviews to include in the "Publications" section of the Bulletin. She also reported that sample copies of the Bulletin had been sent to Library Literature in hopes that future issues would be indexed in that publication. Also, Frank Shulman had been in contact with University Microfilms International concerning the possibility of a commercial production of a complete file of the Bulletin (and the former Newsletter) on microfilm. UMI had replied that it would like to have an index to the Bulletin, as well as an estimate of the market for a microfilm edition. Regarding the next issue (1984/85) of the Directory of East Asian Collections in North American Libraries, the Chair reported that responses had been received from sixty-six of the eighty institutions from which update information had been requested, and that efforts would be made to have the Directory published and distributed before the summer of this year.
The next topic on the agenda was CEAL liaison with other professional organizations. Apart from the issue of CEAL representation on the ALA Committee on Cataloging: Description and Access, noted above, Thomas Lee, Chair of the Subcommittee on Technical Processing and also the AAS-appointed representative to the ALA, reported that efforts of his subcommittee to place CEAL members as East Asian cataloging specialists on the ALA Committee on Cataloging: Asian and African Materials had resulted in the appointment to that committee of Tai-loi Ma, Head of Cataloging at the Far Eastern Library of the University of Chicago. During the year, questions had also been raised concerning the CEAL liaison with the ALA Association of College and Research Libraries (ACRL). Warren Tsuneishi, who was the appointed CEAL representative to ACRL for many years, was invited to the Executive Group meeting to report on this liaison and to participate in discussion on ways to make this relationship more meaningful and significant to CEAL.

Turning to the consideration of current and future projects, the Chair introduced the matter of the next CEAL five-year survey of East Asian collections. After some discussion it was agreed that the scope of the next survey should be less detailed and elaborate than the survey conducted for 1979/80 and should be restricted to a statement of library holdings, with abbreviated reports on staffing and library network affiliations. James Cheng agreed to conduct this survey and stated that he would send out survey forms in August or September, to be returned to him in October of this year. Also discussed were a proposal to the Japan-U.S. Friendship Commission for grants to support internships for librarians working with materials in Japanese collections, and a proposal originating in the PRC to seek U.S. sponsorship for a project to compile a union catalog of Chinese local histories in U.S. libraries.

The final item on the agenda called for reports on CEAL subcommittee activities. Chairs outlined the topics to be discussed at each separate meeting. The Chair-elect, Karl Lo, announced that he would vacate his position as Chair of the Subcommittee on Library Technologies and would appoint a temporary replacement until a new subcommittee Chair could be formally elected by the CEAL membership.

III. Report of the 1985 Plenary Session

The CEAL Plenary Session was held in the Provincial North Room of the Franklin Plaza Hotel in Philadelphia on Thursday, 21 March 1985. The meeting was opened at 9:00 a.m. by the Chairperson, Richard Howard, with a welcome statement. Following a few general announcements, he presented the election results. Karl Lo, University of Washington, was elected CEAL Chairperson. The two new members of the Executive Group will be James Reardon-Anderson, Columbia University, and Kevin Lin, University of Texas. Of the 138 ballots mailed, eighty-eight were returned.

Chairperson's report

The Committee on Collection Development of the Association for Research Librarians (ARL) conducted an informal survey in the summer of 1984 on the status of foreign language publications in North American libraries with regard to adequacy...
Style sheets are also included in these materials.

The CELAL bulletin. See special note below. The text of this letter to the head of each East Asian
library association concerned the issue of a subscription to a new periodical on East Asian
views. The issue was written to inform the library associations about the new publication and to
encourage them to consider subscribing. The bulletin contains articles and comments from
various sources. The next issue will be published in January 1985.

December 1984

The CELAL directory will be published in April 1985.

The CELAL list is available from the CELAL secretariat, 1555 North American Library
Association Center, Suite 200, Chicago, Illinois 60610, or from the CELAL secretariat, Suite 110,

The CELAL directory will be available in hard copy, microfiche, and on magnetic tape.

The CELAL directory will be distributed to all member libraries in the North American
Library Association. The directory will be available for purchase by non-member libraries at a
charge of $55 per year.

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charge of $55 per year.
Pingfeng Chi of the Center for Chinese Research Materials, ARL, reported on the Center's 1984 activities. There were four ongoing projects in 1984. 1) For the Chinese Local Newspapers Project, the filming of seven more titles from the School of Oriental and African Studies of the University of London was begun in 1983 with missing issues obtained from the Library of Congress, Hoover Institution, the Union Research Center in Hong Kong, and the Institute of Scientific Information in the U.S.S.R. These newspapers were originally published between 1949 and 1966 in the provinces and cities of the PRC. The whole project includes thirty-four titles. The filming of sixteen titles was completed by the end of 1984. The project is expected to be completed by the end of 1986. 2) The Chinese Regional Materials Project, also initiated in 1983, is focusing on materials from Szechwan, Kwangsi, Yunnan, Kweichow, and Kiangsu on the social, economic, and political development of these provinces in the pre-1949 Republican years. 3) A supplement has been added to the two parts of the Wason Collection Catalog compiled by Paul Cheng, Cornell University, and published by CCRM in 1978 and 1980 and is now at press. It will be available from the Center in the summer. 4) Since the beginning of the Government Gazettes Project in 1973, a total of 1,200 microfilm reels of Chinese government gazettes in the holdings of the Law Library of the Library of Congress and various East Asian collections in this country have been produced. Thanks to the efforts of P. K. Yu, the Center's former director, and Eugene Wu, Chairman of CCRM's Advisory Committee, the Kuomintang Archives in Taiwan have agreed to cooperate and have begun the microfilming of government gazettes to fill the gaps in CCRM's holdings. So far, more than 100 reels, covering ten provincial government gazettes, have been produced.

One of the newly initiated projects of CCRM is that of nei-pu publications, which started in 1983. The aim is to assemble and reproduce the wen-shih tzu-liao, mostly from Yale, with gaps filled by other libraries. Orders for these materials will be filled as soon as the duplication is completed. The Center has made available for purchase the Ta Ch'ing chin-shen lu. Reproduction of another important list, the Hsiang-shih t'i-ming lu, is underway. These two lists, along with the Tung-kuan lu, filmed in 1983, are the most valuable information for the study of the officialdom of the Ch'ing dynasty.

Ray Boylan of the Center for Research Libraries (CRL) reported that in June 1984 an updated edition of East Asian Serials Currently Received at the Center for Research Libraries was sent out to libraries on their mailing list. A few copies are still available for those who did not receive one. The list includes 643 titles, mostly in the fields of science and technology. No new titles have been ordered in the past year, pending the results of a review of the Center's serial acquisition program which is now being conducted. A supplement to the Center's Handbook has also been sent out recently. It includes much information on East Asian materials. CRL is currently in the fourth year of its Ford Foundation Grant and has already expended $184,906. Boylan distributed copies of a status report on the project. Forty-six sets have been acquired: ten Chinese sets (nine received, one on order); seventeen Japanese sets (eleven received, two on order, four being received as published); and nineteen Korean sets.
(seventeen received, one on order, one being received as published). All of the remaining Ford funds are now committed. Due to favorable exchange rates of late there may be some funds remaining after all the materials ordered have been paid for, but this cannot be ascertained until that time. Following the completion of the Ford Foundation Grant project, the pamphlet describing East Asian studies resources at CRL will be revised. Boylan also reported on regular purchases in the area of East Asian studies and noted that one title had recently been approved for purchase and one title is currently being reviewed by member institutions. He observed that materials in Western languages are much more likely to be approved for purchase by the balloting process than are materials in vernacular languages.

Chinese Rare Book and Preservation Workshop

After a coffee break, the meeting continued with the reports by Diane Perushek (Princeton University), Eugene Wu (Harvard University), and Christa Chow (Berkeley), sharing their experience of participation in a three-week workshop on authentication and preservation of Chinese rare books, sponsored jointly by the Library Association of China, the National Palace Museum (NPM), and the National Central Library (NCL). Probably the first major conference of its kind ever held, the Workshop began with an opening ceremony attended by the lecturers, participants, and important figures in the cultural world of Taiwan. The theoretical portion of the Workshop in the first two weeks consisted of lectures on various topics, such as authentication of works from the Sung, Chin, and Yuan dynasties, reprinted works, Ming wood-block printing, manuscripts, spurious editions, characteristics of Ch'ing private and government printing, and illustrated books. Fifteen international experts lectured and demonstrated verification or restoration techniques. In the final week of the Workshop, emphasis was also placed on the preservation of materials. In the restoration laboratory of the NPM library, the participants learned techniques such as how to repair damaged pages by dry and wet mounting, stitch-bind a book, make a book case, and make paste. The use of scientific methods was a recurring theme throughout the Workshop. Clearly, experts feel the need for an alternative to the long years of experience which is the only present method for verifying dates and authenticating publications. Among the specialists in the field were Ch'ang P'i-te and Wu Che-Fu from NPM, P'an Mei-yüeh and Chou Chün-fu from National Taiwan University, Fen Ssu-i and Li Ch'ing-chih from NCL, and Chiao Yen-kuan from National Chengchih University. From Tenri University and Keio University in Japan came Kaneko Kazumasa and Osaki Yasushi; from Busan University in Korea came Yu Tak-il, and from the Bavarian State Library Restoration Center, Helmut Bansa, who spoke on the western techniques he applies to restoring Chinese books. Featured speakers from the United States were T. H. Tsien, Emeritus Curator of the University of Chicago Far Eastern Library, and Eugene Wu of the Harvard-Yenching Library. The thirty participants included four from the United States and one each from West Germany, France, Sweden, Hong Kong, and Singapore. They all came away from the Workshop much the richer for the experience. Resulting from the Workshop was a suggestion to stage other conferences on rare books in other countries so that participants could see the treasured books there. Prospective sites would be Japan, the United States, and Europe; experts from the PRC might then also be included at future workshops. Those from the United States came back fired with enthusiasm to host the next workshop here.
Following Diane Perushek's report, Eugene Wu reiterated the rich experience he found at the Workshop, underscoring the preservation facilities at NPM, the possible participation of PRC experts at such workshops, and the authentication of books printed with movable type, and noted that at NCL special paper is used to photoduplicate old woodblock print books, producing copies similar to the original ones. Christa Chow talked about her experience at the Workshop from a cataloger's point of view, mentioning the definition and importance of rare books, the beauty of rare books, with different styles of calligraphy, engraving, etc. Especially of interest were the methods to detect and verify forgeries; and she learned about techniques of preservation of rare books, including the methods used by Bansa in West Germany. She also noted that while attending the Chinese Librarians' Association annual meeting, she was impressed by the large membership of librarians and their various subcommittees. Finally, she noted the two-year plan to input Taiwan's rare books on a Wang computer.

Libraries in Japan

Shizue Matsuda reported on her activities while serving as visiting professor at Tenri University in Japan. She noted that older university libraries in Japan are resistant to automation. In many cases the library serves only as a purchasing agent, acquiring books for professors who house them in their departments. Standards for libraries are set by the Ministry of Education based on the number of students and faculty at the institution. At newer universities, such as Tsukuba University, faculty members who have studied in the United States have been influential in planning library organization more along the lines of American university libraries; but in some cases the guidelines of the Ministry of Education have put limits on what can realistically be accomplished. She noted that at Tenri University many traditional practices are still being followed. For instance, it proved impossible for her to recall a book charged out to another faculty member. Also, one has to remove one's shoes to enter the book stacks. At the Kanagawa Institute of Technology, a new, private university which was also discussed at the Subcommittee on Library Technologies meeting, many innovative practices have been instituted. Regarding the Union List of Scholarly Journals, Preliminary Edition, which was distributed to East Asian collections last year, she noted that a ten-page errata document has been issued. Finally, Matsuda reported that the Special Library Association of Japan has started a network with seventy-five participating libraries in the Tokyo-Osaka area, with funding provided by the Mitsubishi Research Institute. The network's major concern is resource sharing.

RLIN/CJK: The first year

James Reardon-Anderson of the C. V. Starr East Asian Library at Columbia University delivered his report in two sections, on cataloging and financing. Since September 1983 the number of RLIN/CJK participating institutions has grown to twenty, and their records to over 50,000. A breakdown of the cataloging figures showed that fifty-seven per cent were original and forty-three per cent were derived cataloging. The latter figure should foreseeably increase as the data base grows. He projected an addition of another 47,000 original and 35,000 derived records in 1985, but emphasized that any projection of future growth of RLIN/CJK must include an analysis of the Library of Congress activity and
beginning in January 1983, all cataloging at C. V. Starr Library was done on RLIN/Roman and after September 1983, on RLIN/CJK. Using statistics, Reardon-Anderson showed a steady increase in productivity after a slight decline during the first year and a sharp rise in the share of original cataloging; most of all, he showed the enormous increase in the number of derived records, which demonstrates the advantage of shared cataloging. In the second part of his report, Reardon-Anderson outlined the costs of RLIN/CJK, including start-up costs for hardware, fixed monthly charges for the service maintenance contract and communications, and variable monthly charges for RLIN transactions, record maintenance, and CPUs. As the Columbia experience indicates, the fixed cost per record has decreased because of the increased number of records, despite an increase in monthly charges effective September 1984. The increase in the share of derived records led to a decrease in staff costs which, in turn, will offset the RLIN charges. In conclusion, Reardon-Anderson pointed out that, in addition to the direct short-term savings, a number of other benefits, such as improvement in the quality of cataloging, increase in original cataloging, and accessibility of records by RLIN participants, the great payoff is in the future when the data base grows rapidly and more records are available for derivation.

The Plenary Session concluded with the outgoing Chairperson Richard Howard's farewell remarks and his thanks to the Executive Group, the subcommittee chairpersons, and the editors of the CEAL Bulletin. The transfer of authority was then officially announced. The incoming Chairperson, Karl Lo, made his acceptance remarks and the CEAL seal was handed over to him. The Plenary Session was adjourned at 12:00.

(Maureen H. Donovan and Lily Kecskes)

IV. Report of the Subcommittee on Chinese Materials

After the 1984 CEAL annual meeting in Washington, D.C., the names of the following new members of the Subcommittee on Chinese Materials were submitted to the CEAL Chair and the CEAL Executive Group for approval in April 1984: James K.M. Cheng (Chicago), Chair, Min-chih Chou (Princeton), Kevin F. Lin (Texas), Antony Marr (Yale), Mark Tam (Hoover), Shui-yim Tse (British Columbia), Chi Wang (Library of Congress), and Frances D. Wang (Claremont). In forming the new Subcommittee, consideration was given to the representation of various collections from different geographical locations.

The Subcommittee's 1985 meeting was held in the Independence Room at the Philadelphia Centre Hotel on 22 March from 8:00 to 9:30 a.m. More than sixty persons attended.

The meeting began with the introduction of Subcommittee members, followed by a report by Chi Wang about the Library of Congress' blanket order arrangements with the China National Publishing Industry Trading Corporation (CNPITC) in Beijing. Dr. Wang reported that LC has expanded recently the scope of its blanket orders with CNPITC and that LC is generally quite pleased with these arrangements. LC continues, however, to retain the Universal Book Co. in Hong Kong as its blanket order dealer, which now concentrates on supplying materials covering art and those titles which are difficult to acquire through regular commercial channels. Several questions were taken from the floor, covering such issues as orders which were returned by dealers in the PRC, the availability of book lists
that adequately cover the publishing activities in China, serial subscriptions, and orders that are not filled quickly enough. Antony Marr also reported on his latest tour to China and on his visits with book dealers in major cities.

P. Y. Chang of the University of California at Berkeley reported on recent developments in publishing activities in Taiwan, the major titles or series published in recent years by major publishers, and on his experiences in acquiring materials from dealers in Taiwan. Copies of another report, "Notes on Taiwan Publishing Activities" by Raymond Tang (who was not able to come to the meeting) were also distributed.

Ping-feng Chi gave a background report on the proposed joint project of preserving Chinese research materials between the Center for Chinese Research Materials (CCRM) and the Research Libraries Group (RLG). Diane Perushek, the new Chair of the RLG East Asian Program Committee, reported on the Program Committee's meeting the day before and its decision to ask RLG to approach NEH for the funding of a preservation project for Chinese materials, focusing on monographs and pamphlets rather than on serials. Non-RLG members may also be invited to participate in this project, including the service of CCRM.

There were two reports on institutional cooperation. Min-chih Chou reported on the cooperative Chinese collection development programs among the five East Asian collections on the East Coast (Columbia, Cornell, Harvard, Princeton, Yale). These programs include the following major items: (1) lists of items in excess of $500 will be exchanged among the Chinese bibliographers of these collections; (2) each of the five libraries will send to the others a list of all Chinese-language newspapers (current and non-current) published in East Asia (including Hong Kong but excluding other parts of Southeast Asia) and North America, in its collection; and (3) each library will send to the others a list of current literary journals published since 1978, and each of the five collections will be responsible for collecting titles coming from assigned provinces (Fukien and Kwangtung by Cornell, Kiangsu and Chekiang by Columbia, Szechwan, Yunnan, and Kweichow by Harvard, Hubei and Hunan by Princeton, Hopeh and Honan by Yale). A list of holdings of newspapers among the five libraries will be compiled first. Mark Tam reported on the cooperative arrangements between Berkeley and Hoover and on the bibliographic projects that had been completed by the two institutions. Copies of a brochure describing these cooperative programs in collection development and services were distributed. Paul Cheng suggested that such cooperative programs may be expanded to include all CEAL member libraries. He also suggested that the Subcommittee Chair serve as a clearinghouse to distribute lists of major and expensive items that have been ordered by other collections.

Min-chih Chou suggested that a cooperative project to microfilm some of the Chinese local newspapers may be considered. Coordination will be necessary to identify titles to be microfilmed so that efforts will not be duplicated. Several libraries could form a group to undertake such a project, each library filming one or two newspapers with institutional resources. Missing issues can be borrowed from other holding libraries and positive copies can then be sold to recover part of the microfilming costs.

James Cheng reported that Chicago has been approached by Chuang Wei-feng, one of the editors of the recently completed union catalogue of local gazetteers in the People's Republic of China, indicating her interest in coming to the United States to prepare a union list of Chinese local gazetteers in North America.
After some discussion, all agreed that this would be a worthwhile undertaking but no conclusion was reached on how and which institution or institutions should act as her sponsor for getting financial support during her proposed one year's stay in this country. The Subcommittee Chair will try to form an ad hoc task force to pursue this matter in the future.

(James K.M. Cheng)

V. Report of the Subcommittee on Japanese Materials

The Subcommittee meeting was held in Salon 7 at the Franklin Plaza on 23 March from 8:00 to 9:30 a.m. More than forty people packed the small meeting room. As the time was very limited, invited speakers delivered their reports before business was conducted. The agenda for this meeting was based entirely on the responses the subcommittee received to the circular letters sent out in October 1984 to librarians working with Japanese materials.

Recent Activities in the Japanese Section, LC

1. The Japanese National Union Catalog (JNUC) has finally been completed. Forty-seven institutions in the U.S. besides LC participated and contributed cards. The work has been done over the past seven years by all the staff in the Japanese section, working around their regular schedules. The card cut-off date was 1982.

2. Also completed was a five-year project to microfilm the records of the Minami Manshu Tetsudo K.K. A total of 3,171 titles from LC were used.

3. A very successful exhibit on modern Japanese calligraphy entitled "Words in Motion" was held at LC from June to September 1984. It was co-sponsored by Yomiuri Shinbun. The display included books on Japanese calligraphy which are housed in LC.

4. Ongoing projects at LC:
   a. A bibliography of Japanese local histories in LC, which was started five or six years ago
   b. A checklist of microfilm monographs and serials in LC
   c. An annotated bibliography of rare books in Japanese literature
   d. An annotated bibliography of Japanese calligraphy

Activities of the East Coast Libraries Consortium

This consortium is composed of libraries from Columbia, Harvard, Princeton, and Yale, which receive grants from the Japan-U.S. Friendship Commission. After discussing the effects of the recent information explosion and fiscal inability of research libraries to be self-sufficient, Hideo Kaneko reported on the programs designed to help cooperative collection development and public services within the consortium and with other institutions: (1) exchanging lists of expensive items; (2) division of labor in acquisition of local history materials by region; and (3) compilation of union lists.
By a quarterly exchange of lists of expensive items, consortium members notify each other of purchasing decisions. Japan has been divided into four regions which are assigned to member libraries for primary acquisitions responsibilities of materials from each region. In 1983, the consortium compiled a four-library union list of Japanese language newspapers and another union list of English-language newspapers published in Japan. A consortium union list of current Japanese periodicals was completed in March of this year. This most recent list was compiled with the aid of a word processor, and it may be easily updated. The union list was compiled at Columbia, which has been serving as coordinator for the consortium, and the cost of compilation was shared by all members.

While the Japan-U.S. Friendship Commission grants to the consortium have been used exclusively for acquisition of Japanese materials, all the costs of projects to facilitate cooperation have been borne by funds at member institutions. Likewise, the services the consortium provides to outside libraries and researchers (such as free interlibrary loan, travel grants, free stack privileges, and free photocopying) are also paid by members' own funds.

Mr. Tsuneharu Gonnnami, Japanese Librarian of the Asian Studies Library at the University of British Columbia, reported on the function of UBC as a Canadian depository library of Japanese government publications. The summary of his report is omitted here because the complete text of the report will be printed in a future issue of the Bulletin.

Warren Tsuneishi suggested that the JUSFC or some other resource might be willing to support a limited number of fellowships to enable practicing librarians, especially from smaller collections, to spend a period of time at a major collection to enable them to provide better service at their home libraries. He also suggested that the visiting librarian could produce a report or publication on the host library which would be of direct value to scholars.

It was agreed that the subcommittee should pursue this project. Eugene Carvalho will be in charge and will draft a proposal. All are invited to submit ideas, comments, or questions to him.

(This report was based on the minutes taken by Mary McWhorter and Soowon Kim, except for the summary of Mr. Kaneko's report, which he provided himself.)

(Teruko Kyuma Chin)

VI. Report of the Subcommittee on Korean Materials

The subcommittee held a two-hour meeting on 21 March 1985 during the annual CEAL/AAS meeting. It was attended by fifteen librarians, most of them connected with Korean studies. Four major topics were discussed. (1) We discussed possibilities for expediting compilation of the ongoing project on "The Union List of Korean Serials in U.S. Libraries." The East Asia Library of the University of Washington, the Gest Oriental Library of Princeton University, and the Harvard-Yenching Library of Harvard University have already submitted their holdings. The subcommittee hopes that other major collections will find some means to finance the project so that we can conclude the compilation without further delay. (2) The subcommittee is still seeking a grant for a project to film vernacular newspapers published in the U.S. and Canada. We discussed whether it would be feasible, if funds are not forthcoming shortly, to microfilm
(with prior consent from publishers) available newspapers held by individual libraries and share expenses among those cooperating. (3) The chairperson gave a report on the current status of the proposal made to the Academy of Korean Studies in Seoul for "The Joint Librarians Conference of the U.S. and Korea," to be held in Seoul during the summer of 1985. Since we have not received any correspondence regarding this proposal, we assume that this request has not been granted. (4) We reviewed a recent compilation by Key P. Yang entitled "Publications and Organizations of Korean Residents in the United States of America (1979-1984)," a sequel to his "Preliminary Survey" compiled in late 1979. Those attending the meeting were asked to notify Dr. Yang at the Library of Congress of any additional entries to be included in this list from their residential areas.

(Sungha Kim)

VII. Report of the Subcommittee on Technical Processing

The year 1984-85 marked a new beginning for this subcommittee: there is some new blood in the membership and a newly re-elected chairperson. The current members are Yong Kyu Choo (UC-Berkeley), Ayako Hayashi (LC), Thomas H. Lee (Chair, Wisconsin), Tai-loi Ma (Chicago), Yasuko Makino (Illinois), Beatrice C. Ohta (LC), Meng-fen Su (Harvard), Iping King Wei (Princeton), Charles C. Wu (Columbia), and Abraham Jung-i Yu (North Carolina).

To monitor, review, and disseminate information about developments in all phases of East Asian cataloging, and to maintain close relations with national library organizations such as the American Library Association (ALA) continue to be the goals of the subcommittee. The two more visible ways to achieve the first goal are (1) to hold special meetings at the CEAL Annual Meetings to report on and discuss cataloging problems and practices, and (2) to publish information about the same in the column "What’s New in Technical Processing" in the CEAL Bulletin. To achieve the latter, we have made efforts to have members on the subcommittee be elected or appointed to the relevant working committees of ALA. During the past year, as a result of such efforts, Tai-loi Ma, Head of Cataloging of the Far Eastern Library at the University of Chicago, was appointed to represent East Asian interests on the ALA RTSD CCS Committee on Cataloging: Asian and African Materials. At the same time, the Chairperson was elected as Vice Chair/Chair Elect of the Asian and African Section of the ALA Association of College and Research Libraries (ACRL) Division.

Similar efforts were directed at restoring CEAL representation on the ALA RTSD CCS Committee on Cataloging: Description and Access (CCDA). Earlier, CCDA had notified CEAL that it had terminated some non-voting representatives of the Asian and African areas from its roster, including the one from CEAL. Since CCDA is a committee which deals with general rule revisions of AACR 2, we feel that continued representation on this committee, even at a non-voting level, is still in the interest of East Asian libraries; and we have worked jointly with the Chair of CEAL to try to convince ALA to reconsider its decision. Other area library associations such as the African Library Association, the Middle East Library Association, and the South and Southeast Asian library groups, all of which received termination notices, have taken the same steps. It was learned that ALA may discuss this topic further at the 1985 Annual Conference in Chicago.
Looking ahead, the subcommittee is contemplating the organization of small working groups or task forces for various projects such as subject headings and classification, uniform titles, descriptive cataloging problems, and vernacular and romanized lists of East Asian publishers, with the hope that it can function more effectively to address problems in East Asian cataloging and bring about resolutions and improvements. We welcome suggestions from all our colleagues.

(Thomas H. Lee)

VIII. Report of the Subcommittee on Library Technologies

At the 1984 CEAL annual meeting, this subcommittee presented a panel describing the recent success in implementing the RLIN/CJK project in different libraries; explained the different new input methods for CJK characters in Asia; introduced the Asiagraphics system to be used by OCLC; and gave a report on the use of optical and laser discs for preservation of library materials.

With the successful implementation of the RLIN/CJK system and the development of the OCLC/CJK system, the subcommittee will begin to redirect most of its attention to other emerging technology such as the preservation of library materials by way of physical as well as chemical technology, and the utilization of microcomputers in East Asian libraries. It is the general intention that when a new technology has been adequately introduced to the membership, the subcommittee will seek new technologies to address. Some of the new technologies that have not been covered by the subcommittee include local area networks, robotics, artificial intelligence, optical and vocal input/output, electronic mail/publishing, telefacsimile transmission, and mechanical equipment. Since no single person can devote enough energy to cover these and many other topics, the subcommittee has formed a technology roundtable to identify the interests of CEAL members so that information can be efficiently exchanged through our annual meetings or the CEAL Bulletin.

It is gratifying to report that there are many CEAL members who have shown interest in and given their support to our subcommittee's activities.

(Karl K. Lo)