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COMMITTEE ACTIVITIES

I. 1986 Election Results

From the slate of candidates distributed to the CEAL membership earlier this year, the following people were elected to fill vacancies on the Executive Group and Subcommittee on Library Technologies.

Elected for three-year terms were:

**Executive Group**

- Min-chih Chou (Cornell University) 1986-89
- Maureen H. Donovan (Ohio State University) 1986-89
- Richard Wang (University of Minnesota) 1986-88

Continuing members:

- John Y.H. Lai (Harvard University) 1984-87
- Kevin Lin (University of Texas) 1985-88
- Matsui Masato (University of Hawaii) 1984-87

**Faculty members**

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

- Faculty Member and Representative of the Northeast Asian Council:
  - To be announced

- Faculty Member and Representative of the China and Inner Asia Council:
  - Vivienne Hsu (Cornell University) 1984-87

The retiring members of the Executive Group are:

- Ik-sam Kim (UCLA)
- James Reardon-Anderson (Columbia University)
- Weiying Wan (University of Michigan)

**Subcommittee on Library Technologies**

- Margaret C. Fung (Wang Institute) 1986-89

II. Report of the Executive Committee

III. Report of the 1986 Plenary Session

Chairperson's Report

The CEAL Plenary Session was held in the Marquette Room of the Chicago Hilton and Towers in Chicago on Thursday, March 28, 1986. The meeting was opened at 9:00 a.m. by the Chairperson, Karl Lo, with a welcoming statement. Following a few general announcements, he presented the election results. The three new
members of the CEAL Executive Group will be Min-Chih Chou (Cornell), Maureen Donovan (Ohio State) and Richard Wang (Minnesota). Margaret Fung (Wang Institute) was elected Chairperson of the Subcommittee on Library Technologies.

Reporting on the previous evening's Executive Group meeting, Karl Lo noted that he had invited former subcommittee chairpersons to attend the Executive Group meeting this year to air concerns and provide valuable input into discussions about directions CEAL should take. Concerns raised at the meeting include bibliographic control, training of librarians, international relations, preservation and collection development. Activities over the past year included publication of the CEAL Bulletin (three numbers in two issues) and organization of a panel for the annual Association for Asian Studies meeting. The CEAL budget continues to be steady. Recent changes in subscription rates have covered postal and printing rate increases.

Center for Research Libraries

Ray Boylan of the Center for Research Libraries (CRL) reported on the last year of the Ford Foundation East Asian grant to acquire expensive microform and reprint sets. Since last year CRL expended $40,763 for ten sets (1,268 reels and 189 volumes). Since the inception of the program in 1982, CRL has spent $193,139 for a total of fifty-six microform and reprint sets. Four sets are still on order, with a projected cost of $41,000. Boylan noted that transliterated entries for all of these materials appear in both the RLIN and the OCLC databases. In June a meeting of the Advisory Panel is being called to evaluate CRL's expanded East Asian program. A newly revised edition of the pamphlet describing CRL's holdings of East Asian materials will be produced sometime over the summer of this year.

RLG's East Asian Studies Program

The following is an abridged version of the report given by Karen Smith-Yoshimura, Program Officer and CJK Specialist of the Research Libraries Group, Inc. (RLG), on the East Asian Program at RLG:

The RLG East Asian Studies Program is now in its seventh year of existence. Representatives from twenty-three institutions with major East Asian collections, including the Library of Congress, comprise the East Asian Program committee; I act as its liaison with RLG central staff. As with all RLG subject program committees, the East Asian Program Committee (or EAPC) plans and implements projects related to the four basic principles on which RLG itself was founded: to bring collections under bibliographic control and support libraries' technical processing needs; to preserve brittle, endangered materials necessary to support current and future scholarship; to coordinate collection development and assign primary collecting responsibilities to ensure that all research areas are adequately covered; and to share resources among members.

Since the Library of Congress entered the first RLIN CJK record on September 12, 1983, the number of CJK records has increased rapidly. There are now over 150,000 CJK records in the RLIN data base and the current activity level of our CJK participants now averages about 8,000 CJK records per month. Technical processing needs are supported by the ability to copy any East Asian record in the data base, including LC's in-process records, make modifications which may reflect local library needs or policies, and store the local version of the record, complete with all modifications and specific holdings information, in the central data base.
But a national union data base of CJK records is not only for technical processing needs. For example, the microfilming of brittle East Asian materials is a very expensive proposition—filming and associated labor can cost as much as $80 per title. The RLIN system flags records on displays which represent microforms, and even records representing materials for which only a decision to film has been made, so that expensive duplication filming efforts can be avoided. On behalf of seven of our EAFC members, RLG has submitted a $270,000 proposal to NEH for the preservation of brittle Chinese materials with imprint dates between 1880 and 1949; if approved this spring, CJK records for these materials will be entered into the RLIN data base.

Collection development objectives are supported by the on-line conspectus, which contains the existing and on-going collection strengths in East Asia subject areas, as well as marking forty-nine East Asian subjects as areas for which specific members have assumed primary collecting responsibilities to minimize duplicate collecting in specialized (and often little used) areas.

Standard RLIN indexes can be used with either romanisations of the values, or any form of the CJK characters used which would appear on the target material. Romanizations of East Asian terms or names can be identical, even though the Chinese characters are completely different. CJK vernacular searches enable you to exclude large numbers of extraneous results. CJK searches also allow you to specify a particular form of character so that you can retrieve only materials printed in the characters you are most familiar with. Conversely, a set of CJK indexes allow you to expand the scope of a search to cover all East Asian materials. Scholars who have fluency in one language and "reading knowledge" of another can search for titles, conferences, authors, and subjects even if they do not know the correct reading of the characters in the target language.

The reason why such extreme flexibility is possible is due to RLG's development of the world's first "Pan-East Asian" character code, which not only contains all the characters in the national character standards established in Japan, Korea, the PRC, and Taiwan, but also links all variant forms to the Chinese traditional characters from which they were derived. The RLIN East Asian Character Code (or REACC) is internally structured so that a computer system can easily identify characters commonly used throughout East Asia; the original character from which a number of variant forms have been derived, and where each variant form is used; and characters which are uniquely used in just one country.

We are now in the process of making all these character relationships visible to our RLIN CJK users by what is in essence a multi-indexed, multi-lingual on-line dictionary, the RLIN CJK thesaurus. It is a resource file, initially to comprise about 35,000 records, with each record representing one CJK character. Each record will then have all character information derived from available East Asian code sources, with everything mapped to the REACC code. CJK RLIN users will be able to search it with a variety of indexes, including reading, radical, and/or stroke count, even while creating a bibliographic record, to:

- find known variants of an unfamiliar character, or, unfamiliar variants of a known character

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1 Editor's note: This project has been funded and will commence in fall 1986.
look up readings (primary as well as alternate) for the character in the three East Asian languages

verify whether a particular character is available

determine whether one particular form of character is included in the character sets of the PRC, Taiwan, Japan, or Korea standards, and if it is not, which form of the character is

The RLG CJK character set is open-ended and expandable. The Thesaurus Administrator at the Library of Congress can add new characters as needed, in response to requests from RLIN CJK users who have not been able to input a character appearing on the title page of the East Asian work they were cataloging. And LC's Network Development and MARC Standards Office is assuming responsibility for the distribution of REACC to interested parties.

Perhaps the most exciting prospect is that the thesaurus will provide the basis for the conversion of character codes contained in MARC records received from East Asian agencies into REACC, and vice-versa. RLIN CJK users will then be able to see (and copy from) the vernacular portions of these records; for example, the kanji and kana in the NDL JAPAN MARC records. International cooperation and data sharing with libraries in East Asia comprise a long-term goal RLG's East Asian Studies Program is just starting to look into.

Center for Chinese Research Materials

Ping-feng Chi described the current status of photoreproduction projects at ARL's Center for Chinese Research Materials (CCRM) in three areas: 1) Chinese local newspapers, 2) Chinese regional materials, 3) Chinese government gazettes. Two-thirds of the project to film Chinese local newspapers published in the People's Republic of China from 1949 to 1962 in the holdings of the School of Oriental and African Studies (twenty-two of thirty-eight titles) has been completed. CCRM plans to finish filming these materials in 1986. The Project to microfilm Republican period regional materials concerning political, social and economic issues in various provinces is continuing. Beginning in 1973 CCRM microfilmed about 1,200 reels of gazettes held at the Library of Congress and East Asian libraries. In 1984 they began filming additional titles and issues held in Taiwan. Already 159 reels of gazettes from Taiwan (twelve provinces) have been completed. Chi provided copies of a table entitled, "Comparison of the old and new runs of Chinese government gazettes offered by CCRM" to interested members. He noted that libraries who purchased the old runs of a particular title will get a credit of their original purchase price applied to the newly issued runs if they decide to get them. Chi also mentioned that other projects, including the major name lists of the Ch'ing dynasty and the wen shih tsu liao project are completed or are nearing completion. He also mentioned that because a Japanese reprint of T'ang shih yen chiu has recently been issued, it will not be photocopied at CCRM.

OCLC CJK Project

Andrew Wang announced that eleven libraries have agreed to be field test sites for the OCLC CJK test during the period, May-July 1986.
Genealogical Society of Utah

Mel Thatcher presented a history of the development of collections at the Genealogical Society of Utah. The Society was founded in 1894 by the Mormon Church (Church of the Latter Day Saints). In 1958 after microfilm technology became available, this soon became the primary means of gathering materials. The Society has the largest genealogical library in the world. No charge is made for using materials at the main library in Salt Lake City, Utah, but a small fee is charged at the 650 branch libraries around the world for reproducing films and sending them out from the main library.

The Chinese collection has experienced rapid growth since about 1967/68. It comprises six types of documents: genealogies, local histories, examination rosters, publications and membership rosters of voluntary associations (clan and regional associations), old contracts and deeds, and Ch'ing dynasty archival documents. In 1971 microfilming of Chinese materials began in cooperation with the Harvard-Yenching Library, and it has continued since then in cooperation with other libraries. The collection currently holds about 2,600 genealogies (for which a bibliography was compiled and published in 1983 by Ch'eng Wen Publishing Company in Taiwan) and is acquiring 1,000 more this year from Tokyo University and from the Institute of History Library in Peking. There are some 5,000 local gazetteers in the collection with plans to add about 500 more titles. In 1983 microfilming of Ch'ing documents at the First Historical Archives (formerly the Ming-Ch'ing Archives) began. Already 950,000 exposures have been made of materials in the Imperial Clan Office and Imperial Household Office archives. In February 1985 the second series of microfilms began of criminal records in the Ch'ing archives. Plans for continuing to film the archives are being developed now. Negotiations with Peking University Library are also underway.

From private sources the Society has obtained materials on towns and villages in Taiwan (16,000 items from 250 localities). Most of these are manuscripts, including genealogies, rosters, marriage/adoption/agricultural contracts, etc. From Hong Kong the Society is obtaining probate, land and cemetery records from private sources in cooperation with the Center of Asian Studies. Catholic parish registers are also being collected. Materials from Malaysia, Singapore and the Philippines with information on overseas Chinese communities are also being acquired.

From 1971 to 1982 Korean materials were actively acquired. After a hiatus this is now being resumed. The Society has about 2 million exposures of Korean materials, including 3,600 titles of genealogies, 323 titles of local histories, 10,000 exposures of examination rosters, 9,000 exposures of household registers and 500,000 exposures of collected writings. These have been collected from Harvard-Yenching Library, Seoul National University and many private sources including lineage offices. At Brigham Young University there is currently a project underway to analyze the collection and make plans for its further expansion. Negotiations are currently underway with the Institute of Korean Studies and Seoul National University.

Japanese materials have been collected in cooperation with several public institutions, including the National Diet Library, Naikaku Bunko, National Archives, prefectural archives and university libraries. The collection currently comprises 7,000,000 exposures, including Buddhist death registers, census records, genealogies, and local histories. In 1982 acquisitions were suspended, but they are now being resumed.
A short question and answer period preceded the break. Eugene Wu asked about the difference between REACC and CCCII. Karen Smith-Yoshimura said that RLG has spent about two years modifying CCCII. These modifications include addition of kana, han’gul, Tsyuh kanji, and linkages between different forms of characters. Library of Congress has not yet added any characters to REACC due at least in part to the lengthy process involved in dot-by-dot character construction. Approximately 200 characters have already been identified by members as needing to be added to REACC. Andrew Wang noted that OCLC is adopting REACC (which is now in the public domain) to make information transfer between the RLIN and OCLC systems possible. It was further noted by Karen Smith-Yoshimura that the structure of REACC is the same as CCCII but the cross-referencing and indexing by romanization of the database as well as the introduction of Japan Industrial Standard characters (kokuji, on’yomi and kun’yomi) to the database which have been done by RLIN constitute the major difference in REACC when compared with CCCII.

Shizue Matsuda asked Ping-feng Chi whether CCRM has any plans to use acid-free paper to improve the shelf-life of its products. Eugene Wu asked to be allowed to comment, as the chairperson of CCRM’s Advisory Committee. He observed that Dr. Matsuda’s idea was a good one. However, he felt obliged to mention that the Association of Research Libraries is considering disbanning the CCRM unless new sources of funding can be found to continue its operations. Wu asked that anyone who has ideas or suggestions about how the situation can be turned around should forward them as soon as possible.

Dr. Thatcher answered a question about whether checklists of microform holdings at the Genealogical Society of Utah exist by saying that at present only the list issued by Ch’eng Wen which he mentioned has been published. Field team members in Taiwan are compiling a list which may be published in the future. A bibliography of Malaysian materials had been published by Nan Yang Hsu. Hui. He noted that the catalogs of the Society’s holdings have been constructed over a long period of time. Some cards are in characters only while some are entirely in romanization. This makes it difficult to produce bibliographies.

**Project and Subcommittee Reports**

Following a short break subcommittee chairpersons presented reports. James Cheng gave a status report on the CEAL Survey. He expressed his appreciation to all for the time and effort given in filling out the forms. In mid-November about one hundred questionnaires were sent out. Included in this year’s mailing, in addition to libraries formerly surveyed, were public libraries in areas with large ethnic populations. More than two-thirds of the questionnaires have been returned. Some major collections, however, had still not sent theirs back at the time of the meeting. Many libraries are particularly reluctant to release information about book budgets, staff salaries, etc. Cheng reassured everyone that such information is given in totals only; information about individual libraries is kept in strictest confidence. Results of the CEAL Survey will be published in the CEAL Bulletin.

Cheng as chairperson of the Subcommittee on Chinese Materials, Teruko Chin (Subcommittee on Japanese Materials), Sungha Kim (Subcommittee on Korean Materials), Margaret Fung (Subcommittee on Library Technologies), Diane Perushek (Subcommittee on Publications), and Thomas Lee (Subcommittee on Technical Processing) each made brief reports on the year’s activities and/or announced the agenda of subcommittee meetings. Warren Tsuneishi mentioned that the International Congress of Orientalists will be holding its thirty-second meeting in Hamburg, August 25-30, 1986. He noted that participation is on a voluntary (not juried) basis.
and encouraged CEAL members to attend. There being no further discussion, the Plenary Session was adjourned at 12:00.

(Maureen H. Donovan)

IV. Report of the Subcommittee on Chinese Materials

This year's meeting of the Subcommittee on Chinese Materials was held at the Chicago Hilton Hotel and Towers on Friday, March 21, 1986, from 8:00 a.m. to 9:30 a.m. More than eighty people came to the meeting so that the meeting room turned out to be too small.

The better part of this year's meeting was devoted to a discussion with a number of faculty members on Chinese research materials emanating from the People's Republic of China in recent years. The CEAL Chair and the Subcommittee Chair had been earlier approached by Professor Susan Naquin of the University of Pennsylvania in her capacity as Chairperson of the Sub-committee on Archival Research of the Joint Committee on Chinese Studies, who requested to come to the meeting to talk with East Asian librarians about the outpouring of new publications from the PRC. Professor Naquin also invited the following faculty members and scholars to the meeting, representing various disciplines in the social sciences and the humanities on Chinese Studies: Nina Halpern (Dartmouth College, Government); Philip Kuhn (Harvard University, History); Evelyn Rawski (University of Pittsburgh, Sociology); Tom Rawski (University of Pittsburgh, Economics); and David Shambaugh (University of Michigan, Political Science). The discussions focused on the following topics: (1) the possibility of establishing some cooperative or collective acquisitions programs to cover Chinese research materials comprehensively; (2) the availability of nei-pu (For Internal Use Only) publications in the United States and the exchange of information of their availability; (3) archival materials; (4) bibliographic control and the exchange of information about the availability of various kinds of research materials; and (5) the role of national organizations such as the Center for Research Libraries in Chicago, the Library of Congress, the ARL Center for Chinese Research Materials in Washington, D.C., and the University Services Center in Hong Kong.

Chi Wang of the Library of Congress reported on the scope of acquisitions and exchange programs at the Library of Congress. Ping-feng Chi of the ARL Center for Chinese Research Materials reported on the reproduction plans of the Center and on the Center's future. This was the first time that the Subcommittee meeting was open to a dialog between the teaching faculty and librarians. The response was positive, and similar meetings may be planned at subsequent Subcommittee meetings.

The second part of the Subcommittee meeting included reports. Amy Ching-fen Tsiang, Head of the Chinese Division of the Richard C. Rudolph Oriental Library at UCLA, reported on her recent acquisitions trip to the People's Republic of China and on observations of publishing activities and new developments among university libraries in China. Mrs. Tsiang answered quite a few questions from the floor, especially about her observations of the rare book markets in Peking and Hong Kong.

Though Yeen-mei Chang, China Librarian of the East Asia Library at the University of Washington, was to lead a discussion on common problems in subscribing to serials from China, her discussion had to be cut short. Fortunately, Mrs. Chang
had distributed hand-outs of her report on "Chinese Serial Acquisition Work at the University of Washington." Hand-outs of another report, prepared by Fu-mei Chen of the East Asian Collection at the Hoover Institution, covering the acquisition of sensitive non-partisan (tang-wai) materials from Taiwan, were also distributed.

(James K. M. Cheng)

V. Report of the Subcommittee on Japanese Materials

The annual subcommittee meeting was held in Boulevard Room C, Chicago Hilton & Tower Hotel on March 22 at 8-9:30 a.m. The chairperson commenced the meeting by introducing members of the subcommittee: Eugene Carvalho of University of Kansas, Tsuneharu Gonnami of the University of British Columbia, Soowon Kim of Princeton and Mihoko Miki of U.C.L.A. Mary McWhorter of University of Arizona, who is expecting to retire this August, was absent.

The first topic on the agenda was approval plans. Ryoko Toyama of Columbia, Eiji Yutani of U.C. Berkeley and Maureen Donovan of Ohio State University reported the experiences of their respective libraries. At all three libraries, Japanese approval plans were first conceptualized and developed in relation to the university library's system-wide framework. Ohio State started in the 1970s, and both Berkeley and Columbia, in 1982. Approval plans were introduced in order to solve the problems of limited manpower, delays in ordering and processing current titles, duplication, and securing non-trade materials. There was an additional problem at Ohio State, namely a lack of library staff with sufficient knowledge of the Japanese language. They all selected Japan Publications Trading Company as their agent, primarily because of its sound financial standing, capability of providing the types of services needed, and willingness to cooperate. Another basic requirement for approval plans was met by the availability of Nihon zenkoku shoshi shukanban (NZSS), a timely and reliable national bibliography. The basis of the plan is JPTC's selection from NZSS, based on guidelines1 compiled by each library, and each respective librarian's review of the selection. Order slips were shipped from each library to JPTC where slips were prepared as specified. After an intensive trial period, Berkeley and Columbia moved on to full implementation. Today sixty percent of Japanese monographic acquisitions at Columbia and one-third of the total Japanese acquisitions at Berkeley are done through approval plans. While the approval plan for Columbia is comprehensive, Berkeley limits subject areas to history, economics, religion and philosophy. At Ohio State, however, the introduction of INNOVACQ and automated accounting in the OSU Library system made the Japanese approval plan incompatible with the flow; and the plan was dropped in late 1983. Approval plans do not solve all problems completely at Columbia and Berkeley, but they reduced them drastically. An analysis made by Ryoko Toyama shows that the plan relieves one-third FTE time to assume other tasks; and a survey taken by Eiji Yutani during May-October 1985 revealed, among other things, that only seventeen (3%) titles were rejected out of 560 titles selected. A rejection ratio of five percent is considered a favorable indicator of successful domestic approval plans. Ryoko Toyama believes that Columbia's next step will be the utilization of Japan MARC in the acquisition procedure. Maureen Donovan is considering the feasibility of asking JPTC or

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1 Guideline for Columbia's approval plan procedure and a profile are available from the C.V. Starr East Asian Library, 300 Kent Hall, Columbia University, New York, N.Y. 10027 upon request.
another Japanese vendor to supply tapes similar to those of Blackwell's, Harras­sowitz, etc.

The second topic, the processing of the Mitsui-Bunko at Berkeley, was presented by Donald Shively. The Mitsui Bunko, which contains about 100,000 documents, was acquired by Berkeley in 1950. In 1985, upon receipt of grants from two sources, a two-year project to catalog the old maps, Mitsui hannpon, and other documents was begun. Several authorities have been invited from Japan, and the Library of Congress also extended assistance in establishing guidelines. The most difficult part of the processing was the establishment of cataloging rules which are easy to understand and yet do not depart greatly from AACR II. The data will be loaded into RLIN or OCLC with access points for author, title, publisher and other data. As Dr. Shively was speaking about work in progress and a more precise report will be submitted to the CEAL Bulletin upon completion of the project, details are omitted in this report. Historical details of the acquisition of the Mitsui Bunko were published in the February 1982 (no.67) issue of CEAL Bulletin.

The third topic was a progress report on the Tsuneishi Proposal. After the 1985 CEAL meeting, Eugene Carvalho conducted a survey to gather basic information needed to shape a proposal. Of fifty-eight questionnaires sent out, there were twenty-five responses. Based on the replies, the following assumptions were made: 1) eleven institutions could host a fellow; 2) about twenty are interested in a trainee/researcher fellowship; 3) the majority chose LC and/or Harvard as the site for the project; 4) a $1,000 to $2,500 monthly stipend is necessary; 5) a duration of one to three months is favored by fellows while a period of three to six months is preferred by hosting institutions; 6) host institutions would like fellows to contribute in the compilation of bibliographies, in cataloging, or in subject area surveys; 7) all are concerned about the disruption of regular library operations. It was concluded that Eugene Carvalho will further investigate the availability of fund sources and draft a proposal.

(Teruko Kyuma Chin)

VI. Report of the Subcommittee on Korean Materials

The subcommittee meeting was held in Chicago on March 20, 1986, from 8:30 to 10:00 p.m. The chairperson, Sungha Kim, welcomed over twenty librarians and others and opened the meeting with the news that several universities have decided during the past year to add or to expand their existing Korean collections. He then proceeded to report on the meeting he attended last year in Chantilly, France, the annual conference of the Association for Korean Studies in Europe. At that meeting, he explored the possibility of obtaining materials from North Korea through contacts with scholars from East European countries.

The subcommittee again discussed funding for the on-going project "The Union List of Korean Serials in U.S. Libraries." Unfortunately, several applications for assistance in this project have still not been approved, further delaying the project.

During the discussion period, Mr. Choo Yong Kyu of the University of California at Berkeley suggested that there should be some kind of cataloging tools available for newly-appointed librarians in Korean collections. The floor asked Eugene Chai of Columbia University to compile a bibliography of annotated reference tools for non-Korean librarians, or for those new to the field, to use in cataloging and in
acquisitions. There was also a suggestion to circulate bibliographic news on Korean materials to the various CEAL-member Korean librarians.

Mrs. Joy Kim of the University of Southern California raised the question of how to classify individual collected works in Chinese by Korean authors. Should they be classified as Chinese, thus being included into the Chinese collection, or treated as Korean works? Since the question was not easy to resolve in such a short meeting, the matter temporarily rests with the individual institutions.

(Sungha Kim)

VII. Report on CEAL Subcommittee on Technical Processing

The CEAL Subcommittee on Technical Processing (CEAL/STP) held its meeting on March 20, 1986, in Chicago during the CEAL Annual Meeting and discussed a range of subjects related to the cataloging of East Asian materials.

Ayako Hayashi, Head, Japanese Language Section of the LC Shared Cataloging Division, who serves on CEAL/STP alternately with Beatrice Ohta of the LC Descriptive Cataloging Division every other year, reported on new developments and practices in descriptive and subject cataloging at LC. Substantiating her report, she brought a number of handouts which contain detailed examples for the topics she discussed, such as personal and corporate name headings, edition statements, and subject headings and classification.

During the past year, CEAL/STP planned and worked on a series of projects with the aim of providing useful reference tools to East Asian catalogers or identifying problems they are apt to be confronted with in their daily cataloging work. CEAL/STP members who are responsible for such projects gave reports: Yong Kyu Choo of Berkeley talked about compiling a list of Korean publishers in romanized and character sequences. Yasuko Makino of Illinois explained her preparation of a quick checklist of existing East Asian subject headings in the LC system. Iping King Wei of Princeton discussed the problems catalogers may have in assigning LC subject headings and shared some of the clarifications she had obtained from the Asian Materials Section of the LC Subject Cataloging Division regarding such problems. Abraham Yu of North Carolina and Charles Wu of Columbia talked about descriptive cataloging problems or conflicts each of them discovered in cataloging done by other East Asian libraries. Tai-loi Ma of Chicago discussed some uniform titles for Chinese classics and made suggestions for revisions, such as changing Chin P'ing Mei tz'u hua to Chin P'ing Mei and San kuo chih yen j to San kuo yen j, etc. Meng-feng Su of Harvard reported on the preparation and publication of the Chinese and Japanese catalogues of the Harvard Yenching Library, a gigantic project in which she participated. She brought a sample page of the catalogues and predicted completion of the project as early as this fall.

The CEAL/STP projects as here reported are scheduled to be completed within the first few months of the coming year. (For more information about the reports at this meeting, please read the column "What's New in Technical Processing" of this issue).

(Thomas H. Lee)
VIII. Subcommittee on Library Technologies

The Subcommittee meeting, attended by fifty-three librarians, was held on the morning of March 23, 1986. Objectives of this subcommittee are to keep librarians informed of new technological impacts upon library operations and of new technological devices to be used by librarians. An executive group will be formed to identify colleagues' needs and to plan programs for future Subcommittee meetings.

Karl K. Lo, Diane Perushek, and Yong Kyu Choo shared their experiences and knowledge of new technological devices such as text facsimile and catalog card production with micro-computers.

In planning future activities, the Subcommittee welcomes ideas and suggestions which can be mailed to Margaret C. Fung, c/o Wang Institute, Tyngsboro, MA. 01879.

(Margaret C. Fung)