Committee Activities

Maureen H. Donovan

Yasuko Makino

Mariko Shimomura

Mark Tam

Karl Lo

See next page for additional authors

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

BYU ScholarsArchive Citation
Available at: https://scholarsarchive.byu.edu/jeal/vol1989/iss87/5

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by the All Journals at BYU ScholarsArchive. It has been accepted for inclusion in Journal of East Asian Libraries by an authorized editor of BYU ScholarsArchive. For more information, please contact scholarsarchive@byu.edu, ellen_amatangelo@byu.edu.
COMMITTEE ACTIVITIES

I. 1989 Election Results

From the slate of candidates distributed to the CEAL membership early in 1989, the following people were elected to fill vacancies on the Executive Group and as chairpersons of the various subcommittees:

**Executive Group**

- Teruko Chin (Washington) 1989-1992
- Tai-loi Ma (Chicago) 1989-1992
- Raymond Tang (Berkeley) 1989-1992

**Continuing Members:**

- Thomas Lee (Indiana), Chairperson 1988-1991
- C. P. Chen (Berkeley) 1988-1991
- Eiji Yutani (San Diego) 1987-1990

**Retiring Members:**

- Min-chih Chou (Cornell) 1986-1989
- Maureen Donovan (Ohio State) 1986-1989

**Subcommittee on Chinese Materials**

Retiring: Paul Cheng (Cornell) 1987-1989

**Subcommittee on Korean Materials**

Chairperson: Yong Kyu Choo (Berkeley) 1989-1992

**Subcommittee on Library Technology**

Chairperson: Nelson Chou (Rutgers) 1989-1992
Retiring: Margaret Fung (Tyngsboro, MA) 1986-1989

II. Report of the 1989 Plenary Session

The CEAL Plenary Session was held in the Monroe Ballroom East at the Washington Hilton and Towers Hotel on Thursday, March 16, 1989. The meeting was opened at 9:00 a.m. by the Chairperson, Thomas Lee. He reflected back over the past year, noting that he had many opportunities to interact with CEAL members. The experience has made him feel very close to each and every member and to realize that CEAL is like a
big family. Echoing the rhetoric of the recent presidential election, he observed that CEAL is already a "kinder and gentler" organization. As a closely knit group, CEAL is very sensitive to what happens to its members. Thus he was very saddened to hear of the sudden passing of two longtime members, Sungha Kim, who for many years served as Chairperson of the Subcommittee on Korean Materials, and P. K. Yu, of the Center for Chinese Research Materials.

Two task forces were created during the past year, the Task Force on CEAL Election Procedures and the Task Force on Annual Review and Survey of Library Resources. The former will make a progress report, while the latter is to be congratulated for already producing results which have been published in issue no. 86 of the CEAL Bulletin. The CEAL Bulletin has been issued on time and the 1989 CEAL Directory has already come out. Mr. Lee is aware of imperfections in the latter and will publish the 1991 edition as soon as possible. In the meantime, missing names and changes in telephone numbers can be included in the CEAL Bulletin.

Following the announcement of the election results (see above), Mr. Lee introduced the subcommittee chairs who reported on the activities of their subcommittees and announced agendas for their meetings. Due to the retirement of Paul Cheng (Cornell), James Cheng (UCLA) reported on the Chinese Materials Subcommittee, while Eugene Chai (Columbia) made announcements for the Subcommittee on Korean Materials in place of Sungha Kim. Edward Martinique (North Carolina) announced that he will be constructing indexes for the CEAL Bulletin in 1989. Timothy Connor (Harvard) reported on a questionnaire that he had sent out on interlibrary lending/borrowing to seventy-nine libraries. So far about half of the libraries had responded. He will compile and circulate the results. He also mentioned that he would like to hear from people who have an interest in establishing a Subcommittee on Public Services in order to promote cooperation, improve communications, etc.

After a short break, Mr. Lee introduced three panelists who spoke on the subject, "Major Developments and Trends in the East Asian Library Field."

Yoon-whan Choe (Washington) spoke first on the present status of Korean studies and its effect on Korean library development. The Korean War was a catalyst for Korean studies. There are now about 350 Korean studies scholars in the United States according to a recent survey conducted by the Joint Committee on Korean Studies of the American Council of Learned Societies and the Social Science Research Council. However, only a small number of universities offer a complete range of courses on Korea, including language instruction. With keen interest developing in business and trade relations between Korea and the U.S., this may change. Also, Korean-American students in colleges and universities are requesting courses in Korean language. Many new programs in Korean studies are being established. Korean collections are growing. The recent CEAL survey shows that the field is dominated by the social sciences, and library collections reflect this interest. North Korean materials, although still scarce, constitute a very important part of any serious Korean collection. Also, Japanese and Chinese publications are useful. Exchange programs are useful for obtaining government and other non-commercial publications, but they are very time-consuming to operate. Cooperation among Korean studies librarians in the United States is very important and should be developed further. Ms. Choe closed her remarks by remembering the late Sungha Kim with the observation, "his accomplishments and dedication set the professional standard for all of us."

Warren Tsuneishi (Library of Congress) reviewed the development of Japanese collections in the United States. Referring to the recent CEAL survey, he noted that
there are now twelve libraries with over 100,000 volumes (versus eight libraries in the 1980 survey). These libraries are adding 5,000 volumes per year on average, which does not differ radically from what they had been adding in the previous decade. Mr. Tsuneishi also reviewed the history of CULCON and the bi-national US-Japan library conferences, the Japan-US Friendship Commission and Japanese data base developments. He noted that progress toward data base sharing and promotion of the international flow of data had been made at the most recent US-Japan library conference in Racine, Wisconsin. He also noted that three terminals at the National Science Foundation are linked to NACSIS in Japan. As far as Japanese studies in the United States is concerned, we do not know what the needs of scholars at institutions without Japanese collections are and how they can best be met.

Eugene Wu (Harvard) discussed the current state and the future prospects for Chinese collections in North America. He noted that today there are seventeen Chinese collections with holdings of more than 100,000 volumes as compared to only twelve in 1980. However, the rate of growth of collections is much slower than in the past. Libraries whose acquisitions fall in the range of 4,000 to 5,000 volumes per year are doing reasonably well, considering that about 15,000 titles are published in the social sciences and humanities. Local publications and neibush materials that are not allowed to be exported remain problems. Only half of the 4,000 periodicals published in China are made available for export and libraries are receiving most of the ones relevant to the social sciences and humanities. Newspaper holdings are much more disappointing. Mr. Wu described the resource sharing programs in effect at UC-Berkeley and the Hoover Institution and also among six East coast libraries (Columbia, Cornell, Harvard, Princeton, Yale, and New York Public Library). He also discussed the impact of automation and preservation efforts on the field. Looking to the future, he sees more resource sharing likely to develop as financial stringency hits library budgets more and more; automation will develop so that East Asian libraries will become completely automated; we will continue to struggle with how to train qualified book selectors; contacts with the People's Republic of China will continue to be challenging.

Richard Howard (Library of Congress) next presented an interim report on the work of the Task Force on CEAL Election Procedures. This task force was created following the initiative of Sungha Kim to ensure representation of Korean studies librarians on the Executive Group of CEAL. A number of changes have been proposed: 1) all chairs of CEAL subcommittees should be made voting members of the Executive Group; 2) the number elected directly to the Executive Group should be reduced from six to three (There thus would be ten on the Executive Group: the chair, six subcommittee chairs, and three directly elected members.); 3) the terms of all subcommittee chairs should be limited to three years; 4) area subcommittees should be specified as being standing committees (Article 4, Section 3, subsection a); 5) ballotings should be such that each member of CEAL can vote for only one of the subcommittee chairs (This would mean that all chairs would have to be elected in the same year.); 6) if and when a subcommittee chair is elected chair of CEAL or otherwise cannot fill out the term of office, members of that subcommittee should select one of their members to fill out the term; 7) the Publications Subcommittee should be abolished and the Editor of the CEAL Bulletin should be appointed an officer of CEAL. A ballot will be mailed to CEAL members with these proposals on it. Following this report, the CEAL plenary session was adjourned.

(Maureen H. Donovan)
The meeting of the Subcommittee on Japanese Materials was held from 7:15-8:30 a.m. on March 18 in the Caucus Room of the Washington Hilton and Towers Hotel.

The meeting opened with a report from the chair, Yasuko Makino, on the financial preparations for the tour of Japanese Studies Librarians. The Subcommittee submitted a grant proposal to a second source to match the grant from the Japan Foundation, but this second proposal was rejected. Therefore the participants of the tour were required to provide for the balance of the tour costs from their own funds. The Japan Foundation gave a total of $14,123.00 for the tour, as well as a great deal of moral support. The chair acknowledged that the touring librarians were the recipients of kindnesses given in return for the many kindnesses extended to librarians from Japan by colleagues in the United States and Canada. Some of the librarians on the tour extended their stays in Japan to take care of business of their own institutions.

Mrs. Makino also reported that she, as the subcommittee chair, prepared a minisurvey of medium to small Japanese collections to be included in the panel co-chaired by Mr. Hideo Kaneko and Dr. Kazuhiko Yamori at the fourth U.S.-Japan Conference on Library and Information Science in Higher Education. She expressed her gratitude for the high number of returns of replies to the survey in spite of such short notice.

Eizaburo Okuizumi, who served as the tour leader, reported on the Japanese Librarians Tour of Libraries in Japan which took place from October 17 to 27, 1988 (see Special Reports section in this issue). The main objectives of the tour were: (1) to gain essential information on Japanese librarianship applicable to work in North America; (2) to discuss and exchange information with persons in the library field in Japan; (3) to meet with book dealers to promote better communication; and (4) to inspect Japanese libraries and share information with librarians and researchers. There were ten participants: Frederick R. Brady, Family History Library; Eugene Carvalho, University of Kansas; Mitsuko Ichinose, Yale University; Soowon Kim, Princeton University; Kevin Lin, University of Texas; Masato Matsui, University of Hawaii; Mihoko Miki, University of California at Los Angeles; Yasuko Makino, University of Illinois; Kenji Niki, Columbia University; and Eizaburo Okuizumi, University of Chicago.

The tour members participated in many discussion groups and receptions held for them at the various institutions. Among the institutions visited were: Keio Gijuku Daigaku, Japan Foundation Headquarters, Japan Publications Trading Company, Tenri Daigaku Fuzoku Toshokan, Osaka Daigaku Toshokan, Kyoto Daigaku Fuzoku Toshokan, Jibun Kagaku Kenkyujo, Kokusai Nihon Bunka Kenkyu Senta, Tsukuba Daigaku Toshokan, Toshokan Joho Daigaku, Kodansha, Nihon Shuppan Gakkai, Gakushuin University, NACSIS, Tokyo Daigaku Fuzoku Toshokan—Shiryo Hensanjo and Shakai Kagaku Kenkyujo, Shinbun Kenkyujo, Toyo Bunka Kenkyujo, Nihon Kagaku Gijutsu Joho Senta (JICST), Kokuritsu Kokkai Toshokan, Kokuritsu Shiryokan, Kokuritsu Kobunshokan, Naikaku Bunko, and Kokubungaku Kenkyu Shiryokan. Written reports on the institutions visited are on file with Kenji Niki and will be provided by him upon request. Time at the subcommittee meeting did not permit a full report of all the benefits the participants gained from the tour.

Kenji Niki reported briefly on two conferences he attended in England last fall. The first was the British Library Colloquium on Japanese Resources which was held in London, September 14-16, 1988. The highlight of the conference was the lecture by Mr. Shigeo Sorimachi on Japanese rare books and manuscripts. The second conference was held in Durham the following week for European Japanologists. He was impressed by
the large number of art scholars from Japan that attended the meetings. Association
for Asian Studies meetings are too large and focus more on politics and history, he was
told. British libraries with Japanese collections are facing the same problems as U.S.
libraries in the matter of endaka. He reported that the total number of Japanese
volumes held by libraries in England added up to the holdings of one of the larger
university collections in the U.S. British and European libraries have more rare books,
however.

Next three regional reports were given. Kenji Niki reported that East Coast libraries
are working on an update of their serials list. The new list will include over 2,500 titles,
of which 150 are new titles, and 200 are no longer acquired. The East Coast
Consortium of Harvard, Yale, Columbia, and Princeton cooperated in acquisitions by
exchanging an expensive titles list. Eizaburo Okuizumi reported on the Mid-West
region by first introducing Yasuko Matsudo, the recently hired Japanese librarian at the
University of Michigan. Chicago and Michigan cooperated in producing A Selective List
of Recent Acquisitions, containing items costing ¥30,000 or more and other notable
items. Chicago made a list entitled New Japanese Serials Titles which can be shared with
other East Asian libraries upon request. A reference guide has also been published by
Mr. Ichiko who came to Chicago as an exchange librarian from Keio University.

Mihoko Miki reported on activities on the West Coast. Teruko Chin reported that
GEAC was installed at the University of Washington East Asia Library for acquisitions
and invoicing. Fred Brady reported that Japanese Immigration Records, 1885-1945, are
now on microfilm at the Genealogical Society of Utah. Hideyuki Morimoto, the new
Japanese cataloger at Arizona State, reported that RLIN CJK capabilities were
purchased in 1988. Masato Matsui has published his seventh bibliography, Japanese
Economic and Technical Development. Donald H. Shively reported that they are
cataloging the more than 5,600 titles of the Mitsui Bunko and the 2,500 titles of
contemporary and modern Japanese literature donated by Endo Shusaku. They are
enclosing the manuscripts in protective covers. This project, funded by a Title II-C
grant, is to be completed by the end of 1989. The University of California at Los
Angeles has received an HEA Title II-C grant to create on-line bibliographic records
for 2,500 titles in Japanese fine arts, to provide binding or microfilming as required, and
to make a printed subject guide to the materials. The Second Western Regional
Japanese Library Conference was held in 1987. A project adopted by this group was
successfully completed: The Union List of Current Japanese Serials in Six East Asian
Libraries of North America was published in 1989. Donald Shively worked on a second
project to compile a booklet describing the eighteen Japanese libraries in the Western
Region; it was distributed in May 1989.

Professor Akio Hata from the Kokusai Nihon Bunka Kenkyu Senta, newly established
and also one of the institutions visited by the Japanese Studies Librarians' tour last fall,
addressed the subcommittee meeting. This center was founded in May 1987 as a
national inter-university research institute. They are planning to start construction at
the building site very soon. The aim of the center is to carry out interdisciplinary
research in Japanese studies and to cooperate with researchers throughout the world.
They plan to collect all the materials written in western languages on Japan. The
Center would like to receive from librarians in the field advice on what to collect and
what would be most useful. Professor Hata and Ms. Sachiko Usui, also from the
Center, provided samples of publications put out by the Center as well as a
questionnaire for researchers in Japanese studies.

Frank J. Shulman, University of Maryland, proposed that a bibliographic essay on
Japanese studies be written and published in the Journal of Japanese Studies. The need
for such an essay was discussed at the workshop in Seattle last summer. The essay should be fifteen to twenty pages in length and should introduce resources for doing research in Japan. It should describe what institutions have materials of interest for advanced students and scholars. Mr. Shulman asked for volunteers from the audience. The chair encouraged persons interested in working on the essay to please contact Frank Shulman.

The meeting was adjourned at 8:30 a.m.

(Yasuko Makino, minutes prepared by Mariko Shimomura)

IV. Report of the Subcommittee on Korean Materials

The meeting of the Subcommittee on Korean Materials was held on March 16, 1989 in the Map Room, Washington Hilton and Towers Hotel from 8:00-10:00 p.m. The agenda of the meeting was as follows:

1. Union list of Korean serials in libraries in the United States.
3. Cooperative efforts for acquisitions and cataloging of Korean materials.
4. Measures being worked on by the Task Force for Review of the CEAL Procedures Regarding Nominations and Elections.
5. Membership of the Subcommittee on Korean Materials.

In the discussion of item 1, the acting chairman, Eugene Chai (Columbia University), explained briefly the circumstances surrounding the project. The subcommittee started working on this project around 1984 and a total of six lists from six university libraries were in the hands of the subcommittee. No comprehensive list has been compiled from them yet.

Yoon-whan Choe (University of Washington) led the discussion. Various issues arising in compiling the list, including the scope of institutions to be included and of entries to be made and the format of the list, etc., were discussed. Ending the discussion, the chairman said that the compilation of a comprehensive list would be started as soon as possible after first updating those lists on hand.

The compilation of "An annotated bibliography of Korean reference books" has been another major project of the Subcommittee on Korean Materials for the past two years, the chairman pointed out when he started the discussion of the next item. He then thanked Mr. Thomas H. Lee, chairman of CEAL, for having made one hundred copies of the final draft of the "Annotated bibliography of Korean reference books" which the compiler, Eugene Chai, sent him at the end of February 1989 for distribution to members of CEAL. Briefly explaining the contents of the bibliography, the subcommittee chairman who is also the compiler of the bibliography, promised to update the work every year and to publish yearly supplements.

In view of the fact that matters regarding cooperative acquisition of Korean materials have never been discussed at meetings of the Subcommittee on Korean Materials
before, the discussion of this matter at this meeting made a significant beginning. Following a general review of cooperative acquisition efforts by Mr. Yong Kyu Choo (University of California at Berkeley), Ms. Joy Kim (University of Southern California) led a discussion on subject headings used by catalogers of Korean materials, using as a basis her list of "Korean subject headings," compiled for the Subcommittee on Technical Processing. Such discussions must be continued in future meetings of this subcommittee to bring tangible results in cooperative efforts in the cataloging of Korean materials.

Regarding the measures being worked on by the Task Force for Review of CEAL Procedures Regarding Nominations and Elections, Mr. Richard Howard gave a brief explanation. As for the membership issue, the criteria governing membership of the CEAL Subcommittees are not clear to the acting chairman of the Subcommittee on Korean Materials and so the issue was raised.

(Eugene Chai)

V. Report of the Subcommittee on Technical Processing

The 1989 annual meeting of the Subcommittee on Technical Processing was held on March 16 in the Hemisphere Room of the Washington Hilton and Towers Hotel from 2:00-4:00 p.m. Beatrice Chang Ohta, Head of Chinese and Korean Languages Section, Descriptive Cataloging Division, Library of Congress (LC), gave the first report on the LC adoption of the AACR2 1988 revision, capitalization of terms for historical periods in Chinese, Korean word division, and the romanization of Korean.

The second speaker, also from LC, was Isamu Tsuchitani, Head of the Japanese Language Section, Shared Cataloging Division. He discussed Japanese romanization, the recording of author/editor as they appear in the colophon, the LC rule interpretation of making added entries for corporate bodies, non-Gregorian dates, etc.

To speak about subject cataloging, Choo-Un Chang, Head of the Asian Materials Section, Subject Cataloging, LC, gave a description of the organization of the section which includes over ten subject catalogers for Chinese, Japanese, Korean, and Southeast Asian languages, and which processes more than eight thousand titles per year.

Jay Lee, Assistant Director of Asian Shared Information & Access (ASIA), briefly introduced the audience to the history and functions of ASIA. Based on his experience, he compared OCLC/CJK with RLIN/CJK*, dealing with their hardware, data bases, searching methods, response times, character sets, and matching criteria.

The Subcommittee held its business meeting immediately afterwards. The discussion included topics for the 1990 annual meeting, and a possible revision of the AACR2 Workbook for East Asian Publications.

(Mark Tam)

*CJK is a registered trade mark and service mark of the Research Libraries Group, Inc.
VI. Report of the Subcommittee on Library Technologies

The annual meeting of the Subcommittee on Library Technologies took place in the Grant Room of the Washington Hilton and Towers Hotel on March 18, 1989 from 8:00-10:00 p.m. Karl Lo (University of Washington) presided over the meeting in place of Margaret Fung, the Subcommittee Chairperson, who was unable to attend. Mr. Lo began the meeting with the announcement that the Microsoft Corporation of Seattle, Washington has created disk operating systems for the three East Asian languages and will begin marketing these products later this year.

Mr. Lo next reported on recent events in the Japanese commercial computer field. He explained that the NEC personal computer system, which controlled the lion's share of the market in Japan, was not compatible with any of the other systems being manufactured in that country. Therefore, he continued, the other manufacturers, comprising about forty percent of the market, joined together in an Architecture Extended (AX) Committee to produce their own compatible standard. They also modified the JEGA enhanced graphics monitor. These steps at establishing standards will benefit all users of East Asian computers throughout the world.

During a brief give-and-take session, the audience shared their libraries' uses of East Asian computer technology. Several members said their libraries employed various software programs and hardware equipment to handle East Asian character sets in their work. The University of Maryland has a Japanese IBM processor.

Mr. Lo introduced the next chairperson of the subcommittee, Nelson L. Chou (Rutgers State University, New Jersey), who asked the members to submit to him topics they wanted to discuss. He defined technology as the cost effective way of doing things and said that that meant the subcommittee would deal with matters in both theory and practice.

(Karl Lo)