Committee Activities

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COMMITTEE ACTIVITIES

I. 1990 Election Results

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

Executive Group

Antony Marr (Princeton)  1990-1993
Marsha Wagner (Columbia)  1990-1993

Continuing Members:

Thomas Lee (Indiana), Chairperson  1988-1991
C. P. Chen (Berkeley)  1988-1991
Teruko Chin (Washington)  1989-1992
Tai-loi Ma (Chicago)  1989-1992
Raymond Tang (Berkeley)  1989-1992

Retiring Members:

Eiji Yutani (San Diego)  1987-1990

Subcommittee on Japanese Materials

Chairperson: Mihoko Miki (Los Angeles)  1990-1993

Subcommittee on Technical Processing

Chairperson: Beatrice Ohta (Library of Congress)  1990-1993
Retiring: Mark Tam (Hoover Institution)  1987-1990

Subcommittee on Publications

Chairperson: Edward Martinique (North Carolina)  1990-1993
Reelected

II. Report of the 1990 Plenary Session

The CEAL plenary session was held in the Monroe Ballroom at the Palmer House Hotel in Chicago on Thursday, April 5, 1990. The meeting was opened at 9:00 a.m. by the Chairperson, Thomas Lee, who welcomed all the attendees and remarked on their professional contributions over the past year that promoted the goals of East Asian librarianship and on their spirit of comradeship.

The officers of CEAL have arranged for a series of conferences, one of which was the panel, session 83, on "National Bibliographic Control of Current Publications in China,
Japan and Korea," presented in the Red Lacquer Room of the Palmer House Hotel from 9:30 to 11:30 a.m. on Sunday, April 8.

Mr. Lee welcomed several visitors from East Asia to the Committee sessions: the new director of the National Central Library (Taiwan), Dr. Yang Chung-sen and Teresa Wang Chang, director of that library's Bureau of International Exchange of Publications; He Xiaobin and two other staff members of China National Publishing Industry Trading Corporation (CNPITC); and an official of the Japan Publications Trading Corporation, Mr. Hayase.

The Chairperson mentioned the efforts of CEAL members to promote East Asian collections at conferences and meetings held throughout the year. Mr. Lee referred to the cooperative projects among the Midwestern Big Ten dealing with the acquisitions and reference services for Japanese-language materials, the new version of the union catalog of Japanese serials compiled by the East Coast Consortium, the group of Chinese librarians who travelled to Beijing to attend a seminar on the processing of Chinese-language library collections, and the reports of the Japanese librarians who visited many institutions in Japan. This kind of activity, Mr. Lee predicted, will increase even more in this coming year.

Following the announcement of the results of the election (see section I above), Mr. Lee introduced the subcommittee chairs who reported on the activities of their subcommittees and announced the agenda for their upcoming meetings. Tai-Loi Ma (Chicago) gave the report for Chi Wang (Library of Congress) covering Subcommittee on Chinese Materials activities in the past year and introducing the speakers and topics scheduled for the subcommittee's meeting. Yasuko Makino (Illinois) reported on the concluding tasks of the Japanese librarians' union lists in the United States, and the results of a survey on the access to Japanese serials. Yong Kyu Choo (University of California, Berkeley) announced that, with the acquisition of a CD ROM board that could produce Korean characters, the union list of Korean serials will be produced for distribution next year. Discussion of the Library of Congress' proposed rules for Korean romanization and word division, Mr. Choo added, would be discussed at the upcoming subcommittee's meeting.

Mark Tam (Hoover Institution) reported that the Subcommittee on Technical Processing is planning to revise the 1983 edition of the AACR2 Workbook for East Asian Publications. Mr. Tam then outlined the topics to be discussed at the subcommittee meeting. Nelson Chou (Rutgers) told the audience that the Subcommittee on Library Technology meeting would present two speakers and a discussant on Chinese library automation. He expressed the hope that next year the library automation progress of all three East Asian languages would be discussed. Edward Martinique (North Carolina) talked about the completion of the 1990-91 CEAL Directory and the progress in the indexing of the first ninety issues of the CEAL Bulletin and the microfilming of these issues. The first half of the plenary session was concluded after Timothy Connor (Harvard-Yenching) reported that the information about public services in East Asian collections gathered in his survey questionnaire sent out in 1989 had been collated and could be available to the committee members by next year in a form yet to be determined, either in the Bulletin, the Directory, or some other format. Mr. Connor also reiterated the need for a CEAL Subcommittee on Public Services to identify and discuss public service problems by a group of public service librarians who in future will increasingly need to work together closely to provide the services their patrons require.

Richard Howard (Library of Congress) reported on the proposed revisions and additions to specific articles and article sections in the CEAL Procedures drafted by the Task
Force for Review of Procedures. After a brief recoup of the proposed revisions, Mr. Howard called for comments from the CEAL members in attendance to provide a consensus of all interests to be represented in the revised procedures, there having been little response to the Task Force’s written draft sent to members early in February. In answer to a question about how one librarian working in two language areas would determine his or her primary area of interest, Mr. Howard suggested personal choice should be the deciding element.

Eugene Wu (Harvard-Yenching Library) remarked that the CCP Research Newsletter had been well received among China scholars during the past year and plans are being explored to compile and publish a union catalog of People's Republic of China neibu (internal distribution only) publications. Karl Lo (Washington) announced that the Jackson School of International Studies at the University of Washington had received a data base containing seventeen of the twenty-five Chinese dynastic standard histories and that a $600 travel grant would be available to scholars wishing to use this data base. (See the article on this subject in the Libraries and Institutions section of this issue of the CEAL Bulletin, pages .)

After a short break, Mr. Lee introduced four members of the Committee who spoke on important events and activities currently taking place in the East Asian library field. Warren Tsuneishi (Library of Congress) explained the impact of the Library of Congress reorganization in 1989 on the Asian Division and on the East Asian acquisitions and cataloging divisions. A gift of $1,000,000, Mr. Tsuneishi continued, from the International Cultural Society of Korea in January of this year was used to establish a separate Korean Section in the Asian Division and to support increased acquisitions of Korean materials and other Korea-related programs in the Library. He described the current status of East Asian staffing, collections, and acquisitions at the Library and the Library’s current services to the library community which includes CJK cataloging and new authority record production placed into the Research Libraries Information Network (RLIN) data base. The Serial Record Division has contributed close to 15,000 romanized-only CJK serial titles to the CONSER program and is planning to use the Online Computer Library Center (OCLC) data base for CJK vernacular serial records as part of the CONSER program. Mr. Tsuneishi also reported on the National Diet Library Japan-MARC record conversion, the ongoing work on the Linked Systems Project, and the Library’s access to several Japanese data bases. Mr. Tsuneishi said the National Center for Science Information System (NACSIS) data bases are accessed at the Library’s Computer Catalog Center by Ms. Hisako Halazs, Japanese science specialist in the Science and Technology Division, and that at present there is no fee for their use. He ended with a list of LC bibliographies in process of completion.

Marsha Wagner (Columbia University) reported on the progress of the Research Libraries Group (RLG) Chinese rare books project. Phase I, the creation and refinement of cataloging standards and guidelines, was completed by an advisory board of international scholars in 1989. Phase II, a pilot project to catalog the rare books in the collections at Columbia and Princeton Universities, was funded by the Yenching Educational Foundation. Once the work began, Ms. Wagner noted, the cataloging guidelines proved to be extremely useful, although questions continued to arise; for example, should the chief source of information be the whole book or should, say, the caption title predominate in importance? Ms. Wagner went on to describe the day-to-day work and the interesting circumstances that arise when international cooperation is attempted. Funding is being sought for phase III of the project, the inputting of the records of other libraries into the RLIN data base. The plan, Ms. Wagner said, was to establish a central editing office at Princeton University that would receive dossiers of Chinese rare books and convert them into RLIN records. The collections of libraries in
Beijing may be included at this point to appraise the international library community of what is held in these collections. Karen Smith-Yoshimura (RLG) commented on the problems of conversion between the two romanization systems employed in cataloging: the Wade-Giles and Pinyin systems. Eugene Wu suggested that top priority be given to creating a union catalog of Chinese rare books in North America. Modifications of cataloging rules is a problem to be closely considered. Ms. Smith-Yoshimura said that unique items require unique treatment and that the purpose of the pilot project was to gain experience and that the present guidelines are regarded as building blocks. Ms. Wagner invited all the RLG members to contribute their Chinese rare book information once the central editing office was set up. In answer to a question put by James Cheng (University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA)) about the addition of rare book collections in China, Ms. Wagner said that the project was concentrating on North American collections. Thomas Lee (Indiana University and CEAL Chair) suggested that the problems of this subject might be taken up by the CEAL Subcommittee on Technical Processing.

Donald H. Shively (University of California, Berkeley) reported on the completion of the third and final project at the East Asiatic Library to catalog and conserve its Japanese books, mostly of the Meiji period. He described the three projects to catalog the large Mitsui Family Library acquired in 1950 and the preservation measures taken for the different types of material found in the Library: maps, manuscripts, blockprints, etc. A catalog of the Edo printed books in this collection, the result of the first project, was published just prior to the CEAL annual meeting. (See the Publications section in this issue of the CEAL Bulletin, pages.) With the completion of the third project, the scarce Japanese materials at the East Asiatic Library have bibliographic records that make them easily accessible to the library's patrons.

Next, James K. M. Cheng reported on what is to date the largest retrospective cataloging project to be undertaken by OCLC for the Oriental Library at UCLA. All science titles at UCLA, UC Berkeley, and at Stanford University are online and 85 percent of their holdings in the social sciences and the humanities have been converted. The goal of this retrospective project is to transform the library in the 1990s into an electronic library. After the contract between OCLC and the General Library of UCLA was negotiated, the project began July 1, 1989. It will be completed by June 30, 1993 when the 25,000 titles cataloged from 1948 to 1971 under the Harvard-Yenching classification system and the 40,000 titles cataloged from 1972 to June 1987 under the Library of Congress classification system are converted but not reclassified by OCLC. New staff have been hired to xerox copies of the shelflist cards and edit them for OCLC conversion. James Cheng estimates that 50 percent of the titles are in Chinese, 45 percent in Japanese, and 5 percent in Korean.

In a statistical report dated February 23, 1990, OCLC stated that 5,774 of these titles have been converted, representing all the Chinese classics, all the titles in the Chinese and Japanese philosophy classes, and part of the social sciences class in the Harvard-Yenching system as well as all the fine arts titles in both the Harvard-Yenching and the Library of Congress classification systems. Older serial titles have been put aside until the CONSER project adds the ability to insert vernacular characters into their records. Missing issues of these serial titles have been marked for acquisition. More than ten titles of collectanea have been set aside for the addition of analytical entries.

The report elicited several questions from the floor which were answered by James Cheng, Amy Tsiang (UCLA), and Hisako Kotaka (OCLC). The editing staff is made up of library school student assistants. Subject headings will be upgraded. Checking
the data bases in RLIN and OCLC revealed that 99 percent of the library's titles were not in those data bases.

Thomas Lee thanked all the participants at this session for their interesting and informative reports and declared the plenary session adjourned.

(Edward Martinique)

III. Report of the Subcommittee on Chinese Materials

The Subcommittee on Chinese Materials held its annual meeting in the Crystal Room of the Palmer House Hotel in Chicago on April 6, 1990 from 8:30 to 10:30 p.m. At this year's annual meeting of the subcommittee the topics of inquiry were the current state of publishing and acquisition of materials in China. Since the student pro-democracy demonstrations and subsequent government crackdown of 1989 in China, much concern has been generated over how these tumultuous events would affect the production and availability of Chinese materials. Addressing these concerns, five persons reported to the subcommittee on various aspects of publishing and acquisitions in China.

Ms. Yeen-mei Wu (Washington) reported on the August 1989 seminar entitled "Collection, Processing and Usage of Chinese Materials," held concurrently with the second National Book Fair in Beijing. These events, sponsored by the National Library of China and CNPITC, were organized with a view to facilitating usage and exchange of Chinese materials. Twenty-five librarians from overseas had been scheduled to deliver papers, but because of the Tiananmen Incident, only eight of these addressed the seminar. The topics of their papers included: recommendations for improvement in the Chinese publishing industry, statistical data on all phases of Chinese publishing since 1945, English translation series of Chinese materials, processing of Ming and Ch'ing archives, Chinese materials at the National Diet Library of Japan, compilation and cataloging of Chinese rare books, new trends of automation in the processing of Chinese materials, and editing and publishing work at the National Library of China. At the seminar, Ms. Wu learned that the National Library of China plans to establish a "China Research Center" in the summer of 1990, and that compilation of learned journal indexes and indexes of book reviews is being carried on by the "Suo yin xie hui" (Index Association) and the "Zhongguo tu shu shu ping xie hui" (Chinese Book Review Association). As for the second National Book Fair, more than 20,000 titles issued from 1979 to 1988 by 537 publishers were displayed in the International Exhibition Hall in Beijing.

Dr. Ping-feng Chi, Director of the Center for Chinese Research Materials (CCRM), reported on different categories of_neibu (internal circulation) materials. Dr. Chi discussed the following categories of_neibu assembled by CCRM: (1) wen shi zi liao (literary and historical materials), including Chinese Communist Party (CCP) newsletters, (2) monographs on law and regulations in the People's Republic of China, and (3) unofficial speeches and pronouncements of Chairman Mao in twenty-three volumes provided by the Harvard-Yenching Library to CCRM. Because of their unofficial nature, these materials are often more accurate and reliable than official Chinese government documents. They are of increasing interest to China scholars and, fortunately, of increased availability thanks to the efforts of librarians who have come to recognize their immense value.

C. P. Chen, Librarian of the Center for Chinese Studies, University of California, Berkeley, talked on the Shanghai Municipal Archives. His report, based on the first-
hand observations of Dr. Frederic Wakeman, professor of Chinese history at the University of California, Berkeley, was a brief synopsis on the nature, organization, and availability of the materials there. The Shanghai Municipal Archives hold 1,000,000 folders of materials on: (1) the history of Chinese Communist Party activities in Shanghai from 1921 to 1949, (2) archives of the CCP from 1949 to 1966, (3) archives of the East China military administration, (4) U.S.-China materials covering the period 1851 to 1943, (5) foreign concessions (i.e., British, French, German, American) materials on China from 1936 to 1944, (6) Japanese archives (destroyed in 1945), and (7) Republican period archives. The arrangement of the materials make them difficult to use because massive amounts of material exist without having even been subdivided into categories. In 1987 and 1988, however, two lists of these materials were printed and there does exist a card catalog, although few foreigners have ever been allowed to use the Archives, let alone have access to the card catalog.

Professor Edward Krebs of the History Department of Georgia State University presented his paper entitled "A Browser's View of Books in China in 1989." Prof. Krebs noted that his observations of the Chinese publishing industry were made at a time when there were few restrictions on what was being published and that what he saw stands in contrast to the situation that has been evolving in the months since the Tiananmen Incident, since which time stringent efforts have been made to eradicate the so-called "yellow press" (pornography and violent popular literature). While in China earlier in 1989, Prof. Krebs noted the availability of Chinese translations of several categories of material which reflect the liberalized atmosphere which had existed prior to the Incident: (1) works in history and social science, (2) works in sociology and psychology, (3) western biographies of Chinese leaders, (4) Chinese biographies of western leaders, (5) pornography (which was facilitated by the practice of publishing houses selling the use of their publication numbers to the highest bidder), and (6) critiques of Chinese behavior and culture. A prime example of the sixth category is Bo Yang's (pseudonym of Guo Yidong) controversial Choulou de Zhongguo ren (The Ugly Chinese), which is a general critique of traditional Chinese culture. According to Prof. Krebs, it was published in 1986 by the Hunan Literature and Art Publishing House because of a vogue in the People's Republic of China at that time ascribing the root of Chinese problems to its traditional culture.

Prof. Krebs described the phenomenal growth of Chinese book sales from 1978 to their pinnacle in 1987. During this time the number of publishers increased from 100 to 500, as the starved market boosted sales of nearly any available book. By 1988, however, the market had become saturated and readers started being more selective. This increased selectivity resulted in a more profit-oriented publishing industry. Along with this, a broader and perhaps less sophisticated range of consumers, such as laborers, entered the book buying market, and the industry, in order to cater to this group, altered its offerings. Thus, the post-crackdown situation where not only "yellow press" materials, but also anything capable of generating controversy or politically subversive behavior is being suppressed, stands in stark contrast to the preceding decade when the Chinese publishing industry experienced such unprecedented expansion and variation.

The fifth and last report presented at the subcommittee meeting was by Ms. He Xiaobin, Book Export Manager for CNPTC, the Beijing blanket order book dealer for many East Asian libraries outside China. Ms. He spoke about trends in the publishing industry since 1989 and more recent developments. At present, 60,000 titles are being published annually. The Chinese government is also making great efforts to suppress the "yellow press". Ms. He attempted to address CNPTC's service deficiencies with respect to quality control, reliability, and complete delivery of serials. She also
explained CNPITC's pricing policy while giving assurances that the firm would maintain equitable prices.

After the presentation of the reports, there was time for questions with the attendees. Topics of discussion included government suppression of the "yellow press," periodicals and rising prices for Chinese books, especially textbooks. The subcommittee meeting was well attended and the discussion generated by the questions of the participants could have gone on well into the night had we not run out of time. After the meeting, members of the subcommittee took the opportunity to discuss and plan activities for the coming year.

(Catherine Stachniak and Chi Wang)

IV. Report of the Subcommittee on Japanese Materials

The annual meeting of the Subcommittee on Japanese Materials took place in the Crystal Room of the Palmer House Hotel in Chicago on April 7, 1990 from 8:00 to 10:00 p.m. Yasuko Makino dispensed with her report from the Chairperson since she did not wish to repeat what she had already reported at the CEAL plenary session. Ms. Makino introduced Professor Gordon Berger, professor at the East Asian Studies Center at the University of Southern California (USC), who addressed the meeting on behalf of the Northeast Asian Council (NEAC). He reported that Maruzen is producing a microfilm in 16,000 reels of Meiji printed materials consisting of about 70 percent of what was published during that period. The cost is $1,000,000 per set. The plan Prof. Berger proposed is to raise corporate sponsorship for three to five sets for libraries in the United States, with NEAC serving as the screening agency. One set already has corporate sponsorship for an institution in the U.S. Corporate sponsorship for the rest is being sought. A two-stage process is suggested: (1) to decide whether or not NEAC should be such a decision-maker, and (2) to actually conduct a competition. The schedule for this process is to reach a conclusion by the beginning of December about the first question. If the answer is no, what should be done instead? If yes, then by the next Association for Asian Studies conference, request proposals can be called for, and the competition will begin.

Questions or suggestions about this procedure should be addressed to Prof. Berger, USC, East Asian Studies Center, Los Angeles, CA 90089-4351 or to Ms. Mihoko Miki, Head, Japanese Division, Richard C. Rudolf Oriental Library, 405 Hilgard Avenue, Los Angeles, CA 90024.

Next on the agenda came the regional reports. Kenji Niki (Columbia) reported on the activities of the Eastern Consortium, consisting of Harvard, Yale, Columbia, and Princeton. Acquisitions responsibilities for local histories continue to be allocated in the following manner: Columbia—eleven central Honshu prefectures; Harvard—Tokyo to Hokkaido; Yale—Southwest Honshu; and Princeton—Shikoku, Kyushu, and the Ryukyus. In 1987-88 it was decided that further allocation in history was desirable and the following division resulted: Columbia—postwar international financial and political relations; Harvard—contemporary Japanese economic policy; Princeton—postwar interest groups; and Yale—contemporary life in Japan. The Union list of Japanese serials was completed in 1989. This is an update of the 1985 list. Japanese characters were added on an Apple computer using SweetJam software. Sixty copies were produced and sent out to CEAL member institutions.
Yasuko Matsudo (Michigan) reported for the Midwest Region that a regional conference was held in June 1989, cohosted by the Universities of Chicago and Michigan. Librarians of nine midwestern libraries attended, along with representatives from the Library of Congress, the Consortium of Interlibrary Cooperation, and the Center for Research Libraries. Topics discussed were how to cooperate on major acquisitions, current status reports, updating of the 1987 union list of serials, and the desirability of having a newsletter.

Mihoko Miki (University of California, Los Angeles) reported for the Western-Pacific Region that a *Guide to Japanese Library Collections*, describing the collection strengths, characteristics, and statistics of each library, was completed by Professor Donald H. Shively in the fall of 1989 and distributed to libraries throughout the U.S. Funding for the publication came from the Japan-US Friendship Commission. Conferences held in the Western-Pacific region were Asian Studies on the Pacific Coast held June 30 to July 2, 1989 in Hawaii and the Western Conference of the Association for Asian Studies held October 20-21, 1989 at Long Beach, California.

Maureen Donovan (Ohio State) reported on the second International Conference on Japanese Information in Science, Technology and Commerce, which was held in Berlin, West Germany, October 23-24, 1989. There were 150 participants. Papers from the conference, including the one given by Ms. Donovan, were published in a recent issue of *Joho kanri*. If anyone is interested in obtaining a copy, please contact Ms. Donovan for photocopies. Forty-two papers were given in ten sessions. There were online demonstrations of information interchange connected to Japan by satellite. The most impressive fact brought out at the conference was that sci-tech information from Japan was not hard to get anymore. The problem seems to be that Americans do not want to learn from the Japanese. Various data bases are available. Machine translation has developed to a point where it is quite usable. One of the exhibits, the Electronic Library, provides the full texts of 32 newspapers and 253 magazines. Any item you desire to have can be obtained by ordering through the FAX service which costs ¥100,000 a month. Other networks provide translated data the next day.

Sachie Noguchi (Pittsburgh) reported on the founding meeting of the European Association of Japanese Resource Specialists (EAJRS) which was held in Berlin in October 1989 immediately after the above-mentioned sci-tech conference. About forty to fifty persons attended. Ms. Yu-ying Brown (British Library) was the convenor. A union list of pre-1868 Japanese books in Europe was proposed. NACSIS will be approached to produce the list. Gordon Daniels (Sheffield) was selected to head the EAJRS. The next meeting is to be held in Budapest, Hungary.

Ms. Makino thanked the respondents of the serials list questionnaire for their good response to it. Of 76 questionnaires sent out, 54 were returned (72 percent). The results showed: (1) there was a strong need expressed for a union list; (2) there was a large variety of serials holding totals among the libraries; (3) most were enthusiastic about including ceased titles; and (4) the plan to combine other library holdings with the holdings in the three lists published got the most votes.

The outgoing subcommittee members decided to leave the question of making such a union list to the incoming committee. The Eastern Consortium, having just completed its list, would not have the energy or resources to embark on a new list immediately. Mr. Niki reported that, in informal talks with NACSIS, the executives of that body expressed an interest in producing a union list of their own.
Ms. Makino introduced the new chairperson of the subcommittee, Mihoko Miki. Ms. Miki thanked Ms. Makino for doing such a wonderful job as chair in the previous term. Ms. Miki asked for the support of all CEAL members to make the work of the subcommittee as meaningful and as useful as possible.

Opening a brainstorming session, Ms. Makino asked the audience for their comments, questions, or suggestions. Emiko Moffitt (Stanford) expressed concern about the plan for the Maruzen Meiji microfilm distribution. She stated that the Subcommittee on Japanese Materials has always been associated with strong national cooperative programs, so she was bothered by the term "competition" which Prof. Berger suggested would be the method used to distribute the copies. Ms. Moffitt suggested that one copy be placed in each region and then perhaps one at the Library of Congress.

Maureen Donovan stated that she would like to take home from these meetings more information about the latest developments in Japan in information science and technology, similar to what she saw at the European meeting. Perhaps a representative from one of the companies in Japan could be invited to speak and give a demonstration of these developments.

There was further discussion of the union serials list and whether NACSIS should be contacted officially to help in producing that list. Hisako Kotaka (OCLC) reminded the audience that the technology is available now to do an online list.

Ms. Makino thanked everyone for their helpful comments and suggestions and adjourned the meeting.

(Mariko Shimomura)

V. Report of the Subcommittee on Library Technology

Nelson Chou, Chair of the Subcommittee on Library Technology, convened the subcommittee's annual meeting in Private Dining Room No. 18 on April 7, 1990 at 7:00 a.m. He introduced Dr. Cheng-Kiang Farn (National Central University, Taiwan) who spoke on current developments in the Republic of China in Chinese document processing systems. He outlined the history of the effort to process Chinese-language information, explained the characteristics of Chinese-language processing and its current status.

Next Lawrence Chen (National Taiwan University (NTU)) described the actual uses to which automation has been put in libraries in Taiwan, specifically the library system which he heads, the NTU library system. With an abundance of graphic aids, Mr. Chen explained the cataloging, circulation, and acquisitions applications that operate in an automated environment. He reviewed the development of the automated systems over the past two decades and made a projection of future developments.

Karl Lo discussed the computer situation in the Republic of China as presented by the two report givers and included comments on future developments, some coming soon and others later, of the electronic library.
Mr. Chou thanked the speakers, apologized for not being able to acquire the equipment for the proposed computer demonstration, and expressed the hope that at next year's meeting all three East Asian languages would be represented.

(Edward Martinique)