Committee Activities

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COMMITTEE ACTIVITIES

I. 1991 Election Results

In February 1991 ballots were mailed out to CEAL members listing candidates for election to fill the vacancies in the Chair and the Executive Group and to approve or disapprove the amendments to the CEAL Procedures for nominations and elections. The following persons were elected to three-year terms.

Chairperson:
Maureen Donovan (Ohio State University) 1991-1994

Executive Group:
Boksoon Hahn (Yale University) 1991-1994

Continuing Members:
Teroku Kyuma Chin (Washington) 1989-1992
Tai-loi Ma (Chicago) 1989-1992
Antony Marr (Princeton) 1990-1993
Raymond Tang (Berkeley) 1989-1992
Marsha L. Wagner (Columbia) 1990-1993

Retiring Members:
C. P. Chen (Berkeley) 1988-1991
Karl Lo (San Diego) 1988-1991

II. Plenary Session

The annual meeting of the Committee on East Asian Libraries (CEAL) took place Thursday, April 11, 1991 in the New Orleans Marriott Hotel Room La Galerie 5. Thomas Lee, CEAL Chairperson, called the plenary session to order at 9:00 a.m. and mentioned the golden (50th) anniversary of the Association for Asian Studies being celebrated this year. He said the Committee had been established in 1949 and that he hoped that, by the advent of its golden anniversary, the Committee would have accomplished much important work. Mr. Lee then introduced several visitors from organizations in East Asia.

The main session began with Mr. Lee’s report of the results of the election just held. The new chairperson is Maureen Donovan (Ohio State University). A member was added to the Executive Group, Boksoon Hahn (Yale University). The third item on the election list was the acceptance or rejection of the CEAL Procedures Amendments; it was approved by a large majority of the members.

Mr. Lee went on to discuss the financial situation of the Committee during the past three years and the current funds available. The Committee, while carrying out its conference and publishing duties, managed to maintain a surplus throughout the period that ended with funds of close to $9,000.00. He also mentioned the expenditure and balance of the American Council of Learned Societies’ CEAL (travel) fund account. Mr. Lee commented on CEAL’s involvement in international meetings and projects, citing the Committee members’ participation in the
European Association of Japanese Resource Specialists Conference in Hungary, the International Association of Orientalist Librarians in Toronto, and the International Relations Librarianship Workshop at the University of California, San Diego. Listing the Committee's activities, Mr. Lee mentioned the publication of the ten CEAL Bulletins and two CEAL Directories since 1988; the completion of the work of the Task Force for the Review of CEAL Procedures on Nominations and Elections, chaired by Richard Howard (Library of Congress); and publication of the annual statistical survey of East Asian library holdings, budgets, and staff by the Task Force for Annual Review and Survey of Library Resources, chaired by Ju-yen Teng (University of Arizona). All the subcommittees, Mr. Lee said, had also been actively productive during this time.

The Subcommittee chairs then announced the agendas for their upcoming meetings. Mr. Tai-loi Ma (University of Chicago), filling in for Mr. Chi Wang (Library of Congress), discussed the schedule of speakers and topics of the meeting of the Subcommittee on Chinese Materials. Ms. Mihoko Miki did the same for the Subcommittee on Japanese Materials. Mr. Eugene Chai (New York Public Library), substituting for Mr. Yong Kyu Choo (UC at Berkeley), did the same for the Subcommittee on Korean Materials. Ms. Beatrice Ohta (Library of Congress) announced the agenda for the Subcommittee on Technical Processing. Mr. Nelson Chou (Rutgers University) did the same for the Subcommittee on Library Technology. The last report, by Edward Martinique (University of North Carolina), dealt with the activities of the Subcommittee on Publications during the past year, including the production of a microfilm file of the CEAL Bulletin's first ninety issues, the continuing state of incompleteness of an index for that file, and plans by the Task Force for CEAL Directories for a 1992-93 CEAL Directory augmented by the E-mail addresses of the Committee members.

Richard Howard, outgoing Chairperson of the Task Force for the Review of CEAL Procedures on Nominations and Elections, gave a report on the recent work of the Task Force, which had completed its charge with the submission to the CEAL Chairperson of nine amendments to the CEAL Procedures and a recommendation that these amendments be voted on by the CEAL membership by mail ballot. Mr. Howard noted that all of these amendments had just been approved by a vote of more than two-thirds of the membership and should now be considered to be in force. He explained, however, that to implement one of the amendments—the one that required all CEAL subcommittee chairpersons to be elected on the same ballot, at the same time, every three years—it would be necessary to adjust the three-year terms of currently serving subcommittee chairs so that they would all come to an end in the same year.

Since the terms of three of the six current subcommittee chairs will end in 1992, and the terms of the remaining three chairs will end in 1993, the Executive Group, at its meeting on the evening of the previous day, agreed to the following ad hoc procedures to make it so that the next election of all subcommittee chairs will fall in the year 1993:

1) all subcommittee chairs currently in office should be allowed to complete the three-year terms to which they were elected;

2) the terms of subcommittee chairs which are scheduled to end in 1992 will be extended an additional year, to 1993; from 1992 to 1993 the current chairs will continue to serve as interim chairs of those subcommittees, or
3) if a subcommittee chair whose term is scheduled to expire in 1992 is unable or unwilling to continue as interim chair until 1993, members of his/her subcommittee will choose from among themselves a person to serve as interim chair until the 1993 elections.

Thus there will be no election of CEAL subcommittee chairs in 1992; the next election of subcommittee chairs will not be until 1993. However, elections of other members of the Executive Group will continue as scheduled, on an annual basis.

Following a few questions and comments on Mr. Howard’s report, several announcements were made from the floor: Key P. Yang (Library of Congress) stated that LC’s Korean Section had two positions open currently, Karl Lo (UC at San Diego) said he had revised his Wade-Giles–Pinyin conversion program and would demonstrate it on a laptop computer before the beginning of the meeting of the Subcommittee on Technical Processing, and Margaret Yang (American Library Association) asked for partners in a project involving information exchange. Also, it was noted that James Reardon-Anderson was chairing a committee to devise ways to catalog Chinese materials online in the People’s Republic of China.

Warren Tsuneishi (Library of Congress) then reported on recent developments at the Library. In fiscal year 1990 a total of 35,190 volumes came to the Library from East Asian sources through gift/exchange and purchase. Mr. Tsuneishi commented on the steep increase in the average price for books published in Taiwan. He mentioned the acquisitions trips planned by Chi Wang, Head of the Chinese Section, and Key P. Yang, Head of the Korean Section to East Asian countries; Mr. Wang will also search for an acquisitions contact, either an individual or an organization, that will work for the Library on location.

Mr. Tsuneishi stated that Beatrice Ohta would report that afternoon at the meeting of the Subcommittee on Technical Processing on the Library’s Whole Book Cataloging and on the Library’s proposal for pinyin word division guidelines. Mr. Tsuneishi then referred to Choo Un Chang, Head of the Asian Materials Section of the Descriptive Cataloging Division, who had told him of a “Subject Subdivision Conference” to be held at Airlie House, Virginia from May 9 to 12 to evaluate LC subject subdivisions currently used by the Library’s Subject Cataloging Division.

The Cataloging Distribution Service, Mr. Tsuneishi said, offers two MARC Distribution Service products and is developing two others. The products being offered currently are MARC CJK records cataloged at the Library and CJK records contributed to the OCLC and RLIN online union catalogs. He also mentioned the agreement between the Library and OCLC for LC to create CJK vernacular serial records for the CONSER data base maintained at OCLC and the target date later this year for the distribution of Japan MARC records created by the National Diet Library.

Mr. Tsuneishi touched upon the establishment of the Korean Section of the Asian Division in November 1990 and the plans for developing the nearly 100,000-volume Korean collection and compiling bibliographies about the collection. The bibliographies and other publications of the Library’s East Asian component, both available and forthcoming, were noted by the speaker who, in closing his report, mentioned both the upcoming location shift of the Asian Division in order to accommodate the renovation of the John Adams Building and the Association of Research Libraries impending study of "Scholarship, Research Libraries, and
Foreign Publishing in the 1990s" for which the Committee on East Asian Libraries would be consulted.

Next Elise Chin (University of Washington) described the special project, funded with Title IIC money, to catalog and preserve Ch'ing dynasty materials at the East Asia Library of the University of Washington. The project director, Jane Wang, is from the Bavarian State Library in Munich, Germany. The collection contains about 1,500 local gazetteers, 650 original editions, and many manuscripts. Because Ms. Chin intends to present a full report in an upcoming issue of the CEAL Bulletin, we will not say more here.

Karl Lo (University of California, San Diego (UCSD)) reported on a library workshop on international relations hosted by the International Relations and Pacific Studies (IR/PS) Library staff from January 12 to 27. Ten librarians from nine major libraries in Beijing, Shanghai, and Nanjing attended, some representing American studies centers such as the American Studies Institute of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, the Center for American Studies at Fudan University, and the Center for Chinese and American Studies of the Nanjing-Johns Hopkins University. The entire itinerary of the Workshop began with a three-day session at Peking University, followed by a twelve-day session at UCSD, and ended with a three-day series of visits to organizations in the San Diego Bay area. At the conclusion of the Workshop, two of the librarians returned to the IR/PS Library for a one-month stay. The Workshop was funded by the Committee on International Relations Studies with the People's Republic of China.

Andrew Wang (OCLC Online Computer Library Center (OCLC)) presented his report on OCLC activities in general and in the East Asian field. The Center now serves 11,000 institutions in forty countries. The Online Union Catalog (OLUC) has been augmented by two million records a year. Mr. Wang mentioned the launching of two new systems and a telecommunications network; the systems are the PRISM and EPIC services. New users of the CJK350 system were added, bringing up the total of libraries participating to thirty-three; three are in the United States and three others are in Asia. OCLC is a partner with several large East Asian collections in retrospective conversion projects. With the Library of Congress as an OCLC user, Chinese-Japanese-Korean vernacular serial records are being added to the OLUC through the CONSER project. Mr. Wang talked a little about the second generation CJK Plus system which is scheduled for marketing in 1992. He predicted that, with the addition of a 386 coprocessor, CJK activities would take place within PRISM sometime within the next three years.

Karen Smith-Yoshimura (Research Libraries Group) presented the past year's (March 31, 1990 to March 31, 1991) statistics for RLIN CJK records: total number of records = 777,902, added in the past year = 188,293; total number of unique titles = 604,599, unique titles added in past year = 62,814; total number of records sent to the Library of Congress for inclusion in its MARC Distribution Services—Contributed CJK Books (MDS-CJK), up to March 31, 1991 = 133,327; total number of OCLC CJK records loaded into RLIN through MDS-CJK up to March 31, 1991 = 59,033; total number of East Asian libraries creating RLIN CJK records = 35.

Ms. Smith-Yoshimura next spoke about recent developments in RLIN: subject indexing using either romanized or CJK values had been implemented; the hours of searching access to RLIN had been extended to 21 hours a day plus hours on Saturday and Sunday; automatic entry to RLIN menus from personal access
accounts had been instituted; a project to provide CJK access to the RLIN data base over asynchronous communications lines had begun; the beta release of Ariel, the Document Transmission Workstation, had been implemented allowing users to scan, store, and transmit with excellent quality CJK articles, papers, illustrations, photos, etc. over the Internet to other workstations and to print them on laser printers; and the new CITations file containing article level information from over 3,000 engineering journals, among them journals carrying CJK articles, was started and linked to Engineering Information, Inc. for direct document delivery.

Next Ms. Smith-Yoshimura described phase three of the International Union Catalog of Chinese Rare Books in which a Central Editorial Office at Princeton will verify and input into the RLIN data base titles submitted by East Asian collections including those at the Chinese Academy of Sciences and Peking University. The first three years of the Office's operation is being funded by The Henry Luce Foundation and the C. V. Starr Foundation. More funding was requested from the National Endowment for the Humanities in September 1990. Several other activities in cooperative acquisitions, archives and manuscripts control, guidelines to the RLG East Asian conspectus, and the publication of the second edition of On-Site Access Guide to RLG East Asian Collections were mentioned. Ms. Smith-Yoshimura also revealed that a proposal for a multimillion-dollar "Non-Western Language Preservation Project" will be submitted to the National Endowment for the Humanities in December 1991.

Ms. Smith-Yoshimura commented on several areas in which the Research Libraries Group supported East Asian studies. At the March meeting of the RLG Board of Governors a new "participant" membership was planned which would make it easy, through its low "entry fee," for all East Asian collections to participate in RLG projects that the collections wished to help design and implement. Continuing its active participation in the Committee on Representation in Machine Readable Form of Bibliographic Information (MARBI), RLG affected modifications to the USMARC Authorities Format to include non-roman (including CJK) data. Staff members of the East Asian Program Committee contributed to this development. RLG became a founding member with major computer and software manufacturers of the Unicode Consortium which developed "Unicode"—a single character set that includes all the characters in modern languages as the basis for products that can process multiscript text. Unicode includes the East Asian Character Code set used to create CJK bibliographical records in RLIN and OCLC. The potential uses of this new code were mentioned in Ms. Smith-Yoshimura's plenary session report and delineated in more detail by her at the meeting of the Subcommittee on Technical Processing later that afternoon.

Several questions came from the floor for Karen Smith-Yoshimura and Andrew Wang. Mr. Wang said there were about 300,000 unique CJK titles in OCLC's data base. Ms. Smith-Yoshimura mentioned several CD-ROM projects underway at RLG. Mr. Wang explained that the PRISM operating system in OCLC would require new hardware and that older systems were being phased out. He also affirmed the existence of RLIN catalog records in the OCLC data base. Thomas Lee, outgoing Chairperson, thanked all the people on the platform for their reports and all the members of the Committee for their active participation in the Committee's work over the past three years.
III. Report of the Subcommittee on Japanese Materials

The annual meeting of the Subcommittee on Japanese Materials was held on April 12, 1991 from 6:00 to 8:00 p.m. in La Galerie 1 of the Marriott Hotel in New Orleans. Mihoko Miki introduced some guests from Japan: Ms. Izumi Koide of the International House of Japan, Hideaki Nakano of the Japan Publications Trading Company, Akira Higashi, Tetsuo Kaneko, Yasuyuki Tohara, and Hiromichi Ito of the Maruzen Company.

Professor Donald Keene of Columbia University gracefully accepted the Subcommittee members' request to speak at the annual meeting, although this had not been originally scheduled. Professor Keene spoke of his activities of collecting books for the libraries of Columbia and Cambridge Universities for the past forty years. He stated that it is very important to search every possible avenue to find and to obtain books needed by scholars and students. In the 1940s, there were many scholars unable to read Japanese who were teaching Japanese history, Japanese art, or who were in other fields of Japanese studies. However, today the situation has totally changed, Professor Keene said. Presently there is a large number of Americans who are able to read Japanese proficiently and to use the contents of the Meiji books now available for their writing and their research. It would be ironic if people who can use the books were denied access while the people who could not read Japanese had the materials. Professor Keene hopes that through our actions and deliberations, some means will be found for insuring a steady flow of books to the centers where they are absolutely vital.

Mr. Isao Tsujimoto, the Deputy Director of the Japan Foundation, spoke about the Foundation's Library Programs in the United States. His talk consisted of three parts: 1. a general explanation of the Japan Foundation, 2. the Library Support Grant Programs, 3. current plans to improve the programs in the future. For the first part, Mr. Tsujimoto stated that the Japan Foundation is a nonprofit organization whose objective is to promote international cultural exchange and mutual understanding between Japan and other countries. The Foundation was established in 1972 by special legislation in the Japanese Diet. It operates on the income from an endowment contributed by the Japanese government and private circles. There are two offices in the United States: one in New York and the other in Los Angeles. In the 1990/91 fiscal year, 5.5 million dollars were used for the programs administered in the United States. Its programs cover the humanities, social sciences, and arts and includes the exchange of scholars, artists, and other professionals. The Foundation promotes performing arts programs and cultural exhibitions and supports Japanese studies and Japanese programs. It publishes and distributes Japan-related materials.

The Library Support Grant Program is designed to promote the understanding of Japan in the United States through donations of books and other materials related to Japan. The grant-making decisions are made by the American Advisory Committee which is composed of scholars and executives in cultural organizations. The library support programs are donation programs for books and other materials relating to Japan. American scholarly organizations above the high school level are eligible to apply for these programs. The programs are divided into three categories: Library Support Category A, A', and B. Library Support A and A' are for institutions at which Japanese studies is in a relatively early stage of development. Applicants are given a list of selected titles in the English language. For category A', applicants request books up to a cost of 1.2 million yen. The Foundation bears the entire cost. Category B is intended for those institutions
which have established Japanese-language collections. Applicants may compile their own list of Japanese titles, up to a total value of 2.4 million yen. Category B is carried out on a cost-sharing basis. The cost of postage is borne by the applicant. The application deadline is November 1st and the results will be announced the following March. The number of applications have doubled in the past five years. Since the initiation of the program in 1973, 237 institutions have received grants.

"The Japan Foundation Center for Global Partnership Fund" is a new program approved by the Japanese Diet last December. The purpose of this new program is to strengthen mutual understanding between Japan and the United States by establishing strong relationships between the two nations. It encourages dialogues between the people of the United States and Japan by developing intellectual exchange and by community-based outreach programs. The fund will be used to discover how the United States and Japan can jointly contribute to solving worldwide social problems and global issues. No details of the program are available at this time. However, this Global Partnership Fund will have library programs, especially those that support public libraries on current issues.

The Japanese Language Study Program for professional librarians intends to provide an opportunity for librarians to receive an intensive Japanese-language course in six months. The institute is located in Urawa, Saitama-ken. The applicants of this program are screened in Japan. The deadline for applications is December 1st.

Libraries are faced with serious problems in the acquisition of Japanese-language materials. The Japan Foundation is taking steps to improve the efficiency of library programs with the cooperation of the Japan-United States Friendship Commission. The Foundation is planning to work closely with the Commission to solve problems in the United States. The Foundation hopes that it will result in a positive shift in the library support programs toward greater levels of interaction and cooperation among library and organizational donors in Japan.

Dr. Eric Gangloff of the Japan-United States Friendship Commission talked about the current Commission's policies and activities in library support. Dr. Gangloff first explained what the Commission has done in the past in supporting libraries. The Commission was created in 1975 by national legislation and in 1976 made grants to ten libraries. They were Columbia, Harvard, Princeton, Yale, Chicago, Michigan, UC Berkeley, Hoover, Washington, and Hawaii. In 1986 the Commission stated that it would open up competition beyond the original ten and in 1987 Ohio State and Pittsburgh received grants. In 1988, a new grouping of cooperative programs at UCLA and UC San Diego was added. In the meantime, conditions affecting the libraries changed considerably. For example, the cost of books increased, the purchasing power of the dollar declined, technology advanced, and the number of applications of the new technology for accessing existing collections increased. In 1990 the Commission was faced with grave financial problems in funding. Consequently, the Commission reviewed the situation and made an initial decision to shift from support for direct acquisitions to support for resource sharing in applications of technology. The Commission will conduct a meeting on this subject next week. In order to keep current acquisitions active, it will continue to consider providing support for acquisitions to major collections.

The Commission has reviewed studies on the history of Japanese collections support in the United States. Two studies organized by the American Council of Learned Societies in 1977 and 1981 were of particular interest to the Commission. The situation described in the 1981 study is similar to the present situation today in terms of
the number of publications, costs, decreased power to buy, and decreased budgets. The study made a number of recommendations on how one might go about addressing these problems. In spite of these recommendations, the Commission found that very little was implemented. The best plan for the Commission to follow at this time would be to mount again a committee of experts including librarians, library administrators, scholars, and people working with technology. The committee would review past studies, look at the present situation, and set priorities for the best way to use our funds for acquisitions.

It became clear that the Japan Foundation is also interested in carrying out similar activities. Therefore, the two organizations discussed cooperating with each other. They set forth in a single report principles to guide the two organizations together and independently to promote the future of America's Japanese collections. In order to carry out this plan, the Commission asked Diane Perushek (University of Tennessee) for a concise report on Japanese library collections in the United States, which she recently completed and submitted to the Commission. The Commission shared this information with the Japan Foundation and the Foundation's American Advisory Committee which will take the lead in organizing the study. The Commission looks forward to preparing a report which would be of interest to all concerned and we plan to disseminate it as broadly as possible. This report will inspire new ideas for planning future activities of the two organizations.

Teruko Chin of the University of Washington reported on the third Western Regional Japanese Library Conference which was held in Seattle on September 28-29, 1990. The conference was attended by forty librarians, and the faculty members and seven observers from twenty-one institutions in seven states and British Columbia. The objectives of the conference were to encourage and promote cooperation among the region's libraries by identifying present and potential problems and ranking them in terms of priority, in hopes of seeking solutions to these problems. The two-day conference was divided into nine sessions. Topics covered were the history of the Western Regional Conference, the state of Japanese collections in the western region, the use of Japanese materials from the standpoint of scholars, the review of current practices, data bases and networks, regional problems and needs, future plans, and the concluding session. A report of this conference is contained in CEAL Bulletin, no. 92 (February 1991), p. 30.

Kenji Niki reported on the first Conference of the European Association of Japanese Resource Specialists held in Budapest, Hungary from September 5 to 8, 1990. The Association was formed to promote and foster the development and dissemination of information and library resources on Japan in Europe. The first conference attendees consisted of librarians and Japanese resources specialists from twelve countries in Europe, Japan, and the United States. Three librarians from the United States presented a series of papers titled "Japanese librarianship in the United States." Mr. Niki noted that the communist countries in East Europe have very limited resources, whereas the resources of European countries such as England and Germany are richer. As to the progress of information dissemination in Europe, although England and Germany developed different online systems, their systems are compatible and have a direct connection with the Gakujutsu Jōhō Sentā NACSIS data base. Europeans are eager to acquire information from Japan and the flow of information from Japan to Europe is greater than that to the United States. Mr. Niki asked why we in the United States could not do the same. He strongly urged cooperation between RLG and OCLC in integrating their networks.
IV. Report of the Subcommittee on Korean Materials

The annual meeting of the Subcommittee on Korean Materials was held in Room Mardi Gras F, New Orleans Marriott Hotel on April 11, 1991 from 8:30 to 10:30 p.m.

The meeting was presided over by Eugene H. Chai (New York Public Library) in place of Yong Kyu Choo (Library of Congress), Chairman of the Subcommittee, who could not attend because of circumstances beyond his control. The agenda, announced at the beginning of the meeting, was as follows:

1. Union list of current Korean serials in academic libraries in the United States;
2. Romanization of Korean language in cataloging;
3. Some events in Korea-area library circles, including the establishment of a Korean Section in the Library of Congress;
4. Major problems Korea-area library catalogers and acquisition staff are currently facing.

The compilation of a union list of current serials in academic libraries in the United States has been one of the major projects of the Subcommittee since 1984. A number of CEAL member libraries submitted their serial holding lists to the Subcommittee chairman; it is regrettable that no substantial efforts have been made to materialize the compilation. However, Subcommittee Chairman Choo has started compiling the union list and is expected to complete it by the next CEAL meeting. Regarding the serials lists submitted, it was emphatically pointed out at the meeting that the Library of Congress had not submitted its list yet, despite the fact that it would carry considerable weight in the projected union list. Thus, during a talk presented at the meeting by Key P. Yang (Library of Congress), members of the audience at the meeting asked Mr. Yang to see to it that LC’s list will be submitted soon. Some measures were sought to realize the compilation of a list of current Korean serials in the Library of Congress during the meeting at which Mr. Richard C. Howard (Library of Congress) and Ms. Beatrice Chang Ohta (Library of Congress) were present. Mr. Howard, Ms. Ohta, and Mr. Yang were the center of the discussion on this matter.

For many years this Subcommittee has worked on the project to create rules for the romanization of the Korean language in cataloging work at CEAL Korea-area library circles. Now the Library of Congress has presented its final draft of the rules to the Subcommittee and urged the CEAL member libraries to comply with it. This draft came as a result of last-ditch efforts made by the Subcommittee to have serious discussions about the draft and to send comments on the draft to the Library of Congress. Philip A. Melzer (Library of Congress) had published an article of suggestions for rules in the February 1990 issue of the *CEAL Bulletin* (pages 46-62) entitled, "Romanization of Korean" and had asked for comments on it. Ms. Beatrice

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Chang Ohta brought the final draft to the meeting of the Subcommittee and distributed five copies of it, promising to send copies to those attending the meeting who wanted them. She also told the meeting that the draft would be published in an upcoming issue of the *Library of Congress Cataloging Service Bulletin*.

The meeting listened to a brief report by Key P. Yang on his recently established Korean Section (See the February 1991 *CEAL Bulletin*, p. 47). He told the meeting how the million-dollar gift came to the Library of Congress, citing the activities he was engaged in during his trip to Korea in an effort to raise the funds. He answered a number of questions from the audience about the event.

Proceeding to the final item on the agenda, the meeting unanimously endorsed a proposal made by Ms. Joy Kim (University of Southern California) at the CEAL Subcommittee on Technical Processing meeting held on April 11, 1991. The proposal, entitled "Problems in Cataloging Korean Classical Literature," recommended to adopt "Korean literature (Chinese)" as a valid heading to represent the early Korean classical works written in Chinese, to reinstate the heading "Chinese literature—Korean authors" for Chinese-language works written by Koreans living in China, to restrict the use of the heading "Chinese literature—Korea" for Chinese-language works written by Chinese speakers living in Korea, to move the individual Korean authors from the Chinese section to the appropriate Korean section, and to discontinue the use of "PL3060-3078" classification for Korean literature.

(Eugene H. Chai)